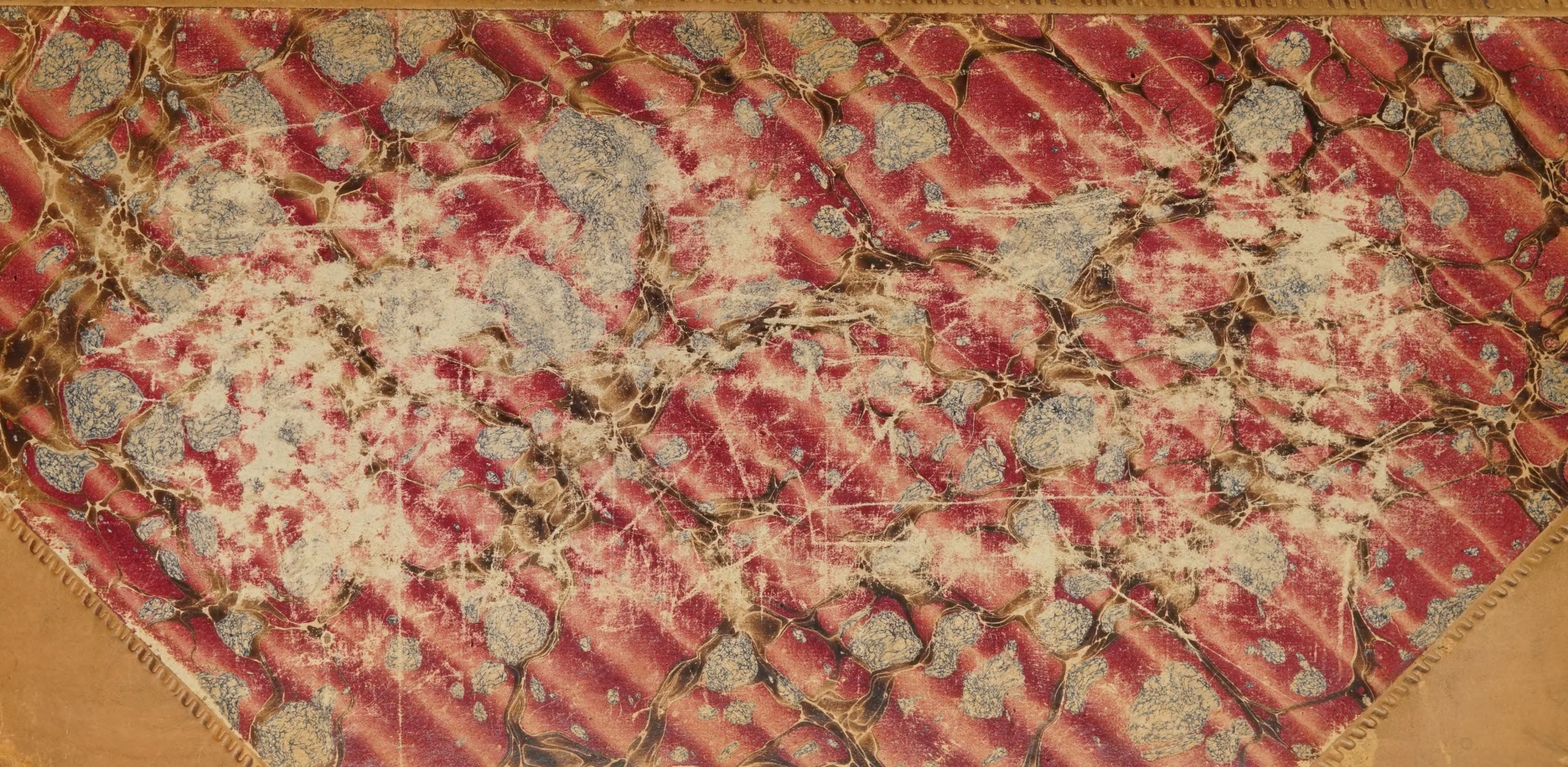
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The Canada Gazette

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

OTTAWA, SATURDAY, JULY 2, 1892.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

APPOINTMENTS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE OF CANADA.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz. :—

Ottawa, 16th June, 1892.

The Honourable Adolphe Basile Routhier, of the City of Quebec, and the Honourable Melbourne M. Tait, of the City of Montreal, Judges of the Superior Court in and for the Province of Quebec : to be Commissioners under chap. 114, Revised Statutes of Canada, to enquire into, and to take evidence as to the truth or falsity of certain allegations and charges as set forth in a Resolution adopted by the House of Commons, on 4th May, 1892.

—

20th June, 1892.

John T. Payzant, of the City of Halifax, in the Province of Nova Scotia, Esquire : to be one of Her Majesty's Counsel Learned in the Law, as by Order in Council of the 25th June, 1890.

ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

Copy No. 64499.

1539

Certified Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the 2nd June, 1892.

On a Memorandum dated 31st May, 1892, from the Minister of Railways and Canals, representing that under date the 9th May, 1892, the Manitoba and North-Western Railway Company of Canada have forwarded for approval, in accordance with the requirements of the "Railway Act," relating to "Tolls," clause 228, a duly certified copy, under the company's seal, of a By-law No. 12 passed at a meeting of the company, held on the 25th of April, 1892, adopting certain passenger and freight tariffs for use on their railway in place of those approved by Order in Council on the 19th of December, 1883, such tariffs to be subject to the classification known as the "Canadian Joint Freight Classification."

The Minister further represents that the said tariffs have been submitted to and examined by the Chief Engineer of Government railways, who has reported under date the 23rd May, 1892, stating that the freight tariff is as low and as reasonable as other freight tariffs in the North-West Territories and Manitoba ; the passenger rates are the same as those already approved.

The Minister recommends that approval be given to the Schedule of Tolls now submitted, the same to be substituted for those sanctioned by the Order above cited, such tolls to be subject to the Canadian Joint Freight Classification as at present approved, or as it may hereafter be approved, by Your Excellency in Council.

The Committee submit the schedule of tolls for approval by Your Excellency.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

—

MANITOBA AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

Tolls.

By-law No. 12.

The following shall be the tariff of tolls, rates and fares henceforth to be charged and collected by this company :—

Passenger Rates - Four cents per mile.
Immigrant Rates - One half First Class Passenger Rates.

Freight Tariff.

Miles.	Rate in cents per 100 pounds.											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		10	Posts, Rails & Poles for fencing, Cts. per 100 lbs.
									Horses and Mules.	Cattle, Hogs and Sheep.		
10	15	13	10	8	7	6½	6	5	5	5	5	4
15	18	15	12	9	8	7½	7	6	6	6	5½	4
20	21	18	14	11	10	8½	8	7	7	6	6	4
25	24	20	16	12	11	9½	9	8	8	7	6½	5
30	27	23	18	14	13	10½	9	9	9	8	7	5
35	29	24	20	15	14	11½	10	9½	10	9	7½	5
40	31	26	21	16	15	12½	11	10	11	10	8	6
45	33	28	22	17	16	13½	11	10½	12	11	8½	6
50	35	29	24	18	17	14½	12	11	13	11	9	7

FREIGHT TARIFF—*Continued.*

Miles.	Rate in cents per 100 pounds.											Posts, Rails & Poles for fencing. Cts. per 100 lbs.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		10	
									Horses and Mules.	Cattle, Hogs and Sheep.		
55	37	31	25	19	17	15½	13	11½	14	12	9½	7
60	39	33	26	20	18	16½	13	11½	15	12	10	7
65	41	34	27	21	19	17½	13	12	15	13	10½	8
70	43	36	29	22	20	18	14	12	16	13	11	8
75	45	38	30	23	21	18½	14	12½	16	14	11½	8
80	47	39	31	24	22	19	15	12½	17	14	12	9
85	49	41	33	25	23	19½	15	13	17	15	12½	9
90	51	43	34	26	24	20	15	13	18	15	13	10
95	53	44	35	26	24	20½	16	13½	18	16	13½	10
100	54	45	36	27	25	21	16	14	19	16	14	10
110	57	48	38	29	26	21½	17	14½	19	17	14½	11
120	60	50	40	30	27	22	17	15	20	17	15	11
130	63	53	42	31	28	23	18	15½	20	18	15½	11
140	66	55	44	33	30	24	19	16	21	18	16	12
150	69	58	46	35	31	25	19	16	21	19	16	12
160	72	60	48	36	32	26	20	16½	22	19	16½	12
170	74	62	49	37	33	27	21	17	22	20	17	13
180	76	64	51	38	34	28	21	17½	23	20	17½	13
190	78	65	52	39	35	29	22	18	23	21	18	13
200	80	67	54	40	36	30	22	18½	24	21	18½	14
210	83	69	55	41	37	31	23	19	24	22	19	14
220	86	72	57	43	38	32	23	19½	25	22	19½	14
230	88	74	59	44	39	33	24	20	25	23	20	15
240	90	75	60	45	40	33½	25	20½	26	23	20½	15
250	92	77	61	46	41	34½	25	20½	26	24	20½	15
260	94	78	63	47	42	35	26	21	27	24	21	16
270	96	80	64	48	43	36	27	21½	27	25	21½	16
280	99	82	65	49	44	36½	27	22	28	25	22	16
290	1.00	83	66	50	45	37½	28	22½	28	26	22½	17
300	1.02	85	68	51	46	38½	28	23	29	26	23	17
310	1.05	88	70	53	47	39½	29	23½	29	27	23½	17
320	1.07	89	71	54	48	40½	29	24	30	27	24	18
350	1.09	91	73	55	49	41½	30	24½	30	28	24½	18
340	1.11	93	74	56	50	42	31	25	31	28	25	19
350	1.13	94	75	57	51	43	31	25	31	29	25	19
360	1.15	96	76	58	52	43½	32	25½	32	29	25½	19
370	1.17	98	78	59	53	44½	32	26	32	30	26	19
380	1.19	99	80	60	54	45	32	26½	33	30	26½	20
390	1.21	1.01	81	61	55	46	33	27	33	31	27	20
400	1.23	1.03	82	62	56	47	33	27½	34	31	27½	20
410	1.25	1.04	83	63	57	48	34	28	34	32	28	21
420	1.27	1.06	85	64	58	48½	34	28½	35	32	28½	21
430	1.29	1.08	86	65	59	49½	35	29	35	33	29	22
440	1.31	1.09	87	66	60	50	36	29½	36	33	29½	22
450	1.33	1.11	89	67	60	51	36	29½	36	34	29½	22
460	1.35	1.13	90	68	61	51½	37	30	37	34	30	22
470	1.37	1.14	91	69	62	52½	37	30½	37	35	30½	23
480	1.39	1.16	93	70	63	53	37	31	38	35	31	23
490	1.41	1.18	94	71	64	54	38	31½	38	36	31½	23
500	1.43	1.19	95	72	65	55	38	32	39	36	32	24

The classification to be the Canadian Joint Freight Classification.

Certified a true copy of By-law No. 12 passed at a meeting of the company on 25th April, 1892.

E. W. RILEY,
Secretary,
M. & N.W. Ry. Co.

[Seal.] 1-2

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Monday, the 6th day of June, 1892.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, under the authority conferred upon him by "The Fisheries Act," chapter 95 of the Revised Statutes, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to make the following fishery regulation :—

"Each weir used for fishing purposes within the "limits of the Harbour of St. John, New Brunswick, "shall be provided with a fish escape of such pattern "as may be approved by the Minister of Marine and "Fisheries."

JOHN J. McGEE,
52-4 Clerk, Privy Council.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Monday, the 6th day of June, 1892.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, under the provisions of chapter 102 of the Revised Statutes, intituled "The Petroleum Inspection Act," and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that section 2 of the Regulations respecting Petroleum and Naphtha, established by the Order in Council of the 9th day of January, 1889, chapter 47 of the Revised Orders in Council of Canada, as well as the Order in Council of the 6th October, 1881, establishing regulations under "The Petroleum Inspection Act," shall be and the same are hereby amended by adding thereto the following sub-section, viz. :—

"3. For use on naphtha launches for the production of motive power."

JOHN J. McGEE,
52-4 Clerk, Privy Council.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Tuesday, the 24th day of May, 1892.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, in view of the alarming decline of the Bass fishery, in the St. John River, in the Province of New Brunswick, and the necessity of taking stringent measures to save this important industry from utter ruin, is pleased, under the provisions of "The Fisheries Act," chapter 95 of the Revised Statutes, section 16, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, to order that fishing for Bass in any manner whatever shall be and the same is hereby prohibited during a period of three (3) years from the 1st May, 1892, in the waters of the St. John River and its tributaries flowing through the Counties of St. John, King's, Queen's, Sunbury and York, in the Province of New Brunswick.

JOHN J. McGEE,
51-4 Clerk, Privy Council.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Wednesday, the 25th day of May, 1892.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS it has been represented to His Excellency that on account of the small size of the lobsters on a certain section of the coasts of the Province of Prince Edward Island, the enforcement of the size limit of nine inches provided by the existing regulations would effect a practical closure of the lobster canneries of that district ;

And whereas it is also represented that the addition of fifteen days to the close season for Lobsters on these coasts would be a fair equivalent for the suspension of the size limit, as the number of lobsters that would thus be saved from the pack during the present season would work as effectual a means for the preservation of the lobster as the enforcement of the size limit during the whole open season,—

His Excellency is therefore pleased, under the provisions of "The Fisheries Act," chapter 95 of the Revised Statutes, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, to order that section 4 of the General Fishery Regulations for the Province of Prince Edward Island, established by the Order in Council of the 18th day of July, 1889, chapter 73 of the Consolidated Orders in Council of Canada, as well as the Regulation affecting the Lobster Fishery, established by the Order in Council of the 28th day of January, 1891, so far as they relate to that portion of the

coast of the Province of Prince Edward Island, extending from Cape Traverse in an eastwardly and northwardly direction to East Point, thence in a westwardly direction to the north side of North Cape, and to that portion only, shall be and the same are hereby suspended, and within the said limits no person shall fish for, catch, kill, buy, sell or have in possession (without lawful excuse) any lobsters between the first day of July one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two and the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three.

JOHN J. McGEE,
51–4 Clerk, Privy Council.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Monday, the 9th day of May, 1892.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS it appears that in the Province of Prince Edward Island, persons under the pretense of spearing eels from boats carrying torches, kill salmon and trout during the season when the fish are on the spawning grounds,—

His Excellency, under the provisions of section 16 of "The Fisheries Act," chapter 95 of the Revised Statutes, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to make the following regulation for the better protection of salmon and trout in the said Province :—

Eel fishing.

No one shall fish for eels, from boats with torches, in any waters of the Province of Prince Edward Island frequented by salmon and trout, during the months of October, November and December.

JOHN J. McGEE,
50–4 Clerk, Privy Council.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Monday, the 6th day of June, 1892.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, under the provisions of chapter 34 of the Revised Statutes, intituled "The Inland Revenue Act," and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to make the following Regulations under which spirits, tobacco and cigars may be ex-warehoused, free of Excise duty for ships stores on regular lines of transoceanic steamers, viz :—

1st. Such goods when sent from a place other than that from which the line of steamers sails, shall be entered ex-warehouse as in a case of goods for export, the usual bond being taken and the goods consigned to the order of the Collector of Inland Revenue of the division which embraces the port from which the goods are to leave the country.

2nd. Before any goods are so permitted to be entered ex-warehouse, in any division, the line of steamers on which they are to be used shall first be approved by the Department.

3rd. Such goods shall only be consigned and delivered to approved lines of steamers sailing from a port where a Collector of Inland Revenue is stationed.

4th. The company owning such line of steamers shall give a bond in the sum of $5,000 that such goods shall only be used on such steamers while on the high seas and shall in no case be relanded in Canada without the specific permission of the Department, obtained in each case.

5th. The master or other duly authorized officer of the steamer to which such goods are delivered, shall give a receipt in writing, in duplicate, therefor, and such goods shall in all cases be accompanied on board the steamer by an officer of Inland Revenue and by him delivered to the master or other duly authorized officer.

6th. The Collector of the division from which the line of steamers sails shall forward to the Collector of the division from which the goods are shipped, one copy of the receipt of the master or other duly authorized officer of the steamer as to the delivery, which receipt shall also be countersigned by the officer who accompanied the goods on board the steamer, and which receipt shall be authority for the Collector for the cancellation of the bond given when the goods were entered ex-warehouse.

7th. A monthly statement shall be forwarded to the Inland Revenue Department at Ottawa by each Collector, showing in detail the name of the person who ex-warehoused the goods, the number of the export entry, the nature and quantity of the goods and the line of steamers to which consigned or delivered. The Collector of the port where delivered shall in addition state the name of the steamer.

8th. The quantity of excisable goods so delivered at any one time shall be a reasonable quantity required for a voyage, of which the Department of Inland Revenue shall be the judge.

JOHN J. McGEE,
50–4 Clerk, Privy Council.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF INSURANCE,

OTTAWA, 20th June, 1892.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Mercantile Fire Insurance Company has this day received a license, No. 133, for the transaction of the business of fire insurance in Canada.

James Lockie is the chief agent, and the head office is situated in the Town of Waterloo, Ontario.

W. FITZGERALD,
52–4 Superintendent of Insurance.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF INSURANCE,

OTTAWA, 3rd June, 1892.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Sun Insurance Office has this day received a license No. 132 for the transaction of the business of fire insurance in Canada.

H. M. Blackburn is the chief agent, and the head office in Canada is situated in the City of Toronto.

W. FITZGERALD,
50–4 Superintendent of Insurance

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under "The Companies Act," supplementary letters patent have been issued under the Great Seal of Canada, bearing date the 7th day of June, 1892, whereby the total capital stock of "The Columbia River Lumber Company" (Limited) is increased from thirty thousand dollars ($30,000) to two hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($250,000).

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 24th day of June, 1892.

J. C. PATTERSON,
52–3 Secretary of State.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under "The Companies Act," letters patent have been issued under the Great Seal of Canada, bearing date the 10th day of June, 1892, incorporating Thomas Marks, merchant, William Henry Laird, broker, Harold Andrew Wiley, merchant, and George Thomas Marks, merchant, all of the Town of Port Arthur, in the District of Thunder Bay, and William Henry Plummer, of the Town of Sault Ste. Marie, in the District of Algoma, merchant, for the following purposes, viz. :—The constructing, acquiring by purchase or exchange and owning or chartering, dealing in, and selling barges, steam or other vessels, with all necessary equipments, and the using and navigating of the same for freight or passenger purposes, and the acquiring by purchase, lease or otherwise of all such lands, docks, wharves,

buildings and appurtenances as may be useful and necessary for the purposes of the company, and to lease, sell or exchange the same or any part thereof; and to acquire and deal in patents and patent rights and royalties in connection with vessels or vessel machinery; and to act as wharfingers, forwarders, shipping and passenger agents; and to collect tolls, rates, fares and freight charges; with power to issue the debentures and debenture stock of the company to the extent of 75 per cent of the actual paid-up stock of the company pledged on the real or personal property of the company or otherwise, or paid up stock in the company, or both, in exchange for, or on account of the purchase of such vessels or other property, as may be provided by the company's by-laws, the operations of the said company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada,—by the name of "The Canadian Steel Barge Company" (Limited), with a total capital stock of one hundred and twenty-eight thousand dollars divided into one thousand two hundred and eighty shares of one hundred dollars.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 24th day of June, 1892.

J. C. PATTERSON,
52-3 Secretary of State.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under "The Companies Act" letters patent have been issued under the Great Seal of Canada, bearing date the 3rd day of June, 1892, incorporating John Ward Westcott, of the City of Detroit, in the State of Michigan, one of the United States of America, marine reporter; Henry McMorran, of the City of Port Huron, in the State of Michigan, one of the United States of America, vessel-owner; Francis Bond Head Hackett, of the Town of Amherstburg, in the County of Essex, Province of Ontario, vessel-owner; Michael Fleming, of the Town of Sarnia, in the County of Lambton, Province of Ontario, banker; Charles Mills Garvey, of the said Town of Sarnia, solicitor, for the following purposes, viz.:—(*a.*) To construct, purchase, acquire, sell, charter, employ, own, navigate, manage and maintain steam or sailing vessels or other kinds of craft for the purposes of carrying and conveying passengers, goods, freight, mails or other traffic upon and over any of the navigable waters within or bordering upon the Dominion of Canada to and from any port or ports therein, calling at any intermediate port or ports, and to and from any Canadian port to any port in the United States of America; (*b.*) To construct, purchase, acquire, sell, charter, employ, own, navigate, manage and maintain steam or sailing vessels or other kinds of craft, lighters, floats, steam pumps, engines, twists, cranes, diving apparatus, plant, machinery and appurtenances necessary for the efficient performance of wrecking and salvage services upon any of the navigable waters within or bordering upon the Dominion of Canada; (*c.*) To employ the company's steam vessels in towing vessels and cargoes in and upon the navigable waters within or bordering upon the Dominion of Canada; (*d.*) To charter from time to time the company's vessels or any of them, and let the company's property or any of it for any or all of the purposes aforesaid; (*e.*) And generally to do all matters and things which are or may become necessary, incidental, or conducive to the attainment or carrying out of all or any of said objects,—by the name of "The Westcott Wrecking Company" (Limited), with a total capital stock of twenty thousand dollars divided into two hundred shares of one hundred dollars.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 15th day of June, 1892.

J. C. PATTERSON,
51-3 Secretary of State.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under "The Companies Act" letters patent have been issued under the Great Seal of Canada, bearing date the 3rd day of June, 1892, incorporating John Dwight King, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, Province of Ontario, manufacturer; John Stanton King, of the same place, manufacturer; Robert Christopher Winlow, of the same place, accountant; Elvira Athalia King, of the same place, wife of the said John Dwight King, and Kate Douglas Winlow, of the same place, wife of the said Robert Christopher Winlow, for the following purposes, viz.:—(*a.*) To acquire and take over as going concerns the business heretofore carried on at the City of Toronto and elsewhere in the Dominion of Canada by J. D. King & Company, of the manufacture and sale by wholesale and retail of boots, shoes, rubbers, uppers and over-gaiters, including the plant, machinery, stock in trade, rights, credits, good-will, assets, property and effects generally of such business or such portion thereof as the company may deem advisable; (*b.*) To carry on such business and generally to carry on in the Dominion of Canada, under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned, the business of the manufacture and sale by wholesale and retail of boots, shoes, rubbers, uppers and over-gaiters as well as the business of other kindred industries which may be properly or conveniently carried on in connection therewith; (*c.*) To purchase, lease or otherwise acquire the lands, buildings, plant, good-will, assets, property and effects of any other company, firm or individual carrying on the manufacturing, and trading in boots, shoes, rubbers, uppers, and over-gaiters and kindred industries; (*d.*) To obtain and hold and operate and to purchase, lease, or become licensees of patents or patent rights or industrial designs, which may refer to or have a bearing on the business carried on by the company, and to sell, lease or otherwise dispose of the same; (*e.*) And to do and perform all other acts, deeds, matters and things incidental or conducive to the carrying out of all or any of the said objects,—by the name of "The J. D. King Company of Toronto" (Limited), with a total capital stock of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, divided into two thousand five hundred shares of one hundred dollars.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 15th day of June, 1892.

J. C. PATTERSON,
51-3 Secretary of State.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under "The Companies Act" letters patent have been issued under the Great Seal of Canada, bearing date the 27th day of May, 1892, incorporating Harry Jackson Watson, merchant, James Thorold Mathews, vessel-owner, Albert Ernest Mathews, accountant, James Mathews, vessel-owner, and James Morgan, master mariner, all of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, Province of Ontario, for the following purposes, viz.:—(*a.*) To buy and sell and otherwise operate and deal with coal, wood, iron and mineral ores; (*b.*) To purchase, hire, charter, navigate and maintain such steamships and sailing vessels for the carrying and conveying of goods, chattels, wares and merchandise, and to carry on such business of carriers of goods as their business may require, with power to sell and dispose of the said vessels or any of them; (*c.*) To purchase, rent, erect and hold for the purposes of the company such lands, wharves, docks, warehouses, offices, elevators and other buildings as it may find necessary and convenient for the purposes of the company, and to sell, mortgage and dispose of the same for the purposes of the company,—by the name of "Canada Coal Company" (Limited), with a total capital stock of fifty thousand dollars divided into five hundred shares of one hundred dollars.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 17th day of June, 1892.

J. C. PATTERSON,
51-3 Secretary of State.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 23 of 1892.

QUADRA ROCK, IN HOUSTON STEWART CHANNEL.

A rock, not marked on the charts, in Houston Stewart Channel, near the entrance to Rose Harbour, Queen Charlotte Islands, on which the Dominion Government steamer "Quadra" struck on the 14th

ult., has been examined by the Navigating Officer of Her Majesty's ship "Champion."

It lies midway between Ross Island and Ellen Island, and consists of a shoal patch 360 feet long by 180 feet wide; the two shoalest parts at either extreme, with least depth 6 feet at low water spring tides, and 12 to 14 feet in other places.

Lat. N. 52° 8' 42"
Long. W. 131° 6' 26"

Soundings of from 5 to 7 fathoms were obtained off the edge of the shoal. The bottom was rock and could be distinctly seen at high water. The shoal was marked at slack water by two small patches of kelp at either end, and when the flood and ebb streams were running it was marked by overfalls and tide ripples. The rise of tide at spring was observed to be 16 feet.

It was noted that the Admiralty plan of Houston Stewart Channel on chart No. 2168, is merely a rough sketch, none of the points or islands being rightly placed. Annette, Fairfax and Charles Islands are actually twice as large as shown on the plan, and the channel between Forsyth Point and Annette Island is not more than 3 cables wide.

This notice affects Admiralty charts Nos. 1923*a*, 2168 and 2430, and page 486 of the British Columbia Pilot, 1888.

II. MIDDLE BEACON ON STURGEON BANK DISAPPEARED.

Last autumn the most northerly of the three beacons driven on Sturgeon Bank, near the mouth of the Fraser River, in the Strait of Georgia, British Columbia, disappeared. This spring the middle beacon was also carried away. This is the beacon described in Part II, Notice to Mariners No. 46 of 1891.

It is proposed to replace these beacons by new pile clusters, during the present season.

This notice affects Admiralty charts Nos. 579, 1917, 1922 and 2689.

WM. SMITH,
Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

Department of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa, Canada, 8th June, 1892.

☞All bearings are magnetic and are given from seaward, miles are nautical miles, heights are above high water, and all depths are at mean low water.

Pilots, masters or others interested are earnestly requested to send information of dangers, changes in aids to navigation, notice of new shoals or channels, errors in publications, or any other facts affecting the navigation of Canadian waters, to the Deputy Minister of Marine, Ottawa, Canada. 51-3

STATEMENT OF THE PUBLIC DEBT OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA, ON THE 31ST MAY, 1892.

	$ cts.	$ cts.
Liabilities—		
Payable in England	189,479,076 89	
do do Temporary Loans	8,808,666 64	
do Canada	10,588,484 38	
Dominion Notes	16,288,658 51	
Savings Banks	38,142,141 55	
Trust Funds	8,122,508 07	
Province Accounts	16,407,414 03	
Miscellaneous and Banking Accounts	1,319,748 78	
Bank circulation Redemption Fund	846,937 04	
Total Gross Debt		290,003,635 89
Assets—		
Investments—Sinking Funds	27,905,131 16	
Other Investments	5,229,581 07	
Province Accounts	10,411,914 65	
Miscellaneous and Banking Accounts	9,963,408 27	
		53,510,035 15
Total Net Debt		236,493,600 74
do 30th April, 1892		235,442,057 02
Increase of Debt		1,051,543 72
STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE ON CAPITAL ACCOUNT, &C.		
Expenditure to 30th April, on:—		
Public Works, Railways and Canals	1,551,772 60	
Dominion Lands	43,023 98	
Railway Subsidies	1,081,479 93	
		2,676,276 51
Add Expenditure in May, on:—		
Public Works, Railways and Canals	80,555 60	
Dominion Lands	12,553 29	
Railway Subsidies	19,330 00	
		112,438 89
Total		2,788,715 40

Certified correct,
J. FRASER, *Acting Accountant.*

M. G. DICKIESON,
Acting Deputy Minister of Finance.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 3rd June, 1892.

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STATEMENT of the Revenue and Expenditure on account of the Consolidated Fund of the Dominion of Canada, as by Returns furnished to the Finance Department to the night of the 31st May, 1892.

	$ cts.
REVENUE:	
Customs	$1,557,461 66
Excise	685,092 45
Post Office	260,000 00
Public Works, including Railways	323,873 43
Miscellaneous	366,673 31
	3,193,100 85
REVENUE to 30th April, 1892	29,901,179 90
	33,094,280 75
EXPENDITURE	3,574,121 38
do to 30th April, 1892	25,698,848 22
	29,272,969 60

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 3rd June, 1892.

M. G. DICKIESON,
Acting Deputy Minister of Finance.
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CIRCULATION AND SPECIE.

	31st July.	31st August.	30th September.	31st October.	30th November.	31st December.
Fractionals	181,880 60	182,508 60	183,317 60	184,415 85	184,788 10	184,807 60
$1 & $2	6,305,025 25	6,451,572 25	6,612,241 25	6,838,591 75	6,737,290 25	6,616,386 25
$4	435,937 00	437,966 00	444,378 00	466,018 00	458,212 00	442,032 00
$5, $10 & $20	10,878 63	10,868 63	10,804 16	10,684 16	10,639 16	10,494 16
$50 & $100	270,200 00	277,350 00	263,700 00	250,200 00	236,350 00	237,050 00
$500 & $1000	9,365,500 00	9,299,500 00	9,328,500 00	9,091,500 00	8,849,000 00	8,716,000 00
Total	16,569,421 48	16,659,765 48	16,842,941 01	16,841,409 76	16,476,279 51	16,206,770 01

	31st January.	29th February.	31st March.	30th April.	31st May.	30th June.
Fractionals	185,303 60	185,355 85	184,734 60	185,444 35	185,729 25	
$1 & $2	6,332,303 75	6,200,600 50	6,212,727 00	6,145,939 00	6,124,560 00	
$4	426,206 00	428,010 00	441,310 00	438,486 00	439,934 00	
$5, $10 & $20	10,434 16	10,379 16	10,354 16	10,244 16	10,204 16	
$50 & $100	258,150 00	269,900 00	269,900 00	265,850 00	274,500 00	
$500 & $1000	8,960,000 00	9,092,000 00	9,094,500 00	9,243,000 00	9,532,000 00	
Total	16,172,397 51	16,186,245 51	16,213,525 76	16,288,963 51	16,566,927 41	

Fractional Notes	185,729 25
Provincial "	31,231 66
Dominion Fours	439,934 00
Montreal issue	8,548,164 50
Toronto "	5,257,453 00
Halifax "	1,046,283 50
St. John "	604,448 00
Winnipeg "	4,000 00
Victoria "	407,683 50
Charlottetown issue	42,000 00
Total	$16,566,927 41

Specie held by the several Assistant Receivers General, on the 31st May, 1892		$4,194,377 76
Guaranteed Sterling Debentures		1,946,666 67
Guaranteed Debentures to be held under the Revised Statutes of Canada, cap. 31—		$6,141,044 43
10 p. c. on $16,566,927.41	$1,656,692 74	
Specie to be held under the Revised Statutes of Canada, cap. 31—		
15 p. c. on $16,566,927.41	2,485,039 11	$4,141,731 85
Excess of Specie and Guaranteed Debentures		$1,999,312 58
Unguaranteed Debentures		$14,250,000 00
Unguaranteed Debentures to be held under the Revised Statutes of Canada, cap. 31—		
75 p. c. on $16,566,927.41		12,425,195 55
Excess of Unguaranteed Debentures		$1,824,804 45

SUMMARY.

Excess of Specie and Guaranteed Debentures	$1,999,312 58
Excess of Unguaranteed Debentures	1,824,804 45
Total Excess	$3,824,117 03

FRED. TOLLER,
Comptroller Dominion Currency.

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy Minister of Finance.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 9th June, 1892.

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UNREVISED STATEMENT of Inland Revenue accrued during the month of May, 1892.

Source of Revenue.	Amounts.	Total.
	$ cts.	$ cts
Spirits	335,959 75	
Malt	80,923 50	
Malt Liquor	96 00	
Tobacco	208,365 15	
Cigars	60,676 98	
Inspection of Petroleum	1,891 30	
Manufactures in Bond	3,420 35	
Seizures	5,104 52	
Other Receipts	772 44	
Total Excise Revenue		697,209 99
Culling Timber		
Hydraulic and other Rents		152 50
Minor Public Works		110 00
Inspection of Weights and Measures		2,738 43
" Gas		679 50
Law Stamps		586 15
Other Revenues		51 00
Grand Total Revenue		701,527 57

E. MIALL, Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 15th June, 1892.

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SUMMARY STATEMENT showing the Quantity and Value of Goods entered for Consumption in the Dominion of Canada and the Duty Collected thereon (exclusive of British Columbia) during the month ending 31st May, 1892.

ARTICLES.		ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Duty.
		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Acids	$	.....	8,146 00	2,352 85
Agricultural Implements	"	.....	21,429 00	8,030 53
Ale, Beer and Porter	Galls.	34,314	18,763 00	7,406 84
Animals	$	.....	4,192 00	975 90
Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c.	"	.....	92,367 00	17,935 68
Brass and manufactures of	"	.....	33,922 00	9,059 35
Breadstuffs, viz. :—				
Grain of all kinds	Bush.	80,607	37,464 00	6,065 71
Flour	Brls.	4,093	21,267 00	3,069 53
Meal	"	7,125	17,581 00	2,968 75
Rice and other Breadstuffs	$	.....	16,900 00	3,594 02
Candles	Lbs.	19,634	2,261 00	564 35
Chicory	"	21,849	783 00	873 16
Coal and Coke	Tons.	129,484	292,010 00	72,239 98
Coffee from U. S.	Lbs.	11,551	2,248 00	280 96
Copper and manufactures of	$	.....	23,159 00	3,278 55
Cordage of all kinds	"	.....	7,531 00	1,861 53
Cotton, manufactures of	"	.....	271,358 00	72,756 09
Drugs and Medicines	"	.....	113,324 00	27,948 61
Earthen, Stone and Chinaware	"	.....	83,129 00	27,794 99
Fancy Goods	"	.....	96,529 00	29,436 29
Fish	"	.....	19,341 00	4,199 79
Fruit, Dried	"	.....	48,445 00	17,837 00
" Green, &c	"	.....	44,884 00	5,699 56
Furs	"	.....	61,421 00	9,622 75
Glass and Glassware	"	.....	175,203 00	40,661 80
Gunpowder and explosive substances	"	.....	19,917 00	4,378 14
Hats, Caps and Bonnets	"	.....	62,702 00	18,808 24
Hops	Lbs.	36,248	11,716 00	2,174 88
Iron and Steel, and manufactures of	$	.....	883,726 00	247,976 09
Jewellery and Watches and manufactures of gold and silver	"	.....	47,218 00	11,137 59
Lead and manufactures of	"	.....	39,214 00	6,984 34
Leather and manufactures of	"	.....	94,076 00	20,162 25
Marble and Stone, and manufactures of	"	.....	28,326 00	6,488 24
Malt	Bush.	.....	.....	.....
Metals, Composition, &c., and manufactures of	$	.....	30,575 00	8,433 63
Musical Instruments	"	.....	32,850 00	9,083 20
Oil, Coal and Kerosene, &c., &c.	Galls.	290,327	24,056 00	20,903 87
" all other	"	329,439	117,490 00	29,424 11
Paints and Colours	$	.....	97,489 00	10,644 21
Paper and manufactures of	"	.....	117,120 00	38,812 54
Perfumery	"	.....	1,929 00	579 90
Provisions, viz. :				
Bacon. Ham, Shoulders, Sides, Beef, Pork, Mutton, Butter, Cheese, Lard, &c	$	.....	52,370 00	18,561 05
Salt, not imported from Great Britain or British Possessions, or for Gulf Fisheries	Lbs.	930,832	3,203 00	628 89
Seeds	$	.....	51,883 00	5,292 00
Silks, manufactures of	"	.....	123,954 00	36,995 24
Soap of all kinds	"	.....	20,687 00	7,821 46
Spices, ground and unground	"	.....	21,129 00	2,915 40
Starch	Lbs.	102,290	5,759 00	2,071 14
Spirits of all kinds	Galls.	67,661	63,782 00	142,409 94
Wines, other than Sparkling	"	56,801	39,942 00	26,467 24
" Sparkling	Doz.	1,903	17,889 00	9,808 17
Sugar, above No. 14, D.S	Lbs.	119,582	4,973 00	971 80
" Melado, &c., &c	"	462,647	12,532 00	1,063 92
" Cane, Sugar indirect not above No. 14 D. S	"	143,914	3,268 00	2,130 69
" Molasses	Galls.	239,615	53,829 00	3,957 21
Tea from United States	Lbs.	21,253	3,632 00	363 20
Tobacco and Cigars	"	23,575	23,985 00	24,410 64
Wood and manufactures of	$	.....	94,040 00	24,767 77
Woollen manufactures	"	.....	339,135 00	106,311 75
All other dutiable articles	$	.....	869,772 00	229,076 03
Total Dutiable Goods		.....	4,927,825 00	1,458,529 34
Coin and Bullion (except U. S. silver coin)		.....	303,716 00	
Free Goods, all other		.....	4,193,218 00	
Grand Total entered for Consumption		.....	9,424,759 00	1,458,529 34

W. G. PARMELEE,
Commissioner of Customs.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 21st June, 1892.

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STATEMENT of Goods Exported from the Dominion of Canada, during the month of May, 1892.

	Produce of Canada.	Produce of other Countries.	Total.
	$	$	$
Produce of the Mine	413,157	22,924	436,081
do Fisheries	389,592	16,392	405,984
do Forest	1,833,339	141,765	1,975,104
Animals and their produce	1,519,400	53,638	1,573,038
Agricultural Products	1,262,567	621,467	1,884,034
Manufactures	714,238	49,759	763,997
Miscellaneous Articles	13,283	85,820	99,103
Totals	6,145,576	991,765	7,137,341
Bullion	25,050	.....	25,050
Coin	.....	8,227	8,227
Grand Total	6,170,626	999,992	7,170,618

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 20th June, 1892.

W. G. PARMELEE,
Commissioner of Customs.
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DR. POST OFFICE Savings Bank Account for the month of May, 1892. CR.

(Furnished to the Minister of Finance in accordance with the Post Office Act, 1875, Sec. 69, and Public Accounts Audit Act, 1878, Sec. 20.)

	$ cts.		$ cts.
Balance in hands of the Minister of Finance on 30th April, 1892	21,465,047 60	Withdrawals during month	569,407 99
Deposits in the Post Office Savings Banks during month	576,862 00		
Interest allowed to Depositors, on accounts closed during month	8,272 78	Balance :— At the credit of Depositors' Accounts	21,480,774 39
	22,050,182 38		22,050,182 38

N. S. GARLAND,
Clerk of Financial Statistics.

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy Minister of Finance.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
OTTAWA, 21st June, 1892.

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STATEMENT of the Balance at Cr. of Depositors in the Dominion Government Savings Banks, on 31st May, 1892. Published in accordance with Consolidated Statutes, Chapter 121, Section 16.

BANK.	Balance on 30th April, 1892.	Deposits for May, 1892.	Total.	Withdrawn, May, 1892.	Balance, 31st May, 1892.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Ontario :—					
Toronto	518,558 62	9,520 63	528,079 25	13,066 68	515,012 57
Manitoba :—					
Winnipeg	718,461 15	18,262 00	736,723 15	22,036 06	714,687 09
British Columbia :—					
Victoria	722,890 98	15,360 00	738,250 98	38,630 11	699,620 87
Nova Scotia :—					
Acadia Mines	41,543 83	59 00	41,602 83	519 54	41,083 29
Amherst	211,782 30	4,338 00	216,120 30	5,844 15	210,276 15
Annapolis	229,873 35	4,669 00	234,542 35	3,277 28	231,265 07
Arichat	185,310 00	1,931 00	187,241 00	2,837 86	184,403 14
Barrington	144,827 52	789 00	145,616 52	698 91	144,917 61
Bridgewater	110,540 09	2,166 00	112,706 09	2,901 63	109,804 46
Guysboro'	93,714 70	472 00	94,186 70	1,026 54	93,160 16
Halifax	2,546,172 82	45,394 00	2,591,566 82	39,403 72	2,552,163 10
Kentville	292,284 58	4,861 00	297,145 58	5,916 98	291,228 60
Liverpool	239,528 40	3,063 00	242,591 40	3,868 41	238,722 99
Lunenburg	240,431 87	2,362 00	242,793 87	2,168 02	240,625 85
Maitland	58,395 72	976 00	59,371 72	5,506 11	53,865 61
New Glasgow	346,467 50	5,135 00	351,602 50	7,205 95	344,396 55
Parrsboro'	86,554 30	1,736 00	88,290 30	2,622 24	85,668 06
Pictou	285,855 92	4,112 00	289,967 92	4,925 45	285,042 47
Port Hood	128,103 45	920 00	129,023 45	3,584 19	125,439 26
Shelburne	101,633 73	740 00	102,373 73	1,329 41	101,044 32
Sherbrooke	51,739 02	1,284 00	53,023 02	476 89	52,546 13
Sydney	312,826 52	3,699 00	316,525 52	1,932 45	314,593 07
Sydney Mines	72,855 54	1,154 00	74,009 54	59 00	73,950 54
Truro	324,314 27	6,110 00	330,424 27	12,089 43	318,334 84
Wallace	71,925 25	1,567 00	73,492 25	2,286 64	71,205 61
Weymouth	107,887 23	381 00	108,268 23	832 60	107,435 63
Yarmouth	609,560 68	7,019 00	616,579 68	8,585 24	607,994 44
New Brunswick :—					
Bathurst	118,843 71	5,070 00	123,913 71	3,263 08	120,650 63
Chatham	237,485 12	2,276 00	239,761 12	2,854 33	236,906 79
Dalhousie	331,332 87	1,727 00	333,059 87	2,338 77	330,721 10
Dorchester	93,208 84	342 00	93,550 84	1,395 71	92,155 13
Fredericton	500,235 98	10,075 00	510,310 98	9,089 84	501,221 14
Newcastle	201,640 85	3,560 00	205,200 85	1,197 74	204,003 11
St. Andrews	316,149 66	2,429 33	318,578 99	2,994 31	315,584 68
St. John	3,437,733 28	49,652 17	3,487,385 45	49,901 14	3,437,484 31
Sussex	146,767 58	510 00	147,277 58	2,485 91	144,791 67
Woodstock	406,933 40	11,778 00	418,711 40	6,527 84	412,183 56
Prince Edward Island :—					
Charlottetown	1,775,629 98	26,952 00	1,802,581 98	26,146 56	1,776,435 42
Summerside	301,712 63	4,805 00	306,517 63	3,516 04	303,001 59
Total	16,721,713 24	267,256 13	16,988,969 37	305,342 76	16,683,626 61

C. J. ANDERSON,
Chief Savings Bank Branch.

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy Minister of Finance.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 11th June, 1892.

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RETURN OF THE AMOUNT OF LIABILITIES AND ASSETS OF THE MONTREAL CITY AND DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK, AND OF THE CAISSE D'ÉCONOMIE DE NOTRE-DAME DE QUÉBEC, ON THE 31ST MAY, 1892.

	CAPITAL.		LIABILITIES.								
	Capital Stock.	Capital paid up.	Dominion Govt. deposits payable on demand.	Provincial Govt. deposits payable on demand.	Other deposits payable on demand.	Dominion Govt. deposits payable after notice or on a fixed day.	Provincial Govt. deposits payable after notice or on a fixed day.	Other deposits payable after notice or on a fixed day.	Special Poor Fund or Charity Fund Trust.	Other Liabilities not included under the foregoing heads.	Total Liabilities.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts
City and District Savings Bank.....	2,000,000 00	600,000 00	93,341 86	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,415,051 49	180,000 00	45,291 09	3,733,684 44
Caisse d'Economie Notre-Dame de Québec	1,000,000 00	250,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,693,059 07	83,000 00	23,298 33	3,799,357 40

ASSETS.

	Dominion Securities.	Provincial or Municipal Securities.	Loans for which Dominion or Provincial Securities are held as Collateral Security.	Loans for which Bank Stocks are held as Collateral Security.	Loans for which other Stocks, Bonds or Debentures as authorised by law are held as Collateral Security.	Cash in hand or in deposit on call in Chartered Banks.	Special Poor Fund or Charity Fund Investments.	Investments in Bank Stock made previous to the incorporation of the Bank.	Other Assets not included under the foregoing heads.	Total Assets.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
City and District Savings Bank.....	1,500,000 00	2,212,068 22	500 00	2,340,029 35	2,335,796 55	756,887 10	180,000 00	.....	* 506,666 25	9,831,947 47
Caisse d'Economie Notre-Dame de Québec.....	.....	1,739,956 20	244,575 00	415,228 00	893,626 34	639,452 81	83,000 00	73,239 09	80,318 93	4,169,396 28

* Including landed property of Bank $443,925.11

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy Minister of Finance.

N. S. GARLAND,
Clerk of Financial Statistics.

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FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 9th June, 1892.

LIST OF INSURANCE COMPANIES LICENSED TO DO BUSINESS IN CANADA UNDER THE INSURANCE ACT.

NAME OF THE COMPANY.	Chief Agent to receive process.	Amount of Deposit. Deposits marked (A) are applicable solely to Life Policies existing 31st March, 1878; marked (B) to policies issued or assumed subsequent to that date.	Description of Insurance business for which Licensed.
The Accident Insurance Company of North America	Edward Rawlings, Manager, Montreal	$23,500 Montreal Harbour bonds; $500, Municipal Debentures, and $550, 5 p. c. Canada stock. (Accepted at $22,150)	Accident.
The Ætna Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut	F. W. Evans, General Agent, Montreal	$19,000 Municipal Securities, $4,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds, and $89,000 Canadian Pacific RailwayBonds. (Accepted at $100,800)	Fire and Inland Marine.
The Ætna Life Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut	Wm. H. Orr, Manager, Toronto	$360,500 Province of Quebec Debentures, $149,893 Province of Manitoba Debentures; $50,000 Province of New Brunswick Bonds; $60,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds, $2,495,060 Municipal Debentures and $190,000 Connecticut State Bonds. Total $3,305,455. Accepted value, $3,019,521, being $100,000 (A), and $2,919,521 (B)	Life.
The Agricultural Insurance Company of Watertown, N.Y., U.S.	Joseph Flynn, Chief Agent, Toronto	$141,600 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $126,000)	Fire.
The Alliance Assurance Company	G. H. McHenry, Chief Agent, Montreal	$311,142 Canada 3 p.c. stock	Fire.
The American Surety Company of New York	Alexander Dixon, Chief Agent, Toronto	$50,000 U.S. Bonds	Guarantee.
The Atlas Assurance Company	Matthew C. Hinshaw, Chief Agent, Montreal	£17,000 stg., Canada 3½ per cent. Inscribed Stock, and £5,000 stg., New South Wales 3½ per cent. Inscribed Stock	Fire.
The Boiler Inspection and Insurance Company of Canada	W. B. McMurrich, Agent, Toronto	$46,724 Municipal Debentures, and $8,000 Loan Company Debentures. (Accepted at $49,252)	Steam Boilers, &c.
The British Empire Mutual Life Assurance Company, London, Eng.	Fred. Stancliffe, Chief Agent, Montreal	Canada 4 per cent. Bonds, £1,400 stg.; Province of British Columbia Bonds, £1,000 stg.; Tasmanian Bonds £6,800 stg.; Municipal Debentures, £15,800. (Accepted at $113,,977.33). Also $632,500 invested in the hands of Canadian Trustees under the Insurance Act	Life.
The British America Assurance Company, Toronto	John Morison, Governor, Toronto	$60,540 Municipal Debentures and $1,000 Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds. (Accepted at $54,900)	Fire and Inland Marine.
The British and Foreign Marine Insurance Company (Limited)	E. L. Bond, Chief Agent, Montreal	$112,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $100,800)	Inland Marine.
The Caledonian Insurance Company	Lansing Lewis, Manager, Montreal	Province of Quebec Bonds, $3,893.33; Canada Bonds, $4,866.67; Municipal Debentures, $106,438.86. (Accepted at $104,555)	Fire.
The Canada Accident Assurance Company	Henry Sutherland, Chief Agent, Toronto	$22,302 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $20,072)	Accident.
The Canada Life Assurance Company, Hamilton	A. G. Ramsay, Manager, Hamilton	$61,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $54,900)	Life.
The Citizens' Insurance Company of Canada	E. P. Heaton, Chief Agent, Montreal	$131,744 Municipal Debentures; $5,840 Canada Central Railway Second Mortgage Bonds, and $2,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds. (Accepted at $125,370, being $54,710 for Life, $20,260 for Accident, and $50,400 for Fire)	Fire, Life and Accident.
The City of London Fire Insurance Company (Limited)	H. M. Blackburn, Chief Agent, Toronto	£24,000 stg. Canada Stock and £3,000 South Australian Stock	Fire.
The Commercial Union Assurance Company (Limited) of London, Eng.	Evans & McGregor, General Agents, Montreal	$107,067 Cape of Good Hope 4 per cent. Stock (Life A); $29,200 Canada 4 per cent. Stock (Life B); $106,580 Canada 4 per cent. Stock; $73,000 Queensland Bonds and £12,000 Swedish Government 4 per cent. Bonds (Fire)	Fire, Inland Marine and Life.
The Confederation Life Association of Canada	J. K. Macdonald, Managing Director, Toronto	$84,611 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $75,955)	Life.
The Connecticut Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn	Geo. H. McHenry, Chief Agent, Montreal	$100,000 Canada 4 per cent. Stock	Fire.
The Covenant Mutual Benefit Association	A. H. Hoover, Chief Agent, Toronto	$53,533 Canada 3 per cent. Stock	Life, on the assessment plan.
The Dominion Life Assurance Company	Thos. Hilliard, Managing Director, Waterloo, O.	$56,286 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $50,195)	Life.
The Dominion Plate Glass Insurance Company	Alexander Ramsay, Chief Agent, Montreal	$5,000 Province of Quebec Bonds	Plate Glass.
The Dominion Safety Fund Life Association	J. De Wolfe Spurr, St. John, N.B	$19,000 Province of Nova Scotia Bonds and $31,000 Province of New Brunswick Bonds	Life.
The Eastern Assurance Company	Chas. D. Cory, Chief Agent, Halifax, N.S.	$56,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $50,400)	Fire.
The Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation (Limited)	Fred. Stancliffe, General Manager, Montreal	£6,500 stg., 2½ per cent. Annuities, £5,000 stg., South Australian Govt. 4 per cent. Bonds, and £10,840 Province of Quebec Bonds	Fire Re-assurance.
The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, N.Y.	Seargent P. Stearns, Manager, Montreal	$100,000 U.S. Bonds (A) $375,000 U.S. Bonds and $482,000 Municipal Debentures (B) (accepted at $908,800, being $100,000 A, and $808,800, B). Also $941,000 in the hands of Canadian Trustees under the Insurance Act	Life.
The Federal Life Assurance Company of Ontario	David Dexter, Managing Director, Hamilton	Municipal Debentures, $44,807. Canada Pacific Railway Bonds, $11,000. (Accepted $50,226)	Life.
The Fire Insurance Association (Limited), London, England	John Kennedy, Chief Agent, Montreal	$100,000 Canada Stock	Fire.
The Germania Life Insurance Company	Geo. W. Rônne, Chief Agent, Toronto	$50,000 Canada Bonds	Life.

LIST OF INSURANCE COMPANIES LICENSED TO DO BUSINESS IN CANADA UNDER THE INSURANCE ACT—*Continued.*

NAME OF THE COMPANY.	Chief Agent to receive process.	Amount of Deposit. Deposits marked (A) are applicable solely to Life Policies existing 31st March, 1878; marked (B) to policies issued or assumed subsequent to that date.	Description of Insurance business for which Licensed.
The Guarantee Company of North America	Edward Rawlings, Manager, Montreal	$27,000 Municipal Securities; $29,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds and $2,400 Canada Stock. (Accepted at $53,800)	Guarantee.
The Guardian Fire and Life Assurance Company, London, England	Robt. Simms & Co., and Geo. Denholm, General Agents, Montreal	$94,900 Canada Guaranteed Bonds and $73,000 Canada Stock	Fire.
The Hartford Fire Insurance Company, Hartford, Connecticut	F. W. Evans, General Agent, Montreal	$62,500 Mun. Securit. and $25,420 Bank Stock. (Accepted at $100,000)	Fire.
The Imperial Insurance Company of London, England	E. D. Lacy, Agent, Montreal	$129,453 Canada Stock	Fire.
The Insurance Company of North America	Robert Hampson, Chief Agent, Montreal	$111,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $100,000)	Fire and Inland Marine.
The Lancashire Insurance Company	J. G. Thompson, Chief Agent, Toronto	$97,333 Canada 4 per cent. stock and $95,000 Canada 4 per cent. Bonds	Fire.
The Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company	G. F. C. Smith, Chief Agent, Montreal	$36,000 Municipal Debentures, $10,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds, and $277,133.33 Canada Stock. (Accepted at $318,533)	Fire and Life.
The Lloyds Plate Glass Insurance Company of New York	Levi Beemer, Chief Agent, Toronto	$10,000 Canada Bonds	Plate Glass.
The London Assurance Corporation, England	E. A. Lilly, Attorney and Agent, Montreal	$167,000 Municipal Securities. (Accepted at $150,300)	Fire, Life and Inland Marine.
The London Guarantee and Accident Co. (Limited)	A. T. McCord, Chief Agent, Toronto	£11,000 stg. Canada Stock	Guarantee and Accident.
The London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company, Liverpool	W. A. Sims, Chief Agent, Toronto	£22,000 stg. Canada 4 per cent. Inscribed Stock and £5,000 stg. Canada 3 per cent. Stock	Fire.
The London and Lancashire Life Assurance Company	B. Hal Brown, Manager, Montreal	$10,000 Victoria, B.C., Bonds; $2,000 Canada Bonds; $23,500 Province of Quebec Bonds; and Municipal Securities, $85,280. Also $698,197 invested with Canadian Trustees under Insurance Act. Accepted at $810,449, being $100,000 (A) and $710,449 (B)	Life.
The London Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Canada, London, Ont.	D. C. Macdonald, Secretary, London, Ont.	$40,020 Municipal Debentures and $15,600 Loan Companies Debentures. (Accepted at $50,058)	Fire.
The London Life Insurance Company	J. G. Richter, Manager, London, Ont.	$60,000 Loan Company Debentures. (Accepted at $54,000)	Life.
The Manchester Fire Assurance Company	James Boomer, Manager, Toronto	$102,200 Canada 3½ per cent Stock	Fire.
The Manufacturers' Accident Insurance Company	John F. Ellis, Managing Director, Toronto	$20,000 Canada Bonds	Accident.
The Manufacturers' Life Insurance Company	John F. Ellis, Managing Director, Toronto	$50,000 Canada Bonds	Life.
The Massachusetts Benefit Association	James G. Foster, Chief Agent, Toronto	$50,000 U.S. Bonds	Life, on the assessment plan.
The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company of New York	Jas. Wyborn Walker, Chief Agent, Toronto	$116,800 Canadian Pacific Railway 3½ per cent. Land Grant Bonds. (Accepted at $101,178)	Life.
Mongenais, Boivin & Co	L. I. Boivin, Agent, Montreal	$5,000 Canada Stock	Plate Glass.
The Mutual Accident Association (Limited)	Eastmure & Lightbourn, Chief Agents, Toronto	$37,960 Canada 3½ per cent. Inscribed Stock	Accident and Plate Glass.
The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York	Samuel H. Ewing, Attorney, Montreal	$125,000 Canada 4 per cent. Bonds; $400,000 Province of Nova Scotia Bonds; $199,000 Province of New Brunswick Bonds; and $990,333 Municipal Securities. Total, $1,714,333. (Accepted at $1,614,400)	Life.
The Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association, New York	Jno. S. Hall, Jr., Chief Agent, Montreal	$50,000 Province of Quebec Bonds and $53,533.33 Canada 3 per cent. Sterling Bonds. (Accepted at $100,857)	Life, on the assessment plan.
The National Assurance Company of Ireland	Matthew C. Hinshaw, Chief Agent, Montreal	$100,161 Canada Stock	Fire.
The New York Life Insurance Company	F. W. Campbell, M.D., Attorney, Montreal	$100,000 U.S. Bonds (Life A) $993,000 C.P.R. Bonds, $80,000 Province of Quebec Bonds, and $100,000 Municipal Debentures (Life B). (Accepted at $1,163,700, being $100,000 Life A and $1,063,700 Life B). Also $330,000 invested with Canadian Trustees under the Insurance Act.	Life.
The North American Life Assurance Company	Wm. McCabe, Managing Director, Toronto	$59,823 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $53,775)	Life.
The North British and Mercantile Insurance Company	Thos. Davidson, Managing Director, Montreal	$175,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds; $281,000 Municipal Debentures; $75,000 Province of New Brunswick Bonds; $31,146.67 Province of Manitoba Bonds; $50,613.33 Victoria Government Bonds; $97,333.33 Queensland bonds. Total, $710,093.33. Accepted at $658,193: being $266,347 Fire, $52,200 Life A, and $339,646 Life B	Fire and Life.
The Northern Assurance Company of Aberdeen and London	Robert W. Tyre, Manager, Montreal	$100,253 British Columbia Bonds and $111,446.67 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $200,555)	Fire.
The Norwich and London Accident Insurance Association	Scott & Walmsley, General Agents, Toronto	$58,400 Canada Stock	Accident.
The Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society, Norwich, England	Alex. Dixon, Manager, Toronto	$100,000 Canada Stock	Fire.
The Ontario Mutual Life Assurance Company	Wm. Hendry, Manager, Waterloo	$102,992 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $92,693)	Life.
The Phenix Insurance Company of Brooklyn	L. C. Camp, Chief Agent, Toronto	$100,000 U. S. Bonds	Fire and Inland Marine.
The Phœnix Fire Assurance Company, London, England	Paterson & Son, General Agents, Montreal	$57,500 Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds and $135,293 Canada Stock. (Accepted at $187,043)	Fire.
The Phœnix Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn	Gerald E. Hart, Manager, Montreal	$69,000 Municipal Debentures and $44,000 C. P. Railway Bonds. (Accepted at $101,700)	Fire.
The Provident Savings Life Assurance Society	R. H. Matson, Chief Agent, Toronto	$13,500 Province of Quebec Bonds and $41,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $50,400)	Life

NAME OF THE COMPANY.	Chief Agent to receive process.	Amount of Deposit. Deposits marked (A) are applicable solely to Life Policies existing 31st March, 1878; marked (B) to policies issued or assumed subsequent to that date.	Description of Insurance business for which Licensed.
The Quebec Fire Assurance Company	J. G. Clapham, Quebec	Province of New Brunswick Bonds, $10,000, Province of Quebec Bonds, $16,500, and Municipal Debentures, $33,000. Total, $59,500. (Accepted at $56,200)	Fire.
* The Queen Fire and Life Insurance Company, England	H. J. Mudge, Chief Agent, Montreal	$60,000 City of Halifax 5 p. c. Stock, $48,667 New Zealand 4 p. c. Stock, $24,333.33 Province of Quebec Bonds, and $29,200 Province of Manitoba 5 p.c. Debentures (Fire), $51,100 Canada 4 p.c. inscribed stock, and $42,373.33 Municipal Debentures. (Life)	Fire and Life.
The Queen Insurance Company of America	H. J. Mudge, Chief Agent, Montreal	$100,000 U.S. Bonds	Fire.
The Reliance Mutual Life Assurance Society, London, England	J. Cassie Hatton, Attorney, Montreal	$110,277 new 3 per cent. British Annuities, being $100,000 Life (A) and $10,277 Life (B)	Life.
The Royal Canadian Insurance Company	Harry Cutt, Secretary, Montreal	$57,500 Municipal securities. (Accepted at $51,750)	Fire and Inland Marine.
The Royal Insurance Company	Wm. Tatley, Chief Agent, Montreal	$178,533 Canada 4 p. c. Inscribed Stock, and $511,000 British Annuities. Total $689,533, being $150,000 Fire, $50,000 Life (A) and $489,533 General	Fire and Life.
The Scottish Union and National Insurance Co	Walter Kavanagh, Agent, Montreal	$97,333.33 Canada 4 p. c. Inscribed Stock and $3,500 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $100,483)	Fire.
The Standard Life Assurance Company, Scotland	W. M. Ramsay, Manager, Montreal	$1,855,152 Municipal Debs., $106,500 Montreal Harbour Bds., and $9,000 Province of Quebec Debentures. Total, $1,970,652. (Accepted at $1,772,687, being $129,561 Life A, and $1,643,126 Life B)	Life.
The Star Life Assurance Society of England	Alfred D. Perry, General Agent, Toronto	$146,000 Canada 4 p. c. Stock	Life.
The Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada	R. Macaulay, Managing Director, Montreal	$63,890 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $57,501)	Life and Accident.
The Temperance and General Life Assurance Company of North America	Henry Sutherland, Chief Agent, Toronto	$66,278 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $50,000)	Life.
The Travelers' Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn	William Hanson, Chief Agent, Montreal	$74,947 Province of Manitoba 5 p. c. Bonds, $559,615 Municipal Debentures, $35,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds, and $50,000 Canadian Pacific R.R. Bonds. Total, $719,562. (Accepted at $655,700), being $103,500 (Life A), $511,600 (Life B), and $40,000 (Accident)	Life and Accident.
The Union Mutual Life Insurance Company of Maine	Wm. Mulock, Attorney, Toronto	Province of Ontario Annuity Bonds of face value $469,000, and present value at 4½ per cent, $241,050; Canada Pacific Ry. Bonds $100,000; Montreal Harbour Bonds, $30,000; and Province of New Brunswick Bonds, $100,000. Total accepted value, $458,050, being $100,000 (A) and $358,050 (B)	Life.
The Union Society, London, Eng	T. L. Morrisey, Chief Agent, Montreal	£22,000 Consolidated Stock	Fire.
The United Fire Reinsurance Company (Limited)	Percy F. Lane, Chief Agent, Montreal	Province of Quebec Bonds, $85,653.33; Province of Manitoba Bonds, $9,246.66; Municipal Debentures, $7,000. Total, $101,900. (Accepted at $101,200)	Fire Reinsurance
The United States Life Insurance Company	Thos. A. Temple, Attorney, St. John, N.B	$100,000 U. S. Bonds	Life.
The Western Assurance Company, Toronto	J. J. Kenny, Managing Director, Toronto	$35,600 Municipal Debentures and $22,100 Loan Company Debentures. (Accepted at $51,930)	Fire and Inland Marine.

* NOTE.—This Company has given notice of the reinsurance of all its fire policies in the Queen Insurance Company of America and of an application for the release of its securities deposited on account of the Fire Department.

THE FOLLOWING LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES HAVING CEASED TO TRANSACT NEW BUSINESS IN CANADA, ARE ENTITLED UNDER SECTION 32 OF "THE INSURANCE ACT" TO TRANSACT ALL BUSINESS CONNECTED WITH POLICIES EXISTING AT 31ST MARCH, 1878, AND THEIR DEPOSITS ARE APPLICABLE TO THOSE POLICIES SUBJECT TO THE PROVISIONS OF THE INSURANCE ACTS OF 1868 AND 1871.

NAME OF THE COMPANY.	Chief Agent to receive process.	Amount of Deposit.	Business.
The Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., U.S.	F. W. Evans, General Agent, Montreal	$100,000 U.S. Bonds	Life.
The Edinburgh Life Assurance Company	David Higgins, Chief Agent, Toronto	$113,000 Municipal Debentures and $48,667 Cape Good Hope 4 p.c. stock (Accepted at $150,367)	Life.
The Life Association of Scotland	Archibald Inglis, Chief Agent, Montreal	$50,127 Canada 4 p.c. Bonds, $2,433 Canada 4 p.c. Stock, $4,866 Canada Guaranteed Bonds, $48,667 Province of Quebec Debentures, $48,667 City of Toronto Bonds. (Accepted at $149,893)	Life.
The National Life Insurance Company of the United States of America	Chas. Powis, Chief Agent, Hamilton, Ont.	$110,000 Bank deposit receipt	Life.
The North-Western Mutual Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee	M. W. Mills, Chief Agent, Toronto	$100,000 U.S. Bonds	Life.
The Phœnix Mutual Life Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut	H. D. Simpson, Attorney, Montreal	$30,000 Municipal Debentures, and $99,280 Niagara Falls Park Bonds. (Accepted at $126,280)	Life.
The Scottish Amicable Life Assurance Society	William W. Robertson, Attorney, Montreal	38 Bonds Canada Atlantic Railway, guaranteed. Par $117,438.81. Present value, at 4½ per cent., $94,710.67. Also $30,000 Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds	Life.
The Scottish Provident Institution	John Dunlop, Attorney, Montreal	$100,000 Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds. (Accepted at $90,000)	Life.

THE FOLLOWING INSURANCE COMPANIES ARE REGISTERED UNDER THE INSURANCE ACT, AND ARE PERMITTED TO TRANSACT THE BUSINESS OF LIFE INSURANCE IN CANADA UPON THE ASSESSMENT PLAN.

Name of Company.	Chief Agent to receive process.
The Canadian Mutual Life Association	W. Pemberton Page, Secretary, Toronto.
The Commercial Travellers' Mutual Benefit Society	W. G. H. Lowe, Chief Agent, Toronto.
The Mutual Relief Society of Nova Scotia	Thomas B. Crosby, Chief Agent, Yarmouth, N.S.
The Provincial Provident Institution	E. S. Miller, Secretary, St. Thomas, Ont.

NOTE.—The Glasgow and London Insurance Company has reinsured its outstanding risks with the Citizens' Insurance Company, and a portion of its deposit has been released.
The American Steam Boiler Insurance Company has ceased doing business in Canada. The deposit is still in the hands of the Hon. Receiver General.

Office of the Superintendent of Insurance,
Ottawa, 2nd May, 1892.

W. FITZGERALD, Superintendent of Insurance. 47 tf

THE FOLLOWING NEW POST OFFICES WERE ESTABLISHED IN CANADA ON THE 1st JUNE, 1892.

Name of Post Office.	Township or Parish.	Electoral County and Territory.	Postmaster.
Amber	Markham	York, E.R. ..... O.	William Hood.
Beaubien	Cap St. Ignace.	Montmagny ..... Q.	Napoléon Dugal.
Barrington West	Barrington	Shelburne ..... N.S.	J. M. Stanley.
Burnside Station	Sec. 35, Tp. 11, R. 8, W.	Marquette ..... M.	Jairus R. Fox.
*Clear View	Wicklow	Carleton ..... N.B.	C. Herbert Phillips.
*Dipper Harbour West	Lancaster	St. John ..... N.B.	John Snider.
Dutch Brook	Sydney	Cape Breton ..... N.S.	Norman McDonald.
Foley Brook	Drummond	Victoria ..... N.B.	Jorgen Poulsen.
Jacquet River Station	Durham	Restigouche ..... N.B.	Thomas McMillen.
Kuper Island		Vancouver ..... B.C.	Rev. G. Donckele.
Lawson	Tay	Simcoe, E.R. ..... O.	John A. Lawson.
Letang	St. George	Charlotte ..... N.B.	George R. Jackson.
Lingan Road	Sydney	Cape Breton ..... N.S.	Patrick Ryan.
*McNavin	St. Mary's	Kent ..... N.B	Anthony McNavin.
Millarville	Sec. 12, Tp. 21, R. 3, W. of 5.	..... Alta.	Malcolm T. Millar.
Mount Young		Inverness ..... N.S.	Alex. W. McKinnon.
North Middleboro	Pugwash	Cumberland ..... N.S.	James R. Chapman.
Notre-Dame de Lourdes	Sec. 36, Tp. 6, R. 9, W. of 1st P. M.	Marquette ..... M.	Rev. Felix Patel.
O'Sullivan's Corners	York	York, E.R. ..... O	Michael O'Sullivan.
*Payne Settlement	Drummond	Victoria ..... N.B	John T. Payne.
Randolph	Lancaster	St. John ..... N.B	William A. Miller.
Red Rock	Verulam	Victoria, S.R. ..... O.	James Thomas.
Reeds Mines	Coleraine	Megantic ..... Q.	Cyrille Paradis.
Sainte-Marie de Charlevoix	Les Eboulements	Charlevoix ..... Q.	Jules Tremblay.
*Sidney		Vancouver ..... B.C.	L. Dickinson.
Sproat Lake		Vancouver ..... B.C.	F. W. Muller.
Stadacona	St. Roch Nord.	Quebec ..... Q.	François Cliche.
Sydney River	Sydney	Cape Breton. ..... N.S.	Hector McKinnon.
Titus Station	Windsor	Richmond ..... N.S.	Rufus Titus.
Tindastoll	Sec. 20, Tp. 36, R. 1, W. of 5th P. M.	..... Alta.	Johann Blornson.
Troy	Cansa	Inverness ..... N.S.	George Laidlaw.
Wicklow (reopened)	Haldimand	Northumberland, W.R. ... O.	J. W. Stone.

* Opened on the 1st of May but not reported.

CHANGES IN POST OFFICES ALREADY ESTABLISHED.

OFFICES CLOSED.

Bénoit's Mills	District of Nipissing, O.	
Cadmus	County of Marquette, M.	
Cape Traverse	" Prince, P.E.I.	Closed on 8th April, 1892.
Lily Oak	" Grey, W.R., O.	
New Ireland	" Albert, N.B.	
Wilbur	" Westmoreland, N.B.	

NAMES CHANGED.

Dixon's Point	County of Kent, N.B.	to St. François de Kent.
Doherty's Mills	" "	to St. Grégoire.
Mill Creek	" "	to Maria de Kent.
Gailey	" "	to Cormierville.
Quadra	District of Vancouver	to Denman Island.

TO ADVERTISERS IN THE *GAZETTE*.

PARTIES sending advertisements to be inserted in "The Canada Gazette," will please observe the following rules :

1st. Address "The Canada Gazette, Ottawa, Canada."

2nd. Indicate the number of insertions required.

3rd. Invariably remit the fees for such advertisements, together with the price of one Gazette, as below. Otherwise they will not be inserted. The rates are ten cts. for the first insertion, and five cents for each subsequent insertion per line of nine words, each figure counting as one word. No advertisement is inserted for a less charge than one dollar.

By settled or understood practice as prescribed by law, the rules of Parliament or decisions of the Department of Justice, notices receive the following insertions :—

Notices of applications for divorce—27 insertions.

Notices of the withdrawal of deposits of Insurance Companies—13 insertions.

Notices of ordinary applications to Parliament—9 insertions.

Notices of applications for Letters Patent—6 insertions.

Notices of dividends and meetings of Banks and Insurance Companies—1 calendar month, or 5 insertions.

Subscribers will also notice that the subscription, $4 per annum, is invariably payable in advance, and that the "Gazette" will be stopped from them at the end of the period paid for. Single numbers will be charged ten cts. each, and when more than one are required by advertisers, must be remitted for likewise.

S. E. DAWSON,
Queen's Printer and Controller of Stationery.
Department of Public Printing and Stationery,
Ottawa, November, 1891.

APPLICATIONS TO PARLIAMENT.

Rules relating to Notices for Private Bills.

All applications for Private Bills, properly the subjects of legislation by the Parliament of Canada, within the purview of "The British North America Act, 1867," whether for the erection of a Bridge, the making of a Railroad, Turnpike Road or Telegraph Line ; the construction or improvement of a Harbour, Canal, Lock, Dam or Slide, or other like work ; the granting the right of Ferry ; the incorporation of any particular Trade or Calling, or of any Banking or other Joint Stock Company ; or otherwise for the granting to any individual or individuals, any exclusive or peculiar rights or privileges whatever, or for doing any matter or thing which, in its operation, would affect the rights or property of other parties, or relate to any particular class of the community ; or for making any amendment of a like nature to any former Act, shall require a Notice, clearly and distinctly specifying the nature and object of the application, and (except in the case of existing corporations) signed by, or on behalf of the applicants, to be published as follows, viz :

In the Provinces of Quebec and Manitoba.

A notice inserted in the *Canada Gazette*, in the English and French languages, and in one newspaper in the English, and in one in the French language in the District affected, or in both languages in one paper, if there be but one in the said District, or if there be no paper published therein, then, in both languages, in a paper in the nearest District in which a newspaper is published.

In any other Province or Territory.

A notice inserted in the *Canada Gazette*, and in one newspaper published in the County or District, or Union of Counties affected, or if there be no paper published therein, then in a newspaper in the nearest County or District in which a newspaper is published. Such Notices to be continued in each case, for a period of two months during the interval of time between the close of the next preceding Session and the consideration of the Petition. And copies of the newspapers containing the first and last insertion of such notice shall be sent to the Clerk of each House.

When a Petition is for leave to bring in a Private Bill for the erection of a Toll Bridge, the petitioner or petitioners, upon giving the notice prescribed by the preceding Rule, shall also, at the same time, and in the same manner, give notice of the rates which they intend to ask ; the extent of the privilege, the height of the arches, the interval between the abutments or piers for the passage of rafts and vessels, and whether they intend to erect a drawbridge, and the dimensions of the same.

Any person seeking to obtain any Private Bill shall, eight days before the meeting of Parliament, deposit with the Clerk of the House, in which the bill is to originate, a copy of such bill in the English or French language, with a sum sufficient to pay for translating and printing the same—600 copies to be printed in English, and 200 copies in French—the translation to be done by the officers of the House, and the printing by the contractor. The applicant shall be also required to pay the Clerk of the Senate, or the accountant of the House of Commons (as the case may be) a sum of $200 and the cost of printing the Act in the Statutes, and lodge the receipt of the same with the Clerk of the Committee to which such Bill is referred—such payment to be made immediately after the second reading, and before the consideration of the Bill by such Committee.

The fee payable on any Private Bill is paid only in the House in which it originates.

No Petition for a Private Bill is received by either House after the first ten days of the session.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Clerk of the Senate.

JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Clerk of the Commons.

Additional Rules of the House of Commons respecting Private Bills.

All Private Bills for Acts of Incorporation shall be so framed as to incorporate by reference the *clauses* of the *General Acts* relating to the details to be provided for by such Bills ;—special grounds shall be established for any proposed departure from this principle, or for the introduction of other provisions as to such details, and a note shall be appended to the Bill indicating the provisions thereof, in which the *General Act* is proposed to be departed from ;—Bills which are not framed in accordance with this *Rule*, shall be re-cast by the promoters, and reprinted at their expense, before any Committee passes upon the *Clauses*.

51*a*. All Private Bills for Acts of incorporation of, or in amendment of Acts incorporating Railway Companies, shall be drawn in accordance with the Model Bill adopted by the House on 23rd June, 1887, copies of which may be obtained from the Clerk of the House.

(a.) The provisions contained in any Bill which are not in accord with the Model Bill, shall be inserted between brackets, and when revised by the proper officer shall be so printed, and bills which are not in accordance with this Rule shall be returned to the promoters to be re-cast before being revised and printed ;

(b.) Any sections of existing Acts which are proposed to be amended shall be re-printed in full with the amendments inserted in their proper places and between brackets ;

(c.) Any exceptional provisions that it may be proposed to insert in any Bill shall be clearly specified in the Notice of Application for the same.

51*b*. No Bill for the incorporation of a Railway Company, or for changing the route of the railway of any company already incorporated, shall be considered by the Railway Committee until there has been filed with the Committee, at least one week before the consideration of the Bill :—

(a.) A Map or Plan drawn upon a scale of not less than half an inch to the mile, showing the location upon which it is intended to construct the proposed work, and showing also the lines of existing or authorized works of a similar character within, or in any way affecting the district, or any part thereof, which the proposed work is intended to serve, and such map

or plan shall be signed by the Engineer or other person making the same ;

(b.) An exhibit showing the total amount of capital proposed to be raised for the purposes of the undertaking, and the manner in which it is proposed to raise the same, whether by ordinary shares, bonds, debentures, or other securities, and the amount of each, respectively.

JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Clerk of the Commons.

SUBSTANCE OF RULES OF THE SENATE RELATING TO NOTICES AND APPLICATIONS FOR BILLS OF DIVORCE.

Every applicant for a Bill of Divorce shall give notice of his or her intended application, and shall specify therein from whom and for what cause such divorce is sought, and shall cause such notice to be published during six months before the presentation of his or her petition for the said Bill, in the CANADA GAZETTE and in two newspapers published in the District in Quebec, Manitoba, British Columbia or the North-West Territories, or in the County or Union of Counties in other Provinces, wherein such applicant usually resided at the time of the separation of the parties ; but if the requisite number of papers cannot be found therein, then in an adjoining District or County or Union of Counties. Notices given in the Provinces of Quebec and Manitoba are to be published in one English and one French newspaper, if there be such newspapers published in the District, but otherwise shall be published in each newspaper in both languages.

A copy of the said Notice shall, not less than one month before the date of the presentation of the Petition, at the instance of the applicant, be served personally on the person from whom the divorce is sought, when that can be done.

No petition for divorce shall be received after the first thirty days of each session.

The petition of an applicant for divorce must be fairly written and must be signed by the Petitioner, and should briefly set forth the marriage, when, where and by whom the ceremony was performed, the grounds on which relief is asked and the nature of the relief prayed, and should also negative condonation, collusion and connivance. The allegations of the petition must be verified by declaration of the Petitioner, under the "*Act respecting Extra-Judicial Oaths.*"

The applicant shall deposit with the Clerk of the Senate, eight days before the opening of Parliament, a copy, in the English or French language, of the proposed Bill of Divorce, and therewith a sum sufficient to pay for translating and printing 600 copies thereof in English and 200 copies in French.

No petition for a Bill of Divorce shall be presented unless the applicant has paid into the hands of the Clerk of the Senate the sum of two hundred dollars ($200).

The petition when presented shall be accompanied by the evidence of the publication of the notice, and by declaration in evidence of the service of a copy thereof, and by a copy of the proposed Bill.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Clerk of the Senate.

NOTICE is hereby given that John Francis Schwaller, of the Town of Thorold, in the County of Welland, and Province of Ontario, merchant, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from his wife Florence Schwaller, now of the Town of Niagara Falls, in the County and Province aforesaid, on the grounds of desertion, adultery and bigamy.

PATTISON, COLLIER & SHAW,
Solicitors for applicant.

Dated at Thorold, in the Province of Ontario, this 7th day of April, A.D. 1892. 51-27

NOTICE is hereby given that Martha Ballantyne, of the Township of Scarboro, in the County of York, in the Province of Ontario, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of divorce from her husband, William Ballantyne, of the City of Hamilton, in the County of Wentworth, labourer, on the ground of adultery and desertion.

CHISHOLM & LOGIE,
Solicitors for applicant.

Dated at Hamilton, Province of Ontario, 31st day of March, 1892. 47-27

APPLICATIONS FOR CHARTER BY LETTERS PATENT.

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent, under the provisions of "The Companies Act," Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned :

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is "The Toronto and British Columbia Lumber Company" (Limited).

2. The purposes for which incorporation is sought are to purchase, acquire, hold and sell timber lands and other lands in fee or otherwise, and also timber and timber limits by lease, license or otherwise, and rights to cut and remove timber and other trees, and to manufacture and purchase and sell saw-logs, timber and lumber, and carry on the business of lumbering in all its branches, and all other business incidental thereto or connected therewith, and also to manufacture and deal in furniture, doors, sashes, blinds, railway ties, cordwood, and any other articles of whatever kind or nature of which wood shall form a component part, and to build, purchase or otherwise obtain possession of and operate factories, grist mills, flour mills and saw mills, and machinery of all kinds, and to carry on all business incidental thereto, or usually connected therewith, with power to purchase, sell and deal in grain, flour and breadstuffs generally, throughout the Dominion of Canada ; and to purchase and otherwise acquire and work mines, minerals and mining rights, lands, hereditaments and chattels in the Dominion of Canada, and to crush, smelt, reduce and amalgamate the ore, to render marketable the produce, to develop the resources of the same mines, to crush, smelt, reduce and amalgamate the produce of any mines whether belonging to said company or not, also to construct or aid in and subscribe towards the construction, maintenance and improvement of roads, tramways, docks, piers, wharves, viaducts, acqueducts, flumes, ditches, quartz mills, ore houses, and other buildings and works which may be necessary or convenient for the purposes of the said proposed company, also to construct, purchase, own, charter, and employ vessels for the purposes aforesaid and for the purpose of transporting the produce of the mills, mines and works to any place or places within the Dominion of Canada, or elsewhere, to purchase or acquire any business within the objects of this company and any property, privileges, rights or contracts appertaining to the same; to sell, lease, sub-let or otherwise dispose of the business, property or undertaking, or any part thereof, for such consideration and in such manner as the company or its directors may think fit ; to amalgamate with any other company or companies having objects similar or in part similar to those of this company, under the name of this company or any other company, or a new name, the consent of the Governor in Council having been first obtained to any such amalgamation or amalgamations ; to establish shops or stores on the said lands, or any part thereof, and to purchase and vend general merchandise, and to carry on in all its branches farming and stock-raising, and generally to do all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects or any of them, to sell or otherwise dispose of the undertaking or any part thereof, for such con-

sideration and in such manner as the company or its directors may think fit, and to buy and sell lands for profit.

3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be at the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario.

4. The intended amount of the capital stock of the said company is $1,000,000.

5. The number of shares is to be 10,000, and the amount of each share is to be of the value of $100.

6. The names in full and the addresses and calling of each of the applicants are as follows :—John White, of Roslin, in the County of Hastings, in the Province of Ontario, manufacturer ; Robert Thomson, of the City of Hamilton, in the County of Wentworth, in said Province, lumber merchant ; John Davidson, of the Town of Barrie, in the County of Simcoe, in said Province, lumber manufacturer ; Thomas John Hammill, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, in said Province, lumber merchant ; John Stinson Hatton, of the said City of Toronto, lumber merchant ; William Bell, of the City of Guelph, in the County of Wellington, in said Province, manufacturer ; John Alexander Strathy, of the said Town of Barrie, banker ; Jonathan Henderson, of the said Town of Barrie, merchant ; Henry Hatton Strathy, of the said Town of Barrie, barrister-at-law ; and Ernest V. Bodwell, of the City of Victoria, in the Province of British Columbia, barrister-at-law ; all of whom are to be the first or provisional directors of the said company.

STRATHY & ESTEN,
Solicitors for the applicants.

Dated at Barrie, this 25th day of June, 1892. 1–6

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that after the expiration of one month from the first publication and within one month from the last publication of this notice, application will be made by the persons hereinafter named to the Governor in Council for the grant of a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of "The Companies Act."

1. The name of the proposed company is to be "The British America Starch Company" (Limited).

2. The objects of the said company shall be to acquire the real estate, plant and factory of the British America Starch Works Company, George Foster & Co. (Limited), and also of any other similar company in the Dominion of Canada, and to carry on the manufacture of starch, glucose, or any compound of which starch forms a component part, and to deal in such goods. The operations of the said company are to be carried on in the Township of Brantford, in the County of Brant, or in any other such place or places as may be from time to time determined upon.

3. The chief place of business of the said company shall be at the Township of Brantford, in the said County of Brant.

4. The capital stock of the said company shall be $150,000, $100,000 of which shall be common stock, and $50,000 of which shall be preference stock.

5. The said common stock shall be divided into 1,000 shares of $100 each, and the said preference stock into 500 shares of $100 each.

6. The said company shall have the power to issue bonds which shall be a preferential lien and charge upon the assets of the said company to the extent of $30,000, and they shall bear interest at the rate of six per centum per annum payable half-yearly.

7. The names in full and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follows :—George Foster, merchant, Brantford, Ont. ; Wynn Ellis, manufacturer, Township of Brantford, Ont. ; Alfred J. Wilkes, Esquire, Brantford, Ont. ; Frank M. Foster, merchant, Brantford, Ont., and Joseph Ruddy, accountant, Brantford, Ont.

8. The said George Foster, Alfred J. Wilkes and Wynn Ellis are to be the first directors of the said company.

HARDY, WILKES & HARDY,
Solicitors for the said applicants.

Dated at Brantford, this 16th day of June, A.D. 1892. 52–6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter under "The Companies Act," incorporating the applicants and such others as may become shareholders, a body corporate and politic, under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned :—

1. The name of the company is to be "Lyman Brothers & Co." (Limited).

2. The objects for which incorporation is sought are,—

(*a.*) To purchase and acquire the business carried on by the firm of Lyman Bros. & Co," of Toronto, wholesale druggists, chemists and manufacturers, including the lands, buildings, plant, machinery, stock in trade, trade marks, good-will, rights, credits and assets generally of the said business, and to undertake and assume the liabilities of the said firm in respect of the said business ;

(*b.*) To carry on the said business in all its branches, and to extend the same as may be found necessary or desirable ;

(*c.*) To acquire any real or leasehold estate or buildings, and to make sale or disposition thereof as may be necessary or expedient for the purposes of the said business.

3. The chief place of business of the company is to be the City of Toronto.

4. The amount of the capital stock of the company is to be $150,000.

5. The number of shares is to be 3,000, and the amount of each share is to be $50.

6. The names in full, the addresses and callings of the applicants are as follows :—Henry Lyman, of the City of Montreal, wholesale druggist ; Henry Herbert Lyman, of the same place, wholesale druggist ; Frederick Styles Lyman, of the same place, advocate ; Albert Clarence Lyman, of the same place, notary public ; Walter Ernest Lyman, of the same place, insurance manager ; John Henderson, of the City of Toronto, wholesale druggist ; George W. Lillie, of the same place, wholesale druggist ; James Watt, of the same place, accountant, and Charles McDonald Hay, of the same place, druggist ; of whom Henry Lyman, Henry Herbert Lyman, John Henderson, George W. Lillie, James Watt and Charles McDonald Hay are to be the first or provisional directors of the said company.

MOWAT, DOWNEY & LANGTON,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated at Toronto, 9th June, 1892. 50–6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one (1) month after the last publication of the present notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General through the Secretary of State for Canada, by the applicants hereinafter named, in pursuance of the Canada Joint Stock Companies Act, for letters patent constituting them and such others as hereafter may become shareholders in the company proposed to be created by such letters patent, a body corporate and politic under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned :

1. The proposed name of the company is "The St. Timothée Manufacturing Co., Limited."

2. The purposes for which incorporation is sought are (*a*)—To acquire the woollen mills, machinery, plant, houses and stores situate in the Village of St. Timothée, County and District of Beauharnois, Province of Quebec, and the following lots of land, on part of which said buildings are erected, to wit : lots cadastral numbers ninety-eight (98), ninety-nine (99) and five hundred and eighty-seven (587), the latter being an island in the River St. Lawrence, and the water power thereto belonging ;

(*b*) To acquire the machinery and plant of the St. John's hosiery mills and to remove the same to St. Timothée and erect the same on said lands ;

(*c*) To carry on the manufacture, purchase and sale of textile fabrics and more especially of woollen goods and hosiery in the said Village of St. Timothée and elsewhere throughout the Dominion of Canada ;

(*d*) To sell or otherwise dispose of the real estate and water power appertaining to said property and not required for the purposes of said business.

(*e*) And generally to do and perform all other acts, deeds, matters and things, incidental or conducive to the carrying out of all or any of said objects.

3. The chief place of business of the proposed company is to be in the City of Montreal, in the District of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

4. The capital stock of said company is to be fifty thousand dollars ($50,000).

5. The said stock is to be divided into five hundred (500) shares of one hundred dollars ($100) each.

6. The names in full and the addresses and callings of the said applicants are as follows :—Philip Maurice Muntz, of the City of London, England, manufacturer; Narcisse Papineau, gentleman, Henri Prevost, manufacturer, and Robert Bayley, book-keeper, all three (3) of the said Village of St. Timothée, Province of Quebec ; William Wood Squire, merchant, Montreal ; William Thompson, broker, Montreal, and John Mackintosh Ferguson, advocate, Montreal ; of whom the following, to wit :—Philip M. Muntz, William W. Squire, William Thompson, Henri Prevost and Robert Bayley are to be the first or provisional directors of the proposed company, the last four (4) being residents of the Province of Quebec and all being British subjects.

J. M. FERGUSON,
Solicitor for applicants.

Montreal, 2nd June, 1892. 50–6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice, application will be made by the parties hereinafter named to the Governor in Council for the grant of a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of "The Joint Stock Companies by Letters Patent Act," chapter 119 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, and amendments.

1. The name of the company is to be "The Kingsville and Pelee Navigation Company" (Limited).

2. The objects for which incorporation is sought are the acquiring by purchase of one or more steamers to carry freight and passengers between Kingsville and Pelee Island and any other adjacent points, and to do an excursion business.

3. The operations of the company are to be carried on at the Village of Kingsville, in the County of Essex, which is also to be its chief place of business.

4. The amount of capital stock of the company is to be $7,000.

5. The number of shares is to be 700, and the amount of each share $10.

6. The names in full and the address of each of the applicants are as follows :—Edward Chandler Walker, of the Town of Walkerville, in the County of Essex, distiller ; Richard William Dease, master mariner, Robert Drummond, sailor, Frank Green, grain merchant, and Edmund Ezra Harris, merchant, all of the said Village of Kingsville, in the Province of Ontario.

7. The said Edward Chandler Walker, Richard William Dease, Robert Drummond, Frank Green and Edwin Ezra Harris, are to be the first directors of the company.

FLEMING & WIGLE,
Solicitors for applicants.

15th day of June, 1892. 51–6

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that within one month from the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council by the undermentioned applicants under "The Companies Act," chapter 119, Revised Statutes of Canada, for letters patent under the Great Seal of the Dominion of Canada, incorporating the said persons and such other persons as may hereafter become shareholders in the said company, a body corporate and politic under the name and for the purposes hereinafter specified :

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is "The Erie Glass Company of Canada" (Limited).

2. The purposes for which the incorporation of the said company is sought are the manufacture and sale of all kinds of glass, glassware and glass materials.

3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be the City of Toronto.

4. The proposed amount of the capital stock of the company is fifty thousand dollars ($50,000).

5. The proposed number of its shares is five hundred (500), and the amount of each share is one hundred dollars ($100).

6. The names in full and the address and calling of each of the applicants are James Lydiatt, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, glass manufacturer ; William David Burn, of the said City of Toronto, banker ; John E. Neville, of the Town of Berlin, in the County of Waterloo, druggist ; John W. Faircloth, of the said City of Toronto, stained glass manufacturer ; and Thomas F. White, of the Town of Port Colborne, in the County of Welland, brewer, all of whom will be the first or provisional directors of the said company, and all of whom are residents of Canada.

HAVERSON & ST. JOHN,
28 Wellington Street East, Toronto,
Solicitors for applicants.

Toronto, 2nd day of June, 1892. 49–6

MISCELLANEOUS.

LA BANQUE DE ST. HYACINTHE.

DIVIDEND No. 35.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of three per cent upon the capital stock of this institution has been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at its banking house, in this city, on and after the 1st day of August next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st of July next, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
E. R. BLANCHARD,
Cashier.

St. Hyacinthe, 24th June, 1892. 1–5

BANK OF YARMOUTH.

NOTICE.—A dividend on the paid up capital of the Bank of Yarmouth, N.S., at the rate of six per centum per annum, for the current half-year, has this day been declared and will be payable, on and after the first August next, at the office of the Bank, in Yarmouth.

By order of the directors,
T. W. JOHNS,
Cashier.

Yarmouth, N.S., 27th June, 1892. 1–5

SUPERIOR COURT, QUEBEC.

No. 1087.

In re "La Compagnie manufacturière de chaussures de Lévis," insolvent, and Thélesphore Paradis, liquidator.

NOTICE is hereby given to all creditors, shareholders, contributories or members of the said "La Compagnie manufacturière de chaussures de Lévis," that a second and final dividend sheet has been prepared in that affair, and that it is now deposited at the office of the liquidator, No. 57, Côte du Passage, Lévis, and that all contestation of the said dividend shall be fyled in his hands, on or before the 17th of July next. After that date the amount of collocation will be payable to those entitled to, if there is no contestation.

BELLEAU, STAFFORD & BELLEAU,
Attorneys for T. Paradis, liquidator.

Lévis, 25th June, 1892. 1–1

NOTICE is hereby given that in 30 days after date application will be made by the undersigned to the Governor in Council and to the Minister of Public Works for permission to extend the wharf situated on Lots 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, and 1264, City of Victoria, Province of British Columbia, fronting on Victoria Harbour and Rock Bay. Plans of the situation

of the proposed extension have been deposited with the Honourable the Minister of Public Works and at the Registry Office, Victoria.

W. P. SAYWARD,
By EBERTS & TAYLOR,
His solicitors.

McINTYRE, CODE & ORDE,
Ottawa agents.
Dated the 2nd day of July, 1892. 1-5

NOTICE is given that a call was on the 16th day of June, 1892, made on the shareholders of the Manitoba and South Eastern Railway Company, of one per cent of the amount of the share capital held by them respectively, and that the said call is to be payable to the credit of said company, at the Commercial Bank of Manitoba, Winnipeg, on the 1st day of August, 1892.

DAVID SCOTT,
Secretary-treasurer.
Dated 16th June, 1892. 52-4

NOTICE is hereby given that a special general meeting of the shareholders of the Brantford, Waterloo and Lake Erie Railway Company will be held at the head office of the company, in the City of Brantford, on Friday, the 22nd day of July, 1892, at the hour of eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of considering an amalgamation of the said company with the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company, pursuant to chapter 86 of 54-55 Victoria, Statutes of Canada, and for adopting and confirming articles of agreement for such amalgamation or otherwise acting in relation thereto ; also for the election of directors and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

JOHN JOSEPH HAWKINS,
Secretary,
Brantford, Waterloo and Lake Erie R'y. Co.
Dated at Brantford, this 20th day of June, 1892.
51-5

THE BANK OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

DIVIDEND No. 142.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of six per cent upon the capital stock of this Bank has been declared for the current half-year ending 30th June instant, and that the same will be payable to the shareholders of that date at the banking house, in this City, on and after Monday, the 11th day of July next.

By order of the Board,
J. CLAWSON,
Cashier.
St. John, N.B., 7th June, 1892. 51-4

NOTICE is hereby given that 30 days after date application will be made by the undersigned to the Minister of Public Works at Ottawa, for permission to erect and extend a wharf on lots 539 A and 540 A, fronting on James Bay, Victoria Harbour. Plans showing situation of proposed wharf have been deposited with the Minister of Public Works, and in the Land Registry Office at Victoria, B.C.

GEO. STELLY,
T. F. SINCLAIR.
Victoria, 8th June, 1892. 51-5

NOTICE.—A special general meeting of the shareholders of the Oshawa Railway Company, will be held at the office of the company, at the southerly end of Queen Street, in the City of Kingston, at 2 p.m., Monday, the fourth day of July, A.D. 1892, for the election of directors and any other business which may be brought before the said meeting.

JAMES McGILL,
Secretary *pro tem.*
14th June, 1892. 51-3

NOTICE.—Public notice is hereby given that the Royal Canadian Insurance Company of Montreal, Canada, has ceased to transact the business of fire and marine insurance, and has applied to the Honourable the Minister of Finance and Receiver General of Canada for the release of its securities deposited on account of Fire and Marine Department on the 25th day of August, 1892.

And notice is hereby given that all business in Canada of the Royal Canadian Insurance Company has been taken up and re-insured in the Alliance Assurance Company of London, England.

And notice is hereby given calling upon all Canadian policy holders in the said company, opposing such release, to file their opposition with the Honourable the Minister of Finance and Receiver General of Canada, on or before the 25th day of August, 1892.

G. H. McHENRY,
47-13 Manager.

PUISSANCE DU CANADA.



NOMINATIONS.

DÉPARTEMENT DU SECRÉTAIRE D'ÉTAT DU CANADA.

IL A PLU À SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL de faire les nominations suivantes, savoir :—

OTTAWA, 16 juin 1892.

L'HONORABLE ADOLPHE BASILE ROUTHIER, de la cité de Québec, et l'HONORABLE MELBOURNE M. TAIT, de la cité de Montréal, juges de la Cour Supérieure pour la province de Québec : Commissaires, en vertu du chap. 114 S. R. C., pour s'enquérir de la vérité ou fausseté de certaines allégations et accusations portées dans une résolution adoptée par la Chambre des Communes le 4 mai 1892.

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20 juin 1892.

JOHN T. PAYZANT, de la cité d'Halifax, dans la province de la Nouvelle-Ecosse, écuyer : Conseil de la Reine, en conformité de l'Arrêté en conseil du 25 juin 1890.

ARRÊTÉS EN CONSEIL.

Copie No. 64499.

1539

COPIE CERTIFIÉE d'un rapport d'un comité de l'honorable Conseil privé, approuvé par Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil le 2 juin 1892.

VU un mémoire en date du 31 mai 1892, du ministre des Chemins de fer et Canaux, représentant que le 9 mai 1892, en conformité des dispositions de l'Acte des chemins de fer, concernant les "péages," article 228, la Compagnie de chemin de fer Manitoba et Nord-Ouest du Canada a transmis une copie dûment certifiée revêtue du sceau de la compagnie, d'un règlement No. 12 passé à une réunion de la compagnie tenue le 25e jour d'avril 1892, adoptant certains tarifs de voyageurs et de fret à l'usage de son chemin de fer au lieu de ceux approuvés par arrêté en conseil du 19 décembre 1883, ces tarifs devant être sujets à la classification appelée "Classification commune du fret en Canada."

Le Ministre représente en outre que les dits tarifs ont été soumis à l'ingénieur en chef des chemins de fer de l'Etat, qu'il les a examinés, et a fait rapport le 23 mai 1892 à l'effet que le tarif du fret est aussi bas

et aussi raisonnable que tous autres tarifs de fret dans les Territoires du Nord-Ouest et le Manitoba ; les taux des voyageurs sont les mêmes que ceux déjà approuvés.

Le Ministre recommande que le tarif des péages maintenant soumis soit approuvé, ces péages devant être substitués à ceux sanctionnés par l'arrêté ci-dessus cité, et sujets à la classification commune du fret en Canada qui est en vigueur actuellement ou qui pourra être ci-après approuvée par Votre Excellence en conseil.

Le comité soumet le tarif de péages à l'approbation de Votre Excellence.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Greffier du Conseil privé.

COMPAGNIE DE CHEMIN DE FER MANITOBA ET NORD-OUEST.

PÉAGES.

RÈGLEMENT No. 12.

Ci-suit le tarif des droits et péages que la présente compagnie imposera et percevra à l'avenir :—

Pour les voyageurs - *Quatre centins par mille.*
Pour les immigrants - *La moitié des taux des voyageurs de premières.*

TARIF DU FRET.

Milles.	Taux en centins par 100 livres. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9 Chevaux et mulets.	9 Bétail, cochons et moutons.	10 Poteaux, perches et piquets de clôture. Centins par 100 livres.
10	15	13	10	8	7	6½	6	5	5	5	5	4
15	18	15	12	9	8	7½	7	6	6	6	5½	4
20	21	18	14	11	10	8½	8	7	7	6	6	4
25	24	20	16	12	11	9½	9	8	8	7	6½	5
30	27	23	18	14	13	10½	9	9	9	8	7	5
35	29	24	20	15	14	11½	10	9½	10	9	7½	5
40	31	26	21	16	15	12½	11	10	11	10	8	6
45	33	28	22	17	16	13½	11	10½	12	11	8½	6
50	35	29	24	18	17	14½	12	11	13	11	9	7
55	37	31	25	19	17	15½	13	11½	14	12	9½	7
60	39	33	26	20	18	16½	13	11½	15	12	10	7
65	41	34	27	21	19	17½	13	12	15	13	10½	8
70	43	36	29	22	20	18	14	12	16	13	11	8
75	45	38	30	23	21	18½	14	12½	16	14	11½	8
80	47	39	31	24	22	19	15	12½	17	14	12	9
85	49	41	33	25	23	19½	15	13	17	15	12½	9
90	51	43	34	26	24	20	15	13	18	15	13	10
95	53	44	35	26	24	20½	16	13½	18	16	13½	10
100	54	45	36	27	25	21	16	14	19	16	14	10
110	57	48	38	29	26	21½	17	14½	19	17	14½	11
120	60	50	40	30	27	22	17	15	20	17	15	11
130	63	53	42	31	28	23	18	15½	20	18	15½	11
140	66	55	44	33	30	24	19	16	21	18	16	12
150	69	58	46	35	31	25	19	16	21	19	16	12
160	72	60	48	36	32	26	20	16½	22	19	16½	12
170	74	62	49	37	33	27	21	17	22	20	17	13
180	76	64	51	38	34	28	21	17½	23	20	17½	13
190	78	65	52	39	35	29	22	18	23	21	18	13
200	80	67	54	40	36	30	22	18½	24	21	18½	14
210	83	69	55	41	37	31	23	19	24	22	19	14
220	86	72	57	43	38	32	23	19½	25	22	19½	14
230	88	74	59	44	39	33	24	20	25	23	20	15
240	90	75	60	45	40	33½	25	20½	26	23	20½	15
250	92	77	61	46	41	34½	25	20½	26	24	20½	15
260	94	78	63	47	42	35	26	21	27	24	21	16
270	96	80	64	48	43	36	27	21½	27	25	21½	16
280	99	82	65	49	44	36½	27	22	28	25	22	16
290	1.00	83	66	50	45	37½	28	22½	28	26	22½	17
300	1.02	85	68	51	46	38½	28	23	29	26	23	17
310	1.05	88	70	53	47	39½	29	23½	29	27	23½	17
320	1.07	89	71	54	48	40½	29	24	30	27	24	18
330	1.09	91	73	55	49	41½	30	24½	30	28	24½	18
340	1.11	93	74	56	50	42	31	25	31	28	25	19
350	1.13	94	75	57	51	43	31	25	31	29	25	19
360	1.15	96	76	58	52	43½	32	25½	32	29	25½	19
370	1.17	98	78	59	53	44½	32	26	32	30	26	19
380	1.19	99	80	60	54	45	32	26½	33	30	26½	20
390	1.21	1.01	81	61	55	46	33	27	33	31	27	20

TARIF DU FRET—*Suite.*

Milles.	Taux en centins par 100 livres. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9 Chevaux et mulets.	9 Bétail, cochons et moutons.	10 Poteaux, perches et piquets de clôture. Centins par 100 livres.
400	1.23	1.03	82	62	56	47	33	27½	34	31	27½	20
410	1.25	1.04	83	63	57	48	34	28	34	32	28	21
420	1.27	1.06	85	64	58	48½	34	28½	35	32	28½	21
430	1.29	1.08	86	65	59	49½	35	29	35	33	29	22
440	1.31	1.09	87	66	60	50	36	29½	36	33	29½	22
450	1.33	1.11	89	67	60	51	36	29½	36	34	29½	22
460	1.35	1.13	90	68	61	51½	37	30	37	34	30	22
470	1.37	1.14	91	69	62	52½	37	30½	37	35	30½	23
480	1.39	1.16	93	70	63	53	37	31	38	35	31	23
490	1.41	1.18	94	71	64	54	38	31½	38	36	31½	23
500	1.43	1.19	95	72	65	55	38	32	39	36	32	24

La classification sera la Classification commune du fret en Canada.

Vraie copie du Règlement No. 12 passé à une réunion de la compagnie le 25 avril 1892.

E. W. RILEY,
Secrétaire,
Ch. de fer M. et N.-O.

[L.S.] 1-2

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT À OTTAWA.

Lundi, le 6e jour de juin 1892.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

IL plaît à Son Excellence, en vertu des dispositions du chapitre 102 des Statuts Revisés, intitulé "Acte d'inspection du pétrole," et par et avec l'avis du Conseil Privé de la Reine pour le Canada, d'ordonner que l'article 2 des Règlements concernant le pétrole et le naphte, établis par l'arrêté en conseil du 9e jour de janvier 1889, chapitre 47 des Arrêtés en conseil refondus du Canada, ainsi que l'arrêté en conseil du 6 octobre 1881, établissant des règlements en vertu de "l'Acte d'inspection du pétrole," soient et ils sont par le présent modifiés en y ajoutant le paragraphe suivant :—

"3. Pour servir sur les chaloupes à naphte à produire le pouvoir moteur."

JOHN J. McGEE.
Greffier du Conseil privé.

52-4

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT À OTTAWA.

Lundi, le 6e jour de juin 1892.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

IL plaît à Son Excellence, en vertu des dispositions du chapitre 34 des Statuts Revisés, intitulé "Acte du Revenu de l'Intérieur," et par et avec l'avis du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada, de faire les règlements suivants en vertu desquels les spiritueux, le tabac et les cigares pourront être sortis de l'entrepôt, exempts de droits d'accise, pour approvisionnements de navires sur les lignes régulières de vapeurs transocéaniques, savoir :

1. Ces effets, lorsqu'ils sont envoyés d'un endroit autre que le port de partance de la ligne de vapeurs, seront déclarés à la sortie de l'entrepôt de la même manière que les effets destinés à l'exportation, l'obligation ordinaire étant donnée et les effets consignés à l'ordre du percepteur du revenu de l'intérieur de la division qui renferme le port d'où les effets doivent quitter le pays.

2. Avant que des effets aient ainsi la permission d'être déclarés à la sortie de l'entrepôt, dans une division quelconque, la ligne de vapeurs sur laquelle ils doivent être employés, sera d'abord approuvée par le ministère.

3. Ces effets ne seront consignés et livrés qu'à des lignes de vapeurs approuvées partant d'un port où est stationné un percepteur du revenu de l'intérieur.

4. La compagnie possédant cette ligne de vapeurs donnera une obligation en la somme de $5,000 à l'effet que ces effets ne seront employés sur ces vapeurs qu'en pleine mer, et ne seront en aucun cas débarqués de nouveau en Canada sans la permission expresse du ministère, obtenue dans chaque cas.

5. Le capitaine ou autre officier dûment autorisé du vapeur sur lequel ces effets sont livrés, en donnera un reçu écrit en double, et ces effets seront dans tous les cas accompagnés à bord du vapeur par un officier du revenu de l'intérieur, et par lui délivrés au capitaine ou autre officier dûment autorisé.

6. Le percepteur de la division d'où part la ligne de vapeurs transmettra au percepteur de la division d'où les effets sont expédiés, une copie du reçu du capitaine ou autre officier dûment autorisé du vapeur constatant la livraison, lequel reçu sera aussi contresigné par l'officier qui a accompagné les effets à bord du vapeur, et ce reçu sera une autorisation de canceller l'obligation donnée lors de la déclaration des effets à la sortie de l'entrepôt.

7. Chaque percepteur transmettra au ministère du Revenu de l'Intérieur à Ottawa un état mensuel, indiquant en détail le nom de la personne qui aura sorti les effets de l'entrepôt, le numéro de la déclaration pour l'exportation, la nature et la quantité des effets et la ligne de vapeurs à laquelle ils ont été consigués ou livrés. Le percepteur du port de livraison donnera en sus le nom du vapeur.

8. La quantité des effets sujets aux droits d'accise ainsi livrés en un seul et même temps sera une quantité raisonnable requise pour un voyage, dont le ministère du Revenu de l'Intérieur sera juge.

JOHN J. McGEE,
50–4 Greffier du Conseil Privé.

ORDRES GÉNÉRAUX DE MILICE.

QUARTIERS GÉNÉRAUX.

Ottawa, 24 juin 1892.

O. G. (28).

MILICE ACTIVE.

CAVALERIE.

5ME RÉGIMENT DE CAVALERIE, Cookshire, Q.—Est nommé adjudant, du 20 juin 1892 : Le lieutenant George Logan McNicol, E.R.C., de la troupe No. 2, *vice* I. Wood, qui se retire.

ARTILLERIE.

BRIGADE D'ARTILLERIE DE PLACE DE MONTRÉAL, Q.—Sera 2nd lieutenant, provisoirement : John Jefferson Wilson, gentilhomme, *vice* A. M. McEwen, promu.

INFANTERIE ET CARABINIERS.

9ME BATAILLON DE CARABINIERS "VOLTIGEURS DE QUÉBEC."—Est capitaine, du 13 mai 1892 : Capitaine Luc Routier, E.I., de la compagnie No. 4, 87me Bataillon, *vice* A. Blouin, qui a résigné sa commission.

23ME BATAILLON D'INFANTERIE "BEAUCE," Q.—La compagnie No. 1, Saint-Vital de Lambton.—Sera lieutenant, provisoirement, Joseph François Jules Emile Carrier, gentilhomme, *vice* Charles Denis Denechaud, qui a résigné sa commission.

52ME BATAILLON D'INFANTERIE LÉGÈRE "BROME," Q.—Compagnie No. 4, Farnham-Est.—Sera capitaine, du 20 juin 1892 : Le lieutenant Clark Hall, E.M., *vice* Eli W. Hall, qui se retire du service.

Sera lieutenant, du 20 juin 1892 : Le 2nd lieutenant Joseph James Persons, E.M., *vice* C. Hall, promu.

Sera 2nd lieutenant, provisoirement, du 20 juin 1892 : Le sergent Nelson Denis Bump, *vice* J. J. Persons, promu.

54ME BATAILLON D'INFANTERIE "RICHMOND," Q.—Compagnie No. 2, Melbourne.—Sera lieutenant, provisoirement, du 20 juin 1892 : Le sergent porte-drapeau Duncan Alexander Booth, *vice* William J. Booth, qui a laissé les limites.

58ME BATAILLON D'INFANTERIE "COMPTON," Q.—Compagnie No. 2, Gould.—Sera lieutenant, provisoirement, du 20 juin 1892 : John MacDonald, gentilhomme, *vice* Donald B. McClellan, qui se retire du service.

Compagnie No. 4, Marbleton.—Sera capitaine, provisoirement, du 20 juin 1892 : Richard Walter Weyland, écuyer, *vice* Major titulaire William Walter Weyland, qui passe à la liste de retraite, conservant son grade.

Sera lieutenant, provisoirement, du 20 juin 1892 : Benjamin Albert Gilbert, gentilhomme, *vice* Cyrus Lothrop, qui a laissé les limites.

60ME BATAILLON D'INFANTERIE "MISSISQUOI," Q.—Compagnie No 5, Stanbridge.—Sera capitaine, provisoirement, du 20 juin 1892 : David Alexander Hart, écuyer, *vice* Henry William Tucker, à qui il est permis de se retirer, conservant son grade.

Sera lieutenant, provisoirement, du 20 juin 1892 : François X. DesRosiers, gentilhomme, *vice* A. A. Lent, qui a résigné.

61ME BATAILLON D'INFANTERIE "MONTMAGNY ET L'ISLET," Q.—Compagnie No 5, L'Islet.—Sera capitaine : Le lieutenant Joseph Alphée Fortunat Bernier, E.M., de la compagnie No 4, *vice* J. O. Giasson, qui a laissé les limites.

70ME BATAILLON D'INFANTERIE "CHAMPLAIN," Q.—Compagnie No 1, Sainte-Geneviève de Batiscan.—Sera lieutenant, provisoirement : Le sergent Jules Georges Dufresne, *vice* G. Massicotte, promu.

Compagnie No 6, Saint-Tite.—Sera 2nd lieutenant, provisoirement, le sergent-major Alfred Tourigny, *vice* F. X. Rivard.

76ME BATAILLON DE CARABINIERS "VOLTIGEURS DE CHATEAUGUAY," Q.—Compagnie No 2, Sainte-Martine.—Sera lieutenant, provisoirement : Léglius Antoine Gagnier, gentilhomme, *vice* Arthur Gagnier, qui se retire du service.

Sera assistant chirurgien, Ovide Normandin, écuyer, M.D.

Le chirurgien Henri Hervieux résigne sa commission.

79ME BATAILLON D'INFANTERIE "SHEFFORD HIGHLANDERS," Q.—Compagnie No 8, Waterloo.—Sera 2nd lieutenant, provisoirement, du 20 juin 1892 : Edouard Azarie Lefebvre, gentilhomme, *vice* Herbert Joseph Silver, qui a quitté les limites.

80ME BATAILLON D'INFANTERIE "NICOLET," Q.—Compagnie No 2, Nicolet.—Sera lieutenant, provisoirement : Le sergent Herménégilde Bourk, *vice* N. Beauchemin, nommé payeur.

Sera 2nd lieutenant, provisoirement : Le sergent Michel Laplante, *vice* A. P. A. Pichette, qui a quitté les limites.

87ME BATAILLON D'INFANTERIE "QUÉBEC," Q.—Compagnie No 4, Sainte-Foye.—Sera lieutenant : Le soldat George O'Farrell, E.M., du 8e bataillon, *vice* M. A. O. Routier, qui a quitté les limites.

88ME BATAILLON D'INFANTERIE "KAMOURASKA ET CHARLEVOIX," Rivière Ouelle, Q.—Sera major : Le capitaine et major titulaire George Etienne Taché, E.M., du rang d'adjudant, *vice* W. J. Tremblay, qui a résigné.

89ME BATAILLON D'INFANTERIE "TÉMISCOUATA ET RIMOUSKI," Q.—Compagnie No 2, Saint-George de Cacouna.—Sera 2nd lieutenant, provisoirement : Alphonse Gilbert, gentilhomme, *vice* Amédée Gagnon, qui a quitté les limites.

92ME BATAILLON D'INFANTERIE "DORCHESTER," Q. Compagnie No. 3, Saint-Isidore.—Sera capitaine : Le lieutenant Ferdinand D. Turgeon, E.M., *vice* Omer Genest, qui a la permission de se retirer, retenant son grade.

Par ordre,
D. T. IRWIN, Lt.-Colonel,
pour l'Adjudant général de la milice, Canada.

DÉTAILS DE LA DETTE PUBLIQUE DE LA PUISSANCE DU CANADA, LE 31 MAI 1892.

	$ cts.	
Passif—		
Payable en Angleterre	189,479,076 89	
" " prêts temporaires	8,808,666 64	
" au Canada	10,588,484 38	
Billets en circulation	16,288,658 51	
Banques d'épargnes	38,142,141 55	
Fonds en fidéicommis	8,122,508 07	
Comptes des provinces	16,407,414 03	
Divers, et comptes de banque	1,319,748 78	
Le fonds de rachat de la circulation des banques	846,937 04	
Total de la dette brute		290,003,635 89
Actif—		
Placements—Fonds d'amortissement	27,905,131 16	
Autres placements	5,229,581 07	
Comptes des provinces	10,411,914 65	
Divers, et comptes de banque	9,963,408 27	
		53,510,035 15
Total de la dette brute		236,493,600 74
" 30 avril 1892		235,442,057 02
Augmentation de la dette		1,051,543 72
ETAT DES DÉPENSES À COMPTE DU CAPITAL, ETC.		
Dépenses au 30 avril, sur—		
Travaux publics, chemins de fer et canaux	1,551,772 60	
Terres fédérales	43,023 98	
Subventions aux chemins de fer	1,081,479 93	
		2,676,276 51
Dépenses ajoutées en mai, sur :		
Travaux publics, chemins de fer et canaux	80,555 60	
Terres fédérales	12,553 29	
Subventions aux chemins de fer	19,330 00	
		112,438 89
Total		2,788,715 40

M. G. DICKIESON,
Sous-ministre des Finances intérimaire.

Certifié exact,
J. FRASER, *comptable intérimaire.*

DÉPARTEMENT DES FINANCES,
OTTAWA, 3 juin 1892.

49-tf

ETAT du revenu et des dépenses à compte du Fonds Consolidé de la Puissance du Canada, d'après les états fournis au département des Finances à la nuit du 31 mai dernier.

	$ cts.
REVENU :	
Douanes	1,557,461 66
Excise	685,092 45
Departement des Postes	260,000 00
Travaux Publics, y compris les chemins de fer	323,873 43
Divers	366,673 31
	3,193,100 85
REVENU au 30 avril 1892	29,901,179 90
	33,094,280 75
DÉPENSES	3,574,121 38
" au 30 avril 1892	25,698,848 22
	29,272,969 60

DÉPARTEMENT DES FINANCES,
OTTAWA, 3 juin 1892.

M. G. DICKIESON,
Sous-ministre des Finances intérimaire.
49-tf

DT. COMPTE de la Caisse d'Epargne des Postes, pour le mois de mai 1892. AV.

Fourni au Ministre des Finances aux termes de l'Acte pour l'Audition des Comptes Publics, 1878, *Sec.* 20.

Balance en caisse chez le Ministre des Finances, au 30 avril 1892	$21,465,047 60	Remboursements durant le mois	$569,407 99
Dépôts durant le mois	576,862 00		
Intérêt payé aux déposants, sur les comptes clos durant le mois	8,272 78		
		Balance :— Au crédit des comptes des déposants	21,480,774 39
	$22,050,182 38		$22,050,182 38

N. S. GARLAND,
Commis des statistiques financières.

J. M. COURTNEY,
Député du Ministre des Finances.

DÉPARTEMENT DES FINANCES,
Ottawa, 21 juin 1892.

52 tf

LISTE DES COMPAGNIES D'ASSURANCE AUTORISÉES A FAIRE DES OPÉRATIONS AU CANADA EN VERTU DE L'ACTE DES ASSURANCES.

NOM DE LA COMPAGNIE.	Principal agent pour la réception des significations de pièces et d'avis.	Montant des dépôts—Les dépôts marqués (A) ne sont applicables qu'aux polices sur la vie en cours le 31 mars 1878 ; ceux marqués (B) aux polices émises ou prises depuis cette date.	Assurance autorisée.
Compagnie d'assurance de l'Amérique du Nord contre les accidents	Edward Rawlings, gérant, Montréal	$23,500 oblig. du havre de Montréal ; $500, déb. mun., et $550, effets 5 p. c. canadiens. (Acc. à $22,150)	Contre les accidents.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Ætna," de Hartford, Connecticut	F. W. Evans, agent général, Montréal	$19,000 obligations de municipalités, $4,000 obligations du havre de Montréal, et $89,000 obligations du chemin de fer Canadien du Pacifique. (Acceptés à $100,800)	Contre l'inc. et sur la navig. intér.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite "Ætna," de Hartford, Connecticut.	William H. Orr, gérant, Montréal	$360,500 déb. de la province de Québec, $149,893 débent. de la province du Manitoba ; $50,000 obligations de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick ; $60,000 oblig. du havre de Montréal, $2,495,060 débent. munic. et $190,000 oblig. de l'Etat du Connecticut. Total, $3,305,455. Valeur acceptée, $3,019,521, étant $100,000 (A), et $2,919,521 (B)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance agricole de Watertown, N.-Y., E.-U	Joseph Flynn, agent en chef, Toronto	$141,600, débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $126,000)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'Assurance alliance	G. H. McHenry, agent en chef, Montréal	$311,142, effets canadiens 3 p.c.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie Américaine de sûreté de New-York	Alexander Dixon, agent en chef, Toronto	$50,000 en obligations des Etats-Unis	Garantie.
Compagnie d'assurance Atlas	Matthew C. Hinshaw, agent en chef, Montréal.	£17,000 stg., inscriptions du Canada 3½ p. c., et £5,000 stg. inscriptions de la Nouvelle-Galles du Sud, 3½ p.c.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie canadienne d'inspection et d'assurance des chaudières à vapeur	W. B. McMurrich, agent, Toronto	$46,724 débentures municipales et $8,000 débentures de compagnies de prêts. (Acceptées à $49,252.)	Sur chaudières à vapeur etc.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie dite "British Empire," de Londres, Angleterre	Fred. Stancliffe, agent en chef, Montréal	Obligations 4 p.c. du Canada, £1,400 stg., obligations de la Colombie-Britannique, £1,000 stg. ; obligations de la Tasmanie, £6,800 stg. ; débentures municipales £15,800 stg. (acceptées à $113,967.33). Aussi $632,500 placées entre les mains de fidéicom. en vertu de l'Acte des Assurances	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance de l'Amérique Britannique, Toronto	John Morison, gouverneur, Toronto	$60,540 oblig. municipales et $1,000 obligations du Pacifique Canadien. (Acceptées à $54,900)	Contre l'inc. et sur la navig. int.
Compagnie d'assurance maritime Britannique et Etrangère (à resp. lim.)	E. L. Bond, agent en chef, Montréal	$112,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $100,800)	Sur la navigation intérieure.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Caledonian"	Lansing Lewis, gérant, Montréal	$3,893.33 obligations de la province de Québec ; $4,866.67 obligations du Canada ; $106,438.86 débentures municipales. (Acceptés à $104,555).	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance du Canada contre les accidents	Henry Sutherland, agent en chef, Toronto	$22,302 débentures municipales. (Acceptés à $20,072)	Contre les accidents.
Compagnie d'assurance du Canada sur la vie, Hamilton	A. G. Ramsay, gérant, Hamilton	$61,000 débentures municipales. Acceptées à $54,900)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance des Citoyens, du Canada	E. P. Heaton, agent principal, Montréal	$131,744 débentures municipales, $5,840 obligations hypothécaires du Canada Central, 2e émission, et $2,000 obligations du havre de Montréal. (Acceptés à $125,370, étant $54,710 pour la vie, $20,260 pour les accidents, et $50,400 pour l'incendie)	Contre l'incendie, sur la vie et contre les accidents.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie dite "City of London" (à resp. lim.)	H. M. Blackburn, agent en chef Toronto	£24,000 stg. effets du Canada et £3,000 effets de l'Australie méridionale.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance de l'Union Commerciale (à resp. lim.), de Londres, Angleterre	Evans et McGregor, agents généraux, Montréal	$107,067 effets 4 p. c. du Cap de Bonne-Espérance (vie A), $29,200 effets canadiens 4 p. c. (vie B). $106,580 effets canadiens 4 p. c., $73,000 obligations de Queensland, et £12,000 obligations du gouvernement Suédois à 4 p. c. (feu)	Contre l'inc., nav. int. et sur la vie.
Association d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Confédération"	J. K. Macdonald, directeur-gérant, Toronto	$84,614 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $75,955)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie du Connecticut, Hartford, Conn.	Geo. H. McHenry, agent en chef, Montréal	$100,000 effets canadiens 4 p.	Contre l'incendie,
Association de secours mutuel dite "Covenant"	A. H. Hoover, agent en chef, Toronto	$53,533 effets canadiens 3 p. c.	Sur la vie, système de répartition.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite "Dominion"	Thomas Hilliard, direct.-gérant, Waterloo, Ont.	$56,286 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $50,195)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur les glaces, dite "Dominion"	Alexander Ramsay, agent en chef, Montréal	$5,000 obligations de la province de Québec	Sur les glaces.
Association du fonds de garantie sur la vie, dite "Dominion"	J. DeWolfe Spurr, St. Jean, N.B.	$19,000 obligations de la province de la Nouvelle-Ecosse, et $31,000 obligations de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance Eastern	Chas. D. Cory, agent en chef, Halifax, N.-E.	$56,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $50,400)	Contre l'incendie.
Corporation dite "The Employers' Liability Assurance" (à responsabilité limitée)	Fred. Stancliffe, gérant général, Montréal	£6,500 stg. annuités 2½ p. c., £5,000 stg. obligations 4 p. c. du gouvernement de l'Australie du Sud, et £10,840 obligations de la province de Québec	Réassurance contre l'incendie.
Société d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Equitable," des Etats-Unis, N.-Y.	Seargent P. Stearns, gérant, Montréal	$100,000 oblig. des E.-U., (A), $375,000 oblig. des E.-U., et $482,000 débentures (B), (acceptés à $908,800, étant $100,000 A, et $808,800 B). Aussi $941,000 entre les mains de fidéicommissaires canadiens en vertu de l'Acte des assurances	Sur la vie.

NOM DE LA COMPAGNIE.	Principal agent pour la réception des significations de pièces et d'avis.	Montant des dépôts—Les dépôts marqués (A) ne sont applicables qu'aux polices sur la vie en cours le 31 mars 1878 ; ceux marqués (B) aux polices émises ou prises depuis cette date.	Assurance autorisée.
Compagnie Fédérale d'assurance sur la vie, d'Ontario	David Dexter, directeur-gérant, Hamilton	$44,807 débentures municipales ; $11,000 en oblig. du Pacifique canadien. (Acceptés à $50,226)	Sur la vie.
Association d'assurance contre l'incendie (à responsabilité limitée), Londres, Angleterre	John Kennedy, agent en chef, Montréal	$100,000 effets canadiens	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie Germania	Geo. W. Rônne, agent en chef, Toronto	$50,000 obligations du Canada	Sur la vie.
Compagnie de garantie de l'Amérique du Nord	Edward Rawlings, gérant, Montréal	$27,000 garanties municipales ; $29,000 obligations du havre de Montréal ; et $2,400 effets du Canada. (Acceptés à $53,800)	Garantie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie et sur la vie, dite "Guardian," Londres, Angleterre	Robert Simms et Cie, et Geo. Denholm, agents généraux, Montréal	$94,900 obligations garanties du Canada et $73,000 effets du Canada	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'ass. contre l'incendie dite "Hartford," de Hartford, Conn	F. W. Evans, agent général, Montréal	$62,500 garanties municipales, et $25,420 act. de banque. (Acceptés à $100,000)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance Impériale, de Londres, Angleterre	E. D. Lacy, agent, Montréal	$129,453 effets canadiens	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance de l'Amérique du Nord	Robert Hampson, agent en chef, Montréal	$111,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $100,000)	Contre l'inc. et sur la navig. intér
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Lancashire"	J. G. Thompson, agent principal, Toronto	$97,333 effets canadiens 4 p. c., et $95,000 obligations 4 p. c. du Canada	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Liverpool et London et Globe"	G. F. C. Smith, agent principal, Montréal	$36,000 en bons municipaux ; $10,000 oblig. du havre de Montréal, et $277,133.33 effets du Canada. (Acceptés à $318,533)	Contre l'incendie et sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur les glaces de Lloyds, New-York	Levi Beemer, agent en chef, Toronto	$10,000 obligations du Canada	Glaces.
Corporation d'assurance dite "London," Angleterre	E. A Lilly, procureur et agent, Montréal	$167,000 garanties de municipalités. (Acceptées à $150,300)	Contre l'incendie, sur la vie navigation intérieure.
Compagnie de garantie et contre les Accidents, de Londres (à responsabilité limitée)	A. T. McCord, agent en chef, Toronto	$11,000 stg. effets canadiens	Garantie et accidents
Compagnie d'ass. contre l'incendie, London et Lancashire, Liverpool	W. A. Simms, agent en chef, Toronto	$22,000 inscriptions du Canada 4 p. c. et £5,000 stg., effets canadiens 3 p.c.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, dite "London et Lancashire"	B. Hal. Brown, gérant, Montréal	$10,000 obligations de Victoria, C.-B. ; $2,000 obligations du Canada ; $23,500 oblig. de la province de Québec ; et garanties municipales, $85,280. Aussi $698,197 placés entre les mains de fidéicommissaires canadiens en vertu de l'Acte des Assurances. Acceptés à $810,449, étant $100,000(A), et $710,449 (B)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle contre l'incendie, de London, Ont	D. C. Macdonald, secrétaire, London, Ont	$40,020 débentures municipales, et $15,600 débentures de compagnies de prêts. (Acceptés à $50,058)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite "London"	J. G. Richter, gérant, London	$60,000 débentures de compagnies de prêts. (Acceptées à $54,000)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie la Manchester	James Boomer, gérant, Toronto	$102,200 effets du Canada 3½ p.c	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre les accidents, dite des "Manufacturiers"	John F. Ellis, directeur gérant, Toronto	$20,000 obligations du Canada	Contre les accidents.
Compagnie d'assurance des Manufacturiers, sur la vie	John F. Ellis, directeur gérant, Toronto	$50,000 obligations du Canada	Sur la vie.
Association bienveillante du Massachusetts	James G. Foster, agent en chef, Toronto	$50,000 obligations des E.-U.	Sur la vie, système de répartition.
Compagnie d'ass. sur la vie, dite "Metropolitan," de New-York, E.-U.	Jas. Wyborn Walker, agent en chef, Toronto	$116,800 obligations d'octrois de terres 3½ p. c. du chemin de fer Canadien du Pacifique. (Acceptés à $101,178.)	Sur la vie.
Mongenais, Boivin et Cie	L. I. Boivin, agent, Montréal	$5,000 effets canadiens	Glaces.
Association mutuelle contre les accidents (resp. limitée)	Eastmure et Lightbourn, agents en chef, Toronto	$37,960 inscriptions du Canada à 3½ p. c	Accidents et glaces.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, de New-York	Samuel H. Ewing, procureur, Montréal	$125,000 oblig. 4 p.c. du Canada ; $400,000 oblig. de la province de la Nouvelle-Ecosse ; $199,000 oblig. de la province du N.-B., et $990,333 garanties municipales. Total, $1,714,333. Acceptées à $1,614,400)	Sur la vie.
Association du fonds de réserve mutuel sur la vie, de New-York	Jno. S. Hall, jr., agent en chef, Montréal	$50,000 obligations de la province de Québec, et $53,533.33 obligations sterling du Canada à 3 p. c. (acceptées à $100,857)	Sur la vie, système de répartition.
Compagnie d'assurance Nationale d'Irlande	Matthew C. Hinshaw, agent en chef, Montréal	$100,161 effets canadiens	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, de New-York	F. W. Campbell, M.D., procureur, Montréal	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis (vie A), $993,000 obligations du Pacifique canadien, $80,000 obligations de la province de Québec, et $100,000 débentures municipales (vie B). Acceptées à $1,163,700, étant $100,000 vie A, et $1,063,700 vie B). Aussi $330,000 placées entre les mains de fidéicommissaires canadiens en vertu de l'Acte des assurances	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite "North American"	Wm. McCabe, directeur-gérant, Toronto	$59,823 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $53,775)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "North British and Mercantile"	Thos. Davidson, directeur-gérant, Montréal	$175,000 oblig. du havre de Montréal ; $281,000 débent. municipales : $75,000 obligat. de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick ; $31,146.67 oblig. de la province du Manitoba ; $50,613.33 oblig. du gouvern. de Victoria ; $97,333.33 oblig. de Queensland. Total, $710,093.33. Acc. à $658,193, étant $266,347 incendie, $52,200 vie A, et $339,646 vie B.	Contre l'incendie et sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance Northern, d'Aberdeen et Londres	Robert W. Tyre, gérant, Montréal	$100,253 obligations de la Colombie-Britannique, et $111,446.67 débentures municipales (Acceptées à $200,555)	Contre l'incendie.

LISTE DES COMPAGNIES D'ASSURANCE AUTORISÉES À FAIRE DES OPÉRATIONS AU CANADA, EN VERTU DE L'ACTE DES ASSURANCES.—*Fin.*

NOM DE LA COMPAGNIE.	Principal agent pour la réception des significations de pièces et d'avis.	Montant des dépôts.—Les dépôts marqués (A) ne sont applicables qu'aux polices sur la vie en cours le 31 mars 1878 ; ceux marqués (B) aux polices émises ou prises depuis cette date.	Assurance autorisée.
Association d'assurance contre les accidents Norwich et London	Scott et Walmsley, agents généraux, Toronto	$58,400 effets canadiens	Contre les accidents.
Société d'assur. contre l'incendie, dite "Norwich Union," Norwich, Ang.	Alex. Dixon, gérant, Toronto	$100,000 effets canadiens	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, d'Ontario	Wm. Hendry, gérant, Waterloo	$102,992 débentures municipales (Acceptées à $92,693)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Phœnix," de Brooklyn	L. C. Camp, agent en chef, Toronto	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis	Contre l'incendie et sur la nav. int.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie, dite "Phœnix," Londres, Angleterre	Paterson & Son, agents génér., Montréal	$57,500 oblig. du Pacifique Canadien, et $135,293 effets canadiens. (Acceptés à $187.043.)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance Phœnix, Hartford, Conn	Gerald E. Hart, gérant, Montréal	$69,000 débentures municipales, et $44,000 obligations du Pacifique canadien. (Acceptés à $101,700)	Contre l'incendie.
Société dite "Provident Savings Life Assurance."	R. H. Matson, agent en chef, Toronto	$13,500 obligations de la province de Québec, et $41,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $50,400)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie de Québec	J. G. Clapham, Québec	$10,000 obligations de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick, $16,500 obligations de la province de Québec, et $33,000, débentures municipales. Total, $59,500. (Acceptées à $56,200)	Contre l'incendie.
* Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie et contre l'incendie, dite "Queen," Angleterre	H. J. Mudge, agent principal, Montréal	$60,000 effets 5 p. c. de la cité de Halifax, $48,667 effets 4 p. c. de la Nouvelle-Zélande, $24,333.33 obligations de la province de Québec et $29,200 débentures 5 p. c. de la province du Manitoba (feu), $51,100 inscriptions du Canada 4 p. c., et $42,373.33 débentures municipales (vie)	Contre l'incendie et sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance Queen, d'Amérique	H. J. Mudge, agent en chef, Montréal	$100,000 obligations des E.-U.	Contre l'incendie.
Société d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, dite "Reliance," Londres, Angleterre	J. Cassie Hatton, procureur, Montréal	$110,277 nouvelles annuités britanniques 3 p. c., étant $100,000 (vie) A, et $10,277 (vie) B	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance Royale Canadienne	Harry Cutt, secrétaire, Montréal	$57,500 garanties municipales. (Acceptées à $51,750)	Contre l'incendie et sur la nav. int.
Compagnie d'assurance Royale	Wm. Tatley, agent en chef, Montréal	$178,533 inscriptions du Canada 4 p. c., et $511,000 annuités britanniques. Total $689,533, étant $150,000 incendie, $50,000, vie (A) et $439,533 en général	Contre l'incendie et sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance Union Ecossaise et Nationale	Walter Kavanagh, agent, Montréal	$97,333.33 effets canadiens inscrits à 4 p. c., et $3,500 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $100,483)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Standard," Ecosse	W. M. Ramsay, gérant, Montréal	$1,855,152 débentures municipales, $106,500 obligations du havre de Montréal et $9,000 débentures de la province de Québec. Total, $1,970,652. (Acceptées à $1,772,687, étant $129,561 vie A, et $1,643,126 vie (B)	Sur la vie.
Société d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Star," d'Angleterre	Alfred D. Perry, agent général, Toronto	$146,000 effets 4 p. c. canadiens	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Sun," du Canada	R. Macaulay, directeur-gérant, Montréal	$63,890 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $57,501)	Sur la vie et contre les accidents.
Compagnie d'assurance de tempérance et générale sur la vie de l'A.N.	Henry Sutherland, agent en chef, Toronto	$62,278 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $50,000)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Travelers," de Hartford, Connect.	William Hanson, agent en chef, Montréal	$74,947 obligations 5 p. c. de la province du Manitoba, $559,615 débentures municipales, $35,000 obligations du havre de Montréal et $50,000 obligations du Pacifique Canadien. Total, $719,562 (acceptés à $655,700), étant $103,500 (vie A,) $511,600 (vie B) et $40,000 (accidents)	Sur la vie et contre les accidents.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle Union sur la vie, du Maine	Wm. Mulock, procureur, Toronto	Obligations d'annuités d'Ontario, émises à $469,000, et dont la valeur réelle à 4½ p. c. est de $241,050 ; obligations du chemin de fer Canadien du Pacifique, $100,000 ; $30,000 oblig. du port de Montréal, et $100,000 oblig. de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick. Valeur totale acceptée, $458,050, soit $100,000 (A) et $358,050 (B)	Sur la vie.
Société Union, Londres, Angl	T. L. Morrisey, agent en chef, Montréal	£22,000 effets consolidés	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie Unie de réassurance contre l'incendie (à resp. limitée)	Percy F. Lane, agent en chef, Montréal	$85,653.33 obligations de la province de Québec ; $9,246.66 obligations de la province du Manitoba ; $7,000 débentures municipales. Total, $101,900. (Acceptées à $101,200)	Réassurance contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, des Etats-Unis	Thos. A. Temple, procureur, St. Jean, N.B.	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance de l'Ouest, Toronto	J. J. Kenny, directeur-gérant, Toronto	$35,600 débentures municipales, et $22,100 débentures de compagnies de prêts. (Acceptées, à $51,930)	Contre l'incendie et sur la nav. int.

* NOTE.—Cette compagnie a donné avis qu'elle avait réassuré toutes ses polices contre l'incendie dans la Compagnie d'assurance Queen d'Amérique, et avait demandé d'être remboursée de ses dépôts en garantie du département de l'incendie.

LES COMPAGNIES D'ASSURANCE SUR LA VIE CI-DESSOUS NOMMÉES, AYANT CESSÉ D'ENTREPRENDRE DES RISQUES AU CANADA, SONT AUTORISÉES EN VERTU DE L'ARTICLE 32 DE "L'ACTE DES ASSURANCES," A POURSUIVRE TOUTES LES OPÉRATIONS SE RATTACHANT AUX POLICES ÉMISES AVANT LE 31 MARS 1878, ET LEURS DÉPOTS SONT APPLICABLES A CES POLICES, SUJET AUX DISPOSITIONS DES ACTES DES ASSURANCES DE 1868 ET 1871.

NOM DE LA COMPAGNIE.	Principal agent pour la réception des significations des pièces et avis.	Montant des dépôts.	Assurance autorisée.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, dite Connecticut, de Hartford, Conn., E.-U.	F. W. Evans, agent-général, Montréal	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, d'Edimbourg	David Higgins, agent principal, Toronto	$113,000 débentures municipales, et $48,667 effets 4 p. c. du Cap de Bonne-Espérance. (Acceptés à $150,367)	Sur la vie.
Association d'assurance sur la vie, d'Ecosse	Archibald Inglis, agent principal, Montréal	$50,127 effets canadiens 4 p. c., $2,433 effets 4 p. c. du Canada; $4,866 obligations garanties du Canada, $48,667 débentures de la province de Québec, $48,667 obligations de la cité de Toronto. (Acceptés à $149,893)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie Nationale d'assurance sur la vie, des Etats-Unis d'Amérique	Chas. Powis, agent en chef, Hamilton, Ont.	$110,000, dépôts en banque	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite "North Western," de Milwaukee, E.-U.	M. W. Mills, agent principal, Toronto	$100,000 bons des Etats-Unis	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, dite "Phœnix," de Hartford, Connecticut	H. D. Simpson, procureur, Montréal	$30,000 débentures municipales, et $99,280 obligations du Parc des Chutes Niagara. (Acceptés à $126,280)	Sur la vie.
Société d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Scottish Amicable"	William W. Robertson, procureur, Montréal	38 obligations du chemin de fer Canada Atlantique, garanties. Au pair, $117,438.81 Valeur actuelle à 4½ p. c., $94,710.67, aussi $30,000 obligations du Pacifique Canadien	Sur la vie.
Institution de Prévoyance Ecossaise	John Dunlop, procureur, Montréal	$100,000 obligations du Pacifique Canadien. (Acceptées à $90,000)	Sur la vie.

LES COMPAGNIES D'ASSURANCE CI-DESSOUS SONT INSCRITES SOUS L'ACTE DES ASSURANCES, ET SONT AUTORISÉES A FAIRE DES OPÉRATIONS D'ASSURANCE EN CANADA, D'APRÈS LE SYSTÈME DE RÉPARTITION.

Nom de la compagnie.	Agent en chef pour la réception des significations de pièces.
L'Association canadienne mutuelle sur la vie	W. Pemberton Page, secrétaire, Toronto.
Société de secours mutuels des Commis-voyageurs	W. G. H. Lowe, agent en chef, Toronto.
La Société de secours mutuel de la Nouvelle-Ecosse	Thomas B. Crosby, agent en chef, Yarmouth, N.-E.
La *Provincial Provident Institution*	E. S. Miller, secrétaire, Saint-Thomas, Ont.

NOTE.—La Compagnie d'assurance Glasgow et London a réassuré ses risques en cours dans la Compagnie d'assurance des Citoyens, et une partie de ses dépôts a été remboursée.
La Compagnie Américaine d'assurance des chaudières à vapeur a cessé de faire des opérations en Canada. Son dépôt est encore entre les mains de l'Honorable Receveur Général.

Bureau du Surintendant des Assurances, Ottawa, 2 mai 1892.

W. FITZGERALD, Surintendant des Assurances. 47-tf.

AUX ANNONCEURS DANS LA *GAZETTE*.

CEUX qui envoient des annonces pour être insérées dans la *Gazette du Canada* voudront bien se conformer aux règles ci-dessous :

1. Adresser "Gazette du Canada, Ottawa, Canada."
2. Indiquer le nombre d'insertions voulues.
3. Transmettre invariablement le prix de l'annonce ainsi que le prix d'un exemplaire de la *Gazette*, tels que donnés plus bas ; sans cela l'annonce ne sera pas publiée.

Les prix sont de dix cts. pour la première insertion, et cinq cts. pour chaque insertion subséquente par ligne de neuf mots, chaque chiffre comptant pour un mot. Aucune annonce n'est insérée pour moins d'une piastre.

D'après la pratique établie et reconnue, telle que prescrite par la loi, les règlements du parlement et les décisions du ministre de la Justice, les avis reçoivent le nombre d'insertions ci-dessous :—

Les avis de demandes de divorce—27 insertions.

Les avis de retrait de dépôts des compagnies d'assurance—13 insertions.

Les avis de demandes ordinairès au parlement—9 insertions

Les avis de demandes de lettres patentes—6 insertions.

Les avis de dividendes et d'assemblées de banques et de compagnies d'assurances,—1 mois de calendrier ou 5 insertions.

Les abonnés observeront aussi que le prix d'abonnement, $4 par année, est invariablement payable d'avance, et que l'envoi de la *Gazette* sera arrêté à l'expiration de la période payée. Chaque exemplaire coûte dix cts., et quand les annonceurs en veulent plus qu'un, ils devront faire une remise en conséquence.

S. E. DAWSON,
Imprimeur de la Reine et Contrôleur
de la Papeterie.

Département des Impressions
et de la Papeterie publiques,
Ottawa, novembre 1891.

DEMANDES AU PARLEMENT.

Règles relatives aux avis de bills privés.

Dans le cas de toute demande de bill privé, proprement du ressort législatif du Parlement du Canada suivant les dispositions de l'Acte de l'Amérique Britannique du Nord, 1867, et ayant pour objet, soit la construction d'un pont, d'un chemin de fer, d'un chemin à barrières ou d'une ligne télégraphique ; soit la construction ou l'amélioration d'un port, d'un canal, d'une écluse, d'une digue ou d'une glissoire ou autre ouvrage semblable ; soit la concession d'un droit de passage d'eau, l'incorporation de professions ou métiers, ou d'une compagnie de banque ou autre compagnie par actions, soit la concession à une ou plusieurs personnes de certains droits ou privilèges exclusifs ou particuliers, soit le pouvoir de faire quelque chose qui, dans ses effets, pourrait toucher aux droits ou à la propriété d'autrui, ou concerner une classe particulière de la société ; ou ayant pour objet quelque amendement de même nature à un acte antérieur,—un avis, énonçant d'une manière claire et intelligible la nature et l'objet de la demande, et signé (excepté s'il s'agit de corporations déjà existantes) par les pétitionnaires ou de leur part, est nécessaire et doit être publié comme il suit :—

Dans les provinces de Québec et du Manitoba.

Un avis doit être inséré dans la *Gazette du Canada* en anglais et en français, ainsi que dans un journal anglais et un journal français du district intéressé, ou en anglais et en français dans le même journal, s'il ne s'en publie qu'un seul dans ce district ; ou s'il n'y paraît pas de journal, alors la publication de l'avis en anglais et en français doit se faire dans un journal du district le plus voisin où il s'en publie.

Dans les autres provinces ou territoires.

Un avis doit être inséré dans la *Gazette du Canada*, et et dans un journal du comté, du district ou des comtés-unis intéressés, ou s'il n'y paraît pas de journal alors la publication doit se faire dans un journal du comté ou district le plus voisin où il s'en publie.

La publication de ces avis durera, dans chaque cas la période de deux mois pendant l'intervalle de temps qui s'écoulera entre la clôture de la session précédente et la prise en considération de la pétition. Un exemplaire des numéros des journaux, reproduisant la première et la dernière insertion de l'avis, devra être transmis au greffier de chaque Chambre.

Si la pétition demande l'autorisation de présenter un bill privé ayant pour objet la construction d'un pont de péage, le pétitionnaire ou les pétitionnaires devront, en même temps qu'ils donneront l'avis prescrit par la règle précédente, donner aussi, de la même manière, avis des péages qu'ils entendent exiger, de l'étendue du privilège, de la hauteur des arches, de l'espace à laisser libre entre les culées ou les piliers pour le passage des radeaux et des navires ; et mentionner de plus s'ils se proposent de construire un pont mobile, et quelles en seront les dimensions.

Toute personne désirant obtenir un bill privé devra, dans les huit jours qui précéderont l'ouverture du parlement, déposer au bureau du greffier de la Chambre dans laquelle le bill doit prendre naissance, une copie de ce bill en langue anglaise ou en langue française, avec une somme suffisante pour en payer la traduction et l'impression. Il en sera imprimé 600 exemplaires en anglais et 200 en français ; la traduction devra être faite par les officiers de la Chambre, et l'impression par l'entrepreneur des impressions. Le pétitionnaire aura aussi à payer au greffier du Sénat, ou au comptable de la Chambre des Communes (selon le cas) une somme de $200, plus le coût de l'impression de l'acte dans les Statuts, et remettra le reçu de ce paiement au greffier du comité auquel ce bill aura été renvoyé—le dit paiement sera effectué immédiatement après la seconde lecture avant la prise en considération du bill par le comité.

L'honoraire payable sur tout bill privé, ne sera payé que dans la Chambre où il a pris naissance.

Aucune pétition pour l'obtention d'un bill privé ne sera reçue par l'une ou par l'autre Chambre après les dix premiers jours de la session.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Greffier du Sénat.
JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Greffier des Communes.

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Règles additionnelles de la Chambre des Communes concernant les bills privés.

Tous les bills privés demandant des actes constitutifs devront être rédigés de manière à y incorporer, en les spécifiant, les *clauses* des Actes généraux concernant les détails qui font l'objet de ces bills ; des raisons spéciales seront données chaque fois que l'on aura l'intention de se départir de ce principe, ou que l'on voudra y introduire d'autres dispositions touchant ces détails ; et une note sera annexée au bill indiquant les dispositions au sujet desquelles l'on entend s'écarter de l'Acte général ; les bills qui ne seront pas rédigés conformément à cette Règle, devront être remodelés par les auteurs et réimprimés à leurs frais, avant qu'aucun comité en examine les clauses.

51*a*. Tous les bills privés pour chartes ou pour modification de chartes de compagnies de chemins de fer seront rédigés conformément au bill-modèle adopté par la Chambre, le 23 juin 1887, dont copie peut être obtenue du greffier de la Chambre ;

(*a*.) Les dispositions contenues dans un bill quelconque qui ne seront pas conformes au bill-modèle, seront insérées entre crochets, et après avoir été revisées par l'officier compétent, elles seront imprimées ainsi ; et les bills qui ne seront pas rédigés en conformité de cette règle seront renvoyés aux auteurs pour être remodelés avant leur revision et impression.

(*b*.) Toutes clauses d'actes existants que l'on proposera de modifier, seront imprimées en entier, avec les amendements insérés en leur lieu et place, et entre crochets ;

(*c*.) Toutes dispositions exceptionnelles que l'on proposera d'insérer dans un bill quelconque, seront imprimées dans l'avis publié.

51*b*. Nul bill pour la constitution légale d'une compagnie de chemin de fer ou pour changer le tracé du chemin de fer d'une compagnie déjà constituée ne sera pris en considération par le comité des chemins de fer

à moins qu'il n'ait été donné au comité, au moins une semaine avant la prise en considération du bill—

(a.) Une carte ou plan à l'échelle de pas moins d'un demi-pouce au mille, indiquant le territoire sur lequel l'on se propose de construire les travaux projetés, ainsi que les lignes de travaux analogues existants ou autorisés, dans les limites du district, ou partie du district que la ligne projetée doit desservir, ou affectant le dit district en aucune manière ; cette carte ou plan devra être signé par l'ingénieur ou toute autre personne qui l'aura fait ;

(b.) Un exhibit faisant connaître le montant total du capital que l'on se propose de prélever pour les fins de l'entreprise, et la manière dont on se propose de le prélever, soit au moyen d'actions ordinaires, obligations, débentures ou autres garanties, et le montant respectif de chacune.

JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Greffier des Communes.

SUBSTANCE DES RÈGLES ET FORMES DE PROCÉDER DU SÉNAT CONCERNANT LES BILLS DE DIVORCE.

L'époux qui a l'intention de demander un bill de divorce doit faire connaître cette intention, ainsi que les noms de l'autre époux et la cause du divorce, par avis inséré, durant trois mois, entre l'expiration de la dernière session parlementaire avant l'avis et la présentation de sa pétition pour obtenir le bill, dans la *Gazette du Canada* et dans deux journaux du district où il avait sa résidence habituelle à l'époque de séparation d'avec son conjoint, s'il résidait alors dans la province de Québec, le Manitoba, la Colombie-Britannique ou les Territoires du Nord-Ouest,—ou du comté ou des comtés-unis, s'il résidait dans une autre province ; mais si ce nombre de journaux ne s'y trouve pas, l'avis sera publié dans le district, le comté ou les comtés-unis voisins. Dans les provinces de Québec et de Manitoba, les insertions seront faites dans un journal anglais et un journal français, s'il en existe des deux langues dans le district ; autrement, elles se feront en anglais et en français au même journal.

Il doit être signifié, à la diligence de l'époux pétitionnaire, un mois au moins avant la présentation de la pétition, une copie de cet avis à l'autre époux en personne, si cela est possible.

Aucune pétition en divorce n'est reçue après l'expiration des trente premiers jours de la session.

Toute pétition en divorce devra être écrite lisiblement et porter la signature du pétitionnaire. Elle énoncera sommairement le fait du mariage, le lieu et l'époque de sa célébration, les noms du célébrant, les griefs qui donnent lieu à la demande de redressement et la nature du redressement demandé, et en outre contiendra assurance qu'il n'y a pas eu réconciliation, collusion ni connivence. Les allégations de la pétition seront appuyées de la déclaration du pétitionnaire, faite en vertu de "l'Acte concernant les serments extrajudiciaires."

Huit jours avant l'ouverture du Parlement, le pétitionnaire déposera au bureau du greffier du Sénat, une copie en langue anglaise ou française du bill de divorce qui doit être présenté, et en même temps une somme suffisante pour payer la traduction et l'impression et tirage à 600 exemplaires anglais et 200 exemplaires français de ce bill.

La pétition en obtention d'un bill de divorce n'est présentée que lorsque le pétitionnaire a versé au bureau du greffier du Sénat une somme de $200.

La pétition, au moment de sa présentation, doit être accompagnée de la preuve de la publication d'avis, d'une déclaration qu'il a été signifié une copie de l'avis, et d'une copie du bill qui doit être présenté.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Greffier du Sénat.

DEMANDES POUR CHARTE PAR LETTRES PATENTES.

AVIS est par le présent donné que dans le cours d'un mois à compter de la dernière publication de cet avis dans la *Gazette du Canada*, les personnes ci-après dénommées s'adresseront à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil, par l'entremise du Secrétaire d'État pour le Canada, pour obtenir des lettres patentes les constituant et telles autres personnes qui pourront plus tard devenir actionnaires, en corps politique et corporation, en vertu de "l'Acte des Compagnies," Statuts Revisés du Canada, chap. 119, sous le nom et pour les fins ci-après mentionnés :

1. Le nom que l'on se propose de donner à la compagnie est "La Compagnie Manufacturière de Saint-Timothée" (à responsabilité limitée).

2. Les fins pour lesquelles une charte est demandée sont les suivantes :—

(a). Acquérir les fabriques de lainages, machinerie, outillage, maisons et magasins situés dans le village de Saint-Timothée, comté et district de Beauharnois, province de Québec, et les lots de terre suivants, sur desquels les dits bâtiments sont construits, savoir, les lots numéros cadastraux quatre-vingt-dix-huit (98), quatre-vingt-dix-neuf (99), et cinq cent quatre-vingt-sept (587), ce dernier étant une île dans le fleuve Saint-Laurent, et le pouvoir hydraulique qui en dépend ;

(b.) Acquérir la machinerie et l'outillage de la fabrique de bonneterie de Saint-Jean, et de les transporter à Saint-Timothée, et de les ériger sur les dits terrains ;

(c.) Manufacturer, acheter et vendre des tissus et plus particulièrement des lainages et articles de bonneterie dans le dit village de Saint-Timothée et ailleurs par toute la Puissance du Canada ;

(d.) Vendre ou autrement disposer des immeubles et du pouvoir hydraulique appartenant à la dite propriété et qui ne sont pas requis pour les fins de la dite compagnie ;

(e.) Et généralement faire et exécuter tous autres actes, titres, matières et choses découlant ou se rattachant à l'accomplissement de tous ou d'aucuns des dits objets.

3. Le principal bureau d'affaires de la compagnie projetée sera en la cité de Montréal, dans le district de Montréal, et province de Québec.

4. Le capital-actions de la dite compagnie sera de cinquante mille piastres ($50,000).

5. Le capital-actions sera divisé en cinq cents (500) actions de cent ($100) piastres chacune.

6. Les noms au long, et les adresse et occupation de chacun des dits requérants sont comme suit :— Philip Maurice Muntz, de la cité de Londres, Angleterre, manufacturier ; Narcisse Papineau, bourgeois, Henri Prevost, manufacturier, et Robert Bayley, teneur de livres, tous trois du dit village de Saint-Timothée, province de Québec ; William Wood Squire, marchand, Montréal, William Thompson, courtier, Montréal, et John Mackintosh Ferguson, avocat, Montréal ; dont les suivants, savoir, Philip M. Muntz, William W. Squire, William Thompson, Henri Prevost et Robert Bayley seront les premiers directeurs ou directeurs provisoires de la compagnie projetée, les quatre premiers étant résidants de la province de Québec, et tous étant sujets britanniques.

J. M. FERGUSON,
Solliciteur des requérants.

Montréal, 2 juin 1892. 50-6

AVIS DIVERS.

COUR SUPÉRIEURE, QUÉBEC.
No 1087.

Dans l'affaire de La Compagnie manufacturière de chaussures de Lévis, en liquidation, et Thélesphore Paradis, liquidateur.

AVIS est par le présent donné à tous les créanciers, actionnaires, contributaires ou membres de la dite "La Compagnie manufacturière de chaussures de Lévis," qu'un deuxième et dernier bordereau de collocation a été préparé dans cette affaire, qu'il est maintenant déposé au bureau du liquidateur, No 57 Côte du Passage, Lévis, et que toute contestation du dit bordereau devra être produite entre ses mains au plus tard le dix-sept juillet prochain. Après ce délai, le montant des collocations sera payé à qui de droit s'il n'y a pas de contestation.

BELLEAU, STAFFORD ET BELLEAU,
Procs. de T. Paradis, liquidateur.

Lévis, 25 juin 1892. 1-1

LA BANQUE DE SAINT-HYACINTHE.

DIVIDENDE No 35.

AVIS est par le présent donné qu'un dividende de trois pour cent sur le capital payé de cette institution, a été déclaré pour le semestre courant et sera payable au bureau de la banque, à Saint-Hyacinthe, le et après le 1er août prochain.

Les livres de transferts seront fermés du 17 au 31 juillet prochain, ces deux jours inclusivement.

Par ordre du conseil de direction,

E. R. BLANCHARD,
Caissier.

Saint-Hyacinthe, 24 juin 1892. 1–5

AVIS.—Avis public est donné par le présent que la Compagnie d'assurance Royale Canadienne de Montréal, Canada, a cessé de faire des opérations d'assurance maritime et contre l'incendie, et a demandé à l'honorable Ministre des Finances et Receveur Général du Canada le remboursement de ses garanties déposées au compte du département de l'incendie et des risques maritimes, le 25e jour d'août 1892.

Et avis est par le présent donné que tous les risques au Canada de la Compagnie d'assurance Royale Canadienne ont été rentrés et réassurés dans la Compagnie d'assurance Alliance de Londres, Angleterre.

Et avis est par le présent donné à tous les porteurs de polices de la dite compagnie en Canada qui s'opposent à cette remise de dépôts, de produire leur opposition au bureau de l'honorable Ministre des Finances et Receveur Général du Canada, le ou avant le 25e jour d'août 1892.

G. H. McHENRY,
Gérant.

47–13

AVIS est donné par le présent que le 16e jour de juin 1892, les actionnaires de la Compagnie de chemin de fer Manitoba et Sud-Est ont été notifiés de faire un versement de un pour cent sur le montant du capital-actions possédé par eux respectivement, et que le dit versement sera payable au crédit de la dite compagnie à la Banque Commerciale du Manitoba, Winnipeg, le 1er jour d'août 1892.

DAVID SCOTT,
Sec.-trésorier.

Daté 16 juin 1892. 52–4

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The Canada Gazette

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

OTTAWA, SATURDAY, JULY 9, 1892.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE CROWN IN CHANCERY FOR CANADA.

MEMBER returned to serve in the present PARLIAMENT.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

County of Pontiac.

JOHN BRYSON, Esquire, Lumber Merchant, of the Village of Fort Coulonge, *vice* Thomas Murray, Esquire, whose election hath been declared void.

SAML. E. ST. O. CHAPLEAU,
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery,
for Canada.

ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Wednesday, the 22nd day of June, 1892.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, under the provisions of chapter 97 of the Revised Statutes, intituled : "An Act respecting Ferries," and the Act 51 Victoria, chapter 23, amending the same, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that the tariff of fees established by the Order in Council of the 30th January, 1892, section 5, for the ferry between Pembroke, in the Province of Ontario, and Allumette Island, in the Province of Quebec, shall be and the same is hereby cancelled, and the following tariff of fees established in lieu thereof :—

5. TARIFF.

Two horses with conveyance and driver and load of grain, oats or potatoes, one way and return	$1.50
For a two-horse cart or conveyance and driver, each way, including horses	0.40
For one horse and conveyance, with driver and load of grain, hay or potatoes, one way and return	1.00
For one-horse cart or conveyance and driver, including horse each way	0.25
For one horse each way	0.15
For each additional horse the property of the same party	0.10
For each head of horned cattle, each way	0.15
For each additional head of horned cattle, the property of the same party, each way	0.10
For each head of sheep or swine	0.10
For each additional head of sheep or swine the property of the same party	0.05
For each passenger with baggage not exceeding fifty pounds, each way	0.10
For each package of merchandise or goods (other than the above), over 25 and under 100 lbs	0.05
For oats, peas, rye, barley, potatoes and buckwheat, per 100 lbs	0.03
For pressed hay in bales, per 100 lbs	0.03
For lime in barrels, per 100 lbs	0.05

JOHN J. McGEE,
2–4 Clerk, Privy Council.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Saturday, the 28th day of May, 1892.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, in virtue of the provisions of "The Dominion Lands Act," chapter 54 of the Revised Statutes, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that in addition to the lands already reserved in the North-West Territories as watering places for stock and as approaches to the water, the following lands be reserved for the same purpose, and the same are hereby reserved accordingly, namely :—

The west half of Section 2, Township 17, Range 2, west of the 5th Meridian ; Section 10, Township 17, Range 1, west of the 5th Meridian ; and Section 23, Township 16, Range 30, west of the 4th Meridian.

JOHN J. McGEE,
2–4 Clerk, Privy Council.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Friday, the 10th day of June, 1892.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, under the provisions of the 21st section of chapter 72 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, has been pleased to grant permission to change the name of the steamer "Gatineau" of Quebec, official number 69595, to "Paul Smith."

JOHN J. McGEE,
2–4 Clerk, Privy Council.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Thursday, the 16th day of June, 1892.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, in view of the fact that the close season relating to Maskinongé in Manitoba and the North-West Territories established by the Order in Council of the 20th February, 1892, between the 15th of April and the 15th of June is unnecessary, as it interferes with the General Code of Regulations for Manitoba and the North-West Territories established by the Order in Council of the 4th January, 1892, which lays down a close season for Maskinongé between the 15th of April and the 15th of May, is pleased, under the provisions of "The Fisheries Act," and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, to order that the said Order in Council of the 20th February, 1892, fixing a close season for Maskinongé in Manitoba and the North-West Territories between the 15th April and the 15th June, be rescinded, and the same is hereby rescinded accordingly.

JOHN J. McGEE,
2-4 Clerk, Privy Council.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Thursday, the 16th day of June, 1892.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, under the authority of the 16th section of "The Fisheries Act," chapter 95 of the Revised Statutes, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to make the following General Fishery Regulation for the better protection of Speckled Trout in Canada :—

Speckled Trout.

Fishing for Speckled Trout, *(Salvelinus fontinalis)* through the ice is prohibited in Canada.

JOHN J. McGEE,
2-4 Clerk, Privy Council.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Tuesday, the 24th day of May, 1892.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, in view of the alarming decline of the Bass fishery, in the St. John River, in the Province of New Brunswick, and the necessity of taking stringent measures to save this important industry from utter ruin, is pleased, under the provisions of "The Fisheries Act," chapter 95 of the Revised Statutes, section 16, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, to order that fishing for Bass in any manner whatever shall be and the same is hereby prohibited during a period of three (3) years from the 1st May, 1892, in the waters of the St. John River and its tributaries flowing through the Counties of St. John, King's, Queen's, Sunbury and York, in the Province of New Brunswick.

JOHN J. McGEE,
51-4 Clerk, Privy Council.

Copy No. 64499.

1539

CERTIFIED COPY of a Report of a Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the 2nd June, 1892.

ON a Memorandum dated 31st May, 1892, from the Minister of Railways and Canals, representing that under date the 9th May, 1892, the Manitoba and North-Western Railway Company of Canada have forwarded for approval, in accordance with the requirements of the "Railway Act," relating to "Tolls," clause 228, a duly certified copy, under the company's seal, of a By-law No. 12 passed at a meeting of the company, held on the 25th of April, 1892, adopting certain passenger and freight tariffs for use on their railway in place of those approved by Order in Council on the 19th of December, 1883, such tariffs to be subject to the classification known as the "Canadian Joint Freight Classification."

The Minister further represents that the said tariffs have been submitted to and examined by the Chief Engineer of Government railways, who has reported under date the 23rd May, 1892, stating that the freight tariff is as low and as reasonable as other freight tariffs in the North-West Territories and Manitoba ; the passenger rates are the same as those already approved.

The Minister recommends that approval be given to the Schedule of Tolls now submitted, the same to be substituted for those sanctioned by the Order above cited, such tolls to be subject to the Canadian Joint Freight Classification as at present approved, or as it may hereafter be approved, by Your Excellency in Council.

The Committee submit the schedule of tolls for approval by Your Excellency.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

MANITOBA AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

TOLLS.

BY-LAW No. 12.

The following shall be the tariff of tolls, rates and fares henceforth to be charged and collected by this company :—

Passenger Rates - Four cents per mile.
Immigrant Rates - One half First Class Passenger Rates.

FREIGHT TARIFF.

Miles.	Rate in cents per 100 pounds.											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		10	Posts, Rails & Poles for fencing. Cts. per 100 lbs.
									Horses and Mules.	Cattle, Hogs and Sheep.		
10	15	13	10	8	7	6½	6	5	5	5	5	4
15	18	15	12	9	8	7½	7	6	6	6	5½	4
20	21	18	14	11	10	8½	8	7	7	6	6	4
25	24	20	16	12	11	9½	9	8	8	7	6½	5
30	27	23	18	14	13	10½	9	9	9	8	7	5
35	29	24	20	15	14	11½	10	9½	10	9	7½	5
40	31	26	21	16	15	12½	11	10	11	10	8	6
45	33	28	22	17	16	13½	11	10½	12	11	8½	6
50	35	29	24	18	17	14½	12	11	13	11	9	7
55	37	31	25	19	17	15½	13	11½	14	12	9½	7
60	39	33	26	20	18	16½	13	11½	15	12	10	7
65	41	34	27	21	19	17½	13	12	15	13	10⅚	8
70	43	36	29	22	20	18	14	12	16	13	11	8
75	45	38	30	23	21	18½	14	12½	16	14	11½	8
80	47	39	31	24	22	19	15	12½	17	14	12	9
85	49	41	33	25	23	19½	15	13	17	15	12½	9
90	51	43	34	26	24	20	15	13	18	15	13	10
95	53	44	35	26	24	20½	16	13½	18	16	13½	10
100	54	45	36	27	25	21	16	14	19	16	14	10
110	57	48	38	29	26	21½	17	14½	19	17	14½	11
120	60	50	40	30	27	22	17	15	20	17	15	11
130	63	53	42	31	28	23	18	15½	20	18	15½	11
140	66	55	44	33	30	24	19	16	21	18	16	12
150	69	58	46	35	31	25	19	16	21	19	16	12
160	72	60	48	36	32	26	20	16½	22	19	16½	12
170	74	62	49	37	33	27	21	17	22	20	17	13
180	76	64	51	38	34	28	21	17½	23	20	17½	13
190	78	65	52	39	35	29	22	18	23	21	18	13
200	80	67	54	40	36	30	22	18½	24	21	18½	14
210	83	69	55	41	37	31	23	19	24	22	19	14
220	86	72	57	43	38	32	23	19½	25	22	19½	14
230	88	74	59	44	39	33	24	20	25	23	20	15
240	90	75	60	45	40	33½	25	20½	26	23	20½	15
250	92	77	61	46	41	34½	25	20½	26	24	20½	15
260	94	78	63	47	42	35	26	21	27	24	21	16
270	96	80	64	48	43	36	27	21½	27	25	21½	16
280	99	82	65	49	44	36½	27	22	28	25	22	16
290	1.00	83	66	50	45	37½	28	22½	28	26	22½	17

FREIGHT TARIFF—*Continued.*

Miles.	Rate in cents per 100 pounds. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9 Horses and Mules	9 Cattle, Hogs and Sheep.	10 Posts, Rails & Poles for fencing. Cts. per 100 lbs.
300	1.02	85	68	51	46	38½	28	23	29	26	23	17
310	1.05	88	70	53	47	39½	29	23½	29	27	23½	17
320	1.07	89	71	54	48	40½	29	24	30	27	24	18
330	1.09	91	73	55	49	41½	30	24½	30	28	24½	18
340	1.11	93	74	56	50	42	31	25	31	28	25	19
350	1.13	94	75	57	51	43	31	25	31	29	25	19
360	1.15	96	76	58	52	43½	32	25½	32	29	25½	19
370	1.17	98	78	59	53	44½	32	26	32	30	26	19
380	1.19	99	80	60	54	45	32	26½	33	30	26½	20
390	1.21	1.01	81	61	55	46	33	27	33	31	27	20
400	1.23	1.03	82	62	56	47	33	27½	34	31	27½	20
410	1.25	1.04	83	63	57	48	34	28	34	32	28	21
420	1.27	1.06	85	64	58	48½	34	28½	35	32	28½	21
430	1.29	1.08	86	65	59	49½	35	29	35	33	29	22
440	1.31	1.09	87	66	60	50	36	29½	36	33	29½	22
450	1.33	1.11	89	67	60	51	36	29½	36	34	29½	22
460	1.35	1.13	90	68	61	51½	37	30	37	34	30	22
470	1.37	1.14	91	69	62	52½	37	30½	37	35	30½	23
480	1.39	1.16	93	70	63	53	37	31	38	35	31	23
490	1.41	1.18	94	71	64	54	38	31½	38	36	31½	23
500	1.43	1.19	95	72	65	55	38	32	39	36	32	24

The classification to be the Canadian Joint Freight Classification.

Certified a true copy of By-law No. 12 passed at a meeting of the company on 25th April, 1892.

E. W. RILEY,
Secretary,
M. & N.W. Ry. Co.

[Seal.] 1–2

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Monday, the 6th day of June, 1892.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, under the authority conferred upon him by "The Fisheries Act," chapter 95 of the Revised Statutes, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to make the following fishery regulation :—

"Each weir used for fishing purposes within the "limits of the Harbour of St. John, New Brunswick, "shall be provided with a fish escape of such pattern "as may be approved by the Minister of Marine and "Fisheries."

JOHN J. McGEE,
52–4 Clerk, Privy Council.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Monday, the 6th day of June, 1892.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, under the provisions of chapter 102 of the Revised Statutes, intituled "The Petroleum Inspection Act," and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that section 2 of the Regulations respecting Petroleum and Naphtha, established by the Order in Council of the 9th day of January, 1889, chapter 47 of the Revised Orders in Council of Canada, as well as the Order in Council of the 6th October, 1881, establishing regulations under "The Petroleum Inspection Act," shall be and the same are hereby amended by adding thereto the following sub-section, viz. :—

"3. For use on naphtha launches for the production of motive power."

JOHN J. McGEE,
52–4 Clerk, Privy Council.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Wednesday, the 25th day of May, 1892.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS it has been represented to His Excellency that on account of the small size of the lobsters on a certain section of the coasts of the Province of Prince Edward Island, the enforcement of the size limit of nine inches provided by the existing regulations would effect a practical closure of the lobster canneries of that district ;

And whereas it is also represented that the addition of fifteen days to the close season for Lobsters on these coasts would be a fair equivalent for the suspension of the size limit, as the number of lobsters that would thus be saved from the pack during the present season would work as effectual a means for the preservation of the lobster as the enforcement of the size limit during the whole open season,—

His Excellency is therefore pleased, under the provisions of "The Fisheries Act," chapter 95 of the Revised Statutes, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, to order that section 4 of the General Fishery Regulations for the Province of Prince Edward Island, established by the Order in Council of the 18th day of July, 1889, chapter 73 of the Consolidated Orders in Council of Canada, as well as the Regulation affecting the Lobster Fishery, established by the Order in Council of the 28th day of January, 1891, so far as they relate to that portion of the coast of the Province of Prince Edward Island, extending from Cape Traverse in an eastwardly and northwardly direction to East Point, thence in a westwardly direction to the north side of North Cape, and to that portion only, shall be and the same are hereby suspended, and within the said limits no person shall fish for, catch, kill, buy, sell or have in possession (without lawful excuse) any lobsters between the first day of July one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two and the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three.

JOHN J. McGEE,
51–4 Clerk, Privy Council.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES.

COPYRIGHTS

Entered during the fortnight ending July 7th, 1892, at the Department of Agriculture,—Copyright and Trade Mark Branch.

6500. "The Bills of Exchange Act, 1890, Canada, and the Amending Act of 1891, with Notes and Illustrations," by J. J. Maclaren, Q.C., D.C.L., LL.D. The Carswell Co. (L'd.), Toronto, Ont., 24th June, 1892.

6501. "Cameron's Directory and Railway and Steamship Guide to Toronto, No. 1, June, 1892." John Cameron, Toronto, Ont., 24th June, 1892.

6502. "Grip, June 25th, 1892." (Newspaper.) The Grip Printing and Publishing Co., Toronto, Ont., 25th June, 1892.

6503. "Youthful Thoughts Schottische." For the Piano, by Master Ernest Williams. H. Williams, Toronto, Ont., 25th June, 1892.

6504. "The Mackinaw Waltz." For Piano, by Carrie Jardine, Collingwood, Ont., 27th June, 1892.

6505. "A Treatise on Power of Sale under Mortgages of Realty, with Appendix of Statutes and Forms," by Alfred Taylour Hunter, LL.B. The Carswell Co. (L'd.), Toronto, Ont., 28th June 1892.

6506. "Membres de la Cour Laval, Numéro 116 de l'Ordre des Forestiers Catholiques." (Tableau photographique.) Joseph Beaudry, Québec, Qué., 28 juin 1892.

6507. "The Insurance Corporations Act, 1892, with Practical Notes and Appendices," by William Howard Hunter, B.A. The Carswell Co. (L'd.), Toronto, Ont., 30th June, 1892.

6508. "Olive's Brow." Sacred Song. Words by W. B. Bradbury, Music by S. T. Church. The Anglo-

Canadian Music Publishers' Association (L'd.), London, England, 2nd July, 1892.

6509. "Roundabout Polka," by Walter A. Geddes. Sydney Ashdown, Toronto, Ont., 4th July, 1892.

6510. "Daybreak Waltz," by Walter A. Geddes. Sydney Ashdown, Toronto, Ont., 4th July, 1892,

6511. "Coupon System for Newspaper Advertising." (Book.) The Mail Printing Co. (L'd.), Toronto, Ont., 4th July, 1892.

6512. "Cinq Conférences sur l'Encyclique de Léon XIII, de la Condition des Ouvriers." Prêchées dans la Salle Saint-Joseph, aux Sociétés Ouvrières d'Ottawa, par le Rév. Père Alexis, Capucin. L'Institution Catholique des Sourds-Muets, Mile End, près Montréal, Qué., 5 juillet 1892.

6513. "Rapports Judiciaires Revisés de la province de Québec," par l'Honorable M. Mathieu. Tome III, Wilfrid John Wilson, Montréal, Qué., 6 juillet 1892.

6514. "Bell Telephone Company of Canada, Limited, Hamilton and Dundas Exchanges, Subscribers' Directory, Ontario Department, July, 1892." The Bell Telephone Company of Canada (L'd.), Montreal, Que., 7th July, 1892.

6515. "Bell Telephone Company of Canada (Limited), Ottawa Exchange, Subscribers' Directory, July, 1892." The Bell Telephone Company of Canada (L'd.), Montreal, Que., 7th July, 1892.

6516. "Pioneer Steamship 'Beaver,' and C. P. R. Royal Mail Steamship 'Empress of India' off Observation Point." (Photo.) Bailey Bros., Vancouver, B.C., 7th July, 1892.

INTERIM COPYRIGHT.

373. "Hill's General Ledger." Joseph S. Hill, Brigden, Ont., 24th June, 1892.

JOHN LOWE,
2–1 Deputy of the Minister of Agriculture.

IN THE EXCHEQUER COURT OF CANADA.

General Order.

A Special sitting of the Exchequer Court of Canada for the trial of cases, etc., will be holden at the Court House, in the City of Quebec, P.Q., commencing on Wednesday, the 2nd day of November, 1892, at 10 a.m.

GEO. W. BURBIDGE,
J. E. C.
Dated on the 28th day of June, 1892. 2–3

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under "The Companies Act" letters patent have been issued under the Great Seal of Canada, bearing date the 18th day of April, 1892, incorporating Louis H. Taché, advocate, Joseph O'C. Mignault, civil engineer, Edouard Rodier, accountant, all of the City of Montreal, Province of Quebec; Joseph de L. Taché, notary, of the City of Quebec; and Arthur Clément, banker, of the City of St. Hyacinthe, Province of Quebec, for the following purposes, viz.:—*a*. The publication of newspapers in the City of Montreal or elsewhere in the Dominion; *b*. The carrying on of a general job printing office for all kinds of printing at the said City of Montreal or elsewhere in the Dominion; *c*. To print, publish and sell books, papers and periodicals and pamphlets; *d*. To lease, purchase, acquire, own, possess and sell all property both real and personal, required to successfully work, operate, run and carry on said business,—by the name of "The Canada National Publishing Company" (Limited), with a total capital stock of forty thousand dollars divided into eight hundred shares of fifty dollars.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 8th day of July, 1892.

J. C. PATTERSON,
2–3 Secretary of State.

Office of the Superintendent of Insurance,

Ottawa, 20th June, 1892.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Mercantile Fire Insurance Company has this day received a license, No. 133, for the transaction of the business of fire insurance in Canada.

James Lockie is the chief agent, and the head office is situated in the Town of Waterloo, Ontario.

W. FITZGERALD,
52–4 Superintendent of Insurance.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under "The Companies Act" supplementary letters patent have been issued under the Great Seal of Canada, bearing date the 7th day of June, 1892, whereby the total capital stock of "The Columbia River Lumber Company" (Limited) is increased from thirty thousand dollars ($30,000) to two hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($250,000).

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 24th day of June, 1892.

J. C. PATTERSON,
52–3 Secretary of State.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under "The Companies Act," letters patent have been issued under the Great Seal of Canada, bearing date the 10th day of June, 1892, incorporating Thomas Marks, merchant, William Henry Laird, broker, Harold Andrew Wiley, merchant, and George Thomas Marks, merchant, all of the Town of Port Arthur, in the District of Thunder Bay, and William Henry Plummer, of the Town of Sault Ste. Marie, in the District of Algoma, merchant, for the following purposes, viz.:—The constructing, acquiring by purchase or exchange and owning or chartering, dealing in, and selling barges, steam or other vessels, with all necessary equipments, and the using and navigating of the same for freight or passenger purposes, and the acquiring by purchase, lease or otherwise of all such lands, docks, wharves, buildings and appurtenances as may be useful and necessary for the purposes of the company, and to lease, sell or exchange the same or any part thereof; and to acquire and deal in patents and patent rights and royalties in connection with vessels or vessel machinery; and to act as wharfingers, forwarders, shipping and passenger agents; and to collect tolls, rates, fares and freight charges; with power to issue the debentures and debenture stock of the company to the extent of 75 per cent of the actual paid-up stock of the company pledged on the real or personal property of the company or otherwise, or paid up stock in the company, or both, in exchange for, or on account of the purchase of such vessels or other property, as may be provided by the company's by-laws, the operations of the said company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada,—by the name of "The Canadian Steel Barge Company" (Limited), with a total capital stock of one hundred and twenty-eight thousand dollars divided into one thousand two hundred and eighty shares of one hundred dollars.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 24th day of June, 1892.

J. C. PATTERSON,
52–3 Secretary of State.

STATEMENT OF THE PUBLIC DEBT OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA, ON THE 30TH JUNE, 1892.

	$ cts.	$ cts.
Liabilities—		
Payable in England	189,479,076 89	
do do Temporary Loans	8,808,666 64	
do Canada	10,572,760 89	
Dominion Notes	16,281,482 41	
Savings Banks	38,105,872 17	
Trust Funds	8,188,224 79	
Province Accounts	16,407,414 03	
Miscellaneous and Banking Accounts	1,540,014 55	
Bank circulation Redemption Fund	871,692 90	
Total Gross Debt		290,255,205 27
Assets—		
Investments—Sinking Funds	27,905,131 16	
Other Investments	5,229,581 07	
Province Accounts	10,412,457 29	
Miscellaneous and Banking Accounts	10,797,861 80	
		54,345,031 32
Total Net Debt		235,910,173 95
do 31st May, 1892		236,493,600 74
Decrease of Debt		583,426 79

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE ON CAPITAL ACCOUNT, &c.

Expenditure to 31st May, on:—		
Public Works, Railways and Canals	1,632,328 20	
Dominion Lands	55,577 27	
Railway Subsidies	1,100,809 93	
		2,788,715 40
Add Expenditure in June, on:—		
Public Works, Railways and Canals	175,107 18	
Dominion Lands	6,125 93	
Railway Subsidies	47,656 00	
		228,889 11
Total		3,017,604 51

W. FITZGERALD,
Asst. Deputy Minister of Finance.

Certified correct,
J. FRASER, *Acting Accountant.*

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 8th July, 1892.

2-tf

STATEMENT of the Revenue and Expenditure on account of the Consolidated Fund of the Dominion of Canada, as by Returns furnished to the Finance Department to the night of the 30th June, 1892.

	$ cts.
REVENUE:	
Customs	$1,598,024 06
Excise	645,541 12
Post Office	208,449 96
Public Works, including Railways	225,163 36
Miscellaneous	130,569 17
	2,807,747 67
REVENUE to 31st May, 1892	33,094,280 75
	35,902,028 42
EXPENDITURE	1,994,251 80
do to 31st May, 1892	29,272,969 60
	31,267,221 40

W. FITZGERALD,
Asst. Deputy Minister of Finance.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 8th July, 1892.

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CIRCULATION AND SPECIE.

	31st July.	31st August.	30th September.	31st October.	30th November.	31st December.
Fractionals	181,880 60	182,508 60	183,317 60	184,415 85	184,788 10	184,807 60
$1 & $2	6,305,025 25	6,451,572 25	6,612,241 25	6,838,591 75	6,737,290 25	6,616,386 25
$4	435,937 00	437,966 00	444,378 00	466,018 00	458,212 00	442,032 00
$5, $10 & $20	10,878 63	10,868 63	10,804 16	10,684 16	10,639 16	10,494 16
$50 & $100	270,200 00	277,350 00	263,700 00	250,200 00	236,350 00	237,050 00
$500 & $1000	9,365,500 00	9,299,500 00	9,328,500 00	9,091,500 00	8,849,000 00	8,716,000 00
Total	16,569,421 48	16,659,765 48	16,842,941 01	16,841,409 76	16,476,279 51	16,206,770 01

	31st January.	29th February.	31st March.	30th April.	31st May.	30th June.
Fractionals	185,303 60	185,355 85	184,734 60	185,444 35	185,729 25	
$1 & $2	6,332,303 75	6,200,600 50	6,212,727 00	6,145,939 00	6,124,560 00	
$4	426,206 00	428,010 00	441,310 00	438,486 00	439,934 00	
$5, $10 & $20	10,434 16	10,379 16	10,354 16	10,244 16	10,204 16	
$50 & $100	258,150 00	269,900 00	269,900 00	265,850 00	274,500 00	
$500 & $1000	8,960,000 00	9,092,000 00	9,094,500 00	9,243,000 00	9,532,000 00	
Total	16,172,397 51	16,186,245 51	16,213,525 76	16,288,963 51	16,566,927 41	

Fractional Notes	185,729 25
Provincial "	31,231 66
Dominion Fours	439,934 00
Montreal issue	8,548,164 50
Toronto "	5,257,453 00
Halifax "	1,046,283 50
St. John "	604,448 00
Winnipeg "	4,000 00
Victoria "	407,683 50
Charlottetown issue	42,000 00
Total	$16,566,927 41

Specie held by the several Assistant Receivers General, on the 31st May, 1892		$4,194,377 76
Guaranteed Sterling Debentures		1,946,666 67
		$6,141,044 43
Guaranteed Debentures to be held under the Revised Statutes of Canada, cap. 31— 10 p. c. on $16,566,927.41	$1,656,692 74	
Specie to be held under the Revised Statutes of Canada, cap. 31— 15 p. c. on $16,566,927.41	2,485,039 11	$4,141,731 85
Excess of Specie and Guaranteed Debentures		$1,999,312 58
Unguaranteed Debentures		$14,250,000 00
Unguaranteed Debentures to be held under the Revised Statutes of Canada, cap. 31— 75 p. c. on $16,566,927.41		12,425,195 55
Excess of Unguaranteed Debentures		$1,824,804 45

SUMMARY.

Excess of Specie and Guaranteed Debentures	$1,999,312 58
Excess of Unguaranteed Debentures	1,824,804 45
Total Excess	$3,824,117 03

FRED. TOLLER,
Comptroller Dominion Currency.

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy Minister of Finance.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 9th June, 1892.

50–tf

UNREVISED STATEMENT of Inland Revenue accrued during the month of May, 1892.

Source of Revenue.	Amounts.	Total.
	$ cts.	$ cts
Spirits	335,959 75	
Malt	80,923 50	
Malt Liquor	96 00	
Tobacco	208,365 15	
Cigars	60,676 98	
Inspection of Petroleum	1,891 30	
Manufactures in Bond	3,420 35	
Seizures	5,104 52	
Other Receipts	772 44	
Total Excise Revenue		697,209 99
Culling Timber		
Hydraulic and other Rents		152 50
Minor Public Works		110 00
Inspection of Weights and Measures		2,738 43
" Gas		679 50
Law Stamps		586 15
Other Revenues		51 00
Grand Total Revenue		701,527 57

E. MIALL, Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 15th June, 1892.

51–tf

SUMMARY STATEMENT showing the Quantity and Value of Goods entered for Consumption in the Dominion of Canada and the Duty Collected thereon (exclusive of British Columbia) during the month ending 31st May, 1892.

ARTICLES.		ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Duty.
		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Acids	$	.....	8,146 00	2,352 85
Agricultural Implements	"	.....	21,429 00	8,030 53
Ale, Beer and Porter	Galls.	34,314	18,763 00	7,406 84
Animals	$	.....	4,192 00	975 90
Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c.	"	.....	92,367 00	17,935 68
Brass and manufactures of	"	.....	33,922 00	9,059 35
Breadstuffs, viz. :—				
Grain of all kinds	Bush.	80,607	37,464 00	6,065 71
Flour	Brls.	4,093	21,267 00	3,069 53
Meal	"	7,125	17,581 00	2,968 75
Rice and other Breadstuffs	$	.....	16,900 00	3,594 02
Candles	Lbs.	19,634	2,261 00	564 35
Chicory	"	21,849	783 00	873 16
Coal and Coke	Tons.	129,484	292,010 00	72,239 98
Coffee from U. S.	Lbs.	11,551	2,248 00	280 96
Copper and manufactures of	$	.....	23,159 00	3,278 55
Cordage of all kinds	"	.....	7,531 00	1,861 53
Cotton, manufactures of	"	.....	271,358 00	72,756 09
Drugs and Medicines	"	.....	113,324 00	27,948 61
Earthen, Stone and Chinaware	"	.....	83,129 00	27,794 99
Fancy Goods	"	.....	96,529 00	29,436 29
Fish	"	.....	19,341 00	4,199 79
Fruit, Dried	"	.....	48,445 00	17,837 00
" Green, &c.	"	.....	44,884 00	5,659 56
Furs	"	.....	61,421 00	9,622 75
Glass and Glassware	"	.....	175,203 00	40,661 80
Gunpowder and explosive substances	"	.....	19,917 00	4,378 14
Hats, Caps and Bonnets	"	.....	62,702 00	18,808 24
Hops	Lbs.	36,248	11,716 00	2,174 88
Iron and Steel, and manufactures of	$	.....	883,726 00	247,976 09
Jewellery and Watches and manufactures of gold and silver	"	.....	47,218 00	11,137 59
Lead and manufactures of	"	.....	39,214 00	6,984 34
Leather and manufactures of	"	.....	94,076 00	20,162 25
Marble and Stone, and manufactures of	"	.....	28,326 00	6,488 24
Malt	Bush.	.....	.....	.....
Metals, Composition, &c., and manufactures of	$	.....	30,575 00	8,433 63
Musical Instruments	"	.....	32,850 00	9,083 20
Oil, Coal and Kerosene, &c., &c.	Galls.	290,327	24,056 00	20,903 87
" all other	"	329,439	117,490 00	29,424 11
Paints and Colours	$	.....	97,489 00	10,644 21
Paper and manufactures of	"	.....	117,120 00	38,812 54
Perfumery	"	.....	1,929 00	579 90
Provisions, viz. :				
Bacon, Ham, Shoulders, Sides, Beef, Pork, Mutton, Butter, Cheese, Lard, &c.	$	.....	52,370 00	18,561 05
Salt, not imported from Great Britain or British Possessions, or for Gulf Fisheries	Lbs.	930,832	3,203 00	628 89
Seeds	$	.....	51,883 00	5,292 00
Silks, manufactures of	"	.....	123,954 00	36,995 24
Soap of all kinds	"	.....	20,687 00	7,821 46
Spices, ground and unground	"	.....	21,129 00	2,915 40
Starch	Lbs.	102,290	5,759 00	2,071 14
Spirits of all kinds	Galls.	67,661	63,782 00	142,409 94
Wines, other than Sparkling	"	56,801	39,942 00	26,467 24
" Sparkling	Doz.	1,903	17,889 00	9,808 17
Sugar, above No. 14, D.S.	Lbs.	119,582	4,973 00	971 80
" Melado, &c., &c.	"	462,647	12,532 00	1,063 92
" Cane, Sugar indirect not above No. 14 D. S	"	143,914	3,268 00	2,130 69
" Molasses	Galls.	239,615	53,829 00	3,957 21
Tea from United States	Lbs.	21,253	3,632 00	363 20
Tobacco and Cigars	"	23,575	23,985 00	24,410 64
Wood and manufactures of	$	.....	94,040 00	24,767 77
Woollen manufactures	"	.....	339,135 00	106,311 75
All other dutiable articles	$	.....	869,772 00	229,076 03
Total Dutiable Goods		.....	4,927,825 00	1,458,529 34
Coin and Bullion (except U. S. silver coin)		.....	303,716 00	
Free Goods, all other		.....	4,193,218 00	
Grand Total entered for Consumption		.....	9,424,759 00	1,458,529 34

W. G. PARMELEE,
Commissioner of Customs.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 21st June, 1892.

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STATEMENT of Goods Exported from the Dominion of Canada, during the month of May, 1892.

——	Produce of Canada.	Produce of other Countries.	Total.
	$	$	$
Produce of the Mine	413,157	22,924	436,081
do Fisheries	389,592	16,392	405,984
do Forest	1,833,339	141,765	1,975,104
Animals and their produce	1,519,400	53,638	1,573,038
Agricultural Products	1,262,567	621,467	1,884,034
Manufactures	714,238	49,759	763,997
Miscellaneous Articles	13,283	85,820	99,103
Totals	6,145,576	991,765	7,137,341
Bullion	25,050	.....	25,050
Coin	.....	8,227	8,227
Grand Total	6,170,626	999,992	7,170,618

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 20th June, 1892.

W. G. PARMELEE,
Commissioner of Customs.
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DR. POST OFFICE Savings Bank Account for the month of May, 1892. CR.

(Furnished to the Minister of Finance in accordance with the Post Office Act, 1875, Sec. 69, and Public Accounts Audit Act, 1878, Sec. 20.)

	$ cts.		$ cts.
Balance in hands of the Minister of Finance on 30th April, 1892	21,465,047 60	Withdrawals during month	569,407 99
Deposits in the Post Office Savings Banks during month	576,862 00		
Interest allowed to Depositors, on accounts closed during month	8,272 78	Balance :— At the credit of Depositors' Accounts	21,480,774 39
	22,050,182 38		22,050,182 38

N. S. GARLAND,
Clerk of Financial Statistics.

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy Minister of Finance.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
OTTAWA, 21st June, 1892.

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STATEMENT of the Balance at Cr. of Depositors in the Dominion Government Savings Banks, on 31st May, 1892. Published in accordance with Consolidated Statutes, Chapter 121, Section 16.

BANK.	Balance on 30th April, 1892.	Deposits for May, 1892.	Total.	Withdrawn, May, 1892.	Balance, 31st May, 1892.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Ontario :—					
Toronto	518,558 62	9,520 63	528,079 25	13,066 68	515,012 57
Manitoba :—					
Winnipeg	718,461 15	18,262 00	736,723 15	22,036 06	714,687 09
British Columbia :—					
Victoria	722,890 98	15,360 00	738,250 98	38,630 11	699,620 87
Nova Scotia :—					
Acadia Mines	41,543 83	59 00	41,602 83	519 54	41,083 29
Amherst	211,782 30	4,338 00	216,120 30	5,844 15	210,276 15
Annapolis	229,873 35	4,669 00	234,542 35	3,277 28	231,265 07
Arichat	185,310 00	1,931 00	187,241 00	2,837 86	184,403 14
Barrington	144,827 52	789 00	145,616 52	698 91	144,917 61
Bridgewater	110,540 09	2,166 00	112,706 09	2,901 63	109,804 46
Guysboro'	93,714 70	472 00	94,186 70	1,026 54	93,160 16
Halifax	2,546,172 82	45,394 00	2,591,566 82	39,403 72	2,552,163 10
Kentville	292,284 58	4,861 00	297,145 58	5,916 98	291,228 60
Liverpool	239,528 40	3,063 00	242,591 40	3,868 41	238,722 99
Lunenburg	240,431 87	2,362 00	242,793 87	2,168 02	240,625 85
Maitland	58,395 72	976 00	59,371 72	5,506 11	53,865 61
New Glasgow	346,467 50	5,135 00	351,602 50	7,205 95	344,396 55
Parrsboro'	86,554 30	1,736 00	88,290 30	2,622 24	85,668 06
Pictou	285,855 92	4,112 00	289,967 92	4,925 45	285,042 47
Port Hood	128,103 45	920 60	129,023 45	3,584 19	125,439 26
Shelburne	101,633 73	740 00	102,373 73	1,329 41	101,044 32
Sherbrooke	51,739 02	1,284 00	53,023 02	476 89	52,546 13
Sydney	312,826 52	3,699 00	316,525 52	1,932 45	314,593 07
Sydney Mines	72,855 54	1,154 00	74,009 54	59 00	73,950 54
Truro	324,314 27	6,110 00	330,424 27	12,089 43	318,334 84
Wallace	71,925 25	1,567 00	73,492 25	2,286 64	71,205 61
Weymouth	107,887 23	381 00	108,268 23	832 60	107,435 63
Yarmouth	609,560 68	7,019 00	616,579 68	8,585 24	607,994 44
New Brunswick :—					
Bathurst	118,843 71	5,070 00	123,913 71	3,263 08	120,650 63
Chatham	237,485 12	2,276 00	239,761 12	2,854 33	236,906 79
Dalhousie	331,332 87	1,727 00	333,059 87	2,338 77	330,721 10
Dorchester	93,208 84	342 00	93,550 84	1,395 71	92,155 13
Fredericton	500,235 98	10,075 00	510,310 98	9,089 84	501,221 14
Newcastle	201,640 85	3,560 00	205,200 85	1,197 74	204,003 11
St. Andrews	316,149 66	2,429 33	318,578 99	2,994 31	315,584 68
St. John	3,437,733 28	49,652 17	3,487,385 45	49,901 14	3,437,484 31
Sussex	146,767 58	510 00	147,277 58	2,485 91	144,791 67
Woodstock	406,933 40	11,778 00	418,711 40	6,527 84	412,183 56
Prince Edward Island :—					
Charlottetown	1,775,629 98	26,952 00	1,802,581 98	26,146 56	1,776,435 42
Summerside	301,712 63	4,805 00	306,517 63	3,516 04	303,001 59
Total	16,721,713 24	267,256 13	16,988,969 37	305,342 76	16,683,626 61

C. J. ANDERSON,
Chief Savings Bank Branch.

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy Minister of Finance.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 11th June, 1892.

51-tf

RETURN OF THE AMOUNT OF LIABILITIES AND ASSETS OF THE MONTREAL CITY AND DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK, AND OF THE CAISSE D'ÉCONOMIE DE NOTRE-DAME DE QUÉBEC, ON THE 30TH JUNE, 1892.

	CAPITAL.		LIABILITIES.								
	Capital Stock.	Capital paid up.	Dominion Govt. deposits payable on demand.	Provincial Govt. deposits payable on demand.	Other deposits payable on demand.	Dominion Govt. deposits payable after notice or on a fixed day.	Provincial Govt. deposits payable after notice or on a fixed day.	Other deposits payable after notice or on a fixed day.	Special Poor Fund or Charity Fund Trust.	Other Liabilities not included under the foregoing heads.	Total Liabilities.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts
City and District Savings Bank.....	2,000,000 00	600,000 00	93,341 86	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,525,373 76	180,000 00	82,669 88	8,881,385 50
Caisse d'Economie Notre-Dame de Québec	1,000,000 00	250,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,710,726 14	83,000 00	18,314 81	3,812,040 95

ASSETS.

	Dominion Securities.	Provincial or Municipal Securities.	Loans for which Dominion or Provincial Securities are held as Collateral Security.	Loans for which Bank Stocks are held as Collateral Security.	Loans for which other Stocks, Bonds or Debentures as authorised by law are held as Collateral Security.	Cash in hand or in deposit on call in Chartered Banks.	Special Poor Fund or Charity Fund Investments.	Investments in Bank Stock made previous to the incorporation of the Bank.	Other Assets not included under the foregoing heads.	Total Assets.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
City and District Savings Bank.....	1,530,000 00	2,223,049 23	3,312 50	2,396,256 86	2,210,847 47	933,233 09	180,000 00	.....	* 507,408 97	9,984,108 12
Caisse d'Economie Notre-Dame de Québec.....	.....	1,727,657 75	244,575 00	301,211 62	1,013,119 38	658,550 70	83,000 00	73,239 09	80,726 38	4,182,079 83

* Including landed property of Bank $443,925.11

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy Minister of Finance,

N. S. GARLAND,
Clerk of Financial Statistics.

2-tf

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 8th July, 1892.

LIST OF INSURANCE COMPANIES LICENSED TO DO BUSINESS IN CANADA UNDER THE INSURANCE ACT.

NAME OF THE COMPANY.	Chief Agent to receive process.	Amount of Deposit. Deposits marked (A) are applicable solely to Life Policies existing 31st March, 1878; marked (B) to policies issued or assumed subsequent to that date.	Description of Insurance business for which Licensed.
The Accident Insurance Company of North America	Edward Rawlings, Manager, Montreal	$23,500 Montreal Harbour bonds; $500, Municipal Debentures, and $550, 5 p. c. Canada stock. (Accepted at $22,150)	Accident.
The Ætna Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut	F. W. Evans, General Agent, Montreal	$19,000 Municipal Securities, $4,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds, and $89,000 Canadian Pacific RailwayBonds. (Accepted at $100,800)	Fire and Inland Marine.
The Ætna Life Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut	Wm. H. Orr, Manager, Toronto	$360,500 Province of Quebec Debentures, $149,893 Province of Manitoba Debentures; $50,000 Province of New Brunswick Bonds; $60,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds, $2,495,060 Municipal Debentures and $190,000 Connecticut State Bonds. Total $3,305,455. Accepted value, $3,019,521, being $100,000 (A), and $2,919,521 (B)	Life.
The Agricultural Insurance Company of Watertown, N.Y., U.S.	Joseph Flynn, Chief Agent, Toronto	$141,600 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $126,000)	Fire.
The Alliance Assurance Company	G. H. McHenry, Chief Agent, Montreal	$311,142 Canada 3 p.c. stock	Fire.
The American Surety Company of New York	Alexander Dixon, Chief Agent, Toronto	$50,000 U.S. Bonds	Guarantee.
The Atlas Assurance Company	Matthew C. Hinshaw, Chief Agent, Montreal	£17,000 stg., Canada 3½ per cent. Inscribed Stock, and £5,000 stg., New South Wales 3½ per cent. Inscribed Stock	Fire.
The Boiler Inspection and Insurance Company of Canada	W. B. McMurrich, Agent, Toronto	$46,724 Municipal Debentures, and $8,000 Loan Company Debentures. (Accepted at $49,252)	Steam Boilers, &c.
The British Empire Mutual Life Assurance Company, London, Eng.	Fred. Stancliffe, Chief Agent, Montreal	Canada 4 per cent. Bonds, £1,400 stg.; Province of British Columbia Bonds, £1,000 stg.; Tasmanian Bonds £6,800 stg.; Municipal Debentures, £15,800. (Accepted at $113,,977.33). Also $632,500 invested in the hands of Canadian Trustees under the Insurance Act	Life.
The British America Assurance Company, Toronto	John Morison, Governor, Toronto	$60,540 Municipal Debentures and $1,000 Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds. (Accepted at $54,900)	Fire and Inland Marine.
The British and Foreign Marine Insurance Company (Limited)	E. L. Bond, Chief Agent, Montreal	$112,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $100,800)	Inland Marine.
The Caledonian Insurance Company	Lansing Lewis, Manager, Montreal	Province of Quebec Bonds, $3,893.33; Canada Bonds, $4,866.67; Municipal Debentures, $106,438.86. (Accepted at $104,555)	Fire.
The Canada Accident Assurance Company	Henry Sutherland, Chief Agent, Toronto	$22,302 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $20,072)	Accident.
The Canada Life Assurance Company, Hamilton	A. G. Ramsay, Manager, Hamilton	$61,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $54,900)	Life.
The Citizens' Insurance Company of Canada	E. P. Heaton, Chief Agent, Montreal	$131,744 Municipal Debentures; $5,840 Canada Central Railway Second Mortgage Bonds, and $2,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds. (Accepted at $125,370, being $54,710 for Life, $20,260 for Accident, and $50,400 for Fire)	Fire, Life and Accident.
The City of London Fire Insurance Company (Limited)	H. M. Blackburn, Chief Agent, Toronto	£24,000 stg. Canada Stock and £3,000 South Australian Stock	Fire.
The Commercial Union Assurance Company (Limited) of London, Eng.	Evans & McGregor, General Agents, Montreal	$107,067 Cape of Good Hope 4 per cent. Stock (Life A); $29,200 Canada 4 per cent. Stock (Life B); $106,580 Canada 4 per cent. Stock; $73,000 Queensland Bonds and £12,000 Swedish Government 4 per cent. Bonds (Fire)	Fire, Inland Marine and Life.
The Confederation Life Association of Canada	J. K. Macdonald, Managing Director, Toronto	$84,614 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $75,955)	Life.
The Connecticut Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn	Geo. H. McHenry, Chief Agent, Montreal	$100,000 Canada 4 per cent. Stock	Fire.
The Covenant Mutual Benefit Association	A. H. Hoover, Chief Agent, Toronto	$53,533 Canada 3 per cent. Stock	Life, on the assessment plan.
The Dominion Life Assurance Company	Thos. Hilliard, Managing Director, Waterloo, O.	$56,286 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $50,195)	Life.
The Dominion Plate Glass Insurance Company	Alexander Ramsay, Chief Agent, Montreal	$5,000 Province of Quebec Bonds	Plate Glass.
The Dominion Safety Fund Life Association	J. De Wolfe Spurr, St. John, N.B	$19,000 Province of Nova Scotia Bonds and $31,000 Province of New Brunswick Bonds	Life.
The Eastern Assurance Company	Chas. D. Cory, Chief Agent, Halifax, N.S.	$56,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $50,400)	Fire.
The Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation (Limited)	Fred. Stancliffe, General Manager, Montreal	£6,500 stg., 2½ per cent. Annuities, £5,000 stg., South Australian Govt. 4 per cent. Bonds, and £10,840 Province of Quebec Bonds	Fire Re-assurance.
The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, N.Y.	Seargent P. Stearns, Manager, Montreal	$100,000 U.S. Bonds (A) $375,000 U.S. Bonds and $482,000 Municipal Debentures (B) (accepted at $908,800, being $100,000 A, and $808,800, B). Also $941,000 in the hands of Canadian Trustees under the Insurance Act	Life.
The Federal Life Assurance Company of Ontario	David Dexter, Managing Director, Hamilton	Municipal Debentures, $44,807. Canada Pacific Railway Bonds, $11,000. (Accepted $50,226)	Life.
The Fire Insurance Association (Limited), London, England	John Kennedy, Chief Agent, Montreal	$100,000 Canada Stock	Fire.
The Germania Life Insurance Company	Geo. W. Rönne, Chief Agent, Toronto	$50,000 Canada Bonds	Life.

LIST OF INSURANCE COMPANIES LICENSED TO DO BUSINESS IN CANADA UNDER THE INSURANCE ACT—*Continued.*

NAME OF THE COMPANY.	Chief Agent to receive process.	Amount of Deposit. Deposits marked (A) are applicable solely to Life Policies existing 31st March, 1878; marked (B) to policies issued or assumed subsequent to that date.	Description of Insurance business for which Licensed.
The Guarantee Company of North America	Edward Rawlings, Manager, Montreal	$27,000 Municipal Securities; $29,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds and $2,400 Canada Stock. (Accepted at $53,800)	Guarantee.
The Guardian Fire and Life Assurance Company, London, England	Robt. Simms & Co., and Geo. Denholm, General Agents, Montreal	$94,900 Canada Guaranteed Bonds and $73,000 Canada Stock	Fire.
The Hartford Fire Insurance Company, Hartford, Connecticut	F. W. Evans, General Agent, Montreal	$62,500 Mun. Securit. and $25,420 Bank Stock. (Accepted at $100,000)	Fire.
The Imperial Insurance Company of London, England	E. D. Lacy, Agent, Montreal	$129,453 Canada Stock	Fire.
The Insurance Company of North America	Robert Hampson, Chief Agent, Montreal	$111,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $100,000)	Fire and Inland Marine.
The Lancashire Insurance Company	J. G. Thompson, Chief Agent, Toronto	$97,333 Canada 4 per cent. stock and $95,000 Canada 4 per cent. Bonds	Fire.
The Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company	G. F. C. Smith, Chief Agent, Montreal	$36,000 Municipal Debentures, $10,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds, and $277,133.33 Canada Stock. (Accepted at $318,533)	Fire and Life.
The Lloyds Plate Glass Insurance Company of New York	Levi Beemer, Chief Agent, Toronto	$10,000 Canada Bonds	Plate Glass.
The London Assurance Corporation, England	E. A. Lilly, Attorney and Agent, Montreal	$167,000 Municipal Securities. (Accepted at $150,300)	Fire, Life and Inland Marine.
The London Guarantee and Accident Co. (Limited)	A. T. McCord, Chief Agent, Toronto	£11,000 stg. Canada Stock	Guarantee and Accident.
The London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company, Liverpool	W. A. Sims, Chief Agent, Toronto	£22,000 stg. Canada 4 per cent. Inscribed Stock and £5,000 stg. Canada 3 per cent. Stock	Fire.
The London and Lancashire Life Assurance Company	B. Hal Brown, Manager, Montreal	$10,000 Victoria, B.C., Bonds; $2,000 Canada Bonds; $23,500 Province of Quebec Bonds; and Municipal Securities, $85,280. Also $698,197 invested with Canadian Trustees under Insurance Act. Accepted at $810,449, being $100,000 (A) and $710,449 (B)	Life.
The London Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Canada, London, Ont.	D. C. Macdonald, Secretary, London, Ont.	$40,020 Municipal Debentures and $15,600 Loan Companies Debentures. (Accepted at $50,058)	Fire.
The London Life Insurance Company	J. G. Richter, Manager, London, Ont.	$60,000 Loan Company Debentures. (Accepted at $54,000)	Life.
The Manchester Fire Assurance Company	James Boomer, Manager, Toronto	$102,200 Canada 3½ per cent Stock	Fire.
The Manufacturers' Accident Insurance Company	John F. Ellis, Managing Director, Toronto	$20,000 Canada Bonds	Accident.
The Manufacturers' Life Insurance Company	John F. Ellis, Managing Director, Toronto	$50,000 Canada Bonds	Life.
The Massachusetts Benefit Association	James G. Foster, Chief Agent, Toronto	$50,000 U.S. Bonds	Life, on the assessment plan.
The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company of New York	Jas. Wyborn Walker, Chief Agent, Toronto	$116,800 Canadian Pacific Railway 3½ per cent. Land Grant Bonds. (Accepted at $101,178)	Life.
Mongenais, Boivin & Co	L. I. Boivin, Agent, Montreal	$5,000 Canada Stock	Plate Glass.
The Mutual Accident Association (Limited)	Eastmure & Lightbourn, Chief Agents, Toronto	$37,960 Canada 3½ per cent. Inscribed Stock	Accident and Plate Glass.
The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York	Samuel H. Ewing, Attorney, Montreal	$125,000 Canada 4 per cent. Bonds; $400,000 Province of Nova Scotia Bonds; $199,000 Province of New Brunswick Bonds; and $990,333 Municipal Securities. Total, $1,714,333. (Accepted at $1,614,400)	Life.
The Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association, New York	Jno. S. Hall, Jr., Chief Agent, Montreal	$50,000 Province of Quebec Bonds and $53,533.33 Canada 3 per cent. Sterling Bonds. (Accepted at $100,857)	Life, on the assessment plan.
The National Assurance Company of Ireland	Matthew C. Hinshaw, Chief Agent, Montreal	$100,161 Canada Stock	Fire.
The New York Life Insurance Company	F. W. Campbell, M.D., Attorney, Montreal	$100,000 U.S. Bonds (Life A) $993,000 C.P.R. Bonds, $80,000 Province of Quebec Bonds, and $100,000 Municipal Debentures (Life B). (Accepted at $1,163,700, being $100,000 Life A and $1,063,700 Life B). Also $330,000 invested with Canadian Trustees under the Insurance Act.	Life.
The North American Life Assurance Company	Wm. McCabe, Managing Director, Toronto	$59,823 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $53,775)	Life.
The North British and Mercantile Insurance Company	Thos. Davidson, Managing Director, Montreal	$175,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds; $281,000 Municipal Debentures; $75,000 Province of New Brunswick Bonds; $31,146.67 Province of Manitoba Bonds; $50,613.33 Victoria Government Bonds; $97,333.33 Queensland bonds. Total, $710,093.33. Accepted at $658,193: being $266,347 Fire, $52,200 Life A, and $339,646 Life B	Fire and Life.
The Northern Assurance Company of Aberdeen and London	Robert W. Tyre, Manager, Montreal	$100,253 British Columbia Bonds and $111,446.67 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $200,555)	Fire.
The Norwich and London Accident Insurance Association	Scott & Walmsley, General Agents, Toronto	$58,400 Canada Stock	Accident.
The Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society, Norwich, England	Alex. Dixon, Manager, Toronto	$100,000 Canada Stock	Fire.
The Ontario Mutual Life Assurance Company	Wm. Hendry, Manager, Waterloo	$102,992 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $92,693)	Life.
The Phenix Insurance Company of Brooklyn	L. C. Camp, Chief Agent, Toronto	$100,000 U. S. Bonds	Fire and Inland Marine
The Phœnix Fire Assurance Company, London, England	Paterson & Son, General Agents, Montreal	$57,500 Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds and $135,293 Canada Stock. (Accepted at $187,043)	Fire.
The Phœnix Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn	Gerald E. Hart, Manager, Montreal	$69,000 Municipal Debentures and $44,000 C. P. Railway Bonds. (Accepted at $101,700)	Fire.
The Provident Savings Life Assurance Society	R. H. Matson, Chief Agent, Toronto	$13,500 Province of Quebec Bonds and $41,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $50,400)	Life

LIST OF INSURANCE COMPANIES LICENSED TO DO BUSINESS IN CANADA UNDER THE INSURANCE ACT—*Concluded.*

NAME OF THE COMPANY.	Chief Agent to receive process.	Amount of Deposit. Deposits marked (A) are applicable solely to Life Policies existing 31st March, 1878; marked (B) to policies issued or assumed subsequent to that date.	Description of Insurance business for which Licensed.
The Quebec Fire Assurance Company	J. G. Clapham, Quebec	Province of New Brunswick Bonds, $10,000, Province of Quebec Bonds, $16,500, and Municipal Debentures, $33,000. Total, $59,500. (Accepted at $56,200)	Fire.
* The Queen Fire and Life Insurance Company, England	H. J. Mudge, Chief Agent, Montreal	$60,000 City of Halifax 5 p. c. Stock, $48,667 New Zealand 4 p. c. Stock, $24,333.33 Province of Quebec Bonds, and $29,200 Province of Manitoba 5 p.c. Debentures (Fire), $51,100 Canada 4 p.c. inscribed stock, and $42,373.33 Municipal Debentures. (Life)	Fire and Life.
The Queen Insurance Company of America	H J. Mudge, Chief Agent, Montreal	$100,000 U.S. Bonds	Fire.
The Reliance Mutual Life Assurance Society, London, England	J. Cassie Hatton, Attorney, Montreal	$110,277 new 3 per cent. British Annuities, being $100,000 Life (A) and $10,277 Life (B)	Life.
The Royal Canadian Insurance Company	Harry Cutt, Secretary, Montreal	$57,500 Municipal securities. (Accepted at $51,750)	Fire and Inland Marine.
The Royal Insurance Company	Wm. Tatley, Chief Agent, Montreal	$178,533 Canada 4 p. c. Inscribed Stock, and $511,000 British Annuities. Total $689,533, being $150,000 Fire, $50,000 Life (A) and $489,533 General	Fire and Life.
The Scottish Union and National Insurance Co	Walter Kavanagh, Agent, Montreal	$97,333.33 Canada 4 p. c. Inscribed Stock and $3,500 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $100,483)	Fire.
The Standard Life Assurance Company, Scotland	W. M. Ramsay, Manager, Montreal	$1,855,152 Municipal Debs., $106,500 Montreal Harbour Bds., and $9,000 Province of Quebec Debentures. Total, $1,970,652. (Accepted at $1,772,687, being $129,561 Life A, and $1,643,126 Life B)	Life.
The Star Life Assurance Society of England	Alfred D. Perry, General Agent, Toronto	$146,000 Canada 4 p. c. Stock	Life.
The Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada	R. Macaulay, Managing Director, Montreal	$63,890 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $57,501)	Life and Accident.
The Temperance and General Life Assurance Company of North America	Henry Sutherland, Chief Agent, Toronto	$66,278 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $50,000)	Life.
The Travelers' Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn	William Hanson, Chief Agent, Montreal	$74,947 Province of Manitoba 5 p. c. Bonds, $559,615 Municipal Debentures, $35,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds, and $50,000 Canadian Pacific R.R. Bonds. Total, $719,562. (Accepted at $655,700), being $103,500 (Life A), $511,600 (Life B), and $40,000 (Accident)	Life and Accident.
The Union Mutual Life Insurance Company of Maine	Wm. Mulock, Attorney, Toronto	Province of Ontario Annuity Bonds of face value $469,000, and present value at 4½ per cent, $241,050; Canada Pacific Ry. Bonds $100,000; Montreal Harbour Bonds, $30,000; and Province of New Brunswick Bonds, $100,000. Total accepted value, $458,050, being $100,000 (A) and $358,050 (B)	Life.
The Union Society, London, Eng	T. L. Morrisey, Chief Agent, Montreal	£22,000 Consolidated Stock	Fire.
The United Fire Reinsurance Company (Limited)	Percy F. Lane, Chief Agent, Montreal	Province of Quebec Bonds, $85,653.33; Province of Manitoba Bonds, $9,246.66; Municipal Debentures, $7,000. Total, $101,900. (Accepted at $101,200)	Fire Reinsurance
The United States Life Insurance Company	Thos. A. Temple, Attorney, St. John, N.B	$100,000 U. S. Bonds	Life.
The Western Assurance Company, Toronto	J. J. Kenny, Managing Director, Toronto	$35,600 Municipal Debentures and $22,100 Loan Company Debentures. (Accepted at $51,930)	Fire and Inland Marine.

* NOTE.—This Company has given notice of the reinsurance of all its fire policies in the Queen Insurance Company of America and of an application for the release of its securities deposited on account of the Fire Department.

THE FOLLOWING LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES HAVING CEASED TO TRANSACT NEW BUSINESS IN CANADA, ARE ENTITLED UNDER SECTION 32 OF "THE INSURANCE ACT" TO TRANSACT ALL BUSINESS CONNECTED WITH POLICIES EXISTING AT 31ST MARCH, 1878, AND THEIR DEPOSITS ARE APPLICABLE TO THOSE POLICIES SUBJECT TO THE PROVISIONS OF THE INSURANCE ACTS OF 1868 AND 1871.

NAME OF THE COMPANY.	Chief Agent to receive process.	Amount of Deposit.	Business.
The Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., U.S.	F. W. Evans, General Agent, Montreal	$100,000 U.S. Bonds	Life.
The Edinburgh Life Assurance Company	David Higgins, Chief Agent, Toronto	$113,000 Municipal Debentures and $48,667 Cape Good Hope 4 p.c. stock (Accepted at $150,367)	Life.
The Life Association of Scotland	Archibald Inglis, Chief Agent, Montreal	$50,127 Canada 4 p.c. Bonds, $2,433 Canada 4 p.c. Stock, $4,866 Canada Guaranteed Bonds, $48,667 Province of Quebec Debentures, $48,667 City of Toronto Bonds. (Accepted at $149,893)	Life.
The National Life Insurance Company of the United States of America	Chas. Powis, Chief Agent, Hamilton, Ont.	$110,000 Bank deposit receipt	Life.
The North-Western Mutual Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee	M. W. Mills, Chief Agent, Toronto	$100,000 U.S. Bonds	Life.
The Phœnix Mutual Life Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut	H. D. Simpson, Attorney, Montreal	$30,000 Municipal Debentures, and $99,280 Niagara Falls Park Bonds. (Accepted at $126,280)	Life.
The Scottish Amicable Life Assurance Society	William W. Robertson, Attorney, Montreal	38 Bonds Canada Atlantic Railway, guaranteed. Par $117,438.81. Present value, at 4½ per cent., $94,710.67. Also $30,000 Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds	Life.
The Scottish Provident Institution	John Dunlop, Attorney, Montreal	$100,000 Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds. (Accepted at $90,000)	Life.

THE FOLLOWING INSURANCE COMPANIES ARE REGISTERED UNDER THE INSURANCE ACT, AND ARE PERMITTED TO TRANSACT THE BUSINESS OF LIFE INSURANCE IN CANADA UPON THE ASSESSMENT PLAN.

Name of Company.	Chief Agent to receive process.
The Canadian Mutual Life Association	W. Pemberton Page, Secretary, Toronto.
The Commercial Travellers' Mutual Benefit Society	W. G. H. Lowe, Chief Agent, Toronto.
The Mutual Relief Society of Nova Scotia	Thomas B. Crosby, Chief Agent, Yarmouth, N.S.
The Provincial Provident Institution	E. S. Miller, Secretary, St. Thomas, Ont.

NOTE.—The Glasgow and London Insurance Company has reinsured its outstanding risks with the Citizens' Insurance Company, and a portion of its deposit has been released.
The American Steam Boiler Insurance Company has ceased doing business in Canada. The deposit is still in the hands of the Hon. Receiver General.

Office of the Superintendent of Insurance,
Ottawa, 2nd May, 1892

W. FITZGERALD, Superintendent of Insurance. 47 tf

THE FOLLOWING NEW POST OFFICES WERE ESTABLISHED IN CANADA ON THE 1st JUNE, 1892.

Name of Post Office.	Township or Parish.	Electoral County and Territory.	Postmaster.
Amber	Markham	York, E.R.	O. William Hood.
Beaubien	Cap St. Ignace.	Montmagny	Q. Napoléon Dugal.
Barrington West	Barrington	Shelburne	N.S. J. M. Stanley.
Burnside Station	Sec. 35, Tp. 11, R. 8, W.	Marquette	M. Jairus R. Fox.
*Clear View	Wicklow	Carleton	N.B. C. Herbert Phillips.
*Dipper Harbour West	Lancaster	St. John	N.B. John Snider.
Dutch Brook	Sydney	Cape Breton	N.S. Norman McDonald.
Foley Brook	Drummond	Victoria	N.B. Jorgen Poulsen.
Jacquet River Station	Durham	Restigouche	N.B. Thomas McMillen.
Kuper Island		Vancouver	B.C. Rev. G. Donckele.
Lawson	Tay	Simcoe, E.R.	O. John A. Lawson.
Letang	St. George	Charlotte	N.B. George R. Jackson.
Lingan Road	Sydney	Cape Breton	N.S. Patrick Ryan.
*McNavin	St. Mary's	Kent	N.B Anthony McNavin.
Millarville	Sec. 12, Tp. 21, R. 3, W. of 5.		Alta. Malcolm T. Millar.
Mount Young		Inverness	N.S. Alex. W. McKinnon.
North Middleboro	Pugwash	Cumberland	N.S. James R. Chapman.
Notre-Dame de Lourdes	Sec. 36, Tp. 6, R. 9, W. of 1st P. M.	Marquette	M Rev. Felix Patel.
O'Sullivan's Corners	York	York, E.R.	O. Michael O'Sullivan.
*Payne Settlement	Drummond	Victoria	N.B. John T. Payne.
Randolph	Lancaster	St. John	N.B. William A. Miller.
Red Rock	Verulam	Victoria, S.R.	O. James Thomas.
Reeds Mines	Coleraine	Megantic	Q. Cyrille Paradis.
Sainte-Marie de Charlevoix	Les Eboulements	Charlevoix	Q. Jules Tremblay.
*Sidney		Vancouver	B.C. L. Dickinson.
Sproat Lake		Vancouver	B.C. F. W. Muller.
Stadacona	St. Roch Nord	Quebec	Q. François Cliche.
Sydney River	Sydney	Cape Breton	N.S. Hector McKinnon.
Titus Station	Windsor	Richmond	N.S. Rufus Titus.
Tindastoll	Sec. 20, Tp. 36, R. 1, W. of 5th P. M.		Alta. Johann Blornson.
Troy	Cansa	Inverness	N.S. George Laidlaw.
Wicklow (reopened)	Haldimand	Northumberland, W.R.	O. J. W. Stone.

* Opened on the 1st of May but not reported.

CHANGES IN POST OFFICES ALREADY ESTABLISHED.

OFFICES CLOSED.

Benoit's Mills	District of Nipissing, O.	
Cadmus	County of Marquette, M.	
Cape Traverse	" Prince, P.E.I.	Closed on 8th April, 1892.
Lily Oak	" Grey, W.R., O.	
New Ireland	" Albert, N.B.	
Wilbur	" Westmoreland, N.B.	

NAMES CHANGED.

Dixon's Point	County of Kent, N.B.	to St. François de Kent.
Doherty's Mills	" "	to St. Grégoire.
Mill Creek	" "	to Maria de Kent.
Gailey	" "	to Cormierville.
Quadra	District of Vancouver	to Denman Island.

TO ADVERTISERS IN THE *GAZETTE*.

PARTIES sending advertisements to be inserted in "The Canada Gazette," will please observe the following rules :

1st. Address "The Canada Gazette, Ottawa, Canada."
2nd. Indicate the number of insertions required.
3rd. Invariably remit the fees for such advertisements, together with the price of one Gazette, as below. Otherwise they will not be inserted. The rates are ten cts. for the first insertion, and five cents for each subsequent insertion per line of nine words, each figure counting as one word. No advertisement is inserted for a less charge than one dollar.

By settled or understood practice as prescribed by law, the rules of Parliament or decisions of the Department of Justice, notices receive the following insertions :—

Notices of applications for divorce—27 insertions.

Notices of the withdrawal of deposits of Insurance Companies—13 insertions.

Notices of ordinary applications to Parliament—9 insertions.

Notices of applications for Letters Patent—6 insertions.

Notices of dividends and meetings of Banks and Insurance Companies—1 calendar month, or 5 insertions.

Subscribers will also notice that the subscription, $4 per annum, is invariably payable in advance, and that the "Gazette" will be stopped from them at the end of the period paid for. Single numbers will be charged ten cts. each, and when more than one are required by advertisers, must be remitted for likewise.

S. E. DAWSON,
Queen's Printer and Controller of Stationery.
Department of Public Printing and Stationery,
Ottawa, November, 1891.

APPLICATIONS TO PARLIAMENT.

Rules relating to Notices for Private Bills.

All applications for Private Bills, properly the subjects of legislation by the Parliament of Canada, within the purview of "The British North America Act, 1867," whether for the erection of a Bridge, the making of a Railroad, Turnpike Road or Telegraph Line ; the construction or improvement of a Harbour, Canal, Lock, Dam or Slide, or other like work ; the granting the right of Ferry ; the incorporation of any particular Trade or Calling, or of any Banking or other Joint Stock Company ; or otherwise for the granting to any individual or individuals, any exclusive or peculiar rights or privileges whatever, or for doing any matter or thing which, in its operation, would affect the rights or property of other parties, or relate to any particular class of the community ; or for making any amendment of a like nature to any former Act, shall require a Notice, clearly and distinctly specifying the nature and object of the application, and (except in the case of existing corporations) signed by, or on behalf of the applicants, to be published as follows, viz :

In the Provinces of Quebec and Manitoba.

A notice inserted in the *Canada Gazette*, in the English and French languages, and in one newspaper in the English, and in one in the French language in the District affected, or in both languages in one paper, if there be but one in the said District, or if there be no paper published therein, then, in both languages, in a paper in the nearest District in which a newspaper is published.

In any other Province or Territory.

A notice inserted in the *Canada Gazette*, and in one newspaper published in the County or District, or Union of Counties affected, or if there be no paper published therein, then in a newspaper in the nearest County or District in which a newspaper is published. Such Notices to be continued in each case, for a period of two months during the interval of time between the close of the next preceding Session and the consideration of the Petition. And copies of the newspapers containing the first and last insertion of such notice shall be sent to the Clerk of each House.

When a Petition is for leave to bring in a Private Bill for the erection of a Toll Bridge, the petitioner or petitioners, upon giving the notice prescribed by the preceding Rule, shall also, at the same time, and in the same manner, give notice of the rates which they intend to ask ; the extent of the privilege, the height of the arches, the interval between the abutments or piers for the passage of rafts and vessels, and whether they intend to erect a drawbridge, and the dimensions of the same.

Any person seeking to obtain any Private Bill shall, eight days before the meeting of Parliament, deposit with the Clerk of the House, in which the bill is to originate, a copy of such bill in the English or French language, with a sum sufficient to pay for translating and printing the same—600 copies to be printed in English, and 200 copies in French—the translation to be done by the officers of the House, and the printing by the contractor. The applicant shall be also required to pay the Clerk of the Senate, or the accountant of the House of Commons (as the case may be) a sum of $200 and the cost of printing the Act in the Statutes, and lodge the receipt of the same with the Clerk of the Committee to which such Bill is referred—such payment to be made immediately after the second reading, and before the consideration of the Bill by such Committee.

The fee payable on any Private Bill is paid only in the House in which it originates.

No Petition for a Private Bill is received by either House after the first ten days of the session.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Clerk of the Senate.

JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Clerk of the Commons.

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Additional Rules of the House of Commons respecting Private Bills.

All Private Bills for Acts of Incorporation shall be so framed as to incorporate by reference the *clauses* of the *General Acts* relating to the details to be provided for by such Bills ;—special grounds shall be established for any proposed departure from this principle, or for the introduction of other provisions as to such details, and a note shall be appended to the Bill indicating the provisions thereof, in which the *General Act* is proposed to be departed from ;—Bills which are not framed in accordance with this *Rule*, shall be re-cast by the promoters, and reprinted at their expense, before any Committee passes upon the *Clauses*.

51*a*. All Private Bills for Acts of incorporation of, or in amendment of Acts incorporating Railway Companies, shall be drawn in accordance with the Model Bill adopted by the House on 23rd June, 1887, copies of which may be obtained from the Clerk of the House.

(a.) The provisions contained in any Bill which are not in accord with the Model Bill, shall be inserted between brackets, and when revised by the proper officer shall be so printed, and bills which are not in accordance with this Rule shall be returned to the promoters to be re-cast before being revised and printed ;

(b.) Any sections of existing Acts which are proposed to be amended shall be re-printed in full with the amendments inserted in their proper places and between brackets ;

(c.) Any exceptional provisions that it may be proposed to insert in any Bill shall be clearly specified in the Notice of Application for the same.

51*b*. No Bill for the incorporation of a Railway Company, or for changing the route of the railway of any company already incorporated, shall be considered by the Railway Committee until there has been filed with the Committee, at least one week before the consideration of the Bill :—

(a.) A Map or Plan drawn upon a scale of not less than half an inch to the mile, showing the location upon which it is intended to construct the proposed work, and showing also the lines of existing or authorized works of a similar character within, or in any way affecting the district, or any part thereof, which the proposed work is intended to serve, and such map

or plan shall be signed by the Engineer or other person making the same ;

(b.) An exhibit showing the total amount of capital proposed to be raised for the purposes of the undertaking, and the manner in which it is proposed to raise the same, whether by ordinary shares, bonds, debentures, or other securities, and the amount of each, respectively.

JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Clerk of the Commons.

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SUBSTANCE OF RULES OF THE SENATE RELATING TO NOTICES AND APPLICATIONS FOR BILLS OF DIVORCE.

Every applicant for a Bill of Divorce shall give notice of his or her intended application, and shall specify therein from whom and for what cause such divorce is sought, and shall cause such notice to be published during six months before the presentation of his or her petition for the said Bill, in the CANADA GAZETTE and in two newspapers published in the District in Quebec, Manitoba, British Columbia or the North-West Territories, or in the County or Union of Counties in other Provinces, wherein such applicant usually resided at the time of the separation of the parties ; but if the requisite number of papers cannot be found therein, then in an adjoining District or County or Union of Counties. Notices given in the Provinces of Quebec and Manitoba are to be published in one English and one French newspaper, if there be such newspapers published in the District, but otherwise shall be published in each newspaper in both languages.

A copy of the said Notice shall, not less than one month before the date of the presentation of the Petition, at the instance of the applicant, be served personally on the person from whom the divorce is sought, when that can be done.

No petition for divorce shall be received after the first thirty days of each session.

The petition of an applicant for divorce must be fairly written and must be signed by the Petitioner, and should briefly set forth the marriage, when, where and by whom the ceremony was performed, the grounds on which relief is asked and the nature of the relief prayed, and should also negative condonation, collusion and connivance. The allegations of the petition must be verified by declaration of the Petitioner, under the "*Act respecting Extra-Judicial Oaths.*"

The applicant shall deposit with the Clerk of the Senate, eight days before the opening of Parliament, a copy, in the English or French language, of the proposed Bill of Divorce, and therewith a sum sufficient to pay for translating and printing 600 copies thereof in English and 200 copies in French.

No petition for a Bill of Divorce shall be presented unless the applicant has paid into the hands of the Clerk of the Senate the sum of two hundred dollars ($200).

The petition when presented shall be accompanied by the evidence of the publication of the notice, and by declaration in evidence of the service of a copy thereof, and by a copy of the proposed Bill.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Clerk of the Senate.

NOTICE is hereby given that Robert Oliver King, of the Township of Brantford, in the County of Brant and Province of Ontario, farmer, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from his wife Jennie Gowling, on the grounds of adultery and desertion.

GEORGE D. HEYD,
Solicitor for applicant.
By GEMMILL & MAY,
His agents at Ottawa.

Dated at Brantford, this 5th day of July, A.D. 1892. 2-27

NOTICE is hereby given that James Balfour, of the City of Hamilton, in the County of Wentworth, in the Province of Ontario, architect, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from his wife Georgina Catharine Balfour, of the City of Hamilton aforesaid, on the ground of adultery.

BELL & PRINGLE,
Solicitors for James Balfour.

Dated at Hamilton, Province of Ontario, this 30th day of June, 1892. 2-27

NOTICE is hereby given that John Francis Schwaller, of the Town of Thorold, in the County of Welland, and Province of Ontario, merchant, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from his wife Florence Schwaller, now of the Town of Niagara Falls, in the County and Province aforesaid, on the grounds of desertion, adultery and bigamy.

PATTISON, COLLIER & SHAW,
Solicitors for applicant.

Dated at Thorold, in the Province of Ontario, this 7th day of April, A.D. 1892. 51-27

NOTICE is hereby given that Martha Ballantyne, of the Township of Scarboro, in the County of York, in the Province of Ontario, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of divorce from her husband, William Ballantyne, of the City of Hamilton, in the County of Wentworth, labourer, on the ground of adultery and desertion.

CHISHOLM & LOGIE,
Solicitors for applicant.

Dated at Hamilton, Province of Ontario, 31st day of March, 1892. 47-27

APPLICATIONS FOR CHARTER BY LETTERS PATENT.

NOTICE is hereby given that after the expiration of one month from the first publication, and within one month from the last publication of this notice, application will be made by the persons hereinafter named to His Excellency the Governor General, through the Honourable the Secretary of State, for a grant of charter for incorporation by letters patent, under the provisions of "The Companies Act," and amendments thereto.

1. The name of the proposed company is to be "The Dominion Embroidery Company of Toronto" (Limited).

2. The objects of the said company shall be the trade or business of manufacturing table and piano covers, scarves, antimacassars, guipures, buggy dusters, embroidered flannels, and all kinds of Swiss, French and German decorative art embroideries, ladies' dresses, skirts, capes, cloaks and mantles, and other articles of a like nature.

3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be at No. 27 Front Street West, in the City of Toronto, in the County of York and Province of Ontario, or at such other place in the said city as may from time to time be determined.

4. The amount of capital stock of the said company is to be $40,000.

5. The said stock is to be divided into 1,600 shares of $25.00 each.

6. The following are the names in full and addresses and callings of each applicant :—William Reichling, Toronto, designer ; John Samuel Playle, Toronto, salesman ; Phaon Allen Brauss, Toronto, merchant ; William Trimble, Toronto, adjuster of machines ; Florence Silverstein, Toronto, married woman.

7. The said William Reichling, John S. Playle, Phaon Allen Brauss and William Trimble, are to be the first directors of the said company.

DUVERNET & JONES,
18 Toronto Street, Toronto,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated at Toronto, this 4th day of July, 1892. 2-6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent, under the provisions of "The Companies Act," Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned :

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is "The Toronto and British Columbia Lumber Company" (Limited).

2. The purposes for which incorporation is sought are to purchase, acquire, hold and sell timber lands and other lands in fee or otherwise, and also timber and timber limits by lease, license or otherwise, and rights to cut and remove timber and other trees, and to manufacture and purchase and sell saw-logs, timber and lumber, and carry on the business of lumbering in all its branches, and all other business incidental thereto or connected therewith, and also to manufacture and deal in furniture, doors, sashes, blinds, railway ties, cordwood, and any other articles of whatever kind or nature of which wood shall form a component part, and to build, purchase or otherwise obtain possession of and operate factories, grist mills, flour mills and saw mills, and machinery of all kinds, and to carry on all business incidental thereto, or usually connected therewith, with power to purchase, sell and deal in grain, flour and breadstuffs generally, throughout the Dominion of Canada ; and to purchase and otherwise acquire and work mines, minerals and mining rights, lands, hereditaments and chattels in the Dominion of Canada, and to crush, smelt, reduce and amalgamate the ore, to render marketable the produce, to develop the resources of the same mines, to crush, smelt, reduce and amalgamate the produce of any mines whether belonging to said company or not, also to construct or aid in and subscribe towards the construction, maintenance and improvement of roads, tramways, docks, piers, wharves, viaducts, acqueducts, flumes, ditches, quartz mills, ore houses, and other buildings and works which may be necessary or convenient for the purposes of the said proposed company, also to construct, purchase, own, charter, and employ vessels for the purposes aforesaid and for the purpose of transporting the produce of the mills, mines and works to any place or places within the Dominion of Canada, or elsewhere, to purchase or acquire any business within the objects of this company and any property, privileges, rights or contracts appertaining to the same; to sell, lease, sub-let or otherwise dispose of the business, property or undertaking, or any part thereof, for such consideration and in such manner as the company or its directors may think fit ; to amalgamate with any other company or companies having objects similar or in part similar to those of this company, under the name of this company or any other company, or a new name, the consent of the Governor in Council having been first obtained to any such amalgamation or amalgamations ; to establish shops or stores on the said lands, or any part thereof, and to purchase and vend general merchandise, and to carry on in all its branches farming and stock-raising, and generally to do all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects or any of them, to sell or otherwise dispose of the undertaking or any part thereof, for such consideration and in such manner as the company or its directors may think fit, and to buy and sell lands for profit.

3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be at the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario.

4. The intended amount of the capital stock of the said company is $1,000,000.

5. The number of shares is to be 10,000, and the amount of each share is to be of the value of $100.

6. The names in full and the addresses and calling of each of the applicants are as follows :—John White, of Roslin, in the County of Hastings, in the Province of Ontario, manufacturer ; Robert Thomson, of the City of Hamilton, in the County of Wentworth, in said Province, lumber merchant ; John Davidson, of the Town of Barrie, in the County of Simcoe, in said Province, lumber manufacturer ; Thomas John Hammill, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, in said Province, lumber merchant ; John Stinson Hatton, of the said City of Toronto, lumber merchant ; William Bell, of the City of Guelph, in the County of Wellington, in said Province, manufacturer ; John Alexander Strathy, of the said Town of Barrie, banker ; Jonathan Henderson, of the said Town of Barrie, merchant ; Henry Hatton Strathy, of the said Town of Barrie, barrister-at-law ; and Ernest V. Bodwell, of the City of Victoria, in the Province of British Columbia, barrister-at-law ; all of whom are to be the first or provisional directors of the said company.

STRATHY & ESTEN,
Solicitors for the applicants.

Dated at Barrie, this 25th day of June, 1892. 1–6

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that after the expiration of one month from the first publication and within one month from the last publication of this notice, application will be made by the persons hereinafter named to the Governor in Council for the grant of a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of "The Companies Act."

1. The name of the proposed company is to be "The British America Starch Company" (Limited).

2. The objects of the said company shall be to acquire the real estate, plant and factory of the British America Starch Works Company, George Foster & Co. (Limited), and also of any other similar company in the Dominion of Canada, and to carry on the manufacture of starch, glucose, or any compound of which starch forms a component part, and to deal in such goods. The operations of the said company are to be carried on in the Township of Brantford, in the County of Brant, or in any other such place or places as may be from time to time determined upon.

3. The chief place of business of the said company shall be at the Township of Brantford, in the said County of Brant.

4. The capital stock of the said company shall be $150,000, $100,000 of which shall be common stock, and $50,000 of which shall be preference stock.

5. The said common stock shall be divided into 1,000 shares of $100 each, and the said preference stock into 500 shares of $100 each.

6. The said company shall have the power to issue bonds which shall be a preferential lien and charge upon the assets of the said company to the extent of $30,000, and they shall bear interest at the rate of six per centum per annum payable half-yearly.

7. The names in full and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follows :—George Foster, merchant, Brantford, Ont. ; Wynn Ellis, manufacturer, Township of Brantford, Ont. ; Alfred J. Wilkes, Esquire, Brantford, Ont. ; Frank M. Foster, merchant, Brantford, Ont., and Joseph Ruddy, accountant, Brantford, Ont.

8. The said George Foster, Alfred J. Wilkes and Wynn Ellis are to be the first directors of the said company.

HARDY, WILKES & HARDY,
Solicitors for the said applicants.

Dated at Brantford, this 16th day of June, A.D. 1892. 52–6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter under "The Companies Act," incorporating the applicants and such others as may become shareholders, a body corporate and politic, under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned :—

1. The name of the company is to be "Lyman Brothers & Co." (Limited).

2. The objects for which incorporation is sought are,—

(*a.*) To purchase and acquire the business carried on by the firm of Lyman Bros. & Co," of Toronto,

wholesale druggists, chemists and manufacturers, including the lands, buildings, plant, machinery, stock in trade, trade marks, good-will, rights, credits and assets generally of the said business, and to undertake and assume the liabilities of the said firm in respect of the said business ;

(*b.*) To carry on the said business in all its branches, and to extend the same as may be found necessary or desirable ;

(*c.*) To acquire any real or leasehold estate or buildings, and to make sale or disposition thereof as may be necessary or expedient for the purposes of the said business.

3. The chief place of business of the company is to be the City of Toronto.

4. The amount of the capital stock of the company is to be $150,000.

5. The number of shares is to be 3,000, and the amount of each share is to be $50.

6. The names in full, the addresses and cal ings of the applicants are as follows :—Henry Lyman of the City of Montreal, wholesale druggist ; Henry Herbert Lyman, of the same place, wholesale druggist ; Frederick Styles Lyman, of the same place, advocate ; Albert Clarence Lyman, of the same place, notary public ; Walter Ernest Lyman, of the same place, insurance manager ; John Henderson, of the City of Toronto, wholesale druggist ; George W. Lillie, of the same place, wholesale druggist ; James Watt, of the same place, accountant, and Charles McDonald Hay, of the same place, druggist ; of whom Henry Lyman, Henry Herbert Lyman, John Henderson, George W. Lillie, James Watt and Charles McDonald Hay are to be the first or provisional directors of the said company.

MOWAT, DOWNEY & LANGTON,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated at Toronto, 9th June, 1892. 50–6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one (1) month after the last publication of the present notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General through the Secretary of State for Canada, by the applicants hereinafter named, in pursuance of the Canada Joint Stock Companies Act, for letters patent constituting them and such others as hereafter may become shareholders in the company proposed to be created by such letters patent, a body corporate and politic under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned :

1. The proposed name of the company is "The St. Timothée Manufacturing Co., Limited."

2. The purposes for which incorporation is sought are (*a*)—To acquire the woollen mills, machinery, plant, houses and stores situate in the Village of St. Timothée, County and District of Beauharnois, Province of Quebec, and the following lots of land, on part of which said buildings are erected, to wit : lots cadastral numbers ninety-eight (98), ninety-nine (99) and five hundred and eighty-seven (587), the latter being an island in the River St. Lawrence, and the water power thereto belonging ;

(*b*) To acquire the machinery and plant of the St. John's hosiery mills and to remove the same to St. Timothée and erect the same on said lands ;

(*c*) To carry on the manufacture, purchase and sale of textile fabrics and more especially of woollen goods and hosiery in the said Village of St. Timothée and elsewhere throughout the Dominion of Canada ;

(*d*) To sell or otherwise dispose of the real estate and water power appertaining to said property and not required for the purposes of said business.

(*e*) And generally to do and perform all other acts, deeds, matters and things, incidental or conducive to the carrying out of all or any of said objects.

3. The chief place of business of the proposed company is to be in the City of Montreal, in the District of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

4. The capital stock of said company is to be fifty thousand dollars ($50,000).

5. The said stock is to be divided into five hundred (500) shares of one hundred dollars ($100) each.

6. The names in full and the addresses and callings of the said applicants are as follows :—Philip Maurice Muntz, of the City of London, England, manufacturer; Narcisse Papineau, gentleman, Henri Prevost, manufacturer, and Robert Bayley, book-keeper, all three (3) of the said Village of St. Timothée, Province of Quebec ; William Wood Squire, merchant, Montreal ; William Thompson, broker, Montreal, and John Mackintosh Ferguson, advocate, Montreal ; of whom the following, to wit :—Philip M. Muntz, William W. Squire, William Thompson, Henri Prevost and Robert Bayley are to be the first or provisional directors of the proposed company, the last four (4) being residents of the Province of Quebec and all being British subjects.

J. M. FERGUSON,
Solicitor for applicants.

Montreal, 2nd June, 1892. 50–6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice, application will be made by the parties hereinafter named to the Governor in Council for the grant of a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of "The Joint Stock Companies by Letters Patent Act," chapter 119 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, and amendments.

1. The name of the company is to be "The Kingsville and Pelee Navigation Company" (Limited).

2. The objects for which incorporation is sought are the acquiri g by purchase of one or more steamers to carry freight and passengers between Kingsville and Pelee Island and any other adjacent points, and to do an excursion business.

3. The operations of the company are to be carried on at the Village of Kingsville, in the County of Essex, which is also to be its chief place of business.

4. The amount of capital stock of the company is to be $7,000.

5. The number of shares is to be 700, and the amount of each share $10.

6. The names in full and the address of each of the applicants are as follows :—Edward Chandler Walker, of the Town of Walkerville, in the County of Essex, distiller ; Richard William Dease, master mariner, Robert Drummond, sailor, Frank Green, grain merchant, and Edmund Ezra Harris, merchant, all of the said Village of Kingsville, in the Province of Ontario.

7. The said Edward Chandler Walker, Richard William Dease, Robert Drummond, Frank Green and Edwin Ezra Harris, are to be the first directors of the company.

FLEMING & WIGLE,
Solicitors for applicants.

15th day of June, 1892. 51–6

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that within one month from the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council by the undermentioned applicants under "The Companies Act," chapter 119, Revised Statutes of Canada, for letters patent under the Great Seal of the Dominion of Canada, incorporating the said persons and such other persons as may hereafter become shareholders in the said company, a body corporate and politic under the name and for the purposes hereinafter specified :

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is "The Erie Glass Company of Canada" (Limited).

2. The purposes for which the incorporation of the said company is sought are the manufacture and sale of all kinds of glass, glassware and glass materials.

3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be the City of Toronto.

4. The proposed amount of the capital stock of the company is fifty thousand dollars ($50,000).

5. The proposed number of its shares is five hundred (500), and the amount of each share is one hundred dollars ($100).

6. The names in full and the address and calling of each of the applicants are James Lydiatt, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, glass manufacturer ; William David Burn, of the said City of Toronto, banker ; John E. Neville, of the Town of Berlin, in the County of Waterloo, druggist ; John

W. Faircloth, of the said City of Toronto, stained glass manufacturer; and Thomas F. White, of the Town of Port Colborne, in the County of Welland, brewer, all of whom will be the first or provisional directors of the said company, and all of whom are residents of Canada.

HAVERSON & ST. JOHN,
28 Wellington Street East, Toronto,
Solicitors for applicants.

Toronto, 2nd day of June, 1892. 49-6

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE annual general meeting of the shareholders of The New Brunswick Railway Company will be held in the company's office, St. John, N.B., on Thursday, 4th August, 1892, at 3 o'clock P.M.

ALFRED SEELY,
Secretary.

St. John, N.B., 6th July, 1892. 2-4

NOTICE is hereby given that a special general meeting of the shareholders of the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company will be held at the Rossin House, in the City of Toronto, on Tuesday, the 9th day of August, 1892, at the hour of 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of considering the amalgamation of the Brantford, Waterloo and Lake Erie Railway Company with the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company, pursuant to chapter 86 of 54-55 Victoria, Statutes of Canada, and for approving and adopting articles of agreement for such amalgamation, or otherwise acting in relation thereto.

And also for the purpose of taking into consideration the issue of bonds upon the lines, rolling stock and property of the amalgamated line of the said two railways when amalgamated as authorized by law, and the execution of a mortgage upon the amalgamated companies' franchises, rolling stock and property to trustees to secure such bond issue, and for the transaction of such other business as may be properly brought before the meeting.

EPHRAIM MILLER,
Secretary,
Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Co.

Dated at Hamilton, this 6th day of July, 1892. 2-4

MONTREAL AND OTTAWA RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE.—A special general meeting of the shareholders of the Montreal and Ottawa Railway Company will be held at its head office, room 44, Imperial Building, St. James Street, Montreal, on Tuesday, the 9th day of August, 1892, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of sanctioning a lease of its railway to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, in perpetuity, and of settling the terms and conditions thereof.

H. A. LANSDELL,
Secretary.

Montreal, 5th July, 1892. 2-5

THE PORT ARTHUR, DULUTH AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual general meeting of the shareholders of the above named company will be held at three o'clock in the afternoon, on Tuesday, the second day of August, 1892, at the offices of the company, in Burk's Block, in the Town of Port Arthur, for the election of directors, and such other business as is usually transacted at such meetings.

S. J. DAWSON,
President.
A. J. McCOMBER,
Secretary.

Dated this 29th day of June, 1892. 2-4

MERCHANTS' BANK OF HALIFAX.

DIVIDEND No. 45.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of three per cent for the current half-year, being at the rate of six per cent per annum upon the paid up capital stock of this institution, has been declared, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its branches, on and after Monday, the 1st day of August next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 16th July till the 1st August, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,

D. H. DUNCAN,
Cashier.

Halifax, N.S., 30th June, 1892. 2-3

BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA.

DIVIDEND No. 117.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of four per cent has this day been declared on the paid up capital stock of this Bank for the half-year ending to-day, and that the same will be payable on and after Monday, the 1st day of August next, at the head office or branches of the Bank.

The stock transfer books will be closed from the 15th to the 31st proximo inclusive.

By order of the Board,

THOS. FYSHE,
Cashier.

Halifax, 30th June, 1892. 2-1

CITIZENS INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA (LIFE DEPARTMENT).

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that the "Citizens Insurance Company of Canada" has ceased to transact the business of life insurance, and will apply to the Honourable the Minister of Finance and Receiver General of Canada for the release of its securities deposited on account of the Life Department, on the twelfth (12th) day of October, 1892.

And notice is hereby given calling upon all Canadian policy-holders in the said company opposing such release to file their opposition with the Honourable the Minister of Finance and Receiver General of Canada, on or before the twelfth (12th) day of October, eighteen hundred and ninety-two (1892).

E. P. HEATON,
General manager.

Montreal, 28th June, 1892. 2-13

CITIZENS INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA (FIRE DEPARTMENT).

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that the "Citizens Insurance Company of Canada" has ceased to transact the business of fire insurance, and has applied to the Honourable the Minister of Finance and Receiver General of Canada, for the release of its securities deposited on account of the Fire Department, on the twelfth (12th) day of October, 1892.

And notice is hereby given that all business of the "Citizens Insurance Company of Canada," in the Provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, has been taken up and re-insured in the "Phœnix Insurance Company of Hartford," Connecticut, and that the business throughout the Dominion of Canada, with the exception of the Provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, has been taken up and re-insured in the "Guardian Assurance Company of England."

And notice is hereby given calling upon all Canadian policy-holders in the said company opposing such release to file their opposition with the Honourable the Minister of Finance and Receiver General of Canada, on or before the twelfth (12th) day of October, eighteen hundred and ninety-two (1892).

E. P. HEATON,
General manager.

Montreal, 28th June, 1892. 2-13

NOTICE is hereby given that "The City of London Fire Insurance Company" (Limited), having ceased to carry on the business of fire insurance in Canada, and re-insured all outstanding or existing risks, will apply to the Minister of Finance, at Ottawa, on the 12th day of October next, for the release of the securities deposited by the said company with the Minister of Finance.

And notice is hereby given to Canadian policy-holders, who may desire to oppose such release, that any opposition to the same must be filed, with the Minister of Finance, on or before the day above named.

HATTON & McLENNAN,
Attorneys for the said company.

Montreal, 5th July, 1892. 2–13

LA BANQUE DE ST. HYACINTHE.

DIVIDEND No. 35.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of three per cent upon the capital stock of this institution has been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at its banking house, in this city, on and after the 1st day of August next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st of July next, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,

E. R. BLANCHARD,
Cashier.

St. Hyacinthe, 24th June, 1892. 1–5

BANK OF YARMOUTH.

NOTICE.—A dividend on the paid up capital of the Bank of Yarmouth, N.S., at the rate of six per centum per annum, for the current half-year, has this day been declared and will be payable, on and after the first August next, at the office of the Bank, in Yarmouth.

By order of the directors,

T. W. JOHNS,
Cashier.

Yarmouth, N.S., 27th June, 1892. 1–5

NOTICE is given that a call was on the 16th day of June, 1892, made on the shareholders of the Manitoba and South Eastern Railway Company, of one per cent of the amount of the share capital held by them respectively, and that the said call is to be payable to the credit of said company, at the Commercial Bank of Manitoba, Winnipeg, on the 1st day of August, 1892.

DAVID SCOTT,
Secretary-treasurer.

Dated 16th June, 1892. 52–4

THE BANK OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

DIVIDEND No. 142.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of six per cent upon the capital stock of this Bank has been declared for the current half-year ending 30th June instant, and that the same will be payable to the shareholders of that date at the banking house, in this City, on and after Monday, the 11th day of July next.

By order of the Board,

J. CLAWSON,
Cashier.

St. John, N.B., 7th June, 1892. 51–4

NOTICE is hereby given that a special general meeting of the shareholders of the Brantford, Waterloo and Lake Erie Railway Company will be held at the head office of the company, in the City of Brantford, on Friday, the 22nd day of July, 1892, at the hour of eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of considering an amalgamation of the said company with the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company, pursuant to chapter 86 of 54-55 Victoria, Statutes of Canada, and for adopting and confirming articles of agreement for such amalgamation or otherwise acting in relation thereto; also for the election of directors and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

JOHN JOSEPH HAWKINS,
Secretary,
Brantford, Waterloo and Lake Erie R'y. Co.

Dated at Brantford, this 10th day of June, 1892. 51–5

NOTICE is hereby given that in 30 days after date application will be made by the undersigned to the Governor in Council and to the Minister of Public Works for permission to extend the wharf situated on Lots 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, and 1264, City of Victoria, Province of British Columbia, fronting on Victoria Harbour and Rock Bay. Plans of the situation of the proposed extension have been deposited with the Honourable the Minister of Public Works and at the Registry Office, Victoria.

W. P. SAYWARD,
By EBERTS & TAYLOR,
His solicitors.

McINTYRE, CODE & ORDE,
Ottawa agents.

Dated the 2nd day of July, 1892. 1–5

NOTICE is hereby given that 30 days after date application will be made by the undersigned to the Minister of Public Works at Ottawa, for permission to erect and extend a wharf on lots 539 A and 540 A, fronting on James Bay, Victoria Harbour. Plans showing situation of proposed wharf have been deposited with the Minister of Public Works, and in the Land Registry Office at Victoria, B.C.

GEO. STELLY,
T. F. SINCLAIR.

Victoria, 8th June, 1892. 51–5

NOTICE.—Public notice is hereby given that the Royal Canadian Insurance Company of Montreal, Canada, has ceased to transact the business of fire and marine insurance, and has applied to the Honourable the Minister of Finance and Receiver General of Canada for the release of its securities deposited on account of Fire and Marine Department on the 25th day of August, 1892.

And notice is hereby given that all business in Canada of the Royal Canadian Insurance Company has been taken up and re-insured in the Alliance Assurance Company of London, England.

And notice is hereby given calling upon all Canadian policy holders in the said company, opposing such release, to file their opposition with the Honourable the Minister of Finance and Receiver General of Canada, on or before the 25th day of August, 1892.

G. H. McHENRY,
Manager.

47–13

PUISSANCE DU CANADA.

BUREAU DU GREFFIER DE LA COURONNE EN CHANCELLERIE DU CANADA.

MEMBRE rapporté pour servir dans le présent PARLEMENT.

PROVINCE DE QUÉBEC.

Comté de Pontiac.

JOHN BRYSON, écuyer, Commerçant de bois, du Village de Fort Coulonge, *vice* Thomas Murray, écuyer, dont l'élection a été déclarée non avenue.

SAML. E. ST. O. CHAPLEAU,
Greffier de la Couronne en Chancellerie du Canada.

ARRÊTÉS EN CONSEIL.

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT À OTTAWA.

Mercredi, le 22e jour de juin 1892.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

IL plaît à Son Excellence, en vertu des dispositions du chapitre 97 des Statuts Revisés, intitulé : "Acte concernant les passages d'eau," et l'Acte 51 Victoria, chapitre 23 qui le modifie, et par et avec l'avis du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada, d'ordonner que le tarif des péages établis par l'arrêté en conseil du 30 janvier 1892, article 5, pour le passage d'eau entre Pembroke, dans la province d'Ontario, et l'île des Allumettes, dans la province de Québec, soit et il est par le présent annulé, et remplacé par le tarif de péages suivant :

5. TARIF.

Deux chevaux avec voiture et conducteur et charge de grains, foin ou pommes de terre, aller et retour	$1.50
Pour une voiture à deux chevaux et son conducteur, en chaque sens, y compris les chevaux.	0.40
Pour un cheval et une voiture avec conducteur et charge de grains, foin ou pommes de terre, aller et retour	1.00
Pour une voiture à un cheval et son conducteur, y compris le cheval, en chaque sens	0.25
Pour un cheval, en chaque sens	0.15
Pour chaque cheval en sus appartenant à la même personne	0.10
Pour chaque tête de bétail, en chaque sens	0.15
Pour chaque tête de bétail en sus, appartenant à la même personne, en chaque sens	0.10
Pour chaque cochon ou mouton	0.10
Pour chaque cochon ou mouton en sus, appartenant à la même personne	0.05
Pour chaque piéton, avec bagage n'excédant pas 50 livres, en chaque sens	0.10
Pour chaque colis de marchandises autres que ci-dessus, de plus de 25 et moins de 100 livres.	0.05
Pour l'avoine, les pois, le seigle, l'orge, les pommes de terre et le sarrasin, par 100 livres	0.03
Pour le foin pressé, en ballots de 100 livres	0.03
Pour la chaux en barils, par 100 livres	0.05

JOHN J. McGEE,
2-4 Greffier du Conseil privé.

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT À OTTAWA.

Vendredi, 10e jour de juin 1892.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

IL plaît à Son Excellence, en vertu des dispositions du 21e article du chapitre 72 des Statuts Revisés du Canada, de permettre de changer le nom du vapeur "Gatineau" de Québec, numéro 69595, en celui de "Paul Smith."

JOHN J. McGEE,
2-4 Greffier du Conseil privé.

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT À OTTAWA.

Jeudi, le 16e jour de juin 1892.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

CONSIDÉRANT que la saison réservée pour le maskinongé dans le Manitoba et les Territoires du Nord-Ouest établie par l'arrêté en conseil du 20 février 1892, entre le 15e jour d'avril et le 15e jour de juin est inutile, vu qu'elle vient en conflit avec le Code général de Règlements pour le Manitoba et les Territoires du Nord-Ouest établis par l'arrêté en conseil du 4 janvier 1892, qui fixe une saison réservée pour le maskinongé entre le 15e jour d'avril et le 15e jour de mai,—il plaît à Son Excellence, en vertu des dispositions de "l'Acte des Pêcheries," et par et avec l'avis du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada, d'ordonner que le dit arrêté en conseil du 20 février 1892, fixant une saison réservée pour le maskinongé dans le Manitoba et les Territoires du Nord-Ouest entre le 15 avril et le 15 juin, soit rescindé, et le dit arrêté est par le présent rescindé en conséquence.

JOHN J. McGEE,
2-4 Greffier du Conseil privé.

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT À OTTAWA.

Jeudi, le 16e jour de juin 1892.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

IL plaît à Son Excellence, en vertu du 16e article de "l'Acte des pêcheries," chapitre 95 des Statuts Revisés, et par et avec l'avis du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada, de faire le règlement général de pêche qui suit pour la meilleure protection de la truite mouchetée en Canada :—

Truite mouchetée.

Il est défendu de pêcher la truite mouchetée (*Salvelinus fontinalis*) à travers la glace en Canada.

JOHN J. McGEE,
2-4 Greffier du Conseil privé.

Copie No. 64499.

1539

COPIE CERTIFIÉE d'un rapport d'un comité de l'honorable Conseil privé, approuvé par Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil le 2 juin 1892.

VU un mémoire en date du 31 mai 1892, du ministre des Chemins de fer et Canaux, représentant que le 9 mai 1892, en conformité des dispositions de l'Acte des chemins de fer, concernant les "péages," article 228, la Compagnie de chemin de fer Manitoba et Nord-Ouest du Canada a transmis une copie dûment certifiée revêtue du sceau de la compagnie, d'un règlement No. 12 passé à une réunion de la compagnie tenue le 25e jour d'avril 1892, adoptant certains tarifs de voyageurs et de fret à l'usage de son chemin de fer au lieu de ceux approuvés par arrêté en conseil du 19 décembre 1883, ces tarifs devant être sujets à la classification appelée "Classification commune du fret en Canada."

Le Ministre représente en outre que les dits tarifs ont été soumis à l'ingénieur en chef des chemins de fer de l'Etat, qu'il les a examinés, et a fait rapport le 23 mai 1892 à l'effet que le tarif du fret est aussi bas

et aussi raisonnable que tous autres tarifs de fret dans les Territoires du Nord-Ouest et le Manitoba ; les taux des voyageurs sont les mêmes que ceux déjà approuvés.

Le Ministre recommande que le tarif des péages maintenant soumis soit approuvé, ces péages devant être substitués à ceux sanctionnés par l'arrêté ci-dessus cité, et sujets à la classification commune du fret en Canada qui est en vigueur actuellement ou qui pourra être ci-après approuvée par Votre Excellence en conseil.

Le comité soumet le tarif de péages à l'approbation de Votre Excellence.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Greffier du Conseil privé.

—

COMPAGNIE DE CHEMIN DE FER MANITOBA ET NORD-OUEST.

PÉAGES.

RÈGLEMENT No. 12.

Ci-suit le tarif des droits et péages que la présente compagnie imposera et percevra à l'avenir :—

Pour les voyageurs - *Quatre centins par mille.*
Pour les immigrants - *La moitié des taux des voyageurs de premières.*

TARIF DU FRET.

Milles.	Taux en centins par 100 livres. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9 Chevaux et mulets.	9 Bétail, cochons et moutons.	10	Poteaux, perches et piquets de clôture. Centins par 100 livres.
10	15	13	10	8	7	6½	6	5	5	5	5	4
15	18	15	12	9	8	7½	7	6	6	6	5½	4
20	21	18	14	11	10	8½	8	7	7	6	6	4
25	24	20	16	12	11	9½	9	8	8	7	6½	5
30	27	23	18	14	13	10½	9	9	9	8	7	5
35	29	24	20	15	14	11½	10	9½	10	9	7½	5
40	31	26	21	16	15	12½	11	10	11	10	8	6
45	33	28	22	17	16	13½	11	10½	12	11	8½	6
50	35	29	24	18	17	14½	12	11	13	11	9	7
55	37	31	25	19	17	15½	13	11½	14	12	9½	7
60	39	33	26	20	18	16½	13	11½	15	12	10	7
65	41	34	27	21	19	17½	13	12	15	13	10½	8
70	43	36	29	22	20	18	14	12	16	13	11	8
75	45	38	30	23	21	18½	14	12½	16	14	11½	8
80	47	39	31	24	22	19	15	12½	17	14	12	9
85	49	41	33	25	23	19½	15	13	17	15	12½	9
90	51	43	34	26	24	20	15	13	18	15	13	10
95	53	44	35	26	24	20½	16	13½	18	16	13½	10
100	54	45	36	27	25	21	16	14	19	16	14	10
110	57	48	38	29	26	21½	17	14½	19	17	14½	11
120	60	50	40	30	27	22	17	15	20	17	15	11
130	63	53	42	31	28	23	18	15½	20	18	15½	11
140	66	55	44	33	30	24	19	16	21	18	16	12
150	69	58	46	35	31	25	19	16	21	19	16	12
160	72	60	48	36	32	26	20	16½	22	19	16½	12
170	74	62	49	37	33	27	21	17	22	20	17	13
180	76	64	51	38	34	28	21	17½	23	20	17½	13
190	78	65	52	39	35	29	22	18	23	21	18	13
200	80	67	54	40	36	30	22	18½	24	21	18½	14
210	83	69	55	31	37	31	23	19	24	22	19	14
220	86	72	57	43	38	32	23	19½	25	22	19½	14
230	88	74	59	44	39	33	24	20	25	23	20	15
240	90	75	60	45	40	33½	25	20½	26	23	20½	15
250	92	77	61	46	41	34½	25	20½	26	24	20½	15
260	94	78	63	47	42	35	26	21	27	24	21	16
270	96	80	64	48	43	36	27	21½	27	25	21½	16
280	99	82	65	49	44	36½	27	22	28	25	22	16
290	1.00	83	66	50	45	37½	28	22½	28	26	22½	17
300	1.02	85	68	51	46	38½	28	23	29	26	23	17
310	1.05	88	70	53	47	39½	29	23½	29	27	23½	17
320	1.07	89	71	54	48	40½	29	24	30	27	24	18
330	1.09	91	73	55	49	41½	30	24½	30	28	24½	18
340	1.11	93	74	56	50	42	31	25	31	28	25	19
350	1.13	94	75	57	51	43	31	25	31	29	25	19
360	1.15	96	76	58	52	43½	32	25½	32	29	25½	19
370	1.17	98	78	59	53	44½	32	26	32	30	26	19
380	1.19	99	80	60	54	45	32	26½	33	30	26½	20
390	1.21	1.01	81	61	55	46	33	27	33	31	27	20

TARIF DU FRET—*Suite.*

Milles.	Taux en centins par 100 livres. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9 Chevaux et mulets.	9 Bétail, cochons et moutons.	10	Poteaux, perches et piquets de clôture. Centins par 100 livres.
400	1.23	1.03	82	62	56	47	33	27½	34	31	27½	20
410	1.25	1.04	83	63	57	48	34	28	34	32	28	21
420	1.27	1.06	85	64	58	48½	34	28½	35	32	28½	21
430	1.29	1.08	86	65	59	49½	35	29	35	33	29	22
440	1.31	1.09	87	66	60	50	36	29½	36	33	29½	22
450	1.33	1.11	89	67	60	51	36	29½	36	34	29½	22
460	1.35	1.13	90	68	61	51½	37	30	37	34	30	22
470	1.37	1.14	91	69	62	52½	37	30½	37	35	30½	23
480	1.39	1.16	93	70	63	53	37	31	38	35	31	23
490	1.41	1.18	94	71	64	54	38	31½	38	36	31½	23
500	1.43	1.19	95	72	65	55	38	32	39	36	32	24

La classification sera la Classification commune du fret en Canada.

Vraie copie du Règlement No. 12 passé à une réunion de la compagnie le 25 avril 1892.

E. W. RILEY,
Secrétaire,
Ch. de fer M. et N.-O.

[L.S.] 1-2

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT À OTTAWA.

Lundi, le 6e jour de juin 1892.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

IL plaît à Son Excellence, en vertu des dispositions du chapitre 102 des Statuts Revisés, intitulé "Acte d'inspection du pétrole," et par et avec l'avis du Conseil Privé de la Reine pour le Canada, d'ordonner que l'article 2 des Règlements concernant le pétrole et le naphte, établis par l'arrêté en conseil du 9e jour de janvier 1889, chapitre 47 des Arrêtés en conseil refondus du Canada, ainsi que l'arrêté en conseil du 6 octobre 1881, établissant des règlements en vertu de "l'Acte d'inspection du pétrole," soient et ils sont par le présent modifiés en y ajoutant le paragraphe suivant :—

"3. Pour servir sur les chaloupes produire le pouvoir moteur."

JOHN J. McGEE.
52-4 Greffier du Conseil privé.

AVIS DU GOUVERNEMENT.

COUR DE L'ÉCHIQUIER DU CANADA.

ORDRE GÉNÉRAL.

UNE séance spéciale de la Cour de l'Echiquier du Canada, pour la décision des causes, etc., sera tenue au palais de justice, en la cité de Québec, P.Q., commençant mercredi, le 2e jour de novembre 1892, à 10 a.m.

GEO. W. BURBIDGE,
J. C. E.

Daté le 28 juin 1892. 2-3

AVIS est donné au public qu'en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies" il a été délivré des lettres patentes sous le grand sceau du Canada, en date du 18e jour d'avril 1892, constituant en corporation Louis H. Taché, avocat, Joseph O'C. Mignault, ingénieur civil, Edouard Rodier, comptable, tous de la cité de Montréal, province de Québec ; Joseph de L. Taché,

notaire, de la cité de Québec; et Arthur Clément, banquier, de la cité de Saint-Hyacinthe, province de Québec, dans le but ci-dessous, savoir :—*a*. La publication de journaux dans la cité de Montréal, ou ailleurs dans le Dominion ; (*b*.) De tenir un bureau d'impressions dans la cité de Montréal, ou ailleurs dans le Dominion ; (*c*.) D'imprimer, de publier et de vendre des livres, journaux, revues et brochures ; (*d*.) De louer, acheter, acquérir, posséder, et tenir et vendre toute propriété mobilière ou immobilière, requis en rapport avec la compagnie, sous le nom de "La Compagnie Nationale de Publication" (à resp. limitée), avec un capital-actions total de quarante mille piastres, divisé en huit cents parts de cinquante piastres.

Daté du bureau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, ce 8e jour de juillet 1892.

J. C. PATTERSON,
Secrétaire d'Etat.

2-3

DÉTAILS DE LA DETTE PUBLIQUE DE LA PUISSANCE DU CANADA, LE 30 JUIN 1892.

	$ cts.	
Passif—		
Payable en Angleterre	189,479,076 89	
" " prêts temporaires	8,808,666 64	
" au Canada	10,572,760 89	
Billets en circulation	16,281,482 41	
Banques d'épargnes	38,105,872 17	
Fonds en fidéicommis	8,188,224 79	
Comptes des provinces	16,407,414 03	
Divers, et comptes de banque	1,540,014 55	
Le fonds de rachat de la circulation des banques	871,692 90	
Total de la dette brute		290,255,205 27
Actif—		
Placements—Fonds d'amortissement	27,905,131 16	
Autres placements	5,229,581 07	
Comptes des provinces	10,412,457 29	
Divers, et comptes de banque	10,797,861 80	
		54,345,031 32
Total de la dette brute		235,910,173 95
" 31 mai 1892		236,493,600 74
Diminution de la dette		583,426 79
ETAT DES DÉPENSES À COMPTE DU CAPITAL, ETC.		
Dépenses au 31 mai, sur—		
Travaux publics, chemins de fer et canaux	1,632,328 20	
Terres fédérales	55,577 27	
Subventions aux chemins de fer	1,100,809 93	
		2,788,715 40
Dépenses ajoutées en juin, sur :		
Travaux publics, chemins de fer et canaux	175,107 18	
Terres fédérales	6,125 93	
Subventions aux chemins de fer	47,656 00	
		228,889 11
Total		3,017,604 51

W. FITZGERALD,
Sous-ministre des Finances adjoint.

Certifié exact,
J. FRASER, *comptable intérimaire.*

DÉPARTEMENT DES FINANCES,
OTTAWA, 8 juillet 1892.

2-tf

ETAT du revenu et des dépenses à compte du Fonds Consolidé de la Puissance du Canada, d'après les états fournis au département des Finances à la nuit du 30 juin 1892.

	$ cts.
REVENU :	
Douanes	1,598,024 06
Excise	645,541 12
Département des Postes	208,449 96
Travaux Publics, y compris les chemins de fer	225,163 36
Divers	130,569 17
	2,807,747 67
REVENU au 31 mai 1892	33,094,280 75
	35,902,028 42
DÉPENSES	1,994,251 80
" au 31 mai 1892	29,272,969 60
	31,267,221 40

W. FITZGERALD,
Sous-ministre des Finances adjoint.

DÉPARTEMENT DES FINANCES,
OTTAWA, 8 juillet 1892.

2-tf

DT. COMPTE de la Caisse d'Epargne des Postes, pour le mois de mai 1892. AV.

Fourni au Ministre des Finances aux termes de l'Acte pour l'Audition des Comptes Publics, 1878, *Sec.* 20.

Balance en caisse chez le Ministre des Finances, au 30 avril 1892	$21,465,047 60	Remboursements durant le mois	$569,407 99
Dépôts durant le mois	576,862 00		
Intérêt payé aux déposants, sur les comptes clos durant le mois	8,272 78		
		Balance :— Au crédit des comptes des déposants	21,480,774 39
	$22,050,182 38		$22,050,182 38

J. M. COURTNEY,
Député du Ministre des Finances.

N. S. GARLAND,
Commis des statistiques financières.

DÉPARTEMENT DES FINANCES,
Ottawa, 21 juin 1892.

52-tf

LISTE DES COMPAGNIES D'ASSURANCE AUTORISÉES A FAIRE DES OPÉRATIONS AU CANADA EN VERTU DE L'ACTE DES ASSURANCES.

NOM DE LA COMPAGNIE.	Principal agent pour la réception des significations de pièces et d'avis.	Montant des dépôts—Les dépôts marqués (A) ne sont applicables qu'aux polices sur la vie en cours le 31 mars 1878 ; ceux marqués (B) aux polices émises ou prises depuis cette date.	Assurance autorisée.
Compagnie d'assurance de l'Amérique du Nord contre les accidents	Edward Rawlings, gérant, Montréal	$23,500 oblig. du havre de Montréal ; $500, déb. mun., et $550, effets 5 p. c. canadiens. (Acc. à $22,150)	Contre les accidents.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Ætna," de Hartford, Connecticut	F. W. Evans, agent général, Montréal	$19,000 obligations de municipalités, $4,000 obligations du havre de Montréal, et $89,000 obligations du chemin de fer Canadien du Pacifique. (Acceptés à $100,800)	Contre l'inc. et sur la navig. intér.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite "Ætna," de Hartford, Connecticut.	William H. Orr, gérant, Montréal	$360,500 déb. de la province de Québec, $149,893 débent. de la province du Manitoba ; $50,000 obligations de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick ; $60,000 oblig. du havre de Montréal, $2,495,060 débent. munic. et $190,000 oblig. de l'Etat du Connecticut. Total, $3,305,455. Valeur acceptée, $3,019,521, étant $100,000 (A), et $2,919,521 (B)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance agricole de Watertown, N.-Y., E.-U	Joseph Flynn, agent en chef, Toronto	$141,600, débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $126,000)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'Assurance alliance	G. H. McHenry, agent en chef, Montréal	$311,142, effets canadiens 3 p.c.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie Américaine de sûreté de New-York	Alexander Dixon, agent en chef, Toronto	$50,000 en obligations des Etats-Unis	Garantie.
Compagnie d'assurance Atlas	Matthew C. Hinshaw, agent en chef, Montréal.	£17,000 stg., inscriptions du Canada 3½ p. c., et £5,000 stg. inscriptions de la Nouvelle-Galles du Sud, 3½ p. c.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie canadienne d'inspection et d'assurance des chaudières à vapeur	W. B. McMurrich, agent, Toronto	$46,724 débentures municipales et $8,000 débentures de compagnies de prêts. (Acceptées à $49,252.)	Sur chaudières à vapeur etc.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie dite "British Empire," de Londres, Angleterre	Fred. Stancliffe, agent en chef, Montréal	Obligations 4 p.c. du Canada, £1,400 stg., obligations de la Colombie-Britannique, £1,000 stg. ; obligations de la Tasmanie, £6,800 stg. ; débentures municipales £15,800 stg. (acceptées à $113,967.33). Aussi $632,500 placées entre les mains de fidéicom. en vertu de l'Acte des Assurances	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance de l'Amérique Britannique, Toronto	John Morison, gouverneur, Toronto	$60,540 oblig. municipales et $1,000 obligations du Pacifique Canadien. (Acceptées à $54,900)	Contre l'inc. et sur la navig. int.
Compagnie d'assurance maritime Britannique et Etrangère (à resp. lim.)	E. L. Bond, agent en chef, Montréal	$112,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $100,800)	Sur la navigation intérieure.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Caledonian"	Lansing Lewis, gérant, Montréal	$3,893.33 obligations de la province de Québec ; $4,866.67 obligations du Canada ; $106,438.86 débentures municipales. (Acceptés à $104,555).	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance du Canada contre les accidents	Henry Sutherland, agent en chef, Toronto	$22,302 débentures municipales. (Acceptés à $20,072)	Contre les accidents.
Compagnie d'assurance du Canada sur la vie, Hamilton	A. G. Ramsay, gérant, Hamilton	$61,000 débentures municipales. Acceptées à $54,900)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance des Citoyens, du Canada	E. P. Heaton, agent principal, Montréal	$131,744 débentures municipales, $5,840 obligations hypothécaires du Canada Central, 2e émission, et $2,000 obligations du havre de Montréal. (Acceptés à $125,370, étant $54,710 pour la vie, $20,260 pour les accidents, et $50,400 pour l'incendie)	Contre l'incendie, sur la vie et contre les accidents.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie dite "City of London" (à resp. lim.)	H. M. Blackburn, agent en chef Toronto	£24,000 stg. effets du Canada et £3,000 effets de l'Australie méridionale.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance de l'Union Commerciale (à resp. lim.), de Londres, Angleterre	Evans et McGregor, agents généraux, Montréal	$107,067 effets 4 p. c. du Cap de Bonne-Espérance (vie A), $29,200 effets canadiens 4 p. c. (vie B). $106,580 effets canadiens 4 p. c., $73,000 obligations de Queensland, et £12,000 obligations du gouvernement Suédois à 4 p. c. (feu)	Contre l'inc., nav. int. et sur la vie.
Association d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Confédération"	J. K. Macdonald, directeur-gérant, Toronto	$84,614 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $75,955)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie du Connecticut, Hartford, Conn.	Geo. H. McHenry, agent en chef, Montréal	$100,000 effets canadiens 4 p.	Contre l'incendie,
Association de secours mutuel dite "Covenant"	A. H. Hoover, agent en chef, Toronto	$53,533 effets canadiens 3 p. c.	Sur la vie, système de répartition.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite "Dominion"	Thomas Hilliard, direct.-gérant, Waterloo, Ont.	$56,286 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $50,195)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur les glaces, dite "Dominion"	Alexander Ramsay, agent en chef, Montréal	$5,000 obligations de la province de Québec	Sur les glaces.
Association du fonds de garantie sur la vie, dite "Dominion"	J. DeWolfe Spurr, St. Jean, N.B.	$19,000 obligations de la province de la Nouvelle-Ecosse, et $31,000 obligations de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance Eastern	Chas. D. Cory, agent en chef, Halifax, N.-E.	$56,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $50,400)	Contre l'incendie.
Corporation dite "The Employers' Liability Assurance" (à responsabilité limitée)	Fred. Stancliffe, gérant général, Montréal	£6,500 stg. annuités 2½ p. c., £5,000 stg. obligations 4 p. c. du gouvernement de l'Australie du Sud, et £10,840 obligations de la province de Québec	Réassurance contre l'incendie.
Société d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Equitable," des Etats-Unis, N.-Y.	Seargent P. Stearns, gérant, Montréal	$100,000 oblig. des E.-U., (A), $375,000 oblig. des E.-U., et $482,000 débentures (B), (acceptés à $908,800, étant $100,000 A, et $808,800 B). Aussi $941,000 entre les mains de fidéicommissaires canadiens en vertu de l'Acte des assurances	Sur la vie.

NOM DE LA COMPAGNIE.	Principal agent pour la réception des significations de pièces et d'avis.	Montant des dépôts—Les dépôts marqués (A) ne sont applicables qu'aux polices sur la vie en cours le 31 mars 1878; ceux marqués (B) aux polices émises ou prises depuis cette date.	Assurance autorisée.
Compagnie Fédérale d'assurance sur la vie, d'Ontario	David Dexter, directeur-gérant, Hamilton	$44,807 débentures municipales; $11,000 en oblig. du Pacifique canadien. (Acceptés à $50,226)	Sur la vie.
Association d'assurance contre l'incendie (à responsabilité limitée), Londres, Angleterre	John Kennedy, agent en chef, Montréal	$100,000 effets canadiens	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie Germania	Geo. W. Rönne, agent en chef, Toronto	$50,000 obligations du Canada	Sur la vie.
Compagnie de garantie de l'Amérique du Nord	Edward Rawlings, gérant, Montréal	$27,000 garanties municipales; $29,000 obligations du havre de Montréal; et $2,400 effets du Canada. (Acceptés à $53,800)	Garantie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie et sur la vie, dite "Guardian," Londres, Angleterre	Robert Simms et Cie, et Geo. Denholm, agents généraux, Montréal	$94,900 obligations garanties du Canada et $73,000 effets du Canada	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'ass. contre l'incendie dite "Hartford," de Hartford, Conn	F. W. Evans, agent général, Montréal	$62,500 garanties municipales, et $25,420 act. de banque. (Acceptés à $100,000)	Contre l'incendie.
			Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance Impériale, de Londres, Angleterre	E. D. Lacy, agent, Montréal	$129,453 effets canadiens	Contre l'inc. et sur la navig. intér.
Compagnie d'assurance de l'Amérique du Nord	Robert Hampson, agent en chef, Montréal	$111,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $100,000)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Lancashire"	J. G. Thompson, agent principal, Toronto	$97,333 effets canadiens 4 p. c., et $95,000 obligations 4 p. c. du Canada.	
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Liverpool et London et Globe"	G. F. C. Smith, agent principal, Montréal	$36,000 en bons municipaux; $10,000 oblig. du havre de Montréal, et $277,133.33 effets du Canada. (Acceptés à $318,533)	Contre l'incendie et sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur les glaces de Lloyds, New-York	Levi Beemer, agent en chef, Toronto	$10,000 obligations du Canada	Glaces.
Corporation d'assurance dite "London," Angleterre	E. A Lilly, procureur et agent, Montréal	$167,000 garanties de municipalités. (Acceptées à $150,300)	Contre l'incendie, sur la vie navigation intérieure.
Compagnie de garantie et contre les Accidents, de Londres (à responsabilité limitée)	A. T. McCord, agent en chef, Toronto	$11,000 stg. effets canadiens	Garantie et accidents
Compagnie d'ass. contre l'incendie, London et Lancashire, Liverpool	W. A. Simms, agent en chef, Toronto	$22,000 inscriptions du Canada 4 p. c. et £5,000 stg., effets canadiens 3 p.c.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, dite "London et Lancashire"	B. Hal. Brown, gérant, Montréal	$10,000 obligations de Victoria, C.-B.; $2,000 obligations du Canada; $23,500 oblig. de la province de Québec; et garanties municipales, $85,280. Aussi $698,197 placés entre les mains de fidéicommissaires canadiens en vertu de l'Acte des Assurances. Acceptés à $810,449, étant $100,000(A), et $710,449 (B)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle contre l'incendie, de London, Ont	D. C. Macdonald, secrétaire, London, Ont	$40,020 débentures municipales, et $15,600 débentures de compagnies de prêts. (Acceptés à $50,058)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite "London"	J. G. Richter, gérant, London	$60,000 débentures de compagnies de prêts. (Acceptées à $54,000)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie la Manchester	James Boomer, gérant, Toronto	$102,200 effets du Canada 3½ p.c.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre les accidents, dite des "Manufacturiers"	John F. Ellis, directeur gérant, Toronto	$20,000 obligations du Canada	Contre les accidents.
Compagnie d'assurance des Manufacturiers, sur la vie	John F. Ellis, directeur gérant, Toronto	$50,000 obligations du Canada	Sur la vie.
Association bienveillante du Massachusetts	James G. Foster, agent en chef, Toronto	$50,000 obligations des E.-U.	Sur la vie, système de répartition.
Compagnie d'ass. sur la vie, dite "Metropolitan," de New-York, E.-U.	Jas. Wyborn Walker, agent en chef, Toronto	$116,800 obligations d'octrois de terres 3½ p. c. du chemin de fer Canadien du Pacifique. (Acceptés à $101,178.)	Sur la vie.
			Glaces.
Mongenais, Boivin et Cie	L. I. Boivin, agent, Montréal	$5,000 effets canadiens	Accidents et glaces.
Association mutuelle contre les accidents (resp. limitée)	Eastmure et Lightbourn, agents en chef, Toronto	$37,960 inscriptions du Canada à 3½ p. c.	
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, de New-York	Samuel H. Ewing, procureur, Montréal	$125,000 oblig. 4 p.c. du Canada; $400,000 oblig. de la province de la Nouvelle-Ecosse; $199,000 oblig. de la province du N.-B., et $990,333 garanties municipales. Total, $1,714,333. Acceptées à $1,614,400)	Sur la vie.
Association du fonds de réserve mutuel sur la vie, de New-York	Jno. S. Hall, jr., agent en chef, Montréal	$50,000 obligations de la province de Québec, et $53,533.33 obligations sterling du Canada à 3 p. c. (acceptées à $100,857)	Sur la vie, système de répartition.
Compagnie d'assurance Nationale d'Irlande	Matthew C. Hinshaw, agent en chef, Montréal	$100,161 effets canadiens	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, de New-York	F. W. Campbell, M.D., procureur, Montréal	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis (vie A), $993,000 obligations du Pacifique canadien, $80,000 obligations de la province de Québec, et $100,000 débentures municipales (vie B). Acceptées à $1,163,700, étant $100,000 vie A, et $1,063,700 vie B). Aussi $330,000 placées entre les mains de fidéicommissaires canadiens en vertu de l'Acte des assurances	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite "North American"	Wm. McCabe, directeur-gérant, Toronto	$59,823 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $53,775)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "North British and Mercantile"	Thos. Davidson, directeur-gérant, Montréal	$175,000 oblig. du havre de Montréal; $281,000 débent. municipales: $75,000 obligat. de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick; $31,146.67 oblig. de la province du Manitoba; $50,613.33 oblig. du gouvern. de Victoria; $97,333.33 oblig. de Queensland. Total, $710,093.33. Acc. à $658,193, étant $266,347 incendie, $52,200 vie A, et $339,646 vie B.	Contre l'incendie et sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance Northern, d'Aberdeen et Londres	Robert W. Tyre, gérant, Montréal	$100,253 obligations de la Colombie-Britannique, et $111,446.67 débentures municipales (Acceptées à $200,555)	Contre l'incendie.

LISTE DES COMPAGNIES D'ASSURANCE AUTORISÉES À FAIRE DES OPÉRATIONS AU CANADA, EN VERTU DE L'ACTE DES ASSURANCES.—*Fin.*

NOM DE LA COMPAGNIE.	Principal agent pour la réception des significations de pièces et d'avis.	Montant des dépôts.—Les dépôts marqués (A) ne sont applicables qu'aux polices sur la vie en cours le 31 mars 1878 ; ceux marqués (B) aux polices émises ou prises depuis cette date.	Assurance autorisée.
Association d'assurance contre les accidents Norwich et London	Scott et Walmsley, agents généraux, Toronto	$58,400 effets canadiens	Contre les accidents.
Société d'assur. contre l'incendie, dite "Norwich Union," Norwich, Ang.	Alex. Dixon, gérant, Toronto	$100,000 effets canadiens	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, d'Ontario	Wm. Hendry, gérant, Waterloo	$102,992 débentures municipales (Acceptées à $92,693)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Phœnix," de Brooklyn	L. C. Camp, agent en chef, Toronto	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis	Contre l'incendie et sur la nav. int.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie, dite "Phœnix," Londres, Angleterre	Paterson & Son, agents génér., Montréal	$57,500 oblig. du Pacifique Canadien, et $135,293 effets canadiens. (Acceptés à $187,043.)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance Phœnix, Hartford, Conn	Gerald E. Hart, gérant, Montréal	$69,000 débentures municipales, et $44,000 obligations du Pacifique canadien. (Acceptés à $101,700)	Contre l'incendie.
Société dite "Provident Savings Life Assurance."	R. H. Matson, agent en chef, Toronto	$13,500 obligations de la province de Québec, et $41,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $50,400)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie de Québec	J. G. Clapham, Québec	$10,000 obligations de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick, $16,500 obligations de la province de Québec, et $33,000, débentures municipales. Total, $59,500. (Acceptées à $56,200)	Contre l'incendie.
* Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie et contre l'incendie, dite "Queen," Angleterre	H. J. Mudge, agent principal, Montréal	$60,000 effets 5 p. c. de la cité de Halifax, $48,667 effets 4 p. c. de la Nouvelle-Zélande, $24,333.33 obligations de la province de Québec et $29,200 débentures 5 p. c. de la province du Manitoba (feu), $51,100 inscriptions du Canada 4 p. c., et $42,373.33 débentures municipales (vie)	Contre l'incendie et sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance Queen, d'Amérique	H. J. Mudge, agent en chef, Montréal	$100,000 obligations des E.-U.	Contre l'incendie.
Société d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, dite "Reliance," Londres, Angleterre	J. Cassie Hatton, procureur, Montréal	$110,277 nouvelles annuités britanniques 3 p. c., étant $100,000 (vie) A, et $10,277 (vie) B	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance Royale Canadienne	Harry Cutt, secrétaire, Montréal	$57,500 garanties municipales. (Acceptées à $51,750)	Contre l'incendie et sur la nav. int.
Compagnie d'assurance Royale	Wm. Tatley, agent en chef, Montréal	$178,533 inscriptions du Canada 4 p. c., et $511,000 annuités britanniques. Total $689,533, étant $150,000 incendie, $50,000, vie (A) et $489,533 en général	Contre l'incendie et sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance Union Ecossaise et Nationale	Walter Kavanagh, agent, Montréal	$97,333.33 effets canadiens inscrits à 4 p. c., et $3,500 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $100,483)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Standard," Ecosse	W. M. Ramsay, gérant, Montréal	$1,855,152 débentures municipales, $106,500 obligations du havre de Montréal et $9,000 débentures de la province de Québec. Total, $1,970,652. (Acceptées à $1,772,687, étant $129,561 vie A, et $1,643,126 vie (B)	Sur la vie.
Société d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Star," d'Angleterre	Alfred D. Perry, agent général, Toronto	$146,000 effets 4 p. c. canadiens	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Sun," du Canada	R. Macaulay, directeur-gérant, Montréal	$63,890 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $57,501)	Sur la vie et contre les accidents.
Compagnie d'assurance de tempérance et générale sur la vie de l'A.N.	Henry Sutherland, agent en chef, Toronto	$62,278 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $50,000)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Travelers," de Hartford, Connect	William Hanson, agent en chef, Montréal	$74,947 obligations 5 p. c. de la province du Manitoba, $559,615 débentures municipales, $35,000 obligations du havre de Montréal et $50,000 obligations du Pacifique Canadien. Total, $719,562 (acceptés à $655,700), étant $103,500 (vie A,) $511,600 (vie B) et $40,000 (accidents)	Sur la vie et contre les accidents.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle Union sur la vie, du Maine	Wm. Mulock, procureur, Toronto	Obligations d'annuités d'Ontario, émises à $469,000, et dont la valeur réelle à 4½ p. c. est de $241,050 ; obligations du chemin de fer Canadien du Pacifique, $100,000 ; $30,000 oblig. du port de Montréal, et $100,000 oblig. de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick. Valeur totale acceptée, $458,050, soit $100,000 (A) et $358,050 (B)	Sur la vie.
Société Union, Londres, Angl	T. L. Morrisey, agent en chef, Montréal	£22,000 effets consolidés	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie Unie de réassurance contre l'incendie (à resp. limitée)	Percy F. Lane, agent en chef, Montréal	$85,653.33 obligations de la province de Québec ; $9,246.66 obligations de la province du Manitoba ; $7,000 débentures municipales. Total, $101,900. (Acceptées à $101,200)	Réassurance contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, des Etats-Unis	Thos. A. Temple, procureur, St. Jean, N.B.	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance de l'Ouest, Toronto	J. J. Kenny, directeur-gérant, Toronto	$35,600 débentures municipales, et $22,100 débentures de compagnies de prêts. (Acceptées, à $51,930)	Contre l'incendie et sur la nav. int.

* NOTE.—Cette compagnie a donné avis qu'elle avait réassuré toutes ses polices contre l'incendie dans la Compagnie d'assurance Queen d'Amérique, et avait demandé d'être remboursée de ses dépôts en garantie du département de l'incendie.

LES COMPAGNIES D'ASSURANCE SUR LA VIE CI-DESSOUS NOMMÉES, AYANT CESSÉ D'ENTREPRENDRE DES RISQUES AU CANADA, SONT AUTORISÉES EN VERTU DE L'ARTICLE 32 DE "L'ACTE DES ASSURANCES," A POURSUIVRE TOUTES LES OPÉRATIONS SE RATTACHANT AUX POLICES ÉMISES AVANT LE 31 MARS 1878, ET LEURS DÉPOTS SONT APPLICABLES A CES POLICES, SUJET AUX DISPOSITIONS DES ACTES DES ASSURANCES DE 1868 ET 1871.

NOM DE LA COMPAGNIE.	Principal agent pour la réception des significations des pièces et avis.	Montant des dépôts.	Assurance autorisée.
Cempagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, dite Connecticut, de Hartford, Conn., E.-U.	F. W. Evans, agent-général, Montréal	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, d'Edimbourg	David Higgins, agent principal, Toronto	$113,000 débentures municipales, et $48,667 effets 4 p. c. du Cap de Bonne-Espérance. (Acceptés à $150,367)	Sur la vie.
Association d'assurance sur la vie, d'Ecosse	Archibald Inglis, agent principal, Montréal	$50,127 effets canadiens 4 p. c., $2,433 effets 4 p. c. du Canada ; $4,866 obligations garanties du Canada, $48,667 débentures de la province de Québec, $48,667 obligations de la cité de Toronto. (Acceptés à $149,893)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie Nationale d'assurance sur la vie, des Etats-Unis d'Amérique	Chas. Powis, agent en chef, Hamilton, Ont.	$110,000, dépôts en banque	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite "North Western," de Milwaukee, E.-U.	M. W. Mills, agent principal, Toronto	$100,000 bons des Etats-Unis	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, dite "Phœnix," de Hartford, Connecticut	H. D. Simpson, procureur, Montréal	$30,000 débentures municipales, et $99,280 obligations du Parc des Chutes Niagara. (Acceptés à $126,280)	Sur la vie.
Société d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Scottish Amicable"	William W. Robertson, procureur, Montréal	38 obligations du chemin de fer Canada Atlantique, garanties. Au pair, $117,438.81 Valeur actuelle à 4½ p. c., $94,710.67, aussi $30,000 obligations du Pacifique Canadien	Sur la vie.
Institution de Prévoyance Ecossaise	John Dunlop, procureur, Montréal	$100,000 obligations du Pacifique Canadien. (Acceptées à $90,000)	Sur la vie.

LES COMPAGNIES D'ASSURANCE CI-DESSOUS SONT INSCRITES SOUS L'ACTE DES ASSURANCES, ET SONT AUTORISÉES A FAIRE DES OPÉRATIONS D'ASSURANCE EN CANADA, D'APRÈS LE SYSTÈME DE RÉPARTITION.

Nom de la compagnie.	Agent en chef pour la réception des significations de pièces.
L'Association canadienne mutuelle sur la vie	W. Pemberton Page, secrétaire, Toronto.
Société de secours mutuels des Commis-voyageurs	W. G. H. Lowe, agent en chef, Toronto.
La Société de secours mutuel de la Nouvelle-Ecosse	Thomas B. Crosby, agent en chef, Yarmouth, N.-E.
La *Provincial Provident Institution*	E. S. Miller, secrétaire, Saint-Thomas, Ont.

NOTE.—La Compagnie d'assurance Glasgow et London a réassuré ses risques en cours dans la Compagnie d'assurance des Citoyens, et une partie de ses dépôts a été remboursée.
La Compagnie Américaine d'assurance des chaudières à vapeur a cessé de faire des opérations en Canada. Son dépôt est encore entre les mains de l'Honorable Receveur Général.

Bureau du Surintendant des Assurances, Ottawa, 2 mai 1892.

W. FITZGERALD, Surintendant des Assurances. 47-tf.

AUX ANNONCEURS DANS LA *GAZETTE*.

CEUX qui envoient des annonces pour être insérées dans la *Gazette du Canada* voudront bien se conformer aux règles ci-dessous :

1. Adresser "Gazette du Canada, Ottawa, Canada."
2. Indiquer le nombre d'insertions voulues.
3. Transmettre invariablement le prix de l'annonce ainsi que le prix d'un exemplaire de la *Gazette*, tels que donnés plus bas ; sans cela l'annonce ne sera pas publiée.

Les prix sont de dix cts. pour la première insertion, et cinq cts. pour chaque insertion subséquente par ligne de neuf mots, chaque chiffre comptant pour un mot. Aucune annonce n'est insérée pour moins d'une piastre.

D'après la pratique établie et reconnue, telle que prescrite par la loi, les règlements du parlement et les décisions du ministre de la Justice, les avis reçoivent le nombre d'insertions ci-dessous :—

Les avis de demandes de divorce—27 insertions.

Les avis de retrait de dépôts des compagnies d'assurance—13 insertions.

Les avis de demandes ordinaires au parlement—9 insertions.

Les avis de demandes de lettres patentes—6 insertions.

Les avis de dividendes et d'assemblées de banques et de compagnies d'assurances,—1 mois de calendrier ou 5 insertions.

Les abonnés observeront aussi que le prix d'abonnement, $4 par année, est invariablement payable d'avance, et que l'envoi de la *Gazette* sera arrêté à l'expiration de la période payée. Chaque exemplaire coûte dix cts., et quand les annonceurs en veulent plus qu'un, ils devront faire une remise en conséquence.

S. E. DAWSON,
Imprimeur de la Reine et Contrôleur de la Papeterie.

Département des Impressions
et de la Papeterie publiques,
Ottawa, novembre 1891.

DEMANDES AU PARLEMENT.

Règles relatives aux avis de bills privés.

Dans le cas de toute demande de bill privé, proprement du ressort législatif du Parlement du Canada suivant les dispositions de l'Acte de l'Amérique Britannique du Nord, 1867, et ayant pour objet, soit la construction d'un pont, d'un chemin de fer, d'un chemin à barrières ou d'une ligne télégraphique ; soit la construction ou l'amélioration d'un port, d'un canal, d'une écluse, d'une digue ou d'une glissoire ou autre ouvrage semblable ; soit la concession d'un droit de passage d'eau, l'incorporation de professions ou métiers, ou d'une compagnie de banque ou autre compagnie par actions, soit la concession à une ou plusieurs personnes de certains droits ou privilèges exclusifs ou particuliers, soit le pouvoir de faire quelque chose qui, dans ses effets, pourrait toucher aux droits ou à la propriété d'autrui, ou concerner une classe particulière de la société ; ou ayant pour objet quelque amendement de même nature à un acte antérieur,—un avis, énonçant d'une manière claire et intelligible la nature et l'objet de la demande, et signé (excepté s'il s'agit de corporations déjà existantes) par les pétitionnaires ou de leur part, est nécessaire et doit être publié comme il suit :—

Dans les provinces de Québec et du Manitoba.

Un avis doit être inséré dans la *Gazette du Canada* en anglais et en français, ainsi que dans un journal anglais et un journal français du district intéressé, ou en anglais et en français dans le même journal, s'il ne s'en publie qu'un seul dans ce district ; ou s'il n'y paraît pas de journal, alors la publication de l'avis en anglais et en français doit se faire dans un journal du district le plus voisin où il s'en publie.

Dans les autres provinces ou territoires.

Un avis doit être inséré dans la *Gazette du Canada*, et et dans un journal du comté, du district ou des comtés-unis intéressés, ou s'il n'y paraît pas de journal alors la publication doit se faire dans un journal du comté ou district le plus voisin où il s'en publie.

La publication de ces avis durera, dans chaque cas la période de deux mois pendant l'intervalle de temps qui s'écoulera entre la clôture de la session précédente et la prise en considération de la pétition. Un exemplaire des numéros des journaux, reproduisant la première et la dernière insertion de l'avis, devra être transmis au greffier de chaque Chambre.

Si la pétition demande l'autorisation de présenter un bill privé ayant pour objet la construction d'un pont de péage, le pétitionnaire ou les pétitionnaires devront, en même temps qu'ils donneront l'avis prescrit par la règle précédente, donner aussi, de la même manière, avis des péages qu'ils entendent exiger, de l'étendue du privilège, de la hauteur des arches, de l'espace à laisser libre entre les culées ou les piliers pour le passage des radeaux et des navires ; et mentionner de plus s'ils se proposent de construire un pont mobile, et quelles en seront les dimensions.

Toute personne désirant obtenir un bill privé devra, dans les huit jours qui précéderont l'ouverture du parlement, déposer au bureau du greffier de la Chambre dans laquelle le bill doit prendre naissance, une copie de ce bill en langue anglaise ou en langue française, avec une somme suffisante pour en payer la traduction et l'impression. Il en sera imprimé 600 exemplaires en anglais et 200 en français ; la traduction devra être faite par les officiers de la Chambre, et l'impression par l'entrepreneur des impressions. Le pétitionnaire aura aussi à payer au greffier du Sénat, ou au comptable de la Chambre des Communes (selon le cas) une somme de $200, plus le coût de l'impression de l'acte dans les Statuts, et remettra le reçu de ce paiement au greffier du comité auquel ce bill aura été renvoyé—le dit paiement sera effectué immédiatement après la seconde lecture avant la prise en considération du bill par le comité.

L'honoraire payable sur tout bill privé, ne sera payé que dans la Chambre où il a pris naissance.

Aucune pétition pour l'obtention d'un bill privé ne sera reçue par l'une ou par l'autre Chambre après les dix premiers jours de la session.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Greffier du Sénat.
JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Greffier des Communes.

—

Règles additionnelles de la Chambre des Communes concernant les bills privés.

Tous les bills privés demandant des actes constitutifs devront être rédigés de manière à y incorporer, en les spécifiant, les *clauses* des Actes généraux concernant les détails qui font l'objet de ces bills ; des raisons spéciales seront données chaque fois que l'on aura l'intention de se départir de ce principe, ou que l'on voudra y introduire d'autres dispositions touchant ces détails ; et une note sera annexée au bill indiquant les dispositions au sujet desquelles l'on entend s'écarter de l'Acte général ; les bills qui ne seront pas rédigés conformément à cette Règle, devront être remodelés par les auteurs et réimprimés à leurs frais, avant qu'aucun comité en examine les clauses.

51*a*. Tous les bills privés pour chartes ou pour modification de chartes de compagnies de chemins de fer seront rédigés conformément au bill-modèle adopté par la Chambre, le 23 juin 1887, dont copie peut être obtenue du greffier de la Chambre ;

(*a*.) Les dispositions contenues dans un bill quelconque qui ne seront pas conformes au bill-modèle, seront insérées entre crochets, et après avoir été revisées par l'officier compétent, elles seront imprimées ainsi ; et les bills qui ne seront pas rédigés en conformité de cette règle seront renvoyés aux auteurs pour être remodelés avant leur revision et impression.

(*b*.) Toutes clauses d'actes existants que l'on proposera de modifier, seront imprimées en entier, avec les amendements insérés en leur lieu et place, et entre crochets ;

(*c*.) Toutes dispositions exceptionnelles que l'on proposera d'insérer dans un bill quelconque, seront imprimées dans l'avis publié.

51*b*. Nul bill pour la constitution légale d'une compagnie de chemin de fer ou pour changer le tracé du chemin de fer d'une compagnie déjà constituée ne sera pris en considération par le comité des chemins de fer

à moins qu'il n'ait été donné au comité, au moins une semaine avant la prise en considération du bill—

(a.) Une carte ou plan à l'échelle de pas moins d'un demi-pouce au mille, indiquant le territoire sur lequel l'on se propose de construire les travaux projetés, ainsi que les lignes de travaux analogues existants ou autorisés, dans les limites du district, ou partie du district que la ligne projetée doit desservir, ou affectant le dit district en aucune manière ; cette carte ou plan devra être signé par l'ingénieur ou toute autre personne qui l'aura fait ;

(b.) Un exhibit faisant connaître le montant total du capital que l'on se propose de prélever pour les fins de l'entreprise, et la manière dont on se propose de le prélever, soit au moyen d'actions ordinaires, obligations, débentures ou autres garanties, et le montant respectif de chacune.

JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Greffier des Communes.

SUBSTANCE DES RÈGLES ET FORMES DE PROCÉDER DU SÉNAT CONCERNANT LES BILLS DE DIVORCE.

L'époux qui a l'intention de demander un bill de divorce doit faire connaître cette intention, ainsi que les noms de l'autre époux et la cause du divorce, par avis inséré, durant trois mois, entre l'expiration de la dernière session parlementaire avant l'avis et la présentation de sa pétition pour obtenir le bill, dans la *Gazette du Canada* et dans deux journaux du district où il avait sa résidence habituelle à l'époque de séparation d'avec son conjoint, s'il résidait alors dans la province de Québec, le Manitoba, la Colombie-Britannique ou les Territoires du Nord-Ouest,—ou du comté ou des comtés-unis, s'il résidait dans une autre province ; mais si ce nombre de journaux ne s'y trouve pas, l'avis sera publié dans le district, le comté ou les comtés-unis voisins. Dans les provinces de Québec et de Manitoba, les insertions seront faites dans un journal anglais et un journal français, s'il en existe des deux langues dans le district ; autrement, elles se feront en anglais et en français au même journal.

Il doit être signifié, à la diligence de l'époux pétitionnaire, un mois au moins avant la présentation de la pétition, une copie de cet avis à l'autre époux en personne, si cela est possible.

Aucune pétition en divorce n'est reçue après l'expiration des trente premiers jours de la session.

Toute pétition en divorce devra être écrite lisiblement et porter la signature du pétitionnaire. Elle énoncera sommairement le fait du mariage, le lieu et l'époque de sa célébration, les noms du célébrant, les griefs qui donnent lieu à la demande de redressement et la nature du redressement demandé, et en outre contiendra assurance qu'il n'y a pas eu réconciliation, collusion ni connivence. Les allégations de la pétition seront appuyées de la déclaration du pétitionnaire, faite en vertu de "l'Acte concernant les serments extrajudiciaires."

Huit jours avant l'ouverture du Parlement, le pétitionnaire déposera au bureau du greffier du Sénat, une copie en langue anglaise ou française du bill de divorce qui doit être présenté, et en même temps une somme suffisante pour payer la traduction et l'impression et tirage à 600 exemplaires anglais et 200 exemplaires français de ce bill.

La pétition en obtention d'un bill de divorce n'est présentée que lorsque le pétitionnaire a versé au bureau du greffier du Sénat une somme de $200.

La pétition, au moment de sa présentation, doit être accompagnée de la preuve de la publication d'avis, d'une déclaration qu'il a été signifié une copie de l'avis, et d'une copie du bill qui doit être présenté.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Greffier du Sénat.

DEMANDES POUR CHARTE PAR LETTRES PATENTES.

AVIS est par le présent donné que dans le cours d'un mois à compter de la dernière publication de cet avis dans la *Gazette du Canada*, les personnes ci-après dénommées s'adresseront à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil, par l'entremise du Secrétaire d'État pour le Canada, pour obtenir des lettres patentes les constituant et telles autres personnes qui pourront plus tard devenir actionnaires, en corps politique et corporation, en vertu de "l'Acte des Compagnies," Statuts Revisés du Canada, chap. 119, sous le nom et pour les fins ci-après mentionnés :

1. Le nom que l'on se propose de donner à la compagnie est " La Compagnie Manufacturière de Saint-Timothée " (à responsabilité limitée).

2. Les fins pour lesquelles une charte est demandée sont les suivantes :—

(a). Acquérir les fabriques de lainages, machinerie, outillage, maisons et magasins situés dans le village de Saint-Timothée, comté et district de Beauharnois, province de Québec, et les lots de terre suivants, sur desquels les dits bâtiments sont construits, savoir, les lots numéros cadastraux quatre-vingt-dix-huit (98), quatre-vingt-dix-neuf (99), et cinq cent quatre-vingt-sept (587), ce dernier étant une île dans le fleuve Saint-Laurent, et le pouvoir hydraulique qui en dépend ;

(b.) Acquérir la machinerie et l'outillage de la fabrique de bonneterie de Saint-Jean, et de les transporter à Saint-Timothée, et de les ériger sur les dits terrains ;

(c.) Manufacturer, acheter et vendre des tissus et plus particulièrement des lainages et articles de bonneterie dans le dit village de Saint-Timothée et ailleurs par toute la Puissance du Canada ;

(d.) Vendre ou autrement disposer des immeubles et du pouvoir hydraulique appartenant à la dite propriété et qui ne sont pas requis pour les fins de la dite compagnie ;

(e.) Et généralement faire et exécuter tous autres actes, titres, matières et choses découlant ou se rattachant à l'accomplissement de tous ou d'aucuns des dits objets.

3. Le principal bureau d'affaires de la compagnie projetée sera en la cité de Montréal, dans le district de Montréal, et province de Québec.

4. Le capital-actions de la dite compagnie sera de cinquante mille piastres ($50,000).

5. Le capital-actions sera divisé en cinq cents (500) actions de cent ($100) piastres chacune.

6. Les noms au long, et les adresse et occupation de chacun des dits requérants sont comme suit :— Philip Maurice Muntz, de la cité de Londres, Angleterre, manufacturier ; Narcisse Papineau, bourgeois, Henri Prevost, manufacturier, et Robert Bayley, teneur de livres, tous trois du dit village de Saint-Timothée, province de Québec ; William Wood Squire, marchand, Montréal, William Thompson, courtier, Montréal, et John Mackintosh Ferguson, avocat, Montréal ; dont les suivants, savoir, Philip M. Muntz, William W. Squire, William Thompson, Henri Prevost et Robert Bayley seront les premiers directeurs ou directeurs provisoires de la compagnie projetée, les quatre premiers étant résidants de la province de Québec, et tous étant sujets britanniques.

J. M. FERGUSON,
Solliciteur des requérants.

Montréal, 2 juin 1892. 50–6

AVIS DIVERS.

COMPAGNIE D'ASSURANCE DES CITOYENS DU CANADA.

(DÉPARTEMENT D'ASSURANCE SUR LA VIE.)

AVIS.—Avis public est donné par le présent que la Compagnie d'assurance des Citoyens du Canada, a cessé de faire des opérations d'assurance sur la vie, et a demandé à l'honorable Ministre des Finances et Receveur Général du Canada le remboursement de ses garanties déposées au compte du département d'assurance sur la vie, le 12e jour d'octobre 1892.

Et avis est par le présent donné à tous les porteurs de polices de la dite compagnie en Canada qui s'opposent à cette remise de dépôts, de produire leur opposition au bureau de l'honorable Ministre des Finances et Receveur Général du Canada, le ou avant le douzième (12e) jour d'octobre mil huit cent quatre-vingt-douze (1892).

E. P. HEATON,
Gérant général.

Montréal, 28 juin 1892. 2–13

COMPAGNIE D'ASSURANCE DES CITOYENS DU CANADA.

(DÉPARTEMENT DE L'INCENDIE.)

AVIS.—Avis public est donné par le présent que la Compagnie d'assurance des Citoyens du Canada, a cessé de faire des opérations d'assurance contre l'incendie, et a demandé à l'honorable Ministre des Finances et Receveur Général du Canada le remboursement de ses garanties déposées au compte du département de l'incendie le 12e jour d'octobre 1892.

Et avis est par le présent donné que tous les risques au Canada de la Compagnie d'assurance des Citoyens du Canada, dans les provinces du Nouveau-Brunswick et de la Nouvelle-Ecosse ont été rentrés et réassurés dans la Compagnie d'assurance Phœnix de Hartford, Connecticut, et que tous les risques par toute la Puissance du Canada, à l'exception des provinces du Nouveau-Brunswick et de la Nouvelle-Ecosse ont été rentrés et réassurés dans la Compagnie d'assurance Guardian d'Angleterre.

Et avis est par le présent donné à tous les porteurs de polices de la dite compagnie en Canada qui s'opposent à cette remise de dépôts, de produire leur opposition au bureau de l'honorable Ministre des Finances et Receveur Général du Canada, le ou avant le douzième (12e) jour d'octobre mil huit cent quatre-vingt-douze (1892).

E. P. HEATON,
Gérant général.

Montréal, 28 juin 1892. 2–13

COMPAGNIE DE CHEMIN DE FER MONTRÉAL ET OTTAWA.

AVIS.—Une assemblée générale spéciale des actionnaires de la Compagnie de chemin de fer Montréal et Ottawa aura lieu à son siège d'affaires, chambre 44, Imperial Building, rue St-Jacques, Montréal, mardi, le 9e jour d'août 1892, à 11 heures du matin, à l'effet de sanctionner un bail de son chemin de fer à la Compagnie de chemin de fer Canadien du Pacifique, à perpétuité, et d'en régler les termes et conditions.

H. A. LANSDELL,
Secrétaire.

Montréal, 5 juillet 1892. 2–5

LA BANQUE DE SAINT-HYACINTHE.

DIVIDENDE No 35.

AVIS est par le présent donné qu'un dividende de trois pour cent sur le capital payé de cette institution, a été déclaré pour le semestre courant et sera payable au bureau de la banque, à Saint-Hyacinthe, le et après le 1er août prochain.

Les livres de transferts seront fermés du 17 au 31 juillet prochain, ces deux jours inclusivement.

Par ordre du conseil de direction,
E. R. BLANCHARD,
Caissier.

Saint-Hyacinthe, 24 juin 1892. 1–5

AVIS.—Avis public est donné par le présent que la Compagnie d'assurance Royale Canadienne de Montréal, Canada, a cessé de faire des opérations d'assurance maritime et contre l'incendie, et a demandé à l'honorable Ministre des Finances et Receveur Général du Canada le remboursement de ses garanties déposées au compte du département de l'incendie et des risques maritimes, le 2ᵉe jour d'août 1892.

Et avis est par le présent donné que tous les risques au Canada de la Compagnie d'assurance Royale Canadienne ont été rentrés et réassurés dans la Compagnie d'assurance Alliance de Londres, Angleterre.

Et avis est par le présent donné à tous les porteurs de polices de la dite compagnie en Canada qui s'opposent à cette remise de dépôts, de produire leur opposition au bureau de l'honorable Ministre des Finances et Receveur Général du Canada, le ou avant le 25e jour d'août 1892.

G. H. McHENRY,
47–13 Gérant.

AVIS est donné par le présent que le 16e jour de juin 1892, les actionnaires de la Compagnie de chemin de fer Manitoba et Sud-Est ont été notifiés de faire un versement de un pour cent sur le montant du capital-actions possédé par eux respectivement, et que le dit versement sera payable au crédit de la dite compagnie à la Banque Commerciale du Manitoba, Winnipeg, le 1er jour d'août 1892.

DAVID SCOTT,
Sec.-trésorier.

Daté 16 juin 1892. 52–4

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OTTAWA, SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1892.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

APPOINTMENTS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE OF CANADA.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz. :—

Ottawa, 25th June, 1892.

Lorenzo Clarke Raymond, of the Town of Welland, in the Province of Ontario, Esquire, and of Osgoode Hall, Barrister-at-law : to be Deputy Judge of the County Court of the County of Welland, in the said Province of Ontario, during the leave of absence of His Honour Judge Baxter, Judge of the said County Court.

—

5th July, 1892.

Stephen Hooper Waggoner, of the City of Ottawa, in the Province of Ontario, Esquire : to be a Clerk and Landing Waiter in Her Majesty's Customs.

—

11th July, 1892.

Orlando Spalding Clark, of the Town of Sarnia, in the Province of Ontario, Esquire : to be a Sub-Collector in Her Majesty's Customs.

Omission.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE CROWN IN CHANCERY FOR CANADA.

MEMBER returned to serve in the present PARLIAMENT.

Province of Ontario.

County of Frontenac.

Hiram A. Calvin, Esquire, of the Village of Garden Island, Ont., *vice* Honourable George A. Kirkpatrick, who has accepted an office of emolument under the Crown.

SAML. E. ST. O. CHAPLEAU,
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery,
for Canada.

N.B.—This notice should have appeared in the *Canada Gazette* of June 18th last.

CHAMBER OF THE SENATE,

Ottawa, Saturday, 9th July, 1892.

This day, at Three o'clock P.M., His Excellency the Governor General proceeded in state to the Chamber of the Senate, in the Parliament Buildings, and took his seat upon the Throne. The Members of the Senate being assembled, His Excellency was pleased to command the attendance of the House of Commons, and that House being present, the following Bills were assented to, in Her Majesty's name, by His Excellency the Governor General, viz :—

An Act respecting the Cobourg, Northumberland and Pacific Railway Company.
An Act respecting certain railway works in the City of Toronto.
An Act to incorporate the Victoria Life Insurance Company.
An Act respecting the Bell Telephone Company of Canada.
An Act to incorporate the Canso and Louisbourg Railway Company.
An Act respecting the Ontario Pacific Railway Company.
An Act respecting the Pontiac Pacific Junction Railway Company.
An Act to confirm an agreement between the Tobique Valley Railway Company and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.
An Act for the relief of James Albert Manning Aikins.
An Act for the relief of Herbert Rimmington Mead.
An Act for the relief of Ada Donigan.
An Act respecting the Great Northern Railway Company.
An Act to confer on the Commissioner of Patents certain powers for the relief of Carl Auer Von Welsbach and others.
An Act respecting the Manitoba and North-Western Railway Company of Canada.
An Act respecting the Alberta Railway and Coal Company.
An Act to incorporate the High River and Sheep Creek Irrigation and Water Power Company.
An Act respecting the Canada Atlantic Railway Company.
An Act to incorporate the Winnipeg and Atlantic Railway Company.
An Act respecting the London and Port Stanley Railway Company.
An Act to incorporate the Buckingham and Lièvre River Railway Company.
An Act to revive and amend the Act to incorporate the Brockville and New York Bridge Company.
An Act to incorporate the Dominion Millers' Association.

An Act to amend an Act to incorporate the Manitoba and Assiniboia Grand Junction Railway Company.
An Act respecting the Montreal and Western Railway Company.
An Act respecting the Chignecto Marine Transport Railway Company, Limited.
An Act for the relief of Hattie Adèle Harrison.
An Act for the relief of James Wright.
An Act respecting the Ottawa City Passenger Railway Company.
An Act respecting the Montreal and Lake Maskinongé Railway Company.
An Act to revive and amend the Acts respecting the Ottawa, Waddington and New York Railway and Bridge Company.
An Act further to amend the Inland Revenue Act.
An Act respecting the Midland Railway of Canada.
An Act further to amend the Patent Act.
An Act to make further provision respecting Grants of Land to members of the Militia Force on active service in the North-West.
An Act to incorporate the Ottawa Valley Railway Company.
An Act respecting the Voters' Lists of 1891.
An Act further to amend the General Inspection Act.
An Act further to amend "The Winding-up Act."
An Act to incorporate the Burrard Inlet Tunnel and Bridge Company.
An Act further to amend the Dominion Lands Act.
An Act to readjust the Representation in the House of Commons.
An Act respecting the Harbour Commissioners of Three Rivers.
An Act further to amend the Railway Act.
An Act to amend the Acts respecting the Civil Service.
An Act further to amend the Chinese Immigration Act.
An Act to amend the Act respecting the Senate and House of Commons.
An Act further to amend the Acts respecting the Duties of Customs.
An Act respecting the bounty on Beet-Root Sugar.
An Act to authorize the granting of subsidies in aid of the construction of the lines of railway therein mentioned.
An Act respecting the Criminal Law.
An Act to amend the Act relating to the Harbour of St. John, in the Province of New Brunswick.

Then the Honourable the Speaker of the House of Commons addressed His Excellency the Governor General as follows :—

"May it Please Your Excellency :

"The Commons of Canada have voted certain Supplies required to enable the Government to defray the expenses of the Public Service.

"In the name of the Commons, I present to Your Excellency the following Bill :—

'An Act for granting to Her Majesty certain sums of money required for defraying certain expenses of the Public Service, for the financial year ending the 30th June, 1893, and for other purposes relating to the Public Service.'

to which Bill I humbly request Your Excellency's assent."

To this Bill the Royal assent was signified in the following words—

"In Her Majesty's name, His Excellency the Governor General thanks Her Loyal Subjects, accepts their benevolence, and assents to this Bill."

After which His Excellency the Governor General was pleased to close the Second Session of the Seventh Parliament of the Dominion with the following

SPEECH :

Honourable Gentlemen of the Senate,

Gentlemen of the House of Commons :

In relieving you from further attendance in Parliament I congratulate you on the useful legislation which has resulted from your deliberations during this long and arduous session.

The adoption of the Code of Criminal Law will confer a great benefit on all the classes who are concerned in the administration of that branch of jurisprudence and is an achievement which will reflect credit on the Parliament of Canada.

The difficult task of readjusting the representation of the people in the House of Commons, in accordance with the Census Returns, has been accomplished with comparatively little disturbance of existing electoral divisions and in a manner that I hope will prove to be satisfactory in its operation.

The legislation relating to the North-West Territories, Dominion Lands, Railways, Patents, and to the Inspection of Provisions, and the various other measures which have been completed, are calculated to benefit the industrial and commercial interests of the country, and to promote its general welfare.

You have been doubtless gratified by the announcement that the Government of Newfoundland is likely to hold a friendly conference with my Government upon the differences which had arisen between Canada and that Colony, and that in the meantime all causes of further dispute, or irritation, have been removed.

A representation has been made by the Administration of the United States that the schedule of tolls, which has been in force upon the Canadian canals for some years past, operates to the disadvantage of the shipping and products of United States citizens on the Great Lakes. This complaint has been examined and discussed with the authorities of the United States, and a proposal has been submitted on behalf of my Government, that the United States will restore the concessions that were made on the part of that country by the Treaty of Washington, as an equivalent for concessions on the part of Canada as to the canals, but which were withdrawn by the United States without cause, so far as Canada is concerned. This proposal has not yet been replied to, but it is hoped that the fairness of the position taken by my Government will be duly appreciated by the Government of the United States, so that all further misunderstanding on this question may be avoided.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons :

I trust that the provisions which you have made for the public service will be found ample for its demands.

Honourable Gentlemen of the Senate :

Gentlemen of the House of Commons :

At the close of this session I take leave of you with the hope that the sacrifices which you have been called on to make by so protracted an attendance may be rewarded by proof that your labours have been fruitful of benefits to the Dominion, and that our people in every part of Canada may likewise be blessed with prosperity in the harvest season which approaches.

The Speaker of the Senate then said :

Honourable Gentlemen of the Senate, and Gentlemen of the House of Commons :

It is His Excellency the Governor General's will and pleasure, that this Parliament be prorogued until Thursday, the eighteenth day of August next, to be here held, and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued until Thursday, the eighteenth day of August next.

List of Bills assented to 12th April, 1892.

An Act respecting the Department of Marine and Fisheries.
An Act further to amend Chapter ninety-six of the Revised Statutes, intituled "An Act to encourage the development of the Sea Fisheries and the building of Fishing Vessels."
An Act respecting the Belleville and Lake Nipissing Railway Company.
An Act respecting the Nicola Valley Railway Company.
An Act respecting the Manitoba and South Eastern Railway Company.
An Act to amend the Act to incorporate the McKay Milling Company.

An Act to amend "The Canada Temperance Amendment Act, 1888."

An Act for granting to Her Majesty certain sums of money required for defraying certain expenses of the public service, for the financial year ending the 30th June, 1892, and for other purposes relating to the public service.

List of Bills assented to 10th May, 1892.

An Act to incorporate W. C. Edwards and Company.
An Act to amend "The Pilotage Act."
An Act to amend "An Act respecting the Department of the Geological Survey."
An Act respecting the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada.
An Act respecting the Canada Southern Railway Company.
An Act respecting the St. Catharines and Niagara Central Railway Company.
An Act to revive and amend the Act to incorporate the Lindsay, Bobcaygeon and Pontypool Railway Company.
An Act respecting the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.
An Act respecting aid by United States Wreckers in Canadian Waters.
An Act to authorize the conveyance to the Corporation of the City of Toronto of certain Ordnance Lands in that City.
An Act respecting the Boiler Inspection and Insurance Company of Canada.
An Act respecting the Nova Scotia Steel and Forge Company (Limited).
An Act respecting the Globe Printing Company.
An Act respecting the Montreal Board of Trade.
An Act to incorporate the Woman's Baptist Missionary Union of the Maritime Provinces.
An Act respecting the Nipissing and James' Bay Railway Company.
An Act respecting the St. John and Maine Railway Company and the New Brunswick Railway Company.
An Act respecting the Qu'Appelle, Long Lake and Saskatchewan Railroad and Steamboat Company.
An Act respecting the Lake Manitoba Railway and Canal Company.
An Act respecting the Wood Mountain and Qu'Appelle Railway Company.
An Act respecting Fishing Vessels of the United States.
An Act further to amend the Steamboat Inspection Act.

PROCLAMATION.

STANLEY OF PRESTON.

[L.S.]

CANADA.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, QUEEN, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To all to whom these presents shall come, or whom the same may in anywise concern,—GREETING :

A PROCLAMATION.

ROBT. SEDGEWICK, Deputy of the Minister of Justice, Canada. } WHEREAS in pursuance of the provisions of the Canada Temperance Act, the following notice has been addressed to the Secretary of State for Canada, embodying the petition therein set forth :

"To the Honourable the Secretary of State for "Canada,—

"SIR,—We, the undersigned electors of the County "of Drummond, request you to take notice that we "are desirous of presenting the following petition to "His Excellency the Governor General, viz :—

"'To His Excellency the Governor General of "'Canada in Council :

"'The petition of the electors of the County of "'Drummond, qualified and competent to vote at the "'election of a member of the House of Commons, in "'the said county,

"'Respectfully sheweth, that your petitioners are "'desirous that the second part of "The Canada "'Temperance Act" should be revoked in the said "'County of Drummond ;

"'Wherefore your petitioners humbly pray that "'Your Excellency will be pleased by an Order in "'Council to declare, under the provisions of the said "'Act, that the second part of the Canada Temper-"'ance Act shall be revoked in the said County.'

"And that we desire that the votes of all the electors "of the said county be taken for and against the adop-"tion of the said petition."

"And your petitioners will ever pray, &c."

AND WHEREAS the second part of the said Act was brought into force in the said County of Drummond, in the Province of Quebec, by an Order in Council dated the eighth day of May, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, to take effect as therein directed :

AND WHEREAS it appears by evidence to the satisfaction of the Governor General in Council that such petition has appended to it the genuine signatures of one-fourth or more of all the electors of the said County of Drummond, in the Province of Quebec, the number of the signatures to the petition proved to be genuine, being one thousand two hundred and forty-three, and that the other requirements of the law have been observed ;

AND WHEREAS an Order of the Governor General in Council has been passed directing that the votes of all the electors of the said County of Drummond be taken for and against the adoption of the said petition,—

NOW KNOW YE, that We do hereby, and by virtue of the authority vested in Us by the said Act and Order in Council, proclaim and declare, that on Thursday, the eighteenth day of August next, a poll will be held in the said County of Drummond for taking the votes of the electors for and against the said petition ; That such votes will be taken between the hours of nine o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon of that day and by ballot ; That Pierre Ambroise Bérard, of Drummondville, in the said, County of Drummond, Esquire, Doctor of Medicine, has been appointed Returning Officer for the purpose of taking on that day the votes of the electors for and against the petition, and of afterwards summing up the same and making a return of the result to the Governor General in Council ; That the said Returning Officer is empowered and required to appoint a Deputy Returning Officer at and for each polling place or station ; That the Returning Officer will appoint persons to attend at the various polling stations and at the final summing up of votes, on behalf of the persons interested in and promoting or opposing, respectively, the adoption of the petition, at the Town Hall at Drummondville aforesaid, on Monday, the fifteenth day of August next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon. That the votes of the electors will be summed up and the result of the polling declared by the Returning Officer at the said Town Hall at Drummondville aforesaid, on Monday, the twenty-second day of August next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon.

And in the event of the petition being adopted by the electors, the Governor General in Council may, at any time after the expiration of thirty days from the day on which the same was adopted, and after the expiration of three years from the day of the coming into force of the second part of the said Act in the said County of Drummond, under the said Order in Council dated the eighth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, by Order in Council published in the *Canada Gazette*, revoke the said Order in Council of the eighth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, by which the second part of "The Canada Temperance Act" was brought into force in the said County of Drummond, as therein mentioned.

Of all which Our loving subjects and all others whom these presents may concern, are hereby required to take notice and to govern themselves accordingly.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS, Our Right Trusty and Well-Beloved the Right Honourable Sir FREDERICK ARTHUR STANLEY, Baron Stanley of Preston, in the County

of Lancaster, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom; Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Honourable Order of the Bath; Governor General of Canada.

At Our Government House, in Our CITY of OTTAWA, this TWENTIETH day of JUNE, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, and in the Fifty-sixth year of Our Reign.

By Command,

J. C. PATTERSON,
Secretary of State.

3-3

DESPATCHES.

(Circular)

DOWNING STREET,
15th June, 1892.

MY LORD,—With reference to my Circular Despatch of 24th April, 1888, I have the honour to transmit to you a copy of an Act, passed during the present session of Parliament, to provide for the recognition in the United Kingdom of Probates and Letters of Administration granted in British Possessions.

I have the honour to be,
My Lord,
Your most obedient humble servant,
KNUTSFORD.

The Officer Administering
the Government of Canada.

CHAPTER 6.

An Act to provide for the Recognition in the United Kingdom of Probates and Letters of Administration granted in British Possessions.

[20th May, 1892.

BE it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same as follows:

1. Her Majesty the Queen may, on being satisfied that the legislature of any British possession has made adequate provision for the recognition in that possession of probates and letters of administration granted by the courts of the United Kingdom, direct by Order in Council that this Act shall, subject to any exceptions and modifications specified in the Order, apply to that possession, and thereupon, while the Order is in force, this Act shall apply accordingly.

2.—(1.) Where a court of probate in a British possession to which this Act applies has granted probate or letters of administration in respect of the estate of a deceased person, the probate or letters so granted may, on being produced to, and a copy thereof deposited with, a court of probate in the United Kingdom, be sealed with the seal of that court, and, thereupon, shall be of the like force and effect, and have the same operation in the United Kingdom, as if granted by that court.

(2.) Provided that the court shall, before sealing a probate or letters of administration under this section, be satisfied—

(*a.*) That probate duty has been paid in respect of so much (if any) of the estate as is liable to probate duty in the United Kingdom; and

(*b.*) In the case of letters of administration that security has been given in a sum sufficient in amount to cover the property (if any) in the United Kingdom to which the letters of administration relate;

and may require such evidence, if any, as it thinks fit as to the domicile of the deceased person.

(3.) The court may also, if it thinks fit, on the application of any creditor, require, before sealing, that adequate security be given for the payment of debts due from the estate to creditors residing in the United Kingdom.

(4.) For the purposes of this section, a duplicate of any probate or letters of administration sealed with the seal of the court granting the same, or a copy thereof certified as correct by or under the authority of the court granting the same, shall have the same effect as the original.

(5.) Rules of court may be made for regulating the procedure and practice, including fees and costs, in courts of the United Kingdom, on and incidental to an application for sealing a probate or letters of administration granted in a British possession to which this Act applies. Such rules shall, so far as they relate to probate duty, be made with the consent of the Treasury, and, subject to any exceptions and modifications made by such rules, the enactments for the time being in force in relation to probate duty (including the penal provisions thereof) shall apply as if the person who applies for sealing under this section were a person applying for probate or letters of administration.

3. This Act shall extend to authorise the sealing in the United Kingdom of any probate or letters of administration granted by a British court in a foreign country, in like manner as it authorises the sealing of a probate or letters of administration granted in a British possession to which this Act applies, and the provisions of this Act shall apply accordingly with the necessary modifications.

4.—(1.) Every Order in Council made under this Act shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament as soon as may be after it is made, and shall be published under the authority of Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

(2.) Her Majesty the Queen in Council may revoke or alter any Order in Council previously made under this Act.

(3.) Where it appears to Her Majesty in Council that the legislature of part of a British possession has power to make the provision requisite for bringing this Act into operation in that part, it shall be lawful for Her Majesty to direct by Order in Council that this Act shall apply to that part as if it were a separate British possession, and thereupon, while the Order is in force, this Act shall apply accordingly.

5. This Act when applied by an Order in Council to a British possession shall, subject to the provisions of the Order, apply to probates and letters of administration granted in that possession either before or after the passing of this Act.

6. In this Act—

The expression "court of probate" means any court or authority, by whatever name designated, having jurisdiction in matters of probate, and in Scotland means the sheriff court of the county of Edinburgh:

The expressions "probate" and "letters of administration" include confirmation of Scotland, and any instrument having in a British possession the same effect which under English law is given to probate and letters of administration respectively:

The expression "probate duty" includes any duty payable on the value of the estate and effects for which probate or letters of administration is or are granted:

The expression "British court in a foreign country" means any British court having jurisdiction out of the Queen's dominions in pursuance of an Order in Council, whether made under any Act or otherwise.

7. This Act may be cited as the Colonial Probates Act, 1892. 3-3

(Circular.)

DOWNING STREET,
30th May, 1892.

My Lord,—I have the honour to transmit to you, for publication in the Colony under your Government, a copy in an Order of Her Majesty the Queen in Council, dated the 9th day of May, 1892, for giving effect to the Treaty between Her Majesty and His

Serene Highness the Prince of Monaco, for the mutual extradition of Fugitive criminals, signed at Paris on the 17th of December, 1891, the ratifications of which were exchanged at Paris on the 17th of March, 1892.

I have the honour to be,
My Lord,
Your most obedient humble servant,
KNUTSFORD.

The Officer Administering
the Government of Canada.

—

EXTRADITION TREATY BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND MONACO.

WINDSOR, 9th May, 1892.

AT the Court at *Windsor*, the 9th day of May, 1892.

PRESENT :

The QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty.
Lord President.
Lord Steward.
Earl of Yarborough.
Sir Walter Barttelot, Bart.
Mr. Forwood.

WHEREAS by the Extradition Acts, 1870 and 1873, it was amongst other things enacted that, where an arrangement has been made with any foreign State with respect to the surrender to such State of any fugitive criminals, Her Majesty may, by Order in Council, direct that the said Acts shall apply in the case of such foreign State ; and that Her Majesty may, by the same or any subsequent Order, limit the operation of the Order, and restrict the same to fugitive criminals who are in or suspected of being in the part of Her Majesty's dominions specified in the Order, and render the operation thereof subject to such conditions, exceptions and qualifications as may be deemed expedient ; and that if, by any law made after the passing of the Act of 1870 by the Legislature of any British possession, provision is made for carrying into effect within such possession the surrender of fugitive criminals who are in or suspected of being in such British possession, Her Majesty may, by the Order in Council applying the said Acts in the case of any foreign State, or by any subsequent Order, suspend the operation within any such British possession of the said Acts, or of any part thereof, so far as it relates to such foreign State, and so long as such law continues in force there, and no longer :

And whereas by an Act of the Parliament of Canada passed in 1886, and entitled "An Act respecting the Extradition of Fugitive Criminals," provision is made for carrying into effect within the Dominion the surrender of fugitive criminals :

And whereas by an Order of Her Majesty the Queen in Council, dated the seventeenth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight, it was directed that the operation of the Extradition Acts, 1870 and 1873, should be suspended within the Dominion of Canada so long as the provision of the said Act of the Parliament of Canada of 1886 should continue in force, and no longer :

And whereas a Treaty was concluded on the seventeenth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one, between Her Majesty and His Serene Highness the Prince of Monaco, for the mutual extradition of fugitive criminals, which Treaty is in the terms following :—

"Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India, and His Serene Highness the Prince of Monaco, having judged it expedient, with a view to the better administration of justice and to the prevention of crime within their respective territories, that persons charged with or convicted of the crimes hereinafter enumerated, and being fugitives from justice, should, under certain circumstances, be reciprocally delivered up ; the said High Contracting Parties have named as their Plenipotentiaries to conclude a Treaty for this purpose, that is to say :—

"Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India, Edwin Henry Egerton, Esquire, Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Her Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary at Paris ;

"And His Serene Highness the Prince of Monaco, Louis Fernand de Bonnefoy, Baron du Charmel, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Monaco in France ;

"Who, having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following Articles :—

"ARTICLE I.

"The High Contracting Parties engage to deliver up to each other those persons who, being accused or convicted of a crime or offence committed in the territory of the one Party, shall be found within the territory of the other Party, under the circumstances and conditions stated in the present Treaty.

"ARTICLE II.

"The crimes or offences for which the extradition is to be granted are the following :—

"1. Murder, or attempt, or conspiracy to murder.

"2. Manslaughter.

"3. Assault occasioning actual bodily harm. Malicious wounding or inflicting grievous bodily harm.

"4. Counterfeiting or altering money, or uttering counterfeit or altered money.

"5. Knowingly making any instrument, tool, or engine adapted and intended for counterfeiting coin.

"6. Forgery, counterfeiting, or altering or uttering what is forged, or counterfeited, or altered.

"7. Embezzlement or larceny.

"8. Malicious injury to property if the offence be indictable.

"9. Obtaining money, goods, or valuable securities by false pretences.

"10. Receiving money, valuable security, or other property knowing the same to have been stolen, embezzled, or unlawfully obtained.

"11. Crimes against bankruptcy law.

"12. Fraud by a bailee, banker, agent, factor, trustee, or director, or member or public officer of any company.

"13. Perjury, or subornation of perjury.

"14. Rape.

"15. Carnal knowledge, or any attempt to have carnal knowledge, of a girl under sixteen years of age, so far as such acts are punishable by the law of the State upon which the demand is made.

"16. Indecent assault. Indecent assaut without violence upon children of either sex under thirteen years of age.

"17. Administering drugs or using instruments with intent to procure the miscarriage of a woman.

"18. Abduction.

"19. Child stealing.

"20. Abandoning children, exposing or unlawfully detaining them.

"21. Kidnapping and false imprisonment.

"22. Burglary or housebreaking.

"23. Arson.

"24. Robbery with violence.

"25. Any malicious act done with intent to endanger the safety of any person in a railway train.

"26. Threats by letter, or otherwise, with intent to extort.

"27. Piracy by law of nations.

"28. Sinking or destroying a vessel at sea, or attempting or conspiring to do so.

"29. Assaults on board a ship on the high seas, with intent to destroy life, or to do grievous bodily harm.

"30. Revolt, or conspiracy to revolt, by two or more persons on board a ship on the high seas against the authority of the master.

"31. Dealing in slaves in such manner as to constitute a criminal offence against the laws of both States.

"Extradition is also to be granted for participation in any of the aforesaid crimes, provided such participation be punishable by the laws of both Contracting Parties.

"Extradition may also be granted at the discretion of the State applied to, in respect of any other crime for which, according to the laws of both the Contracting Parties for the time being in force, the grant can be made.

"ARTICLE III.

"Either Government may, in its absolute discretion, refuse to deliver up its own subjects to the other Government.

"ARTICLE IV.

"The extradition shall not take place if the person claimed on the part of the British Government, or the person claimed on the part of the Government of Monaco has already been tried and discharged or punished, or is still under trial, within the territories of the two High Contracting Parties respectively, for the crime for which his extradition is demanded.

"If the person claimed on the part of the British Government, or if the person claimed on the part of the Government of Monaco should be under examination, or is undergoing sentence under a conviction, for any other crime within the territories of the two High Contracting Parties respectively, his extradition shall be deferred until after he has been discharged, whether by acquittal or on expiration of his sentence, or otherwise.

"ARTICLE V.

"The extradition shall not take place if, subsequently to the commission of the crime, or the institution of the penal prosecution, or the conviction thereon, exemption from prosecution or punishment has been acquired by lapse of time, according to the laws of the State applied to.

"ARTICLE VI.

"A fugitive criminal shall not be surrendered if the offence in respect of which his surrender is demanded is one of a political character, or if he prove that the requisition for his surrender has, in fact, been made with a view to try or punish him for an offence of a political character.

"ARTICLE VII.

"A person surrendered can in no case be kept in prison or be brought to trial in the State to which the surrender has been made for any other crime, or on account of any other matters than those for which the extradition shall have taken place, until he has been restored or had an opportunity of returning to the State by which he has been surrendered.

"This stipulation does not apply to crimes committed after the extradition.

"ARTICLE VIII.

"The requisition for extradition shall be made in the following manner:—

"Applications on behalf of Her Britannic Majesty's Government for the surrender of a fugitive criminal in Monaco shall be made by Her Majesty's Consul in the Principality.

"Application on behalf of the Principality of Monaco for the surrender of a fugitive criminal in the United Kingdom shall be made by the Consul-General of Monaco in London.

"The requisition for the extradition of an accused person must be accompanied by a warrant of arrest issued by the competent authority of the State requiring the extradition, and by such evidence as, according to the laws of the place where the accused is found, would justify his arrest if the crime had been committed there.

"If the requisition relates to a person already convicted, it must be accompanied by the sentence of condemnation passed against the convicted person by the competent Court of the State that makes the requisition for extradition.

"A sentence passed *in contumaciam* is not to be deemed a conviction, but a person so sentenced may be dealt with as an accused person.

"ARTICLE IX.

"If the requisition for extradition be in accordance with the foregoing stipulations, the competent authorities of the State applied to shall proceed to the arrest of the fugitive.

"ARTICLE X.

"If the fugitive has been arrested in the British dominions, he shall forthwith be brought before a competent Magistrate, who is to examine him and to conduct the preliminary investigation of the case, just as if the apprehension had taken place for a crime committed in the British dominions.

"In the examinations which they have to make in accordance with the foregoing stipulations, the authorities of the British dominions shall admit as valid evidence the sworn depositions or the affirmations of witnesses taken in Monaco, or copies thereof, and likewise the warrants and sentences issued therein, and certificates of, or judicial documents stating the fact of, a conviction, provided the same are authenticated as follows:—

"1. A warrant must purport to be signed by a Judge, Magistrate, or officer of the Principality of Monaco.

"2. Depositions or affirmations, or the copies thereof, must purport to be certified under the hand of a Judge, Magistrate, or officer of the Principality of Monaco, to be the original depositions or affirmations, or to be true copies thereof, as the case may require.

"3. A certificate of, or judicial document stating the fact of a conviction, must purport to be certified by a Judge, Magistrate, or officer of the Principality of Monaco.

"4. In every case, such warrant, deposition, affirmation, copy, certificate, or judicial document must be authenticated either by the oath of some witness, or by being sealed with the official seal and legalization of the Governor General of the Principality of Monaco; but any other mode of authentication for the time being permitted by the law in that part of the British dominions where the examination is taken, may be substituted for the foregoing.

"ARTICLE XI.

"If the fugitive has been arrested in the Principality of Monaco, his surrender shall be granted if, upon examination by a competent authority, it appears that the documents furnished by the British Government contain sufficient primâ facie evidence to justify the extradition.

"The authorities of the Principality shall admit as valid evidence records drawn up by the British authorities of the depositions of witnesses, or copies thereof, and records of conviction or other judicial documents or copies thereof: Provided that the said documents be signed or authenticated by an authority whose competence shall be certified by the seal of a Minister of State of Her Britannic Majesty.

"ARTICLE XII.

"The extradition shall not take place unless the evidence be found sufficient, according to the laws of the State applied to, either to justify the committal of the prisoner for trial, in case the crime had been committed in the territory of the said State, or to prove that the prisoner is the identical person convicted by the Courts of the State which makes the requisition, and that the crime of which he has been convicted is one in respect of which extradition could, at the time of such conviction, have been granted by the State applied to. In Her Britannic Majesty's dominions the fugitive criminal shall not be surrendered until the expiration of fifteen days from the date of his being committed to prison to await his surrender.

"ARTICLE XIII.

"If the individual claimed by one of the two High Contracting Parties in pursuance of the present Treaty should be also claimed by one or several other Powers, on account of other crimes or offences committed upon their respective territories, his extradition shall be granted to that State whose demand is earliest in date.

"ARTICLE XIV.

"If sufficient evidence for the extradition be not produced within two months from the date of the apprehension of the fugitive, or within such further time as the State applied to, or the proper Tribunal thereof shall direct, the fugitive shall be set at liberty.

"ARTICLE XV.

"All articles seized which were in the possession of the person to be surrendered, at the time of his appre-

hension, shall, if the competent authority of the State applied to for the extradition has ordered the delivery thereof, be given up when the extradition takes place, and the said delivery shall extend not merely to the stolen articles, but to everything that may serve as a proof of the crime.

"ARTICLE XVI.

"All expenses connected with extradition shall be borne by the demanding State.

"ARTICLE XVII.

"Either of the High Contracting Parties who may wish to have recourse for purposes of extradition to transit through the territory of a third Power shall be bound to arrange the condition of transit with such third Power.

"ARTICLE XVIII.

"When in a criminal case of a non-political character either of the High Contracting Parties should think it necessary to take the evidence of witnesses residing in the dominion of the other, or to obtain any other legal evidence, a "Commission Rogatoire" to that effect shall be sent through the channel indicated in Article VIII, and effect shall be given thereto conformably to the laws in force in the place where the evidence is to be taken.

"ARTICLE XIX.

"All documents which shall be reciprocally communicated in execution of the present Treaty shall be accompanied by a French or English translation (certified to be correct by the Consul who transmits the document in accordance with Article VIII), when they are not drawn up in the language of the country upon which the demand is made.

"The expense of such translation shall be borne by the demanding State.

"ARTICLE XX.

"The stipulations of the present Treaty shall be applicable to the Colonies and foreign possessions of Her Britannic Majesty, so far as the laws for the time being in force in such Colonies and foreign possessions respectively will allow.

"The requisition for the surrender of a fugitive criminal who has taken refuge in any of such Colonies or foreign possessions may be made to the Governor or chief authority of such Colony or possession by any person authorized to act in such Colony or possession as a Consular officer of the Principality of Monaco.

"Such requisitions may be disposed of, subject always, as nearly as may be, and so far as the law of such Colony or foreign possession will allow, to the provisions of this Treaty, by the said Governor or chief authority, who, however, shall be at liberty either to grant the surrender or to refer the matter to his Government.

"Her Britannic Majesty shall, however, be at liberty to make special arrangements in the British Colonies and foreign possessions for the surrender of criminals from Monaco who may take refuge within such Colonies and foreign possessions, on the basis, as nearly as may be, and so far as the law of such Colony or foreign possession will allow, of the provisions of the present Treaty.

"Requisitions for the surrender of a fugitive criminal emanating from any Colony or foreign possession of Her Britannic Majesty shall be governed by the rules laid down in the preceding Articles of the present Treaty.

"ARTICLE XXI.

"The present Treaty shall come into force ten days after its publication, in conformity with the forms prescribed by the laws of the High Contracting Parties. It may be terminated by either of the High Contracting Parties at any time on giving to the other six months' notice of its intention to do so.

"The Treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Paris as soon as possible.

"In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seal of their arms.

"Done at Paris, the 17th day of December, 1891.

"(L.S.) EDWIN H. EGERTON.
"(L.S.) LE BARON DU CHARMEL.

And whereas the ratifications of the said Treaty were exchanged at Paris on the seventeenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two.

Now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, and in virtue of the authority committed to Her by the said recited Acts, doth order, and it is hereby ordered, that from and after the twenty-third day of May, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, the said Acts shall apply in the case of Monaco, and of the said Treaty with His Serene Highness the Prince of Monaco.

Provided always, and it is hereby further ordered that the operation of the said Extradition Acts, 1870 and 1873, shall be suspended within the Dominion of Canada so far as relates to Monaco and to the said Treaty, and so long as the provisions of the Canadian Act aforesaid of 1886 continue in force, and no longer.

3–3 HERBERT M. SUFT.

ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Thursday, the 30th day of June, 1892.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, under the provisions of sections 57 and 58 of "The Weights and Measures Act," chapter 104 of the Revised Statutes, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that the Computing Scale, manufactured by the Computing Scale Company of Dayton, Ohio, shall be and the same is hereby added to the list of scales which may be admitted to verification, and that the fees to be charged for the verification thereof shall be fifty (50) per cent higher than that charged for ordinary scales of a like capacity.

JOHN J. McGEE,
3–4 Clerk, Privy Council.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Thursday, the 16th day of June, 1892.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, having in view the better protection of Speckled Trout in the Province of New Brunswick, is pleased, under the provisions of section 16 of "The Fisheries Act," chapter 95 of the Revised Statutes, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, to order that section 11 (*a*) of the General Fishery Regulations for the Province of New Brunswick, established by the Order in Council of the 18th of July, 1889, chapter 70 of the Consolidated Orders in Council of Canada, in so far as it relates to Speckled Trout, shall be and the same is hereby rescinded, and the following substituted in lieu thereof:

Speckled Trout.

"In the Province of New Brunswick, no one shall "fish for, catch, kill, buy, sell or have in possession, "any Speckled Trout (*Salvelinus fontinalis*) between "the 15th day of September and the 31st day of March "in each year, both days inclusive."

JOHN J. McGEE,
3–4 Clerk, Privy Council.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Monday, the 20th day of June, 1892.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, in virtue of the powers vested in him by the 21st section of chap. 72 of the Revised Statutes, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to grant permission to change the name of tug "Hiawatha" of Toronto, official number 85,499, to that of "Ospray."

JOHN J. McGEE,
3-4 Clerk, Privy Council.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Friday, the 15th day of July, 1892.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS by a clause of the Order in Council of the 4th April, 1892, respecting the rebate to be allowed on certain food products traversing the Welland and St. Lawrence Canals bound for Montreal or some port East of Montreal for exportation, it was provided that the right to such rebate should extend to shipments of the said products made "from any Canadian Lake Ontario Port," this provision being taken from the Order in Council of the 29th April, 1891 ;

And whereas it was not intended that the restriction in favour of Canadian Lake Ontario ports should be continued,—

His Excellency, under the provisions of chapter 37 of the Revised Statutes, intituled "An Act respecting the Department of Railways and Canals," and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that the said order in Council of the 4th April, 1892, shall be and the same is hereby amended by the omission of the word "Canadian" from the clause in question ; and that such amendment shall have force and effect from the 4th day of April last.

JOHN J. McGEE,
3-4 Clerk, Privy Council.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Wednesday, the 22nd day of June, 1892.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, under the provisions of chapter 97 of the Revised Statutes, intituled : "An Act respecting Ferries," and the Act 51 Victoria, chapter 23, amending the same, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that the tariff of fees established by the Order in Council of the 30th January, 1892, section 5, for the ferry between Pembroke, in the Province of Ontario, and Allumette Island, in the Province of Quebec, shall be and the same is hereby cancelled, and the following tariff of fees established in lieu thereof :—

5. TARIFF.

Two horses with conveyance and driver and load of grain, oats or potatoes, one way and return	$1.50
For a two-horse cart or conveyance and driver, each way, including horses	0.40
For one horse and conveyance, with driver and load of grain, hay or potatoes, one way and return	1.00
For one-horse cart or conveyance and driver, including horse each way	0.25
For one horse each way	0.15
For each additional horse the property of the same party	0.10
For each head of horned cattle, each way	0.15
For each additional head of horned cattle, the property of the same party, each way	0.10
For each head of sheep or swine	$0.10
For each additional head of sheep or swine the property of the same party	0.05
For each passenger with baggage not exceeding fifty pounds, each way	0.10
For each package of merchandise or goods (other than the above), over 25 and under 100 lbs	0.05
For oats, peas, rye, barley, potatoes and buckwheat, per 100 lbs	0.03
For pressed hay in bales, per 100 lbs	0.03
For lime in barrels, per 100 lbs	0.05

JOHN J. McGEE,
2-4 Clerk, Privy Council.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Saturday, the 28th day of May, 1892.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, in virtue of the provisions of "The Dominion Lands Act," chapter 54 of the Revised Statutes, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that in addition to the lands already reserved in the North-West Territories as watering places for stock and as approaches to the water, the following lands be reserved for the same purpose, and the same are hereby reserved accordingly, namely :—

The west half of Section 2, Township 17, Range 2, west of the 5th Meridian ; Section 10, Township 17, Range 1, west of the 5th Meridian ; and Section 23, Township 16, Range 30, west of the 4th Meridian.

JOHN J. McGEE,
2-4 Clerk, Privy Council.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Friday, the 10th day of June, 1892.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, under the provisions of the 21st section of chapter 72 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, has been pleased to grant permission to change the name of the steamer "Gatineau" of Quebec, official number 69595, to "Paul Smith."

JOHN J. McGEE,
2-4 Clerk, Privy Council.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Thursday, the 16th day of June, 1892.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, in view of the fact that the close season relating to Maskinongé in Manitoba and the North-West Territories established by the Order in Council of the 20th February, 1892, between the 15th of April and the 15th of June is unnecessary, as it interferes with the General Code of Regulations for Manitoba and the North-West Territories established by the Order in Council of the 4th January, 1892, which lays down a close season for Maskinongé between the 15th of April and the 15th of May, is pleased, under the provisions of "The Fisheries Act," and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, to order that the said Order in Council of the 20th February, 1892, fixing a close season for Maskinongé in Manitoba and the North-West Territories between the 15th April and the 15th June, be rescinded, and the same is hereby rescinded accordingly.

JOHN J. McGEE,
2-4 Clerk, Privy Council.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Thursday, the 16th day of June, 1892.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, under the authority of the 16th section of "The Fisheries Act," chapter 95 of the Revised Statutes, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to make the following General Fishery Regulation for the better protection of Speckled Trout in Canada :—

Speckled Trout.

Fishing for Speckled Trout, *(Salvelinus fontinalis)* through the ice is prohibited in Canada.

JOHN J. McGEE,
2-4 Clerk, Privy Council.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Monday, the 6th day of June, 1892.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, under the authority conferred upon him by "The Fisheries Act," chapter 95 of the Revised Statutes, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to make the following fishery regulation :—

"Each weir used for fishing purposes within the "limits of the Harbour of St. John, New Brunswick, "shall be provided with a fish escape of such pattern "as may be approved by the Minister of Marine and "Fisheries."

JOHN J. McGEE,
52-4 Clerk, Privy Council.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Monday, the 6th day of June, 1892.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, under the provisions of chapter 102 of the Revised Statutes, intituled "The Petroleum Inspection Act," and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that section 2 of the Regulations respecting Petroleum and Naphtha, established by the Order in Council of the 9th day of January, 1889, chapter 47 of the Revised Orders in Council of Canada, as well as the Order in Council of the 6th October, 1881, establishing regulations under "The Petroleum Inspection Act," shall be and the same are hereby amended by adding thereto the following sub-section, viz. :—

"3. For use on naphtha launches for the production of motive power."

JOHN J. McGEE,
52-4 Clerk, Privy Council.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under "The Companies Act," letters patent have been issued under the Great Seal of Canada, bearing date the 20th day of June, 1892, incorporating Alfred Ernest Cross, of Mosquito Creek, in the District of Alberta, in the North-West Territories, in the Dominion of Canada, brewer ; Herbert Samson, of High River, in the District of Alberta, in the North-West Territories, ranchman ; John Lineham, of the Town of Calgary, in the District of Alberta, lumber dealer ; William Roper Hull, of the same place, rancher, and John Roper Hull, of Kamloops, in the Province of British Columbia, rancher, both doing business under the name, style and firm of "Hull Bros. & Company"; Duncan Holdane Macpherson, of High River, in the District of Alberta, rancher ; and William Edward Cochrane, of Mosquito Creek, in the District of Alberta, rancher, for the following purposes, viz. :—

(*a.*) The brewing, manufacturing and sale of beer of all descriptions and varieties from malt or other suitable materials and ingredients, and generally for the carrying on of the business of brewers, throughout the Dominion of Canada ;

(*b.*) The preparation, manufacture and sale of malt, and generally the carrying on of the business of malsters in all its departments, throughout the Dominion of Canada,—by the name of "Calgary Brewing and Malting Company" (Limited), with a total capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars divided into one thousand shares of one hundred dollars.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 15th day of July, 1892.

J. C. PATTERSON,
3-3 Secretary of State.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under "The Companies Act" letters patent have been issued under the Great Seal of Canada, bearing date the 28th day of June, 1892, incorporating William Forest Robinson, gentleman, Victor Evelyn Mitchell, accountant, Peers Davidson, gentleman, Percy Carroll Ryan, gentleman, and Arthur George Cunningham, gentleman, all of the City and District of Montreal, for the following purposes, viz. :—To manufacture and deal in all kinds of electrical and other machinery, fixtures, fittings, dynamos, lamps, and the several parts thereof ; to acquire by lease, purchase or otherwise real estate, buildings and property necessary to its business ; to generate and supply electric light, heat and power, and generally to carry on an electrical and machinery business, throughout the Dominion of Canada,—by the name of "Packard Lamp Company" (Limited), with a total capital stock of six thousand dollars divided into six hundred shares of ten dollars.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 15th day of July, 1892.

J. C. PATTERSON,
3-3 Secretary of State.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under "The Companies Act" letters patent have been issued under the Great Seal of Canada, bearing date the 25th day of June, 1892, incorporating George Thomas Marks, merchant, George Wesley Brown, merchant, William Currie Dobie, merchant, John Lovell Meikle, merchant, Harry Servais, ship-owner, Thomas Anson Woodside, manufacturer, Alexander Lord Russell, civil engineer, Franklin Samuel Wiley, broker, Andrew Marks Wiley, broker, M. Neelin Garland, merchant, Daniel Francis Burk, gentleman, Isaac Erékkéla, hotel-keeper, Nicholas Marin, master mariner, Richard Thomas Inglis, accountant, Samuel Wellington Ray, banker, Caleb Hubert Shera, merchant, Aaron Squier, insurance agent, Ole Brand, hotel-keeper, Henry De Quincey Sewell, surveyor, William Joseph Hasking, merchant, Robert George Spofford, butcher, Geoffrey Strange Beck, physician, James Michael Neelin, merchant, Herbert Shear, mining superintendent, William Graham Johnston, hotel-keeper, William Kenneth Cameron, barrister, Phillippe Labby, merchant, William Joseph Clarke, druggist, Franklin Burton Allen, journalist, William Howard Langworthy, town-clerk, William Blanchard, fisherman, William James Bawlf, merchant, May Louise Gibbs, married woman, William John Barrie, photographer, David Maxwell Davidson, baker, John Andrew, merchant, Walter Francis Fortune, merchant, Hugh Thomas Jackson, hotel-keeper, John Merrill, hotel-keeper, George Hodder, hotel-keeper, Victoria McVicar, spinster, Christina McVicar, spinster, Alexander Stronach Wink, barrister, Alexander Guerard, hotel-keeper, and Robert Milne, teamster, all of Port Arthur ; Shirley Ogilvie, grain merchant, of Winnipeg ; Elie Rochon, hotel-keeper, of Fort William ; Adolphe Perras, hotel-keeper, of Silver Mountain ; and William McKirdy, merchant, Donald McDonald, Hudson Bay Co.'s factor, and John Alexander McDonald, Hudson Bay Co.'s employee, all of Nepigon ; for the following purposes, viz : The purchasing, constructing, acquiring, charter-

ing, buying, selling, leasing, disposing of, repairing, navigating, maintaining and operating steamships, tugs or other vessels, carrying, transporting and conveying passengers, goods, mails, freight, merchandise and other traffic on Lake Superior or on any of the navigable waters within or bordering upon the Dominion of Canada, to and from Port Arthur or any port in Canada to and from any foreign port, and generally to carry on the business of carriers by water and shippers, and to do all other things incidental or conducive to all or any of the purposes aforesaid or requisite in the company's undertakings,—by the name of "The Port Arthur and Duluth Steam Packet Company" (Limited), with a total capital stock of twenty-five thousand dollars divided into two hundred and fifty shares of one hundred dollars.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 15th day of July, 1892.

J. C. PATTERSON,
3-3 Secretary of State.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under "The Companies Act" letters patent have been issued under the Great Seal of Canada, bearing date the 15th day of July, 1892, incorporating Henry William Darling, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York and Province of Ontario, Esquire; Marshall Daniel Barr, of the said City of Toronto, manager of the Edison General Electric Company; John Langton, of the Town of Peterboro', in the County of Peterboro' and Province of Ontario, electrical engineer; Samuel Insull, of the City of New York, in the State of New York, one of the United States of America, 2nd vice-president of the Edison General Electric Company, and William Fair, of the Town of Peterboro' aforesaid, auditor, for the following purposes, viz.:—The manufacturing, buying, selling, leasing and using of machinery, generators, motors, lamps, apparatus, devices, supplies, and articles of every kind appertaining to or in any wise connected with the production, use, distribution, regulation, control or application of electricity or electrical apparatus for the purpose of light, heat, power, locomotion, telephony, phonography, telegraphy, metallurgy or for any other use or purpose; of constructing, acquiring, using, selling, buying or leasing any works, construction or plant, or part thereof, connected with or involving such use, distribution, regulation, control or application of electricity, or the control or use of electrical apparatus for any purpose; and of producing, furnishing and supplying electricity or electrical apparatus in any form and for any purpose whatsoever, and generally to manufacture, buy, sell, lease, and use machines, engines, mechanical devices and articles of every other character, and to carry on a general manufacturing business of the description aforesaid. Of acquiring by purchase or otherwise, and of owning, using, selling, granting, assigning and licensing others to use, letters patent, patent rights, inventions, processes and contrivances relating to electrical apparatus, and the production or application of electricity for the purpose of light, heat, power, locomotion, telegraphy, telephony, phonography, metallurgy or any other purpose, or any such letters patent or patent rights, inventions, processes or contrivances which may be used or employed in connection with any such use or application of electricity or electrical apparatus; and in consideration of any such license, sale, grant, or assignment, of receiving royalties, shares of the capital stock, bonds or other securities of any other corporation, or any other consideration, and of contracting therefor; of acquiring, holding, owning, buying, selling, pledging and disposing of shares in the capital stock, and the bonds or other securities of any corporation owning, leasing, using or employing any letters patent or patent rights relating to or in any way connected with electrical apparatus or the application or use of electricity in any form or suitable for any portion of the business of this company, and the stock, bonds and other securities of any corporation owning, leasing, manufacturing, purchasing, using or employing any machinery, apparatus, devices, materials or other property of any kind relating to electrical apparatus, or the use, distribution or application of electricity for any purpose, or for use in connection therewith, or necessary for the business of this company; and in respect of such shares of capital stock, of exercising all the rights, powers and privileges which a holder being a natural person might have or exercise; of constructing, purchasing, operating, leasing and selling for itself or others, manufactories or other properties suitable for any of the foregoing objects; of acquiring, holding, using, insuing and conveying in the Dominion of Canada such real and personal estate, property, rights, privileges, consents and franchises as the purposes of the company, or the convenient transaction of its business may require; of investing the funds of the company in stocks, bonds, or securities of any other corporation owning any such lands or other property and to mortgage any part of its real or personal estate, with or without its franchises, to secure the payments of any debts, obligations or liabilities incurred by it in its business, as its board of directors may direct, under and pursuant and subject to the provisions of its by-laws made in relation thereto. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada.

Provided that the power to acquire the stock of any other company shall be limited to the acquisition of such stock as may be given in exchange for or in conderation of the sale of goods, wares or merchandise manufactured or dealt in by the company hereby incorporated or for the use or sale of any of the patents or other rights held or enjoyed by it;

And provided that nothing herein contained shall be construed to interfere with any private rights or to confer on the said company the right of building bridges, piers or works over any navigable river in Canada, without the consent of the Governor in Council, or of erecting posts or placing their lines of telegraph or telephone, upon the line of any railway, without the consent of the company, or parties to whom such railway belongs;

And provided further that any message in relation to the administration of justice, the arrest of criminals, the discovery or prosecution of crime, and government messages or despatches shall always be transmitted in preference to any other message or despatch, if required by any person connected with the administration of justice, or any person thereto authorized by any Minister of Canada,—by the name of "Canadian General Electric Company" (Limited), with a total capital stock of one million dollars, divided into ten thousand shares of one hundred dollars.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 15th day of July, 1892.

J. C. PATTERSON,
3-3 Secretary of State.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under "The Companies Act" supplementary letters patent have been issued under the Great Seal of Canada, bearing date the 20th day of June, 1892, whereby the total capital stock of "The Real Estate Loan Company of Canada" is reduced from two million dollars ($2,000,000) to one million six hundred thousand dollars ($1,600,000).

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 14th day of July, 1892.

J. C. PATTERSON,
3-3 Secretary of State.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 24 of 1892.

I. BARRIEFIELD COMMON RANGE LIGHTS.

Two Range Lights, established by the Government of Canada on Barriefield Common, near the junction of the Great Cataraqui Creek and the St. Lawrence River, at the outlet of Lake Ontario, in the County of Frontenac and Province of Ontario, to guide between Four Mile Point and Kingston Harbour, were put in operation on the 13th instant.

The buildings are iron skeleton towers, triangular in plan, with oval, slatted targets or beacons at their tops, and sheds at their bases.

The beacons are white, the iron frameworks red, and the sheds brown.

The lights are fixed white, shown from locomotive head-light lanterns hoisted to the tops of the tripods, and visible 12 miles over a small arc on each side of the line of range.

The front range building stands 370 feet east from the end of the bridge over Great Cataraqui Creek, and is 50 feet high.

Lat. N. 44° 14' 4"
Long. W. 76° 28' 24"

The light is elevated 48 feet above the Lake level.

The back range light tower stands 1,500 feet North-East Northerly (N. 36° 40' E. true) from the front one. It is 80 feet high and the light elevated 75 feet above the Lake level.

The range leads inside of Carruthers and Point Frederick shoals.

This notice affects Admiralty charts Nos. 259b, 797 and 1,152, and the substance of it should be entered in the Canadian List of Lights and Fog Signals, under the Nos. 161a and 161b.

II. SHOAL REPORTED NEAR PELEE POINT.

Mr. W. A. Grubb, Light-keeper at Pelee Point, near the west end of Lake Erie, in the County of Essex, Ontario, reports the existence of a shoal about three miles W. N. W. from his light station (the Dummy). He states that this shoal lies about half a mile north-west from the spot marked 19 feet on Chart No. 490, and has on it two 13-feet spots, one composed of stone and boulders, the other made by a wreck, probably that of the schooner "Nichols," sunk 10 or 12 years ago, laden with iron ore. The position of this shoal requires verification.

This notice affects Admiralty charts Nos. 332, 490 and 678.

WM. SMITH,
Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

Department of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa, Canada, 23rd June, 1892.

☞All bearings are magnetic and are given from seaward, miles are nautical miles, heights are above high water, and all depths are at mean low water.

Pilots, masters or others interested are earnestly requested to send information of dangers, changes in aids to navigation, notice of new shoals or channels, errors in publications, or any other facts affecting the navigation of Canadian waters, to the Deputy Minister of Marine, Ottawa, Canada. 3–3

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 25 of 1892.

LOUISBURG AUTOMATIC BUOY.

The automatic whistling buoy of Louisburg Harbour, N. S., which has been off its station for some time, was replaced on the 11th May last.

Lat. N. 45° 54' 0"
Long. W. 59° 55' 10"

The buoy is painted red, and is surmounted by a 10-inch whistle which sounds automatically.

The buoy is moored in 30 fathoms, S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ E. (S. 75° 23' E. true) $1\frac{5}{8}$ miles from the lighthouse.

From the buoy a course N. W. by W. will clear the Broad Shoal, and lead to the fairway of Louisburg harbour.

This notice affects Admiralty charts Nos. 2,516, 2,666 et 2,692, and the substance of it should be entered in the Canadian List of Lights and Fog Signals under the No. 364a.

WM. SMITH,
Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

Department of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa, Canada, 25th June, 1892.

☞ All bearings are magnetic and are given from seaward, miles are nautical miles, heights are above high water, and all depths are at mean low water.

Pilots, masters, or others interested are earnestly requested to send information of dangers, changes in aids to navigation, notice of new shoals or channels, errors in publications, or any other facts affecting the navigation of Canadian waters, to the Deputy Minister of Marine, Ottawa, Canada. 3–3

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 26 of 1892.

I. BUOYAGE OF INNER CHANNELS, VANCOUVER ISLAND.

The following buoys have been established by the Government of Canada in the inner channels between Vancouver Island and the Strait of Georgia, in British Columbia :—

1. HARO STRAIT, ENTRANCE TO SIDNEY CHANNEL.

A spar buoy, painted black, showing 10 feet above high water mark, on the E. S. E. extremity of the two 3-fathom patches west of Darcy Island.

Lat. N. 48° 34' 17"
Long. W. 123° 18' 25"

This notice affects Admiralty charts Nos. 1917, 2689 and 2840.

2. MILL CREEK, COWITCHIN HARBOUR.

A light spar buoy, painted red, on the end of the reef, at the entrance to the creek.

Lat. N. 48° 45' 43"
Long. W. 123° 35' 50"

This notice affects Admiralty charts Nos. 1917, 2689 and 2840.

3. NEAR SHOAL ISLANDS, STUART CHANNEL.

A spar buoy, painted black, on an uncharted rock, on which several coasting steamers have struck, off Shoal Islands. The rock lies N. 35° W., 300 feet from, and is a continuation of, the rock awash at high water marked on the charts, and just uncovers at low water springs.

Lat. N. 48° 53' 39"
Long. W. 123° 38' 0"

The notice affects Admiralty charts Nos. 579, 1917 and 2689.

4. GRAPPLER REEF, HOUSTON PASSAGE.

A spar buoy, moored in 7 fathoms, on the W. S. W. extremity of the ledge.

Lat. N. 48° 56' 34"
Long. W. 123° 36' 27"

This notice affects Admiralty charts Nos. 579, 1917 and 2689.

5. CHANGES IN BUOYS NEAR NANAIMO.

A large spar buoy, painted red, replaces the wooden can buoy which recently went adrift from Lighthouse Island reef, entrance to Nanaimo Harbour. It is proposed later to replace this spar buoy by an iron can buoy.

A spar buoy, painted red, replaces the wooden can buoy which recently drifted away from Clarke Rock, in the Inner channel into Departure Bay and Nanaimo.

This notice affects Admiralty charts Nos. 579, 1917 and 2512.

II. DECREASED DEPTHS ON PARTHIA SHOAL.

A re-survey of Burrard Inlet, British Columbia, made in 1891 by Mr. W. J. Stewart, Assistant to Staff-Commander Boulton, R.N., in charge of the Georgian Bay Survey, shows that Parthia Shoal, lying north-westward of Brockton Point, has depths of $3\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms on it at low water, spring tides (hard bottom), and that within a 5-fathom line it extends about 650 yards in an east and west direction, with an average breadth of 200 yards. Its eastern edge lies with the east extreme of Brockton Point bearing S. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. (S. 27° 30' E. true) distant 500 yards, and Moodyville sawmill E. E. by E. $\frac{5}{8}$ E. (N. 86° E. true).

This notice corrects Notices to Mariners Nos. 46 and 52 of 1890, and affects Admiralty charts Nos. 922, 1917, 1922 and 2689. The results of Mr. Stewart's survey will be embodied in a new Admiralty chart to replace No. 922.

☞ NOTE.—*Vessels of heavy draught should proceed with caution in this vicinity, particularly as the strong current when the tide is running is liable to give them a sudden sheer.*

III. CASTLE ISLET BEACON DESTROYED.

Information has been received through the Admiralty, from commander C. R. Wood, of H. M. S. "Daphne," that the beacon established by the Government of Canada in 1887 on Castle Islet, western channel of Barclay Sound, has been destroyed, and that the remains of it are lying on the north side of the islet.

Lat. N. 48° 57' 30"
Long. W. 125° 23' 0"

This beacon was described in Notice to Mariners, No. 27 of 1887. Its disappearance affects Admiralty charts Nos. 584, 592 and 1917.

A note that "the beacons are not always to be relied upon" has been placed on Admiralty chart No. 592.

WM. SMITH,
Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

Department of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa, Canada, 25th June, 1892.

☞ All bearings are magnetic and are given from seaward, miles are nautical miles, heights are above high water, and all depths are at mean low water.

Pilots, masters, or others interested are earnestly requested to send information of dangers, changes in aids to navigation, notice of new shoals or channels, errors in publications, or any other facts affecting the navigation of Canadian waters, to the Deputy Minister of Marine, Ottawa, Canada. 3–3

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 27 of 1892.

CORUNNA BACK RANGE LIGHTHOUSE BURNT DOWN.

The back range light at Corunna, on the River St Clair, (described in Notice to Mariners No. 23 of 1890), was burnt down on the 15th inst.

Until a new tower can be erected a temporary light will be shown from a lantern hoisted on a pole 40 feet high.

This notice affects Admiralty charts Nos. 330, 332 and 678, and Canadian List of Lights and Fog Signals Nos. 213a and 213b.

WM. SMITH,
Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

Department of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa, Canada, 27th June, 1892.

☞ All bearings are magnetic and are given from seaward, miles are nautical miles, heights are above high water, and all depths are at mean low water.

Pilots, masters, or others interested are earnestly requested to send information of dangers, changes in aids to navigation, notice of new shoals or channels, errors in publications, or any other facts affecting the navigation of Canadian waters, to the Deputy Minister of Marine, Ottawa, Canada. 3–3

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 28 of 1892.

GAS AND BELL BUOYS FOR POINTE AUX TREMBLES AND STE. CROIX.

On the 29th June, two combined gas and bell buoys were moored in the River St. Lawrence above Quebec, to take the places of the light-ships temporarily maintained during the last two seasons off the south-east extremity of Trembles schoal, and off the west extremity of Paget Bank, near Ste. Croix, respectively, as described in Notice to Mariners No. 42 of 1890.

The buoys are moored in the positions previously occupied by the schooners, and are painted red, with the words "Trembles Shoal" and "Ste. Croix" respectively on them.

Each buoy will show an occulting white light, from an elevation of 14 feet above the water, and is supplied with a bell, which will be rung automatically by the action of the waves.

This Notice effects Canadian List of Lights and Fog Signals Nos. 66g and 67a, and Admiralty charts Nos. 797 and 2830a.

WM. SMITH,
Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

Department of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa, Canada, 2nd July, 1892.

☞ All bearings are magnetic and are given from seaward, miles are nautical miles, heights are above high water, and all depths are at mean low water.

Pilots, masters, or others interested are earnestly requested to send information of dangers, changes in aids to navigation, notice of new shoals or channels, errors in publications, or any other facts affecting the navigation of Canadian waters, to the Deputy Minister of Marine, Ottawa, Canada. 3–3

NOTICE.—John Holden Antliff, of the City of Montreal, having passed the necessary examinations and complied with the other requirements of the law, has been granted a commission as Dominion Land Surveyor.

By order,
P. B. SYMES,
Sec. to the Board of Examiners for D.L.S.

3—1

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under "The Companies Act" letters patent have been issued under the Great Seal of Canada, bearing date the 18th day of April, 1892, incorporating Louis H. Taché, advocate, Joseph O'C. Mignault, civil engineer, Edouard Rodier, accountant, all of the City of Montreal, Province of Quebec; Joseph de L. Taché, notary, of the City of Quebec; and Arthur Clément, banker, of the City of St. Hyacinthe, Province of Quebec, for the following purposes, viz.:—*a*. The publication of newspapers in the City of Montreal or elsewhere in the Dominion; *b*. The carrying on of a general job printing office for all kinds of printing at the said City of Montreal or elsewhere in the Dominion; *c*. To print, publish and sell books, papers and periodicals and pamphlets; *d*. To lease, purchase, acquire, own, possess and sell all property both real and personal, required to successfully work, operate, run and carry on said business,—by the name of "The Canada National Publishing Company" (Limited), with a total capital stock of forty thousand dollars divided into eight hundred shares of fifty dollars.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 8th day of July, 1892.

J. C. PATTERSON,
2–3 Secretary of State.

IN THE EXCHEQUER COURT OF CANADA.

General Order.

A Special sitting of the Exchequer Court of Canada for the trial of cases, etc., will be holden at the Court House, in the City of Quebec, P.Q., commencing on Wednesday, the 2nd day of November, 1892, at 10 a.m.

GEO. W. BURBIDGE,
J. E. C.

Dated on the 28th day of June, 1892. 2–3

Office of the Superintendent of Insurance,

Ottawa, 20th June, 1892.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Mercantile Fire Insurance Company has this day received a license, No. 133, for the transaction of the business of fire insurance in Canada.

James Lockieis the chief agent, and the head office is situated in the Town of Waterloo, Ontario.

W. FITZGERALD,
52–4 Superintendent of Insurance.

STATEMENT OF THE PUBLIC DEBT OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA, ON THE 30TH JUNE, 1892.

	$ cts.	$ cts.
Liabilities—		
Payable in England	189,479,076 89	
do do Temporary Loans	8,808,666 64	
do Canada	10,572,760 89	
Dominion Notes	16,281,482 41	
Savings Banks	38,105,872 17	
Trust Funds	8,188,224 79	
Province Accounts	16,407,414 03	
Miscellaneous and Banking Accounts	1,540,014 55	
Bank circulation Redemption Fund	871,692 90	
Total Gross Debt		290,255,205 27
Assets—		
Investments—Sinking Funds	27,905,131 16	
Other Investments	5,229,581 07	
Province Accounts	10,412,457 29	
Miscellaneous and Banking Accounts	10,797,861 80	
		54,345,031 32
Total Net Debt		235,910,173 95
do 31st May, 1892		236,493,600 74
Decrease of Debt		583,426 79

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE ON CAPITAL ACCOUNT, &c.

Expenditure to 31st May, on:—		
Public Works, Railways and Canals	1,632,328 20	
Dominion Lands	55,577 27	
Railway Subsidies	1,100,809 93	
		2,788,715 40
Add Expenditure in June, on:—		
Public Works, Railways and Canals	175,107 18	
Dominion Lands	6,125 93	
Railway Subsidies	47,656 00	
		228,889 11
Total		3,017,604 51

Certified correct,
J. FRASER, *Acting Accountant.*

W. FITZGERALD,
Asst. Deputy Minister of Finance.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 8th July, 1892.

2-tf

STATEMENT of the Revenue and Expenditure on account of the Consolidated Fund of the Dominion of Canada, as by Returns furnished to the Finance Department to the night of the 30th June, 1892.

	$ cts.
REVENUE:	
Customs	$1,598,024 06
Excise	645,541 12
Post Office	208,449 96
Public Works, including Railways	225,163 36
Miscellaneous	130,569 17
	2,807,747 67
REVENUE to 31st May, 1892	33,094,280 75
	35,902,028 42
EXPENDITURE	1,994,251 80
do to 31st May, 1892	29,272,969 60
	31,267,221 40

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 8th July, 1892.

W. FITZGERALD,
Asst. Deputy Minister of Finance.
2-tf

CIRCULATION AND SPECIE.

	31st July.	31st August.	30th September.	31st October.	30th November.	31st December.
Fractionals	181,880 60	182,508 60	183,317 60	184,415 85	184,788 10	184,807 60
$1 & $2	6,305,025 25	6,451,572 25	6,612,241 25	6,838,591 75	6,737,290 25	6,616,386 25
$4	435,937 00	437,966 00	444,378 00	466,018 00	458,212 00	442,032 00
$5, $10 & $20	10,878 63	10,868 63	10,804 16	10,684 16	10,639 16	10,494 16
$50 & $100	270,200 00	277,350 00	263,700 00	250,200 00	236,350 00	237,050 00
$500 & $1000	9,365,500 00	9,299,500 00	9,328,500 00	9,091,500 00	8,849,000 00	8,716,000 00
Total	16,569,421 48	16,659,765 48	16,842,941 01	16,841,409 76	16,476,279 51	16,206,770 01

	31st January.	29th February.	31st March.	30th April.	31st May.	30th June.
Fractionals	185,303 60	185,355 85	184,734 60	185,444 35	185,729 25	186,295 50
$1 & $2	6,332,303 75	6,200,600 50	6,212,727 00	6,145,939 00	6,124,560 00	6,245,524 00
$4	426,206 00	428,010 00	441,310 00	438,486 00	439,934 00	456,330 00
$5, $10 & $20	10,434 16	10,379 16	10,354 16	10,244 16	10,204 16	10,199 16
$50 & $100	258,150 00	269,900 00	269,900 00	265,850 00	274,500 00	277,350 00
$500 & $1000	8,960,000 00	9,092.000 00	9,094,500 00	9,243,000 00	9,532,000 00	10,107,000 00
Total	16,172,397 51	16,186,245 51	16,213,525 76	16,288,963 51	16,566,927 41	17,282,698 66

Fractional Notes	186,295 50
Provincial "	31,210 66
Dominion Fours	456,330 00
Montreal issue	9,049,851 50
Toronto "	5,377,956 00
Halifax "	1,026,595 50
St. John "	611,782 00
Winnipeg "	3,000 00
Victoria "	497,677 50
Charlottetown issue	42,000 00
Total	$17,282,698 66

Specie held by the several Assistant Receivers General, on the 30th June, 1892		$4,921,577 26
Guaranteed Sterling Debentures		1,946,666 67
Guaranteed Debentures to be held under the Revised Statutes of Canada, cap. 31—		$6,868,243 93
10 p. c. on $17,282,698.66	$1,728,269 86	
Specie to be held under the Revised Statutes of Canada, cap. 31—		
15 p. c. on $17,282,698.66	2,592,404 80	$4,320,674 66
Excess of Specie and Guaranteed Debentures		$2,547,569 27
Unguaranteed Debentures		$14,250,000 00
Unguaranteed Debentures to be held under the Revised Statutes of Canada, cap. 31—		
75 p. c. on $17,282,698.66		12,962,023 99
Excess of Unguaranteed Debentures		$1,287,976 01

SUMMARY.

Excess of Specie and Guaranteed Debentures	$2,547,569 27
Excess of Unguaranteed Debentures	1,287,976 01
Total Excess	$3,835,545 28

FRED. TOLLER,
Comptroller Dominion Currency.

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy Minister of Finance.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 14th July, 1892.

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UNREVISED STATEMENT of Inland Revenue accrued during the month of May, 1892.

Source of Revenue.	Amounts.	Total.
	$ cts.	$ cts
Spirits	335,959 75	
Malt	80,923 50	
Malt Liquor	96 00	
Tobacco	208,365 15	
Cigars	60,676 98	
Inspection of Petroleum	1,891 30	
Manufactures in Bond	3,420 35	
Seizures	5,104 52	
Other Receipts	772 44	
Total Excise Revenue		697,209 99
Culling Timber		
Hydraulic and other Rents		152 50
Minor Public Works		110 00
Inspection of Weights and Measures		2,738 43
" Gas		679 50
Law Stamps		586 15
Other Revenues		51 00
Grand Total Revenue		701,527 57

E. MIALL, Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 15th June, 1892.

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SUMMARY STATEMENT showing the Quantity and Value of Goods entered for Consumption in the Dominion of Canada and the Duty Collected thereon (exclusive of British Columbia) during the month ending 31st May, 1892.

ARTICLES.		ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Duty.
		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Acids	$		8,146 00	2,352 85
Agricultural Implements	"		21,429 00	8,030 53
Ale, Beer and Porter	Galls.	34,314	18,763 00	7,406 84
Animals	$		4,192 00	975 90
Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c.	"		92,367 00	17,935 68
Brass and manufactures of	"		33,922 00	9,059 35
Breadstuffs, viz. :—				
Grain of all kinds	Bush.	80,607	37,464 00	6,065 71
Flour	Brls.	4,093	21,267 00	3,069 53
Meal	"	7,125	17,581 00	2,968 75
Rice and other Breadstuffs	$		16,900 00	3,594 02
Candles	Lbs.	19,634	2,261 00	564 35
Chicory	"	21,849	783 00	873 16
Coal and Coke	Tons.	129,484	292,010 00	72,239 98
Coffee from U. S.	Lbs.	11,551	2,248 00	280 96
Copper and manufactures of	$		23,159 00	3,278 55
Cordage of all kinds	"		7,531 00	1,861 53
Cotton, manufactures of	"		271,358 00	72,756 09
Drugs and Medicines	"		113,324 00	27,948 61
Earthen, Stone and Chinaware	"		83,129 00	27,794 99
Fancy Goods	"		96,529 00	29,436 29
Fish	"		19,341 00	4,199 79
Fruit, Dried	"		48,445 00	17,837 00
" Green, &c	"		44,884 00	5,699 56
Furs	"		61,421 00	9,622 75
Glass and Glassware	"		175,203 00	40,661 80
Gunpowder and explosive substances	"		19,917 00	4,378 14
Hats, Caps and Bonnets	"		62,702 00	18,808 24
Hops	Lbs.	36,248	11,716 00	2,174 88
Iron and Steel, and manufactures of	$		883,726 00	247,976 09
Jewellery and Watches and manufactures of gold and silver	"		47,218 00	11,137 59
Lead and manufactures of	"		39,214 00	6,984 34
Leather and manufactures of	"		94,076 00	20,162 25
Marble and Stone, and manufactures of	"		28,326 00	6,488 24
Malt	Bush.			
Metals, Composition, &c., and manufactures of	$		30,575 00	8,433 63
Musical Instruments	"		32,850 00	9,083 20
Oil, Coal and Kerosene, &c., &c.	Galls.	290,327	24,056 00	20,903 87
" all other	"	329,439	117,490 00	29,424 11
Paints and Colours	$		97,489 00	10,644 21
Paper and manufactures of	"		117,120 00	38,812 54
Perfumery	"		1,929 00	579 90
Provisions, viz. :				
Bacon, Ham, Shoulders, Sides, Beef, Pork, Mutton, Butter, Cheese, Lard, &c.	$		52,370 00	18,561 05
Salt, not imported from Great Britain or British Possessions, or for Gulf Fisheries	Lbs.	930,832	3,203 00	628 89
Seeds	$		51,883 00	5,292 00
Silks, manufactures of	"		123,954 00	36,995 24
Soap of all kinds	"		20,687 00	7,821 46
Spices, ground and unground	"		21,129 00	2,915 40
Starch	Lbs.	102,290	5,759 00	2,071 14
Spirits of all kinds	Galls.	67,661	63,782 00	142,409 94
Wines, other than Sparkling	"	56,801	39,942 00	26,467 24
" Sparkling	Doz.	1,903	17,889 00	9,808 17
Sugar, above No. 14, D.S	Lbs.	119,582	4,973 00	971 80
" Melado, &c., &c	"	462,647	12,532 00	1,063 92
" Cane, Sugar indirect not above No. 14 D. S	"	143,914	3,268 00	2,130 69
" Molasses	Galls.	239,615	53,829 00	3,957 21
Tea from United States	Lbs.	21,253	3,632 00	363 20
Tobacco and Cigars	"	23,575	23,985 00	24,410 64
Wood and manufactures of	$		94,040 00	24,767 77
Woollen manufactures	"		339,135 00	106,311 75
All other dutiable articles	$		869,772 00	229,076 03
Total Dutiable Goods			4,927,825 00	1,458,529 34
Coin and Bullion (except U. S. silver coin)			303,716 00	
Free Goods, all other			4,193,218 00	
Grand Total entered for Consumption			9,424,759 00	1,458,529 34

W. G. PARMELEE,
Commissioner of Customs.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 21st June, 1892.

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STATEMENT of Goods Exported from the Dominion of Canada, during the month of May, 1892.

——	Produce of Canada.	Produce of other Countries.	Total.
	$	$	$
Produce of the Mine	413,157	22,924	436,081
do Fisheries	389,592	16,392	405,984
do Forest	1,833,339	141,765	1,975,104
Animals and their produce	1,519,400	53,638	1,573,038
Agricultural Products	1,262,567	621,467	1,884,034
Manufactures	714,238	49,759	763,997
Miscellaneous Articles	13,283	85,820	99,103
Totals	6,145,576	991,765	7,137,341
Bullion	25,050	.....	25,050
Coin	.....	8,227	8,227
Grand Total	6,170,626	999,992	7,170,618

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 20th June, 1892.

W. G. PARMELEE,
Commissioner of Customs.
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DR. POST OFFICE Savings Bank Account for the month of May, 1892. CR.

(Furnished to the Minister of Finance in accordance with the Post Office Act, 1875, Sec. 69, and Public Accounts Audit Act, 1878, Sec. 20.)

	$ cts.		$ cts.
Balance in hands of the Minister of Finance on 30th April, 1892	21,465,047 60	Withdrawals during month	569,407 99
Deposits in the Post Office Savings Banks during month	576,862 00		
Interest allowed to Depositors, on accounts closed during month	8,272 78	Balance :— At the credit of Depositors' Accounts	21,480,774 39
	22,050,182 38		22,050,182 38

N. S. GARLAND,
Clerk of Financial Statistics.

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy Minister of Finance.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
OTTAWA, 21st June, 1892.

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STATEMENT of the Balance at Cr. of Depositors in the Dominion Government Savings Banks, on 31s May, 1892. Published in accordance with Consolidated Statutes, Chapter 121, Section 16.

BANK.	Balance on 30th April, 1892.	Deposits for May, 1892.	Total.	Withdrawn, May, 1892.	Balance, 31st May, 1892.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Ontario :—					
Toronto	518,558 62	9,520 63	528,079 25	13,066 68	515,012 57
Manitoba :—					
Winnipeg	718,461 15	18,262 00	736,723 15	22,036 06	714,687 09
British Columbia :—					
Victoria	722,890 98	15,360 00	738,250 98	38,630 11	699,620 87
Nova Scotia :—					
Acadia Mines	41,543 83	59 00	41,602 83	519 54	41,083 29
Amherst	211,782 30	4,338 00	216,120 30	5,844 15	210,276 15
Annapolis	229,873 35	4,669 00	234,542 35	3,277 28	231,265 07
Arichat	185,310 00	1,931 00	187,241 00	2,837 86	184,403 14
Barrington	144,827 52	789 00	145,616 52	698 91	144,917 61
Bridgewater	110,540 09	2,166 00	112,706 09	2,901 63	109,804 46
Guysboro'	93,714 70	472 00	94,186 70	1,026 54	93,160 16
Halifax	2,546,172 82	45,394 00	2,591,566 82	39,403 72	2,552,163 10
Kentville	292,284 58	4,861 00	297,145 58	5,916 98	291,228 60
Liverpool	239,528 40	3,063 00	242,591 40	3,868 41	238,722 99
Lunenburg	240,431 87	2,362 00	242,793 87	2,168 02	240,625 85
Maitland	58,395 72	976 00	59,371 72	5,506 11	53,865 61
New Glasgow	346,467 50	5,135 00	351,602 50	7,205 95	344,396 55
Parrsboro'	86,554 30	1,736 00	88,290 30	2,622 24	85,668 06
Pictou	285,855 92	4,112 00	289,967 92	4,925 45	285,042 47
Port Hood	128,103 45	920 00	129,023 45	3,584 19	125,439 26
Shelburne	101,633 73	740 00	102,373 73	1,329 41	101,044 32
Sherbrooke	51,739 02	1,284 00	53,023 02	476 89	52,546 13
Sydney	312,826 52	3,699 00	316,525 52	1,932 45	314,593 07
Sydney Mines	72,855 54	1,154 00	74,009 54	59 00	73,950 54
Truro	324,314 27	6,110 00	330,424 27	12,089 43	318,334 84
Wallace	71,925 25	1,567 00	73,492 25	2,286 64	71,205 61
Weymouth	107,887 23	381 00	108,268 23	832 60	107,435 63
Yarmouth	609,560 68	7,019 00	616,579 68	8,585 24	607,994 44
New Brunswick :—					
Bathurst	118,843 71	5,070 00	123,913 71	3,263 08	120,650 63
Chatham	237,485 12	2,276 00	239,761 12	2,854 33	236,906 79
Dalhousie	331,332 87	1,727 00	333,059 87	2,338 77	330,721 10
Dorchester	93,208 84	342 00	93,550 84	1,395 71	92,155 13
Fredericton	500,235 98	10,075 00	510,310 98	9,089 84	501,221 14
Newcastle	201,640 85	3,560 00	205,200 85	1,197 74	204,003 11
St. Andrews	316,149 66	2,429 33	318,578 99	2,994 31	315,584 68
St. John	3,437,733 28	49,652 17	3,487,385 45	49,901 14	3,437,484 31
Sussex	146,767 58	510 00	147,277 58	2,485 91	144,791 67
Woodstock	406,933 40	11,778 00	418,711 40	6,527 84	412,183 56
Prince Edward Island :—					
Charlottetown	1,775,629 98	26,952 00	1,802,581 98	26,146 56	1,776,435 42
Summerside	301,712 63	4,805 00	306,517 63	3,516 04	303,001 59
Total	16,721,713 24	267,256 13	16,988,969 37	305,342 76	16,683,626 61

C. J. ANDERSON,
Chief Savings Bank Branch.

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy Minister of Finance.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 11th June, 1892.

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RETURN OF THE AMOUNT OF LIABILITIES AND ASSETS OF THE MONTREAL CITY AND DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK, AND OF THE CAISSE D'ÉCONOMIE DE NOTRE-DAME DE QUÉBEC, ON THE 30TH JUNE, 1892.

	CAPITAL.		LIABILITIES.								
	Capital Stock.	Capital paid up.	Dominion Govt. deposits payable on demand.	Provincial Govt. deposits payable on demand.	Other deposits payable on demand.	Dominion Govt. deposits payable after notice or on a fixed day.	Provincial Govt. deposits payable after notice or on a fixed day.	Other deposits payable after notice or on a fixed day.	Special Poor Fund or Charity Fund Trust.	Other Liabilities not included under the foregoing heads.	Total Liabilities.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts
City and District Savings Bank..	2,000,000 00	600,000 00	93,341 86	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,525,373 76	180,000 00	82,669 88	8,881,385 50
Caisse d'Economie Notre-Dame de Québec	1,000,000 00	250,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,710,726 14	83,000 00	18,314 81	3,812,040 95

ASSETS.

	Dominion Securities.	Provincial or Municipal Securities.	Loans for which Dominion or Provincial Securities are held as Collateral Security.	Loans for which Bank Stocks are held as Collateral Security.	Loans for which other Stocks, Bonds or Debentures as authorised by law are held as Collateral Security.	Cash in hand or in deposit on call in Chartered Banks.	Special Poor Fund or Charity Fund Investments.	Investments in Bank Stock made previous to the incorporation of the Bank.	Other Assets not included under the foregoing heads.	Total Assets.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
City and District Savings Bank.....	1,530,000 00	2,223,049 23	3,312 50	2,396,256 86	2,210,847 47	933,233 09	180,000 00	.....	* 507,408 97	9,984,108 12
Caisse d'Economie Notre-Dame de Québec.....	.....	1,727,657 75	244,575 00	301,211 62	1,013,119 38	658,550 70	83,000 00	73,239 09	80,726 38	4,182,079 83

* Including landed property of Bank $443,925.11

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy Minister of Finance.

N. S. GARLAND,
Clerk of Financial Statistics.

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FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 8th July, 1892.

LIST OF INSURANCE COMPANIES LICENSED TO DO BUSINESS IN CANADA UNDER THE INSURANCE ACT.

NAME OF THE COMPANY.	Chief Agent to receive process.	Amount of Deposit. Deposits marked (A) are applicable solely to Life Policies existing 31st March, 1878; marked (B) to policies issued or assumed subsequent to that date.	Description of Insurance business for which Licensed.
The Accident Insurance Company of North America	Edward Rawlings, Manager, Montreal	$23,500 Montreal Harbour bonds; $500, Municipal Debentures, and $550, 5 p. c. Canada stock. (Accepted at $22,150)	Accident.
The Ætna Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut	F. W. Evans, General Agent, Montreal	$19,000 Municipal Securities, $4,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds, and $89,000 Canadian Pacific RailwayBonds. (Accepted at $100,800)	Fire and Inland Marine.
The Ætna Life Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut	Wm. H. Orr, Manager, Toronto	$360,500 Province of Quebec Debentures, $149,893 Province of Manitoba Debentures; $50,000 Province of New Brunswick Bonds; $60,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds, $2,495,060 Municipal Debentures and $190,000 Connecticut State Bonds. Total $3,305,455. Accepted value, $3,019,521, being $100,000 (A), and $2,919,521 (B)	Life.
The Agricultural Insurance Company of Watertown, N.Y., U.S.	Joseph Flynn, Chief Agent, Toronto	$141,600 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $126,000)	Fire.
The Alliance Assurance Company	G. H. McHenry, Chief Agent, Montreal	$311,142 Canada 3 p.c. stock	Fire.
The American Surety Company of New York	Alexander Dixon, Chief Agent, Toronto	$50,000 U.S. Bonds	Guarantee.
The Atlas Assurance Company	Matthew C. Hinshaw, Chief Agent, Montreal	£17,000 stg., Canada 3½ per cent. Inscribed Stock, and £5,000 stg., New South Wales 3½ per cent. Inscribed Stock	Fire.
The Boiler Inspection and Insurance Company of Canada	W. B. McMurrich, Agent, Toronto	$46,724 Municipal Debentures, and $8,000 Loan Company Debentures. (Accepted at $49,252)	Steam Boilers, &c.
The British Empire Mutual Life Assurance Company, London, Eng.	Fred. Stancliffe, Chief Agent, Montreal	Canada 4 per cent. Bonds, £1,400 stg.; Province of British Columbia Bonds, £1,000 stg.; Tasmanian Bonds £6,800 stg.; Municipal Debentures, £15,800. (Accepted at $113,,977.33). Also $632,500 invested in the hands of Canadian Trustees under the Insurance Act	Life.
The British America Assurance Company, Toronto	John Morison, Governor, Toronto	$60,540 Municipal Debentures and $1,000 Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds. (Accepted at $54,900)	Fire and Inland Marine.
The British and Foreign Marine Insurance Company (Limited)	E. L. Bond, Chief Agent, Montreal	$112,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $100,800)	Inland Marine.
The Caledonian Insurance Company	Lansing Lewis, Manager, Montreal	Province of Quebec Bonds, $3,893.33; Canada Bonds, $4,866.67; Municipal Debentures, $106,438.86. (Accepted at $104,555)	Fire.
The Canada Accident Assurance Company	Henry Sutherland, Chief Agent, Toronto	$22,302 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $20,072)	Accident.
The Canada Life Assurance Company, Hamilton	A. G. Ramsay, Manager, Hamilton	$61,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $54,900)	Life.
The Citizens' Insurance Company of Canada	E. P. Heaton, Chief Agent, Montreal	$131,744 Municipal Debentures; $5,840 Canada Central Railway Second Mortgage Bonds, and $2,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds. (Accepted at $125,370, being $54,710 for Life, $20,260 for Accident, and $50,400 for Fire)	Fire, Life and Accident.
The City of London Fire Insurance Company (Limited)	H. M. Blackburn, Chief Agent, Toronto	£24,000 stg. Canada Stock and £3,000 South Australian Stock	Fire.
The Commercial Union Assurance Company (Limited) of London, Eng.	Evans & McGregor, General Agents, Montreal	$107,067 Cape of Good Hope 4 per cent. Stock (Life A); $29,200 Canada 4 per cent. Stock (Life B); $106,580 Canada 4 per cent. Stock; $73,000 Queensland Bonds and £12,000 Swedish Government 4 per cent. Bonds (Fire)	Fire, Inland Marine and Life.
The Confederation Life Association of Canada	J. K. Macdonald, Managing Director, Toronto	$84,614 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $75,955)	Life.
The Connecticut Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn	Geo. H. McHenry, Chief Agent, Montreal	$100,000 Canada 4 per cent. Stock	Fire.
The Covenant Mutual Benefit Association	A. H. Hoover, Chief Agent, Toronto	$53,533 Canada 3 per cent. Stock	Life, on the assessment plan.
The Dominion Life Assurance Company	Thos. Hilliard, Managing Director, Waterloo, O.	$56,286 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $50,195)	Life.
The Dominion Plate Glass Insurance Company	Alexander Ramsay, Chief Agent, Montreal	$5,000 Province of Quebec Bonds	Plate Glass.
The Dominion Safety Fund Life Association	J. De Wolfe Spurr, St. John, N.B	$19,000 Province of Nova Scotia Bonds and $31,000 Province of New Brunswick Bonds	Life.
The Eastern Assurance Company	Chas. D. Cory, Chief Agent, Halifax, N.S	$56,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $50,400)	Fire.
The Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation (Limited)	Fred. Stancliffe, General Manager, Montreal	£6,500 stg., 2½ per cent. Annuities, £5,000 stg., South Australian Govt. 4 per cent. Bonds, and £10,840 Province of Quebec Bonds	Fire Re-assurance.
The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, N.Y.	Seargent P. Stearns, Manager, Montreal	$100,000 U.S. Bonds (A) $375,000 U.S. Bonds and $482,000 Municipal Debentures (B) (accepted at $908,800, being $100,000 A, and $808,800, B). Also $941,000 in the hands of Canadian Trustees under the Insurance Act	Life.
The Federal Life Assurance Company of Ontario	David Dexter, Managing Director, Hamilton	Municipal Debentures, $44,807. Canada Pacific Railway Bonds, $11,000. (Accepted $50,226)	Life.
The Fire Insurance Association (Limited), London, England	John Kennedy, Chief Agent, Montreal	$100,000 Canada Stock	Fire.
The Germania Life Insurance Company	Geo. W. Rönne, Chief Agent, Toronto	$50,000 Canada Bonds	Life.

LIST OF INSURANCE COMPANIES LICENSED TO DO BUSINESS IN CANADA UNDER THE INSURANCE ACT—*Continued.*

NAME OF THE COMPANY.	Chief Agent to receive process.	Amount of Deposit. Deposits marked (A) are applicable solely to Life Policies existing 31st March, 1878; marked (B) to policies issued or assumed subsequent to that date.	Description of Insurance business for which Licensed.
The Guarantee Company of North America	Edward Rawlings, Manager, Montreal	$27,000 Municipal Securities; $29,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds and	
The Guardian Fire and Life Assurance Company, London, England	Robt. Simms & Co., and Geo. Denholm, General Agents, Montreal	$2,400 Canada Stock. (Accepted at $53,800)	Guarantee.
The Hartford Fire Insurance Company, Hartford, Connecticut	F. W. Evans, General Agent, Montreal	$94,900 Canada Guaranteed Bonds and $73,000 Canada Stock	Fire.
The Imperial Insurance Company of London, England	E. D. Lacy, Agent, Montreal	$62,500 Mun. Securit. and $25,420 Bank Stock. (Accepted at $100,000)	Fire.
The Insurance Company of North America	Robert Hampson, Chief Agent, Montreal	$129,453 Canada Stock	Fire.
The Lancashire Insurance Company	J. G. Thompson, Chief Agent, Toronto	$111,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $100,000)	Fire and Inland Marine.
The Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company	G. F. C. Smith, Chief Agent, Montreal	$97,333 Canada 4 per cent. stock and $95,000 Canada 4 per cent. Bonds	Fire.
The Lloyds Plate Glass Insurance Company of New York	Levi Beemer, Chief Agent, Toronto	$36,000 Municipal Debentures; $10,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds, and $277,133.33 Canada Stock. (Accepted at $318,533)	Fire and Life.
The London Assurance Corporation, England	E. A. Lilly, Attorney and Agent, Montreal	$10,000 Canada Bonds	Plate Glass.
The London Guarantee and Accident Co. (Limited)	A. T. McCord, Chief Agent, Toronto	$167,000 Municipal Securities. (Accepted at $150,300)	Fire, Life and Inland Marine.
The London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company, Liverpool	W. A. Sims, Chief Agent, Toronto	£11,000 stg. Canada Stock	Guarantee and Accident.
The London and Lancashire Life Assurance Company	B. Hal Brown, Manager, Montreal	£22,000 stg. Canada 4 per cent. Inscribed Stock and £5,000 stg. Canada 3 per cent. Stock	Fire.
The London Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Canada, London, Ont	D. C. Macdonald, Secretary, London, Ont	$10,000 Victoria, B.C., Bonds; $2,000 Canada Bonds; $23,500 Province of Quebec Bonds; and Municipal Securities, $85,280. Also $698,197 invested with Canadian Trustees under Insurance Act. Accepted at $810,449, being $100,000 (A) and $710,449 (B)	Life.
The London Life Insurance Company	J. G. Richter, Manager, London, Ont	$40,020 Municipal Debentures and $15,600 Loan Companies Debentures. (Accepted at $50,058)	Fire.
The Manchester Fire Assurance Company	James Boomer, Manager, Toronto	$60,000 Loan Company Debentures. (Accepted at $54,000)	Life.
The Manufacturers' Accident Insurance Company	John F. Ellis, Managing Director, Toronto	$102,200 Canada 3½ per cent Stock	Fire.
The Manufacturers' Life Insurance Company	John F. Ellis, Managing Director, Toronto	$20,000 Canada Bonds	Accident.
The Massachusetts Benefit Association	James G. Foster, Chief Agent, Toronto	$50,000 Canada Bonds	Life.
The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company of New York	Jas. Wyborn Walker, Chief Agent, Toronto	$50,000 U.S. Bonds	Life, on the assessment plan.
Mongenais, Boivin & Co	L. I. Boivin, Agent, Montreal	$116,800 Canadian Pacific Railway 3½ per cent. Land Grant Bonds. (Accepted at $101,178)	Life.
The Mutual Accident Association (Limited)	Eastmure & Lightbourn, Chief Agents, Toronto	$5,000 Canada Stock	Plate Glass.
The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York	Samuel H. Ewing, Attorney, Montreal	$37,960 Canada 3½ per cent. Inscribed Stock	Accident and Plate Glass.
The Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association, New York	Jno. S. Hall, Jr., Chief Agent, Montreal	$125,000 Canada 4 per cent. Bonds; $400,000 Province of Nova Scotia Bonds; $199,000 Province of New Brunswick Bonds; and $990,333 Municipal Securities. Total, $1,714,333. (Accepted at $1,614,400)	Life.
The National Assurance Company of Ireland	Matthew C. Hinshaw, Chief Agent, Montreal	$50,000 Province of Quebec Bonds and $53,533.33 Canada 3 per cent. Sterling Bonds. (Accepted at $100,857)	Life, on the assessment plan
The New York Life Insurance Company	F. W. Campbell, M.D., Attorney, Montreal	$100,161 Canada Stock	Fire.
The North American Life Assurance Company	Wm. McCabe, Managing Director, Toronto	$100,000 U.S. Bonds (Life A) $993,000 C.P.R. Bonds, $80,000 Province of Quebec Bonds, and $100,000 Municipal Debentures (Life B). (Accepted at $1,163,700, being $100,000 Life A and $1,063,700 Life B). Also $330,000 invested with Canadian Trustees under the Insurance Act.	Life.
The North British and Mercantile Insurance Company	Thos. Davidson, Managing Director, Montreal	$59,823 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $53,775)	Life.
The Northern Assurance Company of Aberdeen and London	Robert W. Tyre, Manager, Montreal	$175,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds; $231,000 Municipal Debentures; $75,000 Province of New Brunswick Bonds; $31,146.67 Province of Manitoba Bonds; $50,613.33 Victoria Government Bonds; $97,333.33 Queensland bonds. Total, $710,093.33. Accepted at $658,193: being $266,347 Fire, $52,200 Life A, and $339,646 Life B	Fire and Life.
The Norwich and London Accident Insurance Association	Scott & Walmsley, General Agents, Toronto	$100,253 British Columbia Bonds and $111,446.67 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $200,555)	Fire.
The Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society, Norwich, England	Alex. Dixon, Manager, Toronto	$58,400 Canada Stock	Accident.
The Ontario Mutual Life Assurance Company	Wm. Hendry, Manager, Waterloo	$100,000 Canada Stock	Fire.
The Phenix Insurance Company of Brooklyn	L. C. Camp, Chief Agent, Toronto	$102,992 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $92,693)	Life.
The Phœnix Fire Assurance Company, London, England	Paterson & Son, General Agents, Montreal	$100,000 U. S. Bonds	Fire and Inland Marine
The Phœnix Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn	Gerald E. Hart, Manager, Montreal	$57,500 Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds and $135,293 Canada Stock. (Accepted at $187,043)	Fire.
The Provident Savings Life Assurance Society	R. H. Matson, Chief Agent, Toronto	$69,000 Municipal Debentures and $44,000 C. P. Railway Bonds. (Accepted at $101,700)	Fire.
		$13,500 Province of Quebec Bonds and $41,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $50,400)	Life

NAME OF THE COMPANY.	Chief Agent to receive process.	Amount of Deposit. Deposits marked (A) are applicable solely to Life Policies existing 31st March, 1878; marked (B) to policies issued or assumed subsequent to that date.	Description of Insurance business for which Licensed.
The Quebec Fire Assurance Company	J. G. Clapham, Quebec	Province of New Brunswick Bonds, $10,000, Province of Quebec Bonds, $16,500, and Municipal Debentures, $33,000. Total, $59,500. (Accepted at $56,200)	Fire.
* The Queen Fire and Life Insurance Company, England	H. J. Mudge, Chief Agent, Montreal	$60,000 City of Halifax 5 p. c. Stock, $48,667 New Zealand 4 p. c. Stock, $24,333.33 Province of Quebec Bonds, and $29,200 Province of Manitoba 5 p.c. Debentures (Fire), $51,100 Canada 4 p.c. inscribed stock, and $42,373.33 Municipal Debentures. (Life)	Fire and Life.
The Queen Insurance Company of America	H J. Mudge, Chief Agent, Montreal	$100,000 U.S. Bonds	Fire.
The Reliance Mutual Life Assurance Society, London, England	J. Cassie Hatton, Attorney, Montreal	$110,277 new 3 per cent. British Annuities, being $100,000 Life (A) and $10,277 Life (B)	Life.
The Royal Canadian Insurance Company	Harry Cutt, Secretary, Montreal	$57,500 Municipal securities. (Accepted at $51,750)	Fire and Inland Marine.
The Royal Insurance Company	Wm. Tatley, Chief Agent, Montreal	$178,533 Canada 4 p. c. Inscribed Stock, and $511,000 British Annuities. Total $689,533, being $150,000 Fire, $50,000 Life (A) and $489,533 General	Fire and Life.
The Scottish Union and National Insurance Co	Walter Kavanagh, Agent, Montreal	$97,333.33 Canada 4 p. c. Inscribed Stock and $3,500 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $100,483)	Fire.
The Standard Life Assurance Company, Scotland	W. M. Ramsay, Manager, Montreal	$1,855,152 Municipal Debs., $106,500 Montreal Harbour Bds., and $9,000 Province of Quebec Debentures. Total, $1,970,652. (Accepted at $1,772,687, being $129,561 Life A, and $1,643,126 Life B)	Life.
The Star Life Assurance Society of England	Alfred D. Perry, General Agent, Toronto	$146,000 Canada 4 p. c. Stock	Life.
The Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada	R. Macaulay, Managing Director, Montreal	$63,890 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $57,501)	Life and Accident.
The Temperance and General Life Assurance Company of North America	Henry Sutherland, Chief Agent, Toronto	$66,278 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $50,009)	Life.
The Travelers' Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn	William Hanson, Chief Agent, Montreal	$74,947 Province of Manitoba 5 p. c. Bonds, $559,615 Municipal Debentures, $35,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds, and $50,000 Canadian Pacific R.R. Bonds. Total, $719,562. (Accepted at $655,700), being $103,500 (Life A), $511,600 (Life B), and $40,000 (Accident)	Life and Accident.
The Union Mutual Life Insurance Company of Maine	Wm. Mulock, Attorney, Toronto	Province of Ontario Annuity Bonds of face value $469,000, and present value at 4½ per cent, $241,050; Canada Pacific Ry. Bonds $100,000; Montreal Harbour Bonds, $30,000; and Province of New Brunswick Bonds, $100,000. Total accepted value, $458,050, being $100,000 (A) and $358,050 (B)	Life.
The Union Society, London, Eng	T. L. Morrisey, Chief Agent, Montreal	£22,000 Consolidated Stock	Fire.
The United Fire Reinsurance Company (Limited)	Percy F. Lane, Chief Agent, Montreal	Province of Quebec Bonds, $85,653.33; Province of Manitoba Bonds, $9,246.66; Municipal Debentures, $7,000. Total, $101,900. (Accepted at $101,200)	Fire Reinsurance
The United States Life Insurance Company	Thos. A. Temple, Attorney, St. John, N.B	$100,000 U. S. Bonds	Life.
The Western Assurance Company, Toronto	J. J. Kenny, Managing Director, Toronto	$35,600 Municipal Debentures and $22,100 Loan Company Debentures. (Accepted at $51,930)	Fire and Inland Marine.

* NOTE.—This Company has given notice of the reinsurance of all its fire policies in the Queen Insurance Company of America and of an application for the release of its securities deposited on account of the Fire Department.

THE FOLLOWING LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES HAVING CEASED TO TRANSACT NEW BUSINESS IN CANADA, ARE ENTITLED UNDER SECTION 32 OF "THE INSURANCE ACT" TO TRANSACT ALL BUSINESS CONNECTED WITH POLICIES EXISTING AT 31ST MARCH, 1878, AND THEIR DEPOSITS ARE APPLICABLE TO THOSE POLICIES SUBJECT TO THE PROVISIONS OF THE INSURANCE ACTS OF 1868 AND 1871.

NAME OF THE COMPANY.	Chief Agent to receive process.	Amount of Deposit.	Business.
The Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., U.S.	F. W. Evans, General Agent, Montreal	$100,000 U.S. Bonds	Life.
The Edinburgh Life Assurance Company	David Higgins, Chief Agent, Toronto	$113,000 Municipal Debentures and $48,667 Cape Good Hope 4 p.c. stock (Accepted at $150,367)	Life.
The Life Association of Scotland	Archibald Inglis, Chief Agent, Montreal	$50,127 Canada 4 p.c. Bonds, $2,433 Canada 4 p.c. Stock, $4,866 Canada Guaranteed Bonds, $48,667 Province of Quebec Debentures, $48,667 City of Toronto Bonds. (Accepted at $149,893)	Life.
The National Life Insurance Company of the United States of America	Chas. Powis, Chief Agent, Hamilton, Ont.	$110,000 Bank deposit receipt	Life.
The North-Western Mutual Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee	M. W. Mills, Chief Agent, Toronto	$100,000 U.S. Bonds	Life.
The Phœnix Mutual Life Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut	H. D. Simpson, Attorney, Montreal	$30,000 Municipal Debentures, and $99,280 Niagara Falls Park Bonds. (Accepted at $126,280)	Life.
The Scottish Amicable Life Assurance Society	William W. Robertson, Attorney, Montreal	38 Bonds Canada Atlantic Railway, guaranteed. Par $117,438.81. Present value, at 4½ per cent., $94,710.67. Also $30,000 Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds	Life.
The Scottish Provident Institution	John Dunlop, Attorney, Montreal	$100,000 Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds. (Accepted at $90,000)	Life.

THE FOLLOWING INSURANCE COMPANIES ARE REGISTERED UNDER THE INSURANCE ACT, AND ARE PERMITTED TO TRANSACT THE BUSINESS OF LIFE INSURANCE IN CANADA UPON THE ASSESSMENT PLAN.

Name of Company.	Chief Agent to receive process.
The Canadian Mutual Life Association	W. Pemberton Page, Secretary, Toronto.
The Commercial Travellers' Mutual Benefit Society	W. G. H. Lowe, Chief Agent, Toronto.
The Mutual Relief Society of Nova Scotia	Thomas B. Crosby, Chief Agent, Yarmouth, N.S.
The Provincial Provident Institution	E. S. Miller, Secretary, St. Thomas, Ont.

NOTE.—The Glasgow and London Insurance Company has reinsured its outstanding risks with the Citizens' Insurance Company, and a portion of its deposit has been released.
The American Steam Boiler Insurance Company has ceased doing business in Canada. The deposit is still in the hands of the Hon. Receiver General.

Office of the Superintendent of Insurance,
Ottawa, 2nd May, 1892.

W. FITZGERALD, Superintendent of Insurance. 47 tf

THE FOLLOWING NEW POST OFFICES WERE ESTABLISHED IN CANADA ON THE 1st JUNE, 1892.

Name of Post Office.	Township or Parish.	Electoral County and Territory.	Postmaster.
Amber	Markham	York, E.R. ... O.	William Hood.
Beaubien	Cap St. Ignace.	Montmagny ... Q.	Napoléon Dugal.
Barrington West	Barrington	Shelburne ... N.S.	J. M. Stanley.
Burnside Station	Sec. 35, Tp. 11, R. 8, W.	Marquette ... M.	Jairus R. Fox.
*Clear View	Wicklow	Carleton ... N.B.	C. Herbert Phillips.
*Dipper Harbour West	Lancaster	St. John ... N.B.	John Snider.
Dutch Brook	Sydney	Cape Breton ... N.S.	Norman McDonald.
Foley Brook	Drummond	Victoria ... N.B.	Jorgen Poulsen.
Jacquet River Station	Durham	Restigouche ... N.B.	Thomas McMillen.
Kuper Island		Vancouver ... B.C.	Rev. G. Donckele.
Lawson	Tay	Simcoe, E.R. ... O.	John A. Lawson.
Letang	St. George	Charlotte ... N.B.	George R. Jackson.
Lingan Road	Sydney	Cape Breton ... N.S.	Patrick Ryan.
*McNavin	St. Mary's	Kent ... N.B	Anthony McNavin.
Millarville	Sec. 12, Tp. 21, R. 3, W. of 5.	... Alta.	Malcolm T. Millar.
Mount Young		Inverness ... N.S.	Alex. W. McKinnon.
North Middleboro.	Pugwash	Cumberland ... N.S.	James R. Chapman.
Notre-Dame de Lourdes	Sec. 36, Tp. 6, R. 9, W. of 1st P. M.	Marquette ... M	Rev. Felix Patel.
O'Sullivan's Corners	York	York, E.R ... O	Michael O'Sullivan.
*Payne Settlement	Drummond	Victoria ... N.B	John T. Payne.
Randolph	Lancaster	St. John ... N.B	William A. Miller.
Red Rock	Verulam	Victoria, S.R ... O.	James Thomas.
Reeds Mines	Coleraine	Megantic ... Q.	Cyrille Paradis.
Sainte-Marie de Charlevoix	Les Eboulements	Charlevoix ... Q.	Jules Tremblay.
*Sidney		Vancouver ... B.C.	L. Dickinson.
Sproat Lake		Vancouver ... B.C.	F. W. Muller.
Stadacona	St. Roch Nord	Quebec ... Q.	François Cliche.
Sydney River	Sydney	Cape Breton ... N.S.	Hector McKinnon.
Titus Station	Windsor	Richmond ... N.S.	Rufus Titus.
Tindastoll	Sec. 20, Tp. 36, R. 1, W. of 5th P. M.	... Alta.	Johann Blornson.
Troy	Cansa	Inverness ... N.S.	George Laidlaw.
Wicklow (reopened)	Haldimand	Northumberland, W.R. ... O.	J. W. Stone.

* Opened on the 1st of May but not reported.

CHANGES IN POST OFFICES ALREADY ESTABLISHED.

OFFICES CLOSED.

Benoit's Mills	District of Nipissing, O.	
Cadmus	County of Marquette, M.	
Cape Traverse	" Prince, P.E.I.	Closed on 8th April, 1892.
Lily Oak	" Grey, W.R., O.	
New Ireland	" Albert, N.B.	
Wilbur	" Westmoreland, N.B.	

NAMES CHANGED.

Dixon's Point	County of Kent, N.B	to St. François de Kent.
Doherty's Mills	" "	to St. Grégoire.
Mill Creek	" "	to Maria de Kent.
Gailey	" "	to Cormierville.
Quadra	District of Vancouver	to Denman Island.

TO ADVERTISERS IN THE *GAZETTE*.

PARTIES sending advertisements to be inserted in "The Canada Gazette," will please observe the following rules :

1st. Address "The Canada Gazette, Ottawa, Canada."
2nd. Indicate the number of insertions required.
3rd. Invariably remit the fees for such advertisements, together with the price of one Gazette, as below. Otherwise they will not be inserted. The rates are ten cts. for the first insertion, and five cents for each subsequent insertion per line of nine words, each figure counting as one word. No advertisement is inserted for a less charge than one dollar.

By settled or understood practice as prescribed by law, the rules of Parliament or decisions of the Department of Justice, notices receive the following insertions :—

Notices of applications for divorce—27 insertions.

Notices of the withdrawal of deposits of Insurance Companies—13 insertions.

Notices of ordinary applications to Parliament—9 insertions.

Notices of applications for Letters Patent—6 insertions.

Notices of dividends and meetings of Banks and Insurance Companies—1 calendar month, or 5 insertions.

Subscribers will also notice that the subscription, $4 per annum, is invariably payable in advance, and that the "Gazette" will be stopped from them at the end of the period paid for. Single numbers will be charged ten cts. each, and when more than one are required by advertisers, must be remitted for likewise.

S. E. DAWSON,
Queen's Printer and Controller of Stationery.
Department of Public Printing and Stationery,
Ottawa, November, 1891.

APPLICATIONS TO PARLIAMENT.

RULES RELATING TO NOTICES FOR PRIVATE BILLS.

All applications for Private Bills, properly the subjects of legislation by the Parliament of Canada, within the purview of "The British North America Act, 1867," whether for the erection of a Bridge, the making of a Railroad, Turnpike Road or Telegraph Line ; the construction or improvement of a Harbour, Canal, Lock, Dam or Slide, or other like work ; the granting the right of Ferry ; the incorporation of any particular Trade or Calling, or of any Banking or other Joint Stock Company ; or otherwise for the granting to any individual or individuals, any exclusive or peculiar rights or privileges whatever, or for doing any matter or thing which, in its operation, would affect the rights or property of other parties, or relate to any particular class of the community ; or for making any amendment of a like nature to any former Act, shall require a Notice, clearly and distinctly specifying the nature and object of the application, and (except in the case of existing corporations) signed by, or on behalf of the applicants, to be published as follows, viz :

In the Provinces of Quebec and Manitoba.

A notice inserted in the *Canada Gazette*, in the English and French languages, and in one newspaper in the English, and in one in the French language in the District affected, or in both languages in one paper, if there be but one in the said District, or if there be no paper published therein, then, in both languages, in a paper in the nearest District in which a newspaper is published.

In any other Province or Territory.

A notice inserted in the *Canada Gazette*, and in one newspaper published in the County or District, or Union of Counties affected, or if there be no paper published therein, then in a newspaper in the nearest County or District in which a newspaper is published. Such Notices to be continued in each case, for a period of two months during the interval of time between the close of the next preceding Session and the consideration of the Petition. And copies of the newspapers containing the first and last insertion of such notice shall be sent to the Clerk of each House.

When a Petition is for leave to bring in a Private Bill for the erection of a Toll Bridge, the petitioner or petitioners, upon giving the notice prescribed by the preceding Rule, shall also, at the same time, and in the same manner, give notice of the rates which they intend to ask ; the extent of the privilege, the height of the arches, the interval between the abutments or piers for the passage of rafts and vessels, and whether they intend to erect a drawbridge, and the dimensions of the same.

Any person seeking to obtain any Private Bill shall, eight days before the meeting of Parliament, deposit with the Clerk of the House, in which the bill is to originate, a copy of such bill in the English or French language, with a sum sufficient to pay for translating and printing the same—600 copies to be printed in English, and 200 copies in French—the translation to be done by the officers of the House, and the printing by the contractor. The applicant shall be also required to pay the Clerk of the Senate, or the accountant of the House of Commons (as the case may be) a sum of $200 and the cost of printing the Act in the Statutes, and lodge the receipt of the same with the Clerk of the Committee to which such Bill is referred—such payment to be made immediately after the second reading, and before the consideration of the Bill by such Committee.

The fee payable on any Private Bill is paid only in the House in which it originates.

No Petition for a Private Bill is received by either House after the first ten days of the session.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Clerk of the Senate.

JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Clerk of the Commons.

ADDITIONAL RULES OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS RESPECTING PRIVATE BILLS.

All Private Bills for Acts of Incorporation shall be so framed as to incorporate by reference the *clauses* of the *General Acts* relating to the details to be provided for by such Bills ;—special grounds shall be established for any proposed departure from this principle, or for the introduction of other provisions as to such details, and a note shall be appended to the Bill indicating the provisions thereof, in which the *General Act* is proposed to be departed from ;—Bills which are not framed in accordance with this *Rule*, shall be re-cast by the promoters, and reprinted at their expense, before any Committee passes upon the *Clauses*.

51*a*. All Private Bills for Acts of incorporation of, or in amendment of Acts incorporating Railway Companies, shall be drawn in accordance with the Model Bill adopted by the House on 23rd June, 1887, copies of which may be obtained from the Clerk of the House.

(a.) The provisions contained in any Bill which are not in accord with the Model Bill, shall be inserted between brackets, and when revised by the proper officer shall be so printed, and bills which are not in accordance with this Rule shall be returned to the promoters to be re-cast before being revised and printed ;

(b.) Any sections of existing Acts which are proposed to be amended shall be re-printed in full with the amendments inserted in their proper places and between brackets ;

(c.) Any exceptional provisions that it may be proposed to insert in any Bill shall be clearly specified in the Notice of Application for the same.

51*b*. No Bill for the incorporation of a Railway Company, or for changing the route of the railway of any company already incorporated, shall be considered by the Railway Committee until there has been filed with the Committee, at least one week before the consideration of the Bill :—

(a.) A Map or Plan drawn upon a scale of not less than half an inch to the mile, showing the location upon which it is intended to construct the proposed work, and showing also the lines of existing or authorized works of a similar character within, or in any way affecting the district, or any part thereof, which the proposed work is intended to serve, and such map

or plan shall be signed by the Engineer or other person making the same ;

(b.) An exhibit showing the total amount of capital proposed to be raised for the purposes of the undertaking, and the manner in which it is proposed to raise the same, whether by ordinary shares, bonds, debentures, or other securities, and the amount of each, respectively.

JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Clerk of the Commons.

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SUBSTANCE OF RULES OF THE SENATE RELATING TO NOTICES AND APPLICATIONS FOR BILLS OF DIVORCE.

Every applicant for a Bill of Divorce shall give notice of his or her intended application, and shall specify therein from whom and for what cause such divorce is sought, and shall cause such notice to be published during six months before the presentation of his or her petition for the said Bill, in the CANADA GAZETTE and in two newspapers published in the District in Quebec, Manitoba, British Columbia or the North-West Territories, or in the County or Union of Counties in other Provinces, wherein such applicant usually resided at the time of the separation of the parties ; but if the requisite number of papers cannot be found therein, then in an adjoining District or County or Union of Counties. Notices given in the Provinces of Quebec and Manitoba are to be published in one English and one French newspaper, if there be such newspapers published in the District, but otherwise shall be published in each newspaper in both languages.

A copy of the said Notice shall, not less than one month before the date of the presentation of the Petition, at the instance of the applicant, be served personally on the person from whom the divorce is sought, when that can be done.

No petition for divorce shall be received after the first thirty days of each session.

The petition of an applicant for divorce must be fairly written and must be signed by the Petitioner, and should briefly set forth the marriage, when, where and by whom the ceremony was performed, the grounds on which relief is asked and the nature of the relief prayed, and should also negative condonation, collusion and connivance. The allegations of the petition must be verified by declaration of the Petitioner, under the "*Act respecting Extra-Judicial Oaths.*"

The applicant shall deposit with the Clerk of the Senate, eight days before the opening of Parliament, a copy, in the English or French language, of the proposed Bill of Divorce, and therewith a sum sufficient to pay for translating and printing 600 copies thereof in English and 200 copies in French.

No petition for a Bill of Divorce shall be presented unless the applicant has paid into the hands of the Clerk of the Senate the sum of two hundred dollars ($200).

The petition when presented shall be accompanied by the evidence of the publication of the notice, and by declaration in evidence of the service of a copy thereof, and by a copy of the proposed Bill.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Clerk of the Senate.

NOTICE is hereby given that Edmund Holyoake Heward, of the Town of St. John's, in the District of Iberville, in the Province of Quebec, manager at St. John's of the Merchants Bank of Canada, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from his wife, Dame Marie Louise Elwes, presently of the City of Chicago, in the State of Illinois, one of the United States of America, on the ground of adultery.

L. G. MACDONALD,
Solicitor for applicant.
By CHRISTIE, CHRISTIE & GREENE,
His agents at Ottawa.

Dated at St. John's, the 4th day of July, 1892. 3–27

NOTICE is hereby given that Robert Oliver King, of the Township of Brantford, in the County of Brant and Province of Ontario, farmer, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from his wife Jennie Gowling, on the grounds of adultery and desertion.

GEORGE D. HEYD,
Solicitor for applicant.
By GEMMILL & MAY,
His agents at Ottawa.

Dated at Brantford, this 5th day of July, A.D. 1892. 2-27

NOTICE is hereby given that James Balfour, of the City of Hamilton, in the County of Wentworth, in the Province of Ontario, architect, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from his wife Georgina Catharine Balfour, of the City of Hamilton aforesaid, on the ground of adultery.

BELL & PRINGLE,
Solicitors for James Balfour.

Dated at Hamilton, Province of Ontario, this 30th day of June, 1892. 2–27

NOTICE is hereby given that John Francis Schwaller, of the Town of Thorold, in the County of Welland, and Province of Ontario, merchant, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from his wife Florence Schwaller, now of the Town of Niagara Falls, in the County and Province aforesaid, on the grounds of desertion, adultery and bigamy.

PATTISON, COLLIER & SHAW,
Solicitors for applicant.

Dated at Thorold, in the Province of Ontario, this 7th day of April, A.D. 1892. 51-27

NOTICE is hereby given that Martha Ballantyne, of the Township of Scarboro, in the County of York, in the Province of Ontario, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of divorce from her husband, William Ballantyne, of the City of Hamilton, in the County of Wentworth, labourer, on the ground of adultery and desertion.

CHISHOLM & LOGIE,
Solicitors for applicant.

Dated at Hamilton, Province of Ontario, 31st day of March, 1892. 47–27

APPLICATIONS FOR CHARTER BY LETTERS PATENT.

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice, application will be made to the Governor in Council for a charter of incorporation under the provisions of the Act of the Dominion of Canada, being an "Act respecting the Incorporation of Joint Stock Companies by Letters Patent," for the incorporation of the company hereinafter named :—

(*a.*) The name of the company is to be "James Morrison Brass Manufacturing Company" (Limited).

(*b.*) The objects for which incorporation is sought, are, the manufacturing, buying, selling, trading and dealing in copper, brass, iron, glass, earthenware and sanitary ware used by engineers, steam-fitters, plumbers, gas-fitters, bell-hangers, boat-builders and others, steel, nickel and all other metals and ores of any and every description, and all products, articles, machinery, machines, implements, tools, utensils and supplies for merchants, dealers, farmers and consumers made therefrom ; and to carry on business and deal as general traders ; and to subscribe for, acquire, purchase, hold, sell, pledge and transfer stock or shares in any other incorporated company or companies and to vote upon and represent the same ; and to sell, assign, transfer, convey, lease, let, sublet, make over or pledge the plant, real estate, leaseholds, tools, machinery, patents, inventions, shoprights, copyrights, trade marks, trade

names, patterns or brands or any or all of them and the stock in trade and good-will of the said company; to purchase, acquire and hold absolutely or for terms of years under lease or otherwise all contracts, agreements, options, leases, plant, real estate, leaseholds, tools, machinery, patents, inventions, shoprights, copyrights, trade marks, trade names, patterns or brands or any or all of them and the stock in trade and goodwill of any other incorporated company or companies or individuals in the Dominion of Canada; to amalgamate, co-operate, join and to make agreements with any other incorporated company or companies or individuals for the purpose of carrying on its said business or objects or any of them or for the purpose or purposes of carrying on the business or objects or any of them of the said other company or companies or individuals; to purchase, acquire, hold, lease, sell, mortgage, transfer, pledge and assign real and personal property and to take and hold mortgages, liens and charges upon real and personal property by way of security or otherwise howsoever; to issue preferential stock, bonds, debentures, and to negotiate, sell and transfer the same and thereby to pledge the shares and stock and assets and property or any of them of the said company as security for repayment of advances made upon or in respect of the said stock, shares, bonds or debentures, and to do all acts in respect to each and all of the matters hereinbefore referred to and all other such acts, matters and things as are or may become necessary or incidental to any of the foregoing purposes.

(*c.*) The chief place of business of the said company will be at Toronto.

(*d.*) The capital stock of the said company is to be $300,000.

(*e.*) The number of shares is to be three thousand and the amount of each share $100.

(*f.*) The applicants are James Morrison, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, manufacturer; Charles Erwin Morrison, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, manufacturer; Robert Arthur Morrison, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, manufacturer; John Brown, of the City of Toronto, manufacturer, and Grace Emma Morrison, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, married woman; and the above named James Morrison, Charles Erwin Morrison and John Brown are to be the provisional directors of the said company.

WATSON, THORNE, SMOKE & MASTEN,
Solicitors for the applicants.

Dated this 7th day of July, 1892. 3-6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication hereof in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made by the persons hereinafter named to the Governor in Council for a grant of a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the Great Seal of Canada, in pursuance of the provisions of "The Companies Act":—

(*a.*) The proposed name of the company is "The Hoffmann Patent Caster Company of Canada" (Limited).

(*b.*) The purposes for which incorporation is sought, are, the manufacture and sale of roller casters, rollers, wheels, pulleys and like articles, and the purchase or acquisition of patents of invention granted or to be granted therefor.

(*c.*) The City of Hamilton, in the Province of Ontario, is to be the chief place of business of the company.

(*d.*) The capital stock of the company is to be sixty thousand dollars.

(*e.*) The number of shares is to be six hundred of one hundred dollars each.

The names in full and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follows:—Charles Mathew Counsell, broker, of Hamilton, Canada; John Wesley Freeman, merchant, William Kerns, merchant, and David Albert Ghent, gentleman, all of Burlington, Canada, and David Rich, merchant, and William Arthur Beddoe, gentleman, both of the City of New York; and the said Charles Mathew Counsell, John Wesley Freeman, William Kerns and David Albert Ghent, David Rich and William Arthur Beddoe are to be the first directors of the company.

F. MACKELCAN,
Solicitor for applicants.

3-6

NOTICE is hereby given that after the expiration of one month from the first publication, and within one month from the last publication of this notice, application will be made by the persons hereinafter named to His Excellency the Governor General, through the Honourable the Secretary of State, for a grant of charter for incorporation by letters patent, under the provisions of "The Companies Act," and amendments thereto.

1. The name of the proposed company is to be "The Dominion Embroidery Company of Toronto" (Limited).

2. The objects of the said company shall be the trade or business of manufacturing table and piano covers, scarves, antimacassars, guipures, buggy dusters, embroidered flannels, and all kinds of Swiss, French and German decorative art embroideries, ladies' dresses, skirts, capes, cloaks and mantles, and other articles of a like nature.

3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be at No. 27 Front Street West, in the City of Toronto, in the County of York and Province of Ontario, or at such other place in the said city as may from time to time be determined.

4. The amount of capital stock of the said company is to be $40,000.

5. The said stock is to be divided into 1,600 shares of $25.00 each.

6. The following are the names in full and addresses and callings of each applicant:—William Reichling, Toronto, designer; John Samuel Playle, Toronto, salesman; Phaon Allen Brauss, Toronto, merchant; William Trimble, Toronto, adjuster of machines; Florence Silverstein, Toronto, married woman.

7. The said William Reichling, John S. Playle, Phaon Allen Brauss and William Trimble, are to be the first directors of the said company.

DUVERNET & JONES,
18 Toronto Street, Toronto,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated at Toronto, this 4th day of July, 1892. 2-6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent, under the provisions of "The Companies Act," Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned:

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is "The Toronto and British Columbia Lumber Company" (Limited).

2. The purposes for which incorporation is sought are to purchase, acquire, hold and sell timber lands and other lands in fee or otherwise, and also timber and timber limits by lease, license or otherwise, and rights to cut and remove timber and other trees, and to manufacture and purchase and sell saw-logs, timber and lumber, and carry on the business of lumbering in all its branches, and all other business incidental thereto or connected therewith, and also to manufacture and deal in furniture, doors, sashes, blinds, railway ties, cordwood, and any other articles of whatever kind or nature of which wood shall form a component part, and to build, purchase or otherwise obtain possession of and operate factories, grist mills, flour mills and saw mills, and machinery of all kinds, and to carry on all business incidental thereto, or usually connected therewith, with power to purchase, sell and deal in grain, flour and breadstuffs generally, throughout the Dominion of Canada; and to purchase and otherwise acquire and work mines, minerals and mining rights, lands, hereditaments and chattels in the Dominion of Canada, and to crush, smelt, reduce and amalgamate the ore, to render marketable the produce, to develop the resources of the same mines, to crush, smelt, reduce and amalgamate the produce of any mines whether belonging to said company or not, also to construct or aid in and subscribe towards the construction, maintenance and improvement of roads, tramways, docks, piers, wharves, viaducts, acqueducts, flumes, ditches, quartz mills, ore houses, and other

buildings and works which may be necessary or convenient for the purposes of the said proposed company, also to construct, purchase, own, charter, and employ vessels for the purposes aforesaid and for the purpose of transporting the produce of the mills, mines and works to any place or places within the Dominion of Canada, or elsewhere, to purchase or acquire any business within the objects of this company and any property, privileges, rights or contracts appertaining to the same; to sell, lease, sub-let or otherwise dispose of the business, property or undertaking, or any part thereof, for such consideration and in such manner as the company or its directors may think fit; to amalgamate with any other company or companies having objects similar or in part similar to those of this company, under the name of this company or any other company, or a new name, the consent of the Governor in Council having been first obtained to any such amalgamation or amalgamations; to establish shops or stores on the said lands, or any part thereof, and to purchase and vend general merchandise, and to carry on in all its branches farming and stock-raising, and generally to do all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects or any of them, to sell or otherwise dispose of the undertaking or any part thereof, for such consideration and in such manner as the company or its directors may think fit, and to buy and sell lands for profit.

3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be at the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario.

4. The intended amount of the capital stock of the said company is $1,000,000.

5. The number of shares is to be 10,000, and the amount of each share is to be of the value of $100.

6. The names in full and the addresses and calling of each of the applicants are as follows:—John White, of Roslin, in the County of Hastings, in the Province of Ontario, manufacturer; Robert Thomson, of the City of Hamilton, in the County of Wentworth, in said Province, lumber merchant; John Davidson, of the Town of Barrie, in the County of Simcoe, in said Province, lumber manufacturer; Thomas John Hammill, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, in said Province, lumber merchant; John Stinson Hatton, of the said City of Toronto, lumber merchant; William Bell, of the City of Guelph, in the County of Wellington, in said Province, manufacturer; John Alexander Strathy, of the said Town of Barrie, banker; Jonathan Henderson, of the said Town of Barrie, merchant; Henry Hatton Strathy, of the said Town of Barrie, barrister-at-law; and Ernest V. Bodwell, of the City of Victoria, in the Province of British Columbia, barrister-at-law; all of whom are to be the first or provisional directors of the said company.

STRATHY & ESTEN,
Solicitors for the applicants.

Dated at Barrie, this 25th day of June, 1892. 1–6

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that after the expiration of one month from the first publication and within one month from the last publication of this notice, application will be made by the persons hereinafter named to the Governor in Council for the grant of a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of "The Companies Act."

1. The name of the proposed company is to be "The British America Starch Company" (Limited).

2. The objects of the said company shall be to acquire the real estate, plant and factory of the British America Starch Works Company, George Foster & Co. (Limited), and also of any other similar company in the Dominion of Canada, and to carry on the manufacture of starch, glucose, or any compound of which starch forms a component part, and to deal in such goods. The operations of the said company are to be carried on in the Township of Brantford, in the County of Brant, or in any other such place or places as may be from time to time determined upon.

3. The chief place of business of the said company shall be at the Township of Brantford, in the said County of Brant.

4. The capital stock of the said company shall be $150,000, $100,000 of which shall be common stock, and $50,000 of which shall be preference stock.

5. The said common stock shall be divided into 1,000 shares of $100 each, and the said preference stock into 500 shares of $100 each.

6. The said company shall have the power to issue bonds which shall be a preferential lien and charge upon the assets of the said company to the extent of $30,000, and they shall bear interest at the rate of six per centum per annum payable half-yearly.

7. The names in full and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follows:—George Foster, merchant, Brantford, Ont.; Wynn Ellis, manufacturer, Township of Brantford, Ont.; Alfred J. Wilkes, Esquire, Brantford, Ont.; Frank M. Foster, merchant, Brantford, Ont., and Joseph Ruddy, accountant, Brantford, Ont.

8. The said George Foster, Alfred J. Wilkes and Wynn Ellis are to be the first directors of the said company.

HARDY, WILKES & HARDY,
Solicitors for the said applicants.

Dated at Brantford, this 16th day of June, A.D. 1892. 52–6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter under "The Companies Act," incorporating the applicants and such others as may become shareholders, a body corporate and politic, under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned:—

1. The name of the company is to be "Lyman Brothers & Co." (Limited).

2. The objects for which incorporation is sought are,—

(*a.*) To purchase and acquire the business carried on by the firm of Lyman Bros. & Co," of Toronto, wholesale druggists, chemists and manufacturers, including the lands, buildings, plant, machinery, stock in trade, trade marks, good-will, rights, credits and assets generally of the said business, and to undertake and assume the liabilities of the said firm in respect of the said business;

(*b.*) To carry on the said business in all its branches, and to extend the same as may be found necessary or desirable;

(*c.*) To acquire any real or leasehold estate or buildings, and to make sale or disposition thereof as may be necessary or expedient for the purposes of the said business.

3. The chief place of business of the company is to be the City of Toronto.

4. The amount of the capital stock of the company is to be $150,000.

5. The number of shares is to be 3,000, and the amount of each share is to be $50.

6. The names in full, the addresses and cal ings of the applicants are as follows:—Henry Lyman. of the City of Montreal, wholesale druggist; Henry Herbert Lyman, of the same place, wholesale druggist; Frederick Styles Lyman, of the same place, advocate; Albert Clarence Lyman, of the same place, notary public; Walter Ernest Lyman, of the same place, insurance manager; John Henderson, of the City of Toronto, wholesale druggist; George W. Lillie, of the same place, wholesale druggist; James Watt, of the same place, accountant, and Charles McDonald Hay, of the same place, druggist; of whom Henry Lyman, Henry Herbert Lyman, John Henderson, George W. Lillie, James Watt and Charles McDonald Hay are to be the first or provisional directors of the said company.

MOWAT, DOWNEY & LANGTON,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated at Toronto, 9th June, 1892. 50–6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one (1) month after the last publication of the present notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General through the Secretary of State for Canada, by the applicants hereinafter

named, in pursuance of the Canada Joint Stock Companies Act, for letters patent constituting them and such others as hereafter may become shareholders in the company proposed to be created by such letters patent, a body corporate and politic under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned :

1. The proposed name of the company is "The St. Timothée Manufacturing Co., Limited."

2. The purposes for which incorporation is sought are (*a*)—To acquire the woollen mills, machinery, plant, houses and stores situate in the Village of St. Timothée, County and District of Beauharnois, Province of Quebec, and the following lots of land, on part of which said buildings are erected, to wit : lots cadastral numbers ninety-eight (98), ninety-nine (99) and five hundred and eighty-seven (587), the latter being an island in the River St. Lawrence, and the water power thereto belonging ;

(*b*) To acquire the machinery and plant of the St. John's hosiery mills and to remove the same to St. Timothée and erect the same on said lands ;

(*c*) To carry on the manufacture, purchase and sale of textile fabrics and more especially of woollen goods and hosiery in the said Village of St. Timothée and elsewhere throughout the Dominion of Canada ;

(*d*) To sell or otherwise dispose of the real estate and water power appertaining to said property and not required for the purposes of said business.

(*e*) And generally to do and perform all other acts, deeds, matters and things, incidental or conducive to the carrying out of all or any of said objects.

3. The chief place of business of the proposed company is to be in the City of Montreal, in the District of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

4. The capital stock of said company is to be fifty thousand dollars ($50,000).

5. The said stock is to be divided into five hundred (500) shares of one hundred dollars ($100) each.

6. The names in full and the addresses and callings of the said applicants are as follows :—Philip Maurice Muntz, of the City of London, England, manufacturer; Narcisse Papineau, gentleman, Henri Prevost, manufacturer, and Robert Bayley, book-keeper, all three (3) of the said Village of St. Timothée, Province of Quebec ; William Wood Squire, merchant, Montreal ; William Thompson, broker, Montreal, and John Mackintosh Ferguson, advocate, Montreal ; of whom the following, to wit :—Philip M. Muntz, William W. Squire, William Thompson, Henri Prevost and Robert Bayley are to be the first or provisional directors of the proposed company, the last four (4) being residents of the Province of Quebec and all being British subjects.

J. M. FERGUSON,
Solicitor for applicants.

Montreal, 2nd June, 1892. 50–6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice, application will be made by the parties hereinafter named to the Governor in Council for the grant of a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of "The Joint Stock Companies by Letters Patent Act," chapter 119 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, and amendments.

1. The name of the company is to be "The Kingsville and Pelee Navigation Company" (Limited).

2. The objects for which incorporation is sought are the acquiring by purchase of one or more steamers to carry freight and passengers between Kingsville and Pelee Island and any other adjacent points, and to do an excursion business.

3. The operations of the company are to be carried on at the Village of Kingsville, in the County of Essex, which is also to be its chief place of business.

4. The amount of capital stock of the company is to be $20,000.

5. The number of shares is to be 2000, and the amount of each share $10.

6. The names in full and the address of each of the applicants are as follows :—Edward Chandler Walker, of the Town of Walkerville, in the County of Essex, distiller ; Richard William Dease, master mariner, Robert Drummond, sailor, Frank Green, grain merchant, and Edmund Ezra Harris, merchant, all of the said Village of Kingsville, in the Province of Ontario.

7. The said Edward Chandler Walker, Richard William Dease, Robert Drummond, Frank Green and Edwin Ezra Harris, are to be the first directors of the company.

FLEMING & WIGLE,
Solicitors for applicants.

15th day of June, 1892. 3–6

MISCELLANEOUS.

A SPECIAL general meeting of shareholders in the Huron Copper Bay Co., will be held in the office of the Secretary Treasurer, 30 Hospital Street, Montreal, at noon, on the 17th August next, to consider the desirability of disposing of the property in farm lots, etc.

C. H. CUNNINGHAM,
3–1 Secretary-treasurer.

THE ST. CATHARINES AND NIAGARA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY.

TAKE notice that a special general meeting of the shareholders of the St. Catharines and Niagara Central Railway Company will be held at the office of the company, on James Street, in the City of St. Catharines, in the County of Lincoln, on Monday, the 22nd day of August, 1892, at the hour of 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of taking into consideration an agreement or arrangement between N. and O. G. Phelps & Company, the said St. Catharines and Niagara Central Railway Company and one Lucius S. Ovilo, for the purpose of putting an end to pending litigation between the said N. and O. G. Phelps & Company and the said Lucius S. Ovilo, and the confirmation of a resolution of the Board of Directors of the said company duly passed on the 9th day of July, 1892, approving of the said agreement or arrangement.

RICHARD WOOD,
Secretary-treasurer.
St. C. and N. C. Ry. Co.

St. Catharines, Ont., 11th July, 1892. 3–4

NOTICE is hereby given, pursuant to 38 Victoria, chapter 88, sec. 10, that an Interim Copyright of "Hill's General Ledger" has this day been duly registered in the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, (Copyright Branch), in favour of Joseph S. Hill, Brigden, Ont.

June 24, 1892. 3–1

NOTICE is hereby given that the Okell & Morris Fruit Preserving Company (Limited Liability), have deposited with the Minister of Public Works at Ottawa a plan and description of the site and of the wharf proposed to be constructed by the said company upon the front or foreshore of Lot 12, Block L, Harbour Estate, City of Victoria, in the Province of British Columbia, and that a duplicate of such plan and description has also been filed in the office of the Registrar General of Titles at Victoria aforesaid, and that the said company has applied to the Governor in Council for approval thereof in accordance with the provisions of chapter 92, sections 5 and 6 Consolidated Statutes of Canada.

Dated at Victoria, this 6th day of July A.D., 1892.

BELYEA & GREGORY,
Solicitors for the Okell & Morris Fruit Preserving
3–1 Company (Limited Liability).

THE annual general meeting of the shareholders of The New Brunswick Railway Company will be held in the company's office, St. John, N.B., on Thursday, 4th August, 1892, at 3 o'clock P.M.

ALFRED SEELY,
Secretary.

St. John, N.B., 6th July, 1892. 2–4

NOTICE is hereby given that a special general meeting of the shareholders of the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company will be held at the Rossin House, in the City of Toronto, on Tuesday, the 9th day of August, 1892, at the hour of 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of considering the amalgamation of the Brantford, Waterloo and Lake Erie Railway Company with the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company, pursuant to chapter 86 of 54-55 Victoria, Statutes of Canada, and for approving and adopting articles of agreement for such amalgamation, or otherwise acting in relation thereto.

And also for the purpose of taking into consideration the issue of bonds upon the lines, rolling stock and property of the amalgamated line of the said two railways when amalgamated as authorized by law, and the execution of a mortgage upon the amalgamated companies' franchises, rolling stock and property to trustees to secure such bond issue, and for the transaction of such other business as may be properly brought before the meeting.

EPHRAIM MILLER,
Secretary,
Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Co.

Dated at Hamilton, this 6th day of July, 1892. 2-4

MONTREAL AND OTTAWA RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE.—A special general meeting of the shareholders of the Montreal and Ottawa Railway Company will be held at its head office, room 44, Imperial Building, St. James Street, Montreal, on Tuesday, the 9th day of August, 1892, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of sanctioning a lease of its railway to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, in perpetuity, and of settling the terms and conditions thereof.

H. A. LANSDELL,
Secretary.

Montreal, 5th July, 1892. 2-5

NOTICE is hereby given that "The City of London Fire Insurance Company" (Limited), having ceased to carry on the business of fire insurance in Canada, and re-insured all outstanding or existing risks, will apply to the Minister of Finance, at Ottawa, on the 12th day of October next, for the release of the securities deposited by the said company with the Minister of Finance.

And notice is hereby given to Canadian policy-holders, who may desire to oppose such release, that any opposition to the same must be filed, with the Minister of Finance, on or before the day above named.

HATTON & McLENNAN,
Attorneys for the said company.

Montreal, 5th July, 1892. 2-13

MERCHANTS' BANK OF HALIFAX.

DIVIDEND No. 45.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of three per cent for the current half-year, being at the rate of six per cent per annum upon the paid up capital stock of this institution, has been declared, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its branches, on and after Monday, the 1st day of August next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 16th July till the 1st August, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
D. H. DUNCAN,
Cashier.

Halifax, N.S., 30th June, 1892. 2-3

BANK OF YARMOUTH.

NOTICE.—A dividend on the paid up capital of the Bank of Yarmouth, N.S., at the rate of six per centum per annum, for the current half-year, has this day been declared and will be payable, on and after the first August next, at the office of the Bank, in Yarmouth.

By order of the directors,
T. W. JOHNS,
Cashier.

Yarmouth, N.S., 27th June, 1892. 1-5

THE PORT ARTHUR, DULUTH AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual general meeting of the shareholders of the above named company will be held at three o'clock in the afternoon, on Tuesday, the second day of August, 1892, at the offices of the company, in Burk's Block, in the Town of Port Arthur, for the election of directors, and such other business as is usually transacted at such meetings.

S. J. DAWSON,
President.
A. J. McCOMBER,
Secretary.

Dated this 29th day of June, 1892. 2-4

CITIZENS INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA
(LIFE DEPARTMENT).

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that the "Citizens Insurance Company of Canada" has ceased to transact the business of life insurance, and will apply to the Honourable the Minister of Finance and Receiver General of Canada for the release of its securities deposited on account of the Life Department, on the twelfth (12th) day of October, 1892.

And notice is hereby given calling upon all Canadian policy-holders in the said company opposing such release to file their opposition with the Honourable the Minister of Finance and Receiver General of Canada, on or before the twelfth (12th) day of October, eighteen hundred and ninety-two (1892).

E. P. HEATON,
General manager.

Montreal, 28th June, 1892. 2-13

CITIZENS INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA
(FIRE DEPARTMENT).

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that the "Citizens Insurance Company of Canada" has ceased to transact the business of fire insurance, and has applied to the Honourable the Minister of Finance and Receiver General of Canada, for the release of its securities deposited on account of the Fire Department, on the twelfth (12th) day of October, 1892.

And notice is hereby given that all business of the "Citizens Insurance Company of Canada," in the Provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, has been taken up and re-insured in the "Phœnix Insurance Company of Hartford," Connecticut, and that the business throughout the Dominion of Canada, with the exception of the Provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, has been taken up and re-insured in the "Guardian Assurance Company of England."

And notice is hereby given calling upon all Canadian policy-holders in the said company opposing such release to file their opposition with the Honourable the Minister of Finance and Receiver General of Canada, on or before the twelfth (12th) day of October, eighteen hundred and ninety-two (1892).

E. P. HEATON,
General manager.

Montreal, 28th June, 1892. 2-13

LA BANQUE DE ST. HYACINTHE.

DIVIDEND No. 35.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of three per cent upon the capital stock of this institution has been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at its banking house, in this city, on and after the 1st day of August next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st of July next, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,

E. R. BLANCHARD,
Cashier.

St. Hyacinthe, 24th June, 1892. 1–5

NOTICE is given that a call was on the 16th day of June, 1892, made on the shareholders of the Manitoba and South Eastern Railway Company, of one per cent of the amount of the share capital held by them respectively, and that the said call is to be payable to the credit of said company, at the Commercial Bank of Manitoba, Winnipeg, on the 1st day of August, 1892.

DAVID SCOTT,
Secretary-treasurer.

Dated 16th June, 1892. 52–4

NOTICE is hereby given that a special general meeting of the shareholders of the Brantford, Waterloo and Lake Erie Railway Company will be held at the head office of the company, in the City of Brantford, on Friday, the 22nd day of July, 1892, at the hour of eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of considering an amalgamation of the said company with the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company, pursuant to chapter 86 of 54-55 Victoria, Statutes of Canada, and for adopting and confirming articles of agreement for such amalgamation or otherwise acting in relation thereto ; also for the election of directors and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

JOHN JOSEPH HAWKINS,
Secretary,
Brantford, Waterloo and Lake Erie R'y. Co.

Dated at Brantford, this 10th day of June, 1892.

51–5

NOTICE is hereby given that in 30 days after date application will be made by the undersigned to the Governor in Council and to the Minister of Public Works for permission to extend the wharf situated on Lots 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, and 1264, City of Victoria, Province of British Columbia, fronting on Victoria Harbour and Rock Bay. Plans of the situation of the proposed extension have been deposited with the Honourable the Minister of Public Works and at the Registry Office, Victoria.

W. P. SAYWARD,
By EBERTS & TAYLOR,
His solicitors.

McINTYRE, CODE & ORDE,
Ottawa agents.

Dated the 2nd day of July, 1892. 1–5

NOTICE is hereby given that 30 days after date application will be made by the undersigned to the Minister of Public Works at Ottawa, for permission to erect and extend a wharf on lots 539 A and 540 A, fronting on James Bay, Victoria Harbour. Plans showing situation of proposed wharf have been deposited with the Minister of Public Works, and in the Land Registry Office at Victoria, B.C.

GEO. STELLY,
T. F. SINCLAIR.

Victoria, 8th June, 1892. 51–5

NOTICE.—Public notice is hereby given that the Royal Canadian Insurance Company of Montreal, Canada, has ceased to transact the business of fire and marine insurance, and has applied to the Honourable the Minister of Finance and Receiver General of Canada for the release of its securities deposited on account of Fire and Marine Department on the 25th day of August, 1892.

And notice is hereby given that all business in Canada of the Royal Canadian Insurance Company has been taken up and re-insured in the Alliance Assurance Company of London, England.

And notice is hereby given calling upon all Canadian policy holders in the said company, opposing such release, to file their opposition with the Honourable the Minister of Finance and Receiver General of Canada, on or before the 25th day of August, 1892.

G. H. McHENRY,
Manager.

47–13

PUISSANCE DU CANADA.

NOMINATIONS.

DÉPARTEMENT DU SECRÉTAIRE D'ÉTAT DU CANADA.

IL A PLU À SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL de faire les nominations suivantes, savoir :—

OTTAWA, 25 juin 1892.

LORENZO CLARKE RAYMOND, de la ville de Welland, dans la province d'Ontario, écuyer, et d'Osgoode Hall, avocat : Député-juge de la Cour de Comté du comté de Welland, dans la dite province d'Ontario, durant le congé de Son Honneur le Juge Baxter, Juge de la dite Cour de Comté.

—

5 juillet 1892.

STEPHEN HOOPER WAGGONER, de la cité d'Ottawa, dans la province d'Ontario, écuyer : Commis et officier préposé au débarquement dans les douanes de Sa Majesté.

—

11 juillet 1892

ORLANDO SPALDING CLARK, de la ville de Sarnia, dans la province d'Ontario, écuyer : Sous-percepteur dans les douanes de Sa Majesté.

Omission.

BUREAU DU GREFFIER DE LA COURONNE EN CHANCELLERIE DU CANADA.

MEMBRE rapporté pour servir dans le présent PARLEMENT.

PROVINCE D'ONTARIO.

Comté de Frontenac.

HIRAM A. CALVIN, écuyer, du village de Garden Island, Ont., *vice* l'Honorable George A. Kirkpatrick, qui a accepté de la Couronne un office salarié.

SAML. E. ST. O. CHAPLEAU,
Greffier de la Couronne en Chancellerie
du Canada.

N.B.—Cet avis aurait dû paraître dans la *Gazette du Canada* le 18 juin dernier.

SALLE DU SÉNAT.

OTTAWA, samedi, 9 juillet 1892.

Aujourd'hui à TROIS heures P.M., SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL s'est rendue, avec le cérémonial ordinaire, à la Chambre du Sénat, dans l'édifice du Parlement, et a pris son siège sur le Trône. Les membres du Sénat étant assemblés, il a plu à Son Excellence d'y faire requérir la présence de la Chambre des Communes, et cette Chambre s'y étant rendue, les Bills suivants ont été sanctionnés au nom de Sa Majesté par Son Excellence le Gouverneur Général, savoir :—

Acte concernant la Compagnie du chemin de fer de Cobourg, Northumberland et du Pacifique.
Acte concernant certains travaux de chemins de fer dans la cité de Toronto.
Acte constituant en corporation la Compagnie d'assurance Victoria sur la vie.
Acte concernant la Compagnie canadienne de téléphone Bell.
Acte constituant en corporation la Compagnie du chemin de fer de Canso à Louisbourg.
Acte concernant la Compagnie du chemin de fer du Pacifique d'Ontario.
Acte concernant la Compagnie du chemin de fer de jonction de Pontiac au Pacifique.
Acte ratifiant une convention entre la Compagnie du chemin de fer de la vallée de la Tobique et la Compagnie du chemin de fer Canadien du Pacifique.
Acte pour faire droit à James Albert Manning Aikins.
Acte pour faire droit à Herbert Rimmington Mead.
Acte pour faire droit à Ada Donigan.
Acte concernant la Compagnie du chemin de fer le Grand-Nord.
Acte autorisant le Commissaire des brevets à faire droit à Carl Auer Von Welsbach et autres.
Acte concernant la Compagnie du chemin de fer du Manitoba et du Nord-Ouest du Canada.
Acte concernant la Compagnie de chemin de fer et de houille d'Alberta.
Acte constituant en corporation la Compagnie d'irrigation et de pouvoir hydraulique de la rivière Haute et du creek aux Moutons.
Acte concernant la Compagnie du chemin de fer Atlantique Canadien.
Acte constituant en corporation la Compagnie du chemin de fer de Winnipeg à l'Atlantique.
Acte concernant la Compagnie du chemin de fer de London à Port-Stanley.
Acte constituant en corporation la Compagnie du chemin de fer de Buckingham et de la Lièvre.
Acte à l'effet de faire revivre et modifier l'Acte constituant en corporation la Compagnie du pont de Brockville et New-York.
Acte constituant en corporation l'Association des meuniers de la Puissance.
Acte pour modifier l'Acte qui constitue en corporation la Compagnie du chemin de fer Grande-Jonction du Manitoba et de l'Assiniboïa.
Acte concernant la Compagnie du chemin de fer de Montréal et Occidental.
Acte concernant la Compagnie du chemin de fer de transport maritime de Chignectou (à responsabilité limitée).
Acte pour faire droit à Hattie Adèle Harrison.
Acte pour faire droit à James Wright.
Acte concernant la Compagnie du chemin de fer à passagers de la cité d'Ottawa.
Acte concernant la Compagnie du chemin de fer de Montréal au lac Maskinongé.
Acte à l'effet de faire revivre et modifier les Actes concernant la Compagnie de chemin de fer et de ponts d'Ottawa, Waddington et New-York.
Acte modifiant de nouveau l'Acte du revenu de l'intérieur.
Acte concernant le chemin de fer Midland du Canada.
Acte modifiant de nouveau l'Acte des brevets.
Acte établissant de nouvelles dispositions au sujet des concessions de terres aux miliciens en activité de service dans le Nord-Ouest.
Acte constituant en corporation la Compagnie du chemin de fer de la vallée d'Ottawa.
Acte concernant les listes d'électeurs de 1891.
Acte portant de nouvelles modifications à l'Acte d'inspection générale.
Acte contenant de nouvelles modifications à l'Acte des liquidations.
Acte constituant en corporation la Compagnie de tunnel et de pont de Burrard-Inlet.
Acte modifiant de nouveau l'Acte des terres fédérales.
Acte à l'effet de répartir de nouveau la représentation à la Chambre des Communes.
Acte concernant les commissaires du havre des Trois-Rivières.
Acte modifiant de nouveau l'Acte des chemins de fer.
Acte modifiant les Actes concernant le service civil.
Acte modifiant de nouveau l'Acte de l'immigration chinoise.
Acte modifiant l'Acte concernant le Sénat et la Chambre des Communes.
Acte modifiant de nouveau les Actes concernant les droits de douane.

Acte concernant la prime sur le sucre de betterave.
Acte pour autoriser l'octroi de subventions en aide à la construction des lignes de chemin de fer y mentionnées.
Acte concernant la loi criminelle.
Acte modifiant l'Acte concernant le havre de Saint-Jean, dans la province du Nouveau-Brunswick.

Alors l'Honorable Orateur de la Chambre des Communes a adressé la parole à Son Excellence le Gouverneur Général comme suit :

"Qu'il Plaise à Votre Excellence :

"Les Communes du Canada ont voté certains subsides nécessaires pour permettre au gouvernement de faire face aux dépenses du service public.

"Au nom des Communes, je présente à Votre Excellence le bill suivant :

'Acte pour accorder à Sa Majesté certaines sommes nécessaires pour subvenir à certaines dépenses du service public, pour l'exercice expirant le 30e jour de juin 1893, et pour d'autres objets liés au service public.'

que je prie humblement Votre Excellence de sanctionner."

A ce bill la sanction royale a été donnée dans les termes suivants :

"Au nom de Sa Majesté, Son Excellence le Gouverneur Général remercie ses loyaux sujets, accepte leur bienveillance et sanctionne ce bill."

Après quoi il a plu à Son Excellence le Gouverneur Général de clore la Deuxième session du septième Parlement de la Puissance par le discours suivant :

Honorables Messieurs du Sénat,

Messieurs de la Chambre des Communes :

En vous relevant de vos devoirs parlementaires je vous félicite sur la législation utile qui est résultée de vos délibérations durant cette longue et laborieuse session.

L'adoption du Code Criminel sera d'un grand avantage pour tous ceux qui seront intéressés dans l'administration de cette division de jurisprudence, et est un travail qui fera honneur au parlement du Canada.

La tâche difficile de rajuster la représentation du peuple dans la Chambre des Communes d'après le recensement a été accomplie sans déranger d'une manière appréciable les divisions électorales existantes, et j'espère que son fonctionnement sera satisfaisant.

La législation relative aux Territoires du Nord-Ouest, les terres fédérales, les chemins de fer, les brevets d'invention, et l'inspection des denrées, et les diverses autres mesures qui ont été complétées, sont propres à promouvoir les intérêts industriels et commerciaux du pays, et à développer son bien-être en général.

Nul doute que vous avez appris avec plaisir que le gouvernement de Terreneuve va tout probablement tenir une conférence amicale avec mon gouvernement sur les différends qui se sont élevés entre le Canada et cette colonie, et que dans l'intervalle toute cause de dispute ou d'irritation ultérieure a été aplanie.

L'administration des Etats-Unis a représenté que le tarif des péages qui a été en vigueur sur les canaux canadiens depuis quelques années, opérait désavantageusement vis-à-vis des navires et des produits des citoyens des Etats-Unis sur les grands lacs. Cette plainte a été étudiée et discutée avec les autorités des Etats-Unis, et une proposition a été soumise de la part de mon gouvernement, à l'effet que les Etats-Unis rétabliront les concessions qui furent faites de la part de ce pays-là par le traité de Washington comme l'équivalent des concessions faites par le Canada à l'égard des canaux, concessions qui furent retirées par les Etats-Unis sans cause, en tant que le Canada y est concerné. Cette proposition n'a pas encore reçu de réponse, mais on espère que la justice de la position prise par mon gouvernement sera dûment appréciée par le gouvernement des Etats-Unis, de façon à éviter tout autre malentendu sur cette question.

Messieurs de la Chambre des Communes :

J'ai confiance que les dispositions que vous avez prises pour le service public seront amplement suffisantes.

Honorables Messieurs du Sénat,

Messieurs de la Chambre des Communes:

A la fin de cette session je me sépare de vous avec l'espoir que les sacrifices que vous avez été appelés à faire par une session aussi prolongée, seront recompensés par le fait que vos travaux seront une source d'avantages pour le Canada, et que notre population dans chaque partie du Canada pourra de même être bénie d'une abondante récolte dans la saison qui approche.

L'Orateur du Sénat alors dit :

Honorables Messieurs du Sénat et Messieurs de la Chambre des Communes,

C'est le plaisir de Son Excellence le Gouverneur Général, que ce parlement soit prorogé jusqu'à jeudi, le dix-huitième jour d'août prochain, pour être tenu en ce lieu, et ce parlement est, en conséquence, prorogé jusqu'à jeudi, le dix-huitième jour d'août prochain.

Liste des bills sanctionnés le 12 *avril* 1892.

Acte concernant le ministère de la Marine et des Pêcheries.
Acte modifiant de nouveau le chapitre quatre-vingt-seize des Statuts revisés, intitulé : "Acte à l'effet d'encourager le développement des pêches maritimes et la construction de navires de pêche."
Acte concernant la Compagnie du chemin de fer de Belleville au lac Nipissingue.
Acte concernant la Compagnie du chemin de fer de la vallée de la Nicola.
Acte concernant la Compagnie du chemin de fer du Manitoba et du Sud-Est.
Acte modifiant l'Acte constitutif de la Compagnie Meunière McKay.
Acte à l'effet de modifier "l'Acte modifiant l'Acte de tempérance du Canada, 1888."
Acte accordant à Sa Majesté certaines sommes nécessaires pour subvenir à certaines dépenses du service public pour l'exercice expirant le 30 juin 1892, et pour d'autres objets liés au service public.

Liste des bills sanctionnés le 10 *mai* 1892.

Acte à l'effet de constituer en corporation W. C. Edwards et Compagnie.
Acte modifiant l' "Acte du Pilotage."
Acte modifiant l' "Acte concernant le département de la Commission Géologique."
Acte concernant la Compagnie du Grand Tronc de chemin de fer du Canada.
Acte concernant la Compagnie du chemin de fer du Sud du Canada.
Acte concernant la Compagnie du chemin de fer Central de Sainte-Catherine à Niagara.
Acte à l'effet de rétablir et modifier l' "Acte constitutif de la Compagnie du chemin de fer de Lindsay, Bobcaygeon et Pontypool."
Acte concernant la Compagnie du chemin de fer Canadien du Pacifique.
Acte concernant l'aide par les sauveteurs des Etats-Unis dans les eaux canadiennes.
Acte autorisant la cession à la corporation de la cité de Toronto de certains terrains de l'artillerie en cette cité.
Acte concernant la Compagnie Canadienne d'Inspection et d'Assurance des Chaudières à Vapeur.
Acte concernant la Compagnie d'Aciéries et de Forges de la Nouvelle-Ecosse (à responsabilité limitée).
Acte concernant la Compagnie des imprimeurs du *Globe*.
Acte concernant le Bureau de Commerce de Montréal.
Acte constituant en corporation l'Union des Femmes Missionnaires Anabaptistes des provinces maritimes.
Acte concernant la Compagnie du chemin de fer du lac Nipissingue à la baie de James.
Acte concernant la Compagnie du chemin de fer de Saint-Jean au Maine et la Compagnie du chemin de fer du Nouveau-Brunswick.
Acte concernant la Compagnie de chemin de fer et de vapeurs de la Qu'Appelle, du lac Long et de la Saskatchewan.

Acte concernant la Compagnie de chemin de fer et de canal du lac Manitoba.
Acte concernant la Compagnie du chemin de fer de la Montagne-de-Bois à Qu'Appelle.
Acte concernant les navires de pêche des Etats-Unis.
Acte modifiant de nouveau l' "Acte d'inspection des bateaux à vapeur."

PROCLAMATION.

STANLEY DE PRESTON.
[L.S.]

CANADA.

VICTORIA, par la Grâce de Dieu, Reine du Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande, défenseur de la foi, etc., etc., etc.
A tous ceux qui les présentes verront ou qu'icelles pourront concerner,—SALUT :

PROCLAMATION.

ROBT. SEDGEWICK, Député du ministre de la Justice, Canada. } ATTENDU qu'en vertu des dispositions de l'Acte de tempérance du Canada, l'avis suivant a été adressé au Secrétaire d'Etat pour le Canada, accompagné de la pétition ci-jointe :—

"A l'honorable Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada,—

"MONSIEUR,—Nous, soussignés, électeurs du comté "de Drummond, vous prions de prendre connaissance "que nous désirons présenter la pétition ci-dessous à "Son Excellence le Gouverneur général, savoir :

"'A Son Excellence le Gouverneur général du "'Canada en conseil,—

"'La pétition des électeurs du comté de Drummond, "'ayant qualité et capacité pour voter à l'élection "'d'un membre de la Chambre des Communes, dans "'le dit comté,—Expose respectueusement,—

"'Que vos pétitionnaires désirent que la deuxième "'partie de l'Acte de tempérance du Canada, soit "'révoquée dans le dit comté de Drummond. ;

"'C'est pourquoi vos pétitionnaires prient humble-"'ment qu'il plaise à Votre Excellence, par un ordre "'en conseil suivant les dispositions du dit acte de "'déclarer que la deuxième partie de l'Acte de tempé-"'rance du Canada soit révoquée dans le dit comté ;

"Et que nous désirons que les votes de tous les "électeurs du dit comté soient enregistrés pour et "contre l'adoption de la dite pétition. Et vos requé-"rants ne cesseront de prier."

Et attendu que la deuxième partie du dit Acte a été mise en vigueur dans le dit comté de Drummond, dans la province de Québec, par un ordre en conseil du huitième jour de mai, dans l'année de Notre-Seigneur mil huit cent quatre-vingt-cinq, pour y entrer en vigueur tel que mentionné ;

Et attendu qu'il appert à la satisfaction du Gouverneur général en conseil que cet avis est revêtu des signatures authentiques d'un quart ou plus de tous les électeurs du dit comté de Drummond, dans la province de Québec ; qu'il est constaté que les signatures apposées à la pétition sont des signatures authentiques au nombre de mille deux cent quarante-trois, et que les autres exigences de l'acte ont été observées ;

Et attendu qu'un ordre du Gouverneur général en conseil a été passé, ordonnant que les votes de tous les électeurs dit comté de Drummond soient enregistrés pour ou contre l'adoption de la dite pétition,—

SACHEZ maintenant, que, par les présentes et en vertu de l'autorité qui Nous est conférée par le dit acte et le dit ordre en conseil, Nous proclamons et déclarons que jeudi, le dix-huitième jour d'août prochain, un poll sera tenu dans le dit comté de Drummond, pour y recevoir les votes des électeurs pour et contre la dite pétition. Que ces votes seront enregistrés au scrutin secret depuis neuf heures du matin jusqu'à cinq heures de l'après-midi de ce jour-là.

Que Pierre Ambroise Bérard, de Drummondville, dans le dit comté de Drummond, écuyer, docteur en médecine, a été nommé officier-rapporteur dans le but de recevoir ce jour-là les votes des électeurs pour et contre la pétition, de compter ensuite les votes, et puis de faire rapport du résultat au Gouverneur général en conseil. Que le dit officier-rapporteur est autorisé et requis de nommer un sous-officier-rapporteur à et pour chaque bureau de votation.

Que l'officier-rapporteur nommera les différentes personnes qui devront se tenir aux différents bureaux de votation, et qui devront faire le décompte final des votes, au nom des personnes autorisées à favoriser ou à s'opposer respectivement à l'adoption de la pétition, à l'Hôtel-de-Ville de Drummondville susdit, lundi, le quinzième jour d'août prochain, à dix heures de l'avant-midi. Que les votes des électeurs seront comptés, et le résultat de la votation annoncé par l'officier-rapporteur au dit Hôtel-de-Ville de Drummondville, lundi le vingt-deuxième jour d'août prochain, à dix heures de l'avant-midi.

Et, dans le cas d'adoption de la pétition par les électeurs, le Gouverneur général en conseil pourra, en tout temps après l'expiration d'une période de trente jours depuis la date de l'adoption de la dite pétition, et après l'expiration de trois années à compter du jour de l'entrée en vigueur de la deuxième partie du dit acte dans le dit comté de Drummond, en vertu du dit ordre en conseil en date du huitième jour de mai mil huit cent quatre-vingt-cinq, par un ordre en conseil publié dans la *Gazette du Canada*, révoquer le dit ordre en conseil du huitième jour de mai mil huit cent quatre-vingt-cinq, par lequel la deuxième partie de l'Acte de tempérance du Canada devenait exécutoire dans le dit comté de Drummond, tel que y mentionné.

De ce qui précède Nos féaux sujets et tous ceux que les présentes peuvent concerner, sont par les présentes requis d'en prendre avis et d'agir en conséquence.

EN FOI DE QUOI, Nous avons fait émettre nos présentes Lettres Patentes et à icelles fait apposer le Grand Sceau du Canada. TÉMOIN, Notre très fidèle et bien-aimé le Très honorable Sir FREDERICK ARTHUR STANLEY, Baron Stanley de Preston, dans le comté de Lancaster, dans la Pairie du Royaume-Uni, Chevalier Grand-croix de Notre Très-honorable Ordre du Bain ; Gouverneur général du Canada.

A Notre Hôtel du Gouvernement, en Notre CITÉ d'OTTAWA, ce VINGTIÈME jour de JUIN, dans l'année de Notre-Seigneur, mil huit cent quatre-vingt-douze, et de Notre Règne la cinquante-sixième.

Par ordre,
J. C. PATTERSON,
3-3 Secrétaire d'Etat.

ARRÊTÉS EN CONSEIL.

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT À OTTAWA.

Jeudi, le 30e jour de juin 1892.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

IL plaît à Son Excellence, en vertu des dispositions des articles 57 et 58 de "l'Acte des poids et mesures," chapitre 104 des Statuts Revisés, et par et avec l'avis du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada, d'ordonner que la balance dite "Computing Scale," fabriquée par la Computing Scale Company de Dayton, Ohio, soit et elle est par le présent ajoutée à la liste des balances qui peuvent être admises à la vérification, et que les honoraires à exiger pour la vérification de cette balance sera cinquante (50) pour cent plus élevé que l'honoraire exigé pour les balances ordinaires d'une même capacité.

JOHN J. McGEE,
3-4 Greffier du Conseil Privé.

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT À OTTAWA.

Mercredi, le 22e jour de juin 1892.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

IL plaît à Son Excellence, en vertu des dispositions du chapitre 97 des Statuts Revisés, intitulé : "Acte concernant les passages d'eau," et l'Acte 51 Victoria, chapitre 23 qui le modifie, et par et avec l'avis du

Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada, d'ordonner que le tarif des péages établis par l'arrêté en conseil du 30 janvier 1892, article 5, pour le passage d'eau entre Pembroke, dans la province d'Ontario, et l'île des Allumettes, dans la province de Québec, soit et il est par le présent annulé, et remplacé par le tarif de péages suivant :

5. TARIF.

Deux chevaux avec voiture et conducteur et charge de grains, foin ou pommes de terre, aller et retour	$1.50
Pour une voiture à deux chevaux et son conducteur, en chaque sens, y compris les chevaux.	0.40
Pour un cheval et une voiture avec conducteur et charge de grains, foin ou pommes de terre, aller et retour	1.00
Pour une voiture à un cheval et son conducteur, y compris le cheval, en chaque sens	0.25
Pour un cheval, en chaque sens	0.15
Pour chaque cheval en sus appartenant à la même personne	0.10
Pour chaque tête de bétail, en chaque sens	0.15
Pour chaque tête de bétail en sus, appartenant à la même personne, en chaque sens	0.10
Pour chaque cochon ou mouton	0.10
Pour chaque cochon ou mouton en sus, appartenant à la même personne	0.05
Pour chaque piéton, avec bagage n'excédant pas 50 livres, en chaque sens	0.10
Pour chaque colis de marchandises autres que ci-dessus, de plus de 25 et moins de 100 livres.	0.05
Pour l'avoine, les pois, le seigle, l'orge, les pommes de terre et le sarrasin, par 100 livres	0.03
Pour le foin pressé, en ballots de 100 livres	0.03
Pour la chaux en barils, par 100 livres	0.05

JOHN J. McGEE,
2-4 Greffier du Conseil privé.

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT À OTTAWA.

Jeudi, le 16e jour de juin 1892.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

CONSIDÉRANT que la saison réservée pour le maskinongé dans le Manitoba et les Territoires du Nord-Ouest établie par l'arrêté en conseil du 20 février 1892, entre le 15e jour d'avril et le 15e jour de juin est inutile, vu qu'elle vient en conflit avec le Code général de Règlements pour le Manitoba et les Territoires du Nord-Ouest établis par l'arrêté en conseil du 4 janvier 1892, qui fixe une saison réservée pour le maskinongé entre le 15e jour d'avril et le 15e jour de mai,—il plaît à Son Excellence, en vertu des dispositions de "l'Acte des Pêcheries," et par et avec l'avis du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada, d'ordonner que le dit arrêté en conseil du 20 février 1892, fixant une saison réservée pour le maskinongé dans le Manitoba et les Territoires du Nord-Ouest entre le 15 avril et le 15 juin, soit rescindé, et le dit arrêté est par le présent rescindé en conséquence.

JOHN J. McGEE,
2-4 Greffier du Conseil privé.

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT À OTTAWA.

Jeudi, le 16e jour de juin 1892.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

IL plaît à Son Excellence, en vertu du 16e article de "l'Acte des pêcheries," chapitre 95 des Statuts Revisés, et par et avec l'avis du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada, de faire le règlement général de pêche qui suit pour la meilleure protection de la truite mouchetée en Canada :—

Truite mouchetée.

Il est défendu de pêcher la truite mouchetée (*Salvelinus fontinalis*) à travers la glace en Canada.

JOHN J. McGEE,
2-4 Greffier du Conseil privé.

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Vendredi, 10e jour de juin 1892.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

IL plaît à Son Excellence, en vertu des dispositions du 21e article du chapitre 72 des Statuts Revisés du Canada, de permettre de changer le nom du vapeur "Gatineau" de Québec, numéro 69595, en celui de "Paul Smith."

JOHN J. McGEE,
2-4 Greffier du Conseil privé.

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT À OTTAWA.

Lundi, le 6e jour de juin 1892.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

IL plaît à Son Excellence, en vertu des dispositions du chapitre 102 des Statuts Revisés, intitulé "Acte d'inspection du pétrole," et par et avec l'avis du Conseil Privé de la Reine pour le Canada, d'ordonner que l'article 2 des Règlements concernant le pétrole et le naphte, établis par l'arrêté en conseil du 9e jour de janvier 1889, chapitre 47 des Arrêtés en conseil refondus du Canada, ainsi que l'arrêté en conseil du 6 octobre 1881, établissant des règlements en vertu de "l'Acte d'inspection du pétrole," soient et ils sont par le présent modifiés en y ajoutant le paragraphe suivant :—

"3. Pour servir sur les chaloupes à naphte à produire le pouvoir moteur."

JOHN J. McGEE.
52-4 Greffier du Conseil privé.

AVIS DU GOUVERNEMENT.

AVIS AUX MARINS.

No. 28 de 1892.

BOUÉES À GAZ ET À CLOCHE POUR POINTE AUX TREMBLES ET SAINTE-CROIX.

Le 29 juin, deux bouées combinées à gaz et à cloche ont été ancrées dans le fleuve Saint-Laurent en amont de Québec, pour remplacer les phares flottants entretenus temporairement pendant les deux dernières saisons au large de l'extrémité sud-est de la batture des Trembles, et au large du banc Paget, près de Sainte-Croix respectivement, tel que décrit dans l'avis aux marins n° 42 de 1890.

Les bouées sont ancrées dans les positions antérieurement occupées sur les goélettes, et sont peinturées en rouge, et marquées "Trembles Shoal" et "Sainte-Croix" respectivement.

Chaque bouée exhibera une lumière blanche occultante, d'une élévation de 14 pieds au-dessus de l'eau, et est munie d'une cloche qui sera sonnée automatiquement par l'action des vagues.

Le présent avis affecte la Liste des phares canadiens et des signaux de brume n^{os} 66g et 67a, et les cartes de l'Amirauté n^{os} 797 et 2830a.

WM. SMITH,
Sous-ministre de la Marine et des Pêcheries.

Ministère de la Marine et des Pêcheries,
Ottawa, Canada, 2 juillet 1892.

☞Tous les relèvements sont magnétiques et sont donnés venant de la mer, les milles sont des milles marins, les hauteurs sont au-dessus des hautes eaux, et toutes les profondeurs sont à l'eau basse moyenne.

Les pilotes, capitaines et autres intéressés sont instamment priés d'envoyer tous renseignements quant aux dangers, changements pour faciliter la navigation, avis de nouvelles battures ou de nouveaux chenaux, erreurs dans les publications, ou autres faits touchant la navigation dans les eaux canadiennes, au "Sous-ministre de la Marine, Ottawa, Canada." 3-3

AVIS.—John Holden Antliff, de la cité de Montréal, ayant passé les examens nécessaires et s'étant conformé aux autres exigences de la loi, a reçu une commission d'arpenteur fédéral.

Par ordre,

P. B. SYMES,
Secrétaire du bureau d'examinateurs
3-1 des arpenteurs fédéraux.

COUR DE L'ÉCHIQUIER DU CANADA.

ORDRE GÉNÉRAL.

UNE séance spéciale de la Cour de l'Echiquier du Canada, pour la décision des causes, etc., sera tenue au palais de justice, en la cité de Québec, P.Q., commençant mercredi, le 2e jour de novembre 1892, à 10 a.m.

GEO. W. BURBIDGE,
J. C. E.

Daté le 28 juin 1892. 2-3

AVIS est donné au public qu'en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies" il a été délivré des lettres patentes sous le grand sceau du Canada, en date du 18e jour d'avril 1892, constituant en corporation Louis H. Taché, avocat, Joseph O'C. Mignault, ingénieur civil, Edouard Rodier, comptable, tous de la cité de Montréal, province de Québec; Joseph de L. Taché, notaire, de la cité de Québec; et Arthur Clément, banquier, de la cité de Saint-Hyacinthe, province de Québec, dans le but ci-dessous, savoir:—*a.* La publication de journaux dans la cité de Montréal, ou ailleurs dans le Dominion; *(b.)* De tenir un bureau d'impressions dans la cité de Montréal, ou ailleurs dans le Dominion; *(c.)* D'imprimer, de publier et de vendre des livres, journaux, revues et brochures; *(d.)* De louer, acheter, acquérir, posséder, et tenir et vendre toute propriété mobilière ou immobilière, requis en rapport avec la compagnie, sous le nom de "La Compagnie Nationale de Publication" (à resp. limitée), avec un capital-actions total de quarante mille piastres, divisé en huit cents parts de cinquante piastres.

Daté du bureau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, ce 8e jour de juillet 1892.

J. C. PATTERSON,
2-3 Secrétaire d'Etat.

DÉTAILS DE LA DETTE PUBLIQUE DE LA PUISSANCE DU CANADA, LE 30 JUIN 1892.

	$ cts.	
Passif—		
Payable en Angleterre	189,479,076 89	
" " prêts temporaires	8,808,666 64	
" au Canada	10,572,760 89	
Billets en circulation	16,281,482 41	
Banques d'épargnes	38,105,872 17	
Fonds en fidéicommis	8,188,224 79	
Comptes des provinces	16,407,414 03	
Divers, et comptes de banque	1,540,014 55	
Le fonds de rachat de la circulation des banques	871,692 90	
Total de la dette brute		290,255,205 27
Actif—		
Placements—Fonds d'amortissement	27,905,131 16	
Autres placements	5,229,581 07	
Comptes des provinces	10,412,457 29	
Divers, et comptes de banque	10,797,861 80	
		54,345,031 32
Total de la dette brute		235,910,173 95
" 31 mai 1892		236,493,600 74
Diminution de la dette		583,426 79
ETAT DES DÉPENSES À COMPTE DU CAPITAL, ETC.		
Dépenses au 31 mai, sur—		
Travaux publics, chemins de fer et canaux	1,632,328 20	
Terres fédérales	55,577 27	
Subventions aux chemins de fer	1,100,809 93	
		2,788,715 40
Dépenses ajoutées en juin, sur :		
Travaux publics, chemins de fer et canaux	175,107 18	
Terres fédérales	6,125 93	
Subventions aux chemins de fer	47,656 00	
		228,889 11
Total		3,017,604 51

Certifié exact,
J. FRASER, *comptable intérimaire.*

W. FITZGERALD,
Sous-ministre des Finances adjoint.

DÉPARTEMENT DES FINANCES,
OTTAWA, 8 juillet 1892.

2-tf

ETAT du revenu et des dépenses à compte du Fonds Consolidé de la Puissance du Canada, d'après les états fournis au département des Finances à la nuit du 30 juin 1892.

	$ cts.
REVENU :	
Douanes	1,598,024 06
Excise	645,541 12
Département des Postes	208,449 96
Travaux Publics, y compris les chemins de fer	225,163 36
Divers	130,569 17
	2,807,747 67
REVENU au 31 mai 1892	33,094,280 75
	35,902,028 42
DÉPENSES	1,994,251 80
" au 31 mai 1892	29,272,969 60
	31,267,221 40

W. FITZGERALD,
Sous-ministre des Finances adjoint.

DÉPARTEMENT DES FINANCES,
OTTAWA, 8 juillet 1892.

2-tf

DT. COMPTE de la Caisse d'Epargne des Postes, pour le mois de mai 1892. AV.

Fourni au Ministre des Finances aux termes de l'Acte pour l'Audition des Comptes Publics, 1878, *Sec.* 20.

Balance en caisse chez le Ministre des Finances, au 30 avril 1892	$21,465,047 60	Remboursements durant le mois	$569,407 99
Dépôts durant le mois	576,862 00		
Intérêt payé aux déposants, sur les comptes clos durant le mois	8,272 78		
		Balance :—	
		Au crédit des comptes des déposants	21,480,774 39
	$22,050,182 38		$22,050,182 38

J. M. COURTNEY,
Député du Ministre des Finances.

N. S. GARLAND,
Commis des statistiques financières.

DÉPARTEMENT DES FINANCES,
Ottawa, 21 juin 1892.

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LISTE DES COMPAGNIES D'ASSURANCE AUTORISÉES A FAIRE DES OPÉRATIONS AU CANADA EN VERTU DE L'ACTE DES ASSURANCES.

NOM DE LA COMPAGNIE.	Principal agent pour la réception des significations de pièces et d'avis.	Montant des dépôts—Les dépôts marqués (A) ne sont applicables qu'aux polices sur la vie en cours le 31 mars 1878 ; ceux marqués (B) aux polices émises ou prises depuis cette date.	Assurance autorisée.
Compagnie d'assurance de l'Amérique du Nord contre les accidents	Edward Rawlings, gérant, Montréal	$23,500 oblig. du havre de Montréal ; $500, déb. mun., et $550, effets 5 p. c. canadiens. (Acc. à $22,150)	Contre les accidents.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Ætna," de Hartford, Connecticut	F. W. Evans, agent général, Montréal	$19,000 obligations de municipalités, $4,000 obligations du havre de Montréal, et $89,000 obligations du chemin de fer Canadien du Pacifique. (Acceptés à $100,800)	Contre l'inc. et sur la navig. intér.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite "Ætna," de Hartford, Connecticut.	William H. Orr, gérant, Montréal	$360,500 déb. de la province de Québec, $149,893 débent. de la province du Manitoba ; $50,000 obligations de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick ; $60,000 oblig. du havre de Montréal, $2,495,060 débent. munic. et $190,000 oblig. de l'Etat du Connecticut. Total, $3,305,455. Valeur acceptée, $3,019,521, étant $100,000 (A), et $2,919,521 (B)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance agricole de Watertown, N.-Y., E.-U	Joseph Flynn, agent en chef, Toronto	$141,600, débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $126,000)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'Assurance alliance	G. H. McHenry, agent en chef, Montréal	$311,142, effets canadiens 3 p.c.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie Américaine de sûreté de New-York	Alexander Dixon, agent en chef, Toronto	$50,000 en obligations des Etats-Unis	Garantie.
Compagnie d'assurance Atlas	Matthew C. Hinshaw, agent en chef, Montréal	£17,000 stg., inscriptions du Canada 3½ p. c., et £5,000 stg. inscriptions de la Nouvelle-Galles du Sud, 3½ p. c.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie canadienne d'inspection et d'assurance des chaudières à vapeur	W. B. McMurrich, agent, Toronto	$46,724 débentures municipales et $8,000 débentures de compagnies de prêts. (Acceptées à $49,252.)	Sur chaudières à vapeur etc.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie dite "British Empire," de Londres, Angleterre	Fred. Stancliffe, agent en chef, Montréal	Obligations 4 p.c. du Canada, £1,400 stg., obligations de la Colombie-Britannique, £1,000 stg. ; obligations de la Tasmanie, £6,800 stg. ; débentures municipales £15,800 stg. (acceptées à $113,977.33). Aussi $632,500 placées entre les mains de fidéicom. en vertu de l'Acte des Assurances	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance de l'Amérique Britannique, Toronto	John Morison, gouverneur, Toronto	$60,540 oblig. municipales et $1,000 obligations du Pacifique Canadien. (Acceptées à $54,900)	Contre l'inc. et sur la navig. int.
Compagnie d'assurance maritime Britannique et Etrangère (à resp. lim.).	E. L. Bond, agent en chef, Montréal	$112,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $100,800)	Sur la navigation intérieure.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Caledonian"	Lansing Lewis, gérant, Montréal	$3,893.33 obligations de la province de Québec ; $4,866.67 obligations du Canada ; $106,438.86 débentures municipales. (Acceptés à $104,555).	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance du Canada contre les accidents	Henry Sutherland, agent en chef, Toronto	$22,302 débentures municipales. (Acceptés à $20,072)	Contre les accidents.
Compagnie d'assurance du Canada sur la vie, Hamilton	A. G. Ramsay, gérant, Hamilton	$61,000 débentures municipales. Acceptées à $54,900)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance des Citoyens, du Canada	E. P. Heaton, agent principal, Montréal	$131,744 débentures municipales, $5,840 obligations hypothécaires du Canada Central, 2e émission, et $2,000 obligations du havre de Montréal. (Acceptés à $125,370, étant $54,710 pour la vie, $20,260 pour les accidents, et $50,400 pour l'incendie)	Contre l'incendie, sur la vie et contre les accidents.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie dite "City of London" (à resp. lim.)	H. M. Blackburn, agent en chef Toronto	£24,000 stg. effets du Canada et £3,000 effets de l'Australie méridionale.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance de l'Union Commerciale (à resp. lim.), de Londres, Angleterre	Evans et McGregor, agents généraux, Montréal	$107,067 effets 4 p. c. du Cap de Bonne-Espérance (vie A), $29,200 effets canadiens 4 p. c. (vie B). $106,580 effets canadiens 4 p. c., $73,000 obligations de Queensland, et £12,000 obligations du gouvernement Suédois à 4 p. c. (feu)	Contre l'inc., nav. int. et sur la vie.
Association d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Confédération"	J. K. Macdonald, directeur-gérant, Toronto	$84,614 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $75,955)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie du Connecticut, Hartford, Conn.	Geo. H. McHenry, agent en chef, Montréal	$100,000 effets canadiens 4 p.	Contre l'incendie.
Association de secours mutuel dite "Covenant"	A. H. Hoover, agent en chef, Toronto	$53,533 effets canadiens 3 p. c.	Sur la vie, système de répartition.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite "Dominion"	Thomas Hilliard, direct.-gérant, Waterloo, Ont.	$56,286 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $50,195)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur les glaces, dite "Dominion"	Alexander Ramsay, agent en chef, Montréal	$5,000 obligations de la province de Québec	Sur les glaces.
Association du fonds de garantie sur la vie, dite "Dominion"	J. DeWolfe Spurr, St. Jean, N.B.	$19,000 obligations de la province de la Nouvelle-Ecosse, et $31,000 obligations de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance Eastern	Chas. D. Cory, agent en chef, Halifax, N.-E.	$56,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $50,400)	Contre l'incendie.
Corporation dite "The Employers' Liability Assurance" (à responsabilité limitée)	Fred. Stancliffe, gérant général, Montréal	£6,500 stg. annuités 2½ p. c., £5,000 stg. obligations 4 p. c. du gouvernement de l'Australie du Sud, et £10,840 obligations de la province de Québec	Réassurance contre l'incendie.
Société d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Equitable," des Etats-Unis, N.-Y.	Seargent P. Stearns, gérant, Montréal	$100,000 oblig. des E.-U., (A), $375,000 oblig. des E.-U., et $482,000 débentures (B), (acceptés à $908,800, étant $100,000 A, et $808,800 B). Aussi $941,000 entre les mains de fidéicommissaires canadiens en vertu de l'Acte des assurances	Sur la vie.

LISTE DES COMPAGNIES D'ASSURANCE AUTORISÉES A FAIRE DES OPÉRATIONS AU CANADA, EN VERTU DE L'ACTE DES ASSURANCES.—*Suite.*

NOM DE LA COMPAGNIE.	Principal agent pour la réception des significations de pièces et d'avis.	Montant des dépôts—Les dépôts marqués (A) ne sont applicables qu'aux polices sur la vie en cours le 31 mars 1878; ceux marqués (B) aux polices émises ou prises depuis cette date.	Assurance autorisée.
Compagnie Fédérale d'assurance sur la vie, d'Ontario	David Dexter, directeur-gérant, Hamilton	$44,807 débentures municipales; $11,000 en oblig. du Pacifique canadien. (Acceptés à $50,226)	Sur la vie.
Association d'assurance contre l'incendie (à responsabilité limitée), Londres, Angleterre	John Kennedy, agent en chef, Montréal	$100,000 effets canadiens	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie Germania	Geo. W. Rönne, agent en chef, Toronto	$50,000 obligations du Canada	Sur la vie.
Compagnie de garantie de l'Amérique du Nord	Edward Rawlings, gérant, Montréal	$27,000 garanties municipales; $29,000 obligations du havre de Montréal; et $2,400 effets du Canada. (Acceptés à $53,800)	Garantie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie et sur la vie, dite "Guardian," Londres, Angleterre	Robert Simms et Cie, et Geo. Denholm, agents généraux, Montréal	$94,000 obligations garanties du Canada et $73,000 effets du Canada	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'ass. contre l'incendie dite "Hartford," de Hartford, Conn	F. W. Evans, agent général, Montréal	$62,500 garanties municipales, et $25,420 act. de banque. (Acceptés à $100,000)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance Impériale, de Londres, Angleterre	E. D. Lacy, agent, Montréal	$120,453 effets canadiens	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance de l'Amérique du Nord	Robert Hampson, agent en chef, Montréal	$111,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $100,000)	Contre l'inc. et sur la navig. intér.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Lancashire"	J. G. Thompson, agent principal, Toronto	$97,333 effets canadiens 4 p. c., et $95,000 obligations 4 p. c. du Canada	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Liverpool et London et Globe"	G. F. C. Smith, agent principal, Montréal	$36,000 en bons municipaux; $10,000 oblig. du havre de Montréal, et $277,133.33 effets du Canada. (Acceptés à $318,533)	Contre l'incendie et sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur les glaces de Lloyds, New-York	Levi Beemer, agent en chef, Toronto	$10,000 obligations du Canada	Glaces.
Corporation d'assurance dite "London," Angleterre	E. A Lilly, procureur et agent, Montréal	$167,000 garanties de municipalités. (Acceptées à $150,300)	Contre l'incendie, sur la vie navigation intérieure.
Compagnie de garantie et contre les Accidents, de Londres (à responsabilité limitée)	A. T. McCord, agent en chef, Toronto	$11,000 stg. effets canadiens	Garantie et accidents
Compagnie d'ass. contre l'incendie, London et Lancashire, Liverpool	W. A. Simms, agent en chef, Toronto	$22,000 inscriptions du Canada 4 p. c. et £5,000 stg., effets canadiens 3 p.c.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, dite "London et Lancashire"	B. Hal. Brown, gérant, Montréal	$10,000 obligations de Victoria, C.-B.; $2,000 obligations du Canada; $23,500 oblig. de la province de Québec; et garanties municipales, $85,280. Aussi $698,197 placés entre les mains de fidéicommissaires canadiens en vertu de l'Acte des Assurances. Acceptés à $810,449, étant $100,000(A), et $710,449 (B)	
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle contre l'incendie, de London, Ont	D. C. Macdonald, secrétaire, London, Ont	$40,020 débentures municipales, et $15,600 débentures de compagnies de prêts. (Acceptés à $50,058)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite "London"	J. G. Richter, gérant, London	$60,000 débentures de compagnies de prêts. (Acceptées à $54,000)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie la Manchester	James Boomer, gérant, Toronto	$102,200 effets du Canada 3½ p.c.	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre les accidents, dite des "Manufacturiers"	John F. Ellis, directeur gérant, Toronto	$20,000 obligations du Canada	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance des Manufacturiers, sur la vie	John F. Ellis, directeur gérant, Toronto	$50,000 obligations du Canada	Contre les accidents.
Association bienveillante du Massachusetts	James G. Foster, agent en chef, Toronto	$50,000 obligations des E.-U.	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'ass. sur la vie, dite "Metropolitan," de New-York, E.-U.	Jas. Wyborn Walker, agent en chef, Toronto	$116,800 obligations d'octrois de terres 3½ p. c. du chemin de fer Canadien du Pacifique. (Acceptés à $101,178.)	Sur la vie, système de répartition.
Mongenais, Boivin et Cie	L. I. Boivin, agent, Montréal	$5,000 effets canadiens	Sur la vie.
Association mutuelle contre les accidents (resp. limitée)	Eastmure et Lightbourn, agents en chef, Toronto	$37,960 inscriptions du Canada à 3½ p. c.	Glaces.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, de New-York	Samuel H. Ewing, procureur, Montréal	$125,000 oblig. 4 p.c. du Canada; $400,000 oblig. de la province de la Nouvelle-Ecosse; $199,000 oblig. de la province du N.-B., et $990,333 garanties municipales. Total, $1,714,333. Acceptées à $1,614,400)	Accidents et glaces.
Association du fonds de réserve mutuel sur la vie, de New-York	Jno. S. Hall, jr., agent en chef, Montréal	$50,000 obligations de la province de Québec, et $53,333.33 obligations sterling du Canada à 3 p. c. (acceptées à $100,857)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance Nationale d'Irlande	Matthew C. Hinshaw, agent en chef, Montréal	$100,161 effets canadiens	Sur la vie, système de répartition.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, de New-York	F. W. Campbell, M.D., procureur, Montréal	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis (vie A), $993,000 obligations du Pacifique canadien, $80,000 obligations de la province de Québec, et $100,000 débentures municipales (vie B). Acceptées à $1,163,700, étant $100,000 vie A, et $1,063,700 vie B). Aussi $330,000 placées entre les mains de fidéicommissaires canadiens en vertu de l'Acte des assurances.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite "North American"	Wm. McCabe, directeur-gérant, Toronto	$59,823 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $53,775)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "North British and Mercantile"	Thos. Davidson, directeur-gérant, Montréal	$175,000 oblig. du havre de Montréal; $281,000 débent. municipales: $75,000 obligat. de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick; $31,146.67 oblig. de la province du Manitoba; $50,613.33 oblig. du gouvern. de Victoria; $97,333.33 oblig. de Queensland. Total, $710,093.33. Acc. à $658,193, étant $266,347 incendie, $52,200 vie A, et $339,646 vie B	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance Northern, d'Aberdeen et Londres	Robert W. Tyre, gérant, Montréal	$100,253 obligations de la Colombie-Britannique, et $111,446.67 débentures municipales (Acceptées à $200,555)	Contre l'incendie et sur la vie Contre l'incendie.

NOM DE LA COMPAGNIE.	Principal agent pour la réception des significations de pièces et d'avis.	Montant des dépôts.—Les dépôts marqués (A) ne sont applicables qu'aux polices sur la vie en cours le 31 mars 1878 ; ceux marqués (B) aux polices émises ou prises depuis cette date.	Assurance autorisée.
Association d'assurance contre les accidents Norwich et London	Scott et Walmsley, agents généraux, Toronto	$58,400 effets canadiens	Contre les accidents.
Société d'assur. contre l'incendie, dite "Norwich Union," Norwich, Ang.	Alex. Dixon, gérant, Toronto	$100,000 effets canadiens	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, d'Ontario	Wm. Hendry, gérant, Waterloo	$102,392 débentures municipales (Acceptées à $92,666)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Phœnix," de Brooklyn	L. C. Camp, agent en chef, Toronto	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis	Contre l'incendie et sur la nav. int.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie, dite "Phœnix," Londres, Angleterre	Paterson & Son, agents génér., Montréal	$57,500 oblig. du Pacifique Canadien, et $135,293 effets canadiens. (Acceptés à $187,045.)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance Phœnix, Hartford, Conn	Gerald E. Hart, gérant, Montréal	$69,000 débentures municipales, et $14,000 obligations du Pacifique canadien. (Acceptés à $101,700)	Contre l'incendie.
Société dite "Provident Savings Life Assurance."	R. H. Matson, agent en chef, Toronto	$13,500 obligations de la province de Québec, et $41,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $50,400)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie de Québec	J. G. Clapham, Québec	$10,000 obligations de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick, $16,500 obligations de la province de Québec, et $33,000, débentures municipales. Total, $59,500. (Acceptées à $56,200)	Contre l'incendie.
* Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie et contre l'incendie, dite "Queen," Angleterre	H. J. Mudge, agent principal, Montréal	$60,000 effets 5 p. c. de la cité de Halifax, $48,667 effets 4 p. c. de la Nouvelle-Zélande, $24,333.33 obligations de la province de Québec et $29,200 débentures 5 p. c. de la province du Manitoba (feu), $51,100 inscriptions du Canada 4 p. c., et $42,373.33 débentures municipales (vie)	Contre l'incendie et sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance Queen, d'Amérique	H. J. Mudge, agent en chef, Montréal	$100,000 obligations des E.-U.	Contre l'incendie.
Société d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, dite "Reliance," Londres, Angleterre	J. Cassie Hatton, procureur, Montréal	$110,277 nouvelles annuités britanniques 3 p. c., étant $100,000 (vie) A, et $10,277 (vie) B	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance Royale Canadienne	Harry Cutt, secrétaire, Montréal	$57,500 garanties municipales. (Acceptées à $51,750)	Contre l'incendie et sur la nav. int.
Compagnie d'assurance Royale	Wm. Tatley, agent en chef, Montréal	$178,533 inscriptions du Canada 4 p. c., et $511,000 annuités britanniques. Total $689,533, étant $150,000 incendie, $50,000, vie (A) et $439,533 en général	Contre l'incendie et sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance Union Ecossaise et Nationale	Walter Kavanagh, agent, Montréal	$97,333.33 effets canadiens inscrits à 4 p. c., et $3,500 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $100,183)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Standard," Ecosse	W. M. Ramsay, gérant, Montréal	$1,855,152 débentures municipales, $106,500 obligations du havre de Montréal et $9,000 débentures de la province de Québec. Total, $1,970,652. (Acceptées à $1,772,687, étant $129,561 vie A, et $1,643,126 vie (B)	Sur la vie.
Société d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Star," d'Angleterre	Alfred D. Perry, agent général, Toronto	$146,000 effets 4 p. c. canadiens	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Sun," du Canada	R. Macaulay, directeur-gérant, Montréal	$63,890 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $57,501)	Sur la vie et contre les accidents.
Compagnie d'assurance de tempérance et générale sur la vie de l'A.N.	Henry Sutherland, agent en chef, Toronto	$62,278 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $50,000)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Travelers," de Hartford, Connect	William Hanson, agent en chef, Montréal	$74,947 obligations 5 p. c. de la province du Manitoba, $559,615 débentures municipales, $35,000 obligations du havre de Montréal et $50,000 obligations du Pacifique Canadien. Total, $719,562 (acceptés à $655,700), étant $103,500 (vie A,) $511,600 (vie B) et $40,000 (accidents)	Sur la vie et contre les accidents.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle Union sur la vie, du Maine	Wm. Mulock, procureur, Toronto	Obligations d'annuités d'Ontario, émises à $469,000, et dont la valeur réelle à 4½ p. c. est de $241,050 ; obligations du chemin de fer Canadien du Pacifique, $100,000 ; $30,000 oblig. du port de Montréal, et $100,000 oblig. de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick. Valeur totale acceptée, $458,050, soit $100,000 (A) et $358,050 (B)	Sur la vie.
Société Union, Londres, Angl	T. L. Morrisey, agent en chef, Montréal	£22,000 effets consolidés	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie Unie de réassurance contre l'incendie (à resp. limitée)	Percy F. Lane, agent en chef, Montréal	$85,653.33 obligations de la province de Québec ; $9,246.66 obligations de la province du Manitoba ; $7,000 débentures municipales. Total, $101,900. (Acceptées à $101,200)	Réassurance contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, des Etats-Unis	Thos. A. Temple, procureur, St. Jean, N.B.	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance de l'Ouest, Toronto	J. J. Kenny, directeur-gérant, Toronto	$35,600 débentures municipales, et $22,100 débentures de compagnies de prêts. (Acceptées, à $51,930)	Contre l'incendie et sur la nav. int.

* NOTE.—Cette compagnie a donné avis qu'elle avait réassuré toutes ses polices contre l'incendie dans la Compagnie d'assurance Queen d'Amérique, et avait demandé d'être remboursée de ses dépôts en garantie du département de l'incendie.

LES COMPAGNIES D'ASSURANCE SUR LA VIE CI-DESSOUS NOMMÉES, AYANT CESSÉ D'ENTREPRENDRE DES RISQUES AU CANADA, SONT AUTORISÉES EN VERTU DE L'ARTICLE 32 DE "L'ACTE DES ASSURANCES," A POURSUIVRE TOUTES LES OPÉRATIONS SE RATTACHANT AUX POLICES ÉMISES AVANT LE 31 MARS 1878, ET LEURS DÉPOTS SONT APPLICABLES A CES POLICES, SUJET AUX DISPOSITIONS DES ACTES DES ASSURANCES DE 1868 ET 1871.

NOM DE LA COMPAGNIE.	Principal agent pour la réception des significations des pièces et avis.	Montant des dépôts.	Assurance autorisée.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, dite Connecticut, de Hartford, Conn., E.-U.	F. W. Evans, agent-général, Montréal	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, d'Edimbourg	David Higgins, agent principal, Toronto	$113,000 débentures municipales, et $48,667 effets 4 p. c. du Cap de Bonne-Espérance. (Acceptés à $150,367)	Sur la vie.
Association d'assurance sur la vie, d'Ecosse	Archibald Inglis, agent principal, Montréal	$50,127 effets canadiens 4 p. c., $2,433 effets 4 p. c. du Canada ; $4,866 obligations garanties du Canada, $48,667 débentures de la province de Québec, $48,667 obligations de la cité de Toronto. (Acceptés à $149,893)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie Nationale d'assurance sur la vie, des Etats-Unis d'Amérique	Chas. Powis, agent en chef, Hamilton, Ont.	$110,000, dépôts en banque	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite "North Western," de Milwaukee, E.-U.	M. W. Mills, agent principal, Toronto	$100,000 bons des Etats-Unis	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, dite "Phœnix," de Hartford, Connecticut	H. D. Simpson, procureur, Montréal	$30,000 débentures municipales, et $99,280 obligations du Parc des Chutes Niagara. (Acceptés à $126,280)	Sur la vie.
Société d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Scottish Amicable"	William W. Robertson, procureur, Montréal	38 obligations du chemin de fer Canada Atlantique, garanties. Au pair, $117,438.81 Valeur actuelle à 4½ p. c., $94,710.67, aussi $30,000 obligations du Pacifique Canadien	Sur la vie.
Institution de Prévoyance Ecossaise	John Dunlop, procureur, Montréal	$100,000 obligations du Pacifique Canadien. (Acceptées à $90,000)	Sur la vie.

LES COMPAGNIES D'ASSURANCE CI-DESSOUS SONT INSCRITES SOUS L'ACTE DES ASSURANCES, ET SONT AUTORISÉES A FAIRE DES OPÉRATIONS D'ASSURANCE EN CANADA, D'APRÈS LE SYSTÈME DE RÉPARTITION.

Nom de la compagnie.	Agent en chef pour la réception des significations de pièces.
L'Association canadienne mutuelle sur la vie	W. Pemberton Page, secrétaire, Toronto.
Société de secours mutuels des Commis-voyageurs	W. G. H. Lowe, agent en chef, Toronto.
La Société de secours mutuel de la Nouvelle-Ecosse	Thomas B. Crosby, agent en chef, Yarmouth, N.-E.
La *Provincial Provident Institution*	E. S. Miller, secrétaire, Saint-Thomas, Ont.

NOTE.—La Compagnie d'assurance Glasgow et London a réassuré ses risques en cours dans la Compagnie d'assurance des Citoyens, et une partie de ses dépôts a été remboursée.
La Compagnie Américaine d'assurance des chaudières à vapeur a cessé de faire des opérations en Canada. Son dépôt est encore entre les mains de l'Honorable Receveur Général.

Bureau du Surintendant des Assurances, Ottawa, 2 mai 1892.

W. FITZGERALD, Surintendant des Assurances. 47-tf.

AUX ANNONCEURS DANS LA *GAZETTE*.

CEUX qui envoient des annonces pour être insérées dans la *Gazette du Canada* voudront bien se conformer aux règles ci-dessous :

1. Adresser "Gazette du Canada, Ottawa, Canada."
2. Indiquer le nombre d'insertions voulues.
3. Transmettre invariablement le prix de l'annonce ainsi que le prix d'un exemplaire de la *Gazette*, tels que donnés plus bas ; sans cela l'annonce ne sera pas publiée.

Les prix sont de dix cts. pour la première insertion, et cinq cts. pour chaque insertion subséquente par ligne de neuf mots, chaque chiffre comptant pour un mot. Aucune annonce n'est insérée pour moins d'une piastre.

D'après la pratique établie et reconnue, telle que prescrite par la loi, les règlements du parlement et les décisions du ministre de la Justice, les avis reçoivent le nombre d'insertions ci-dessous :—

Les avis de demandes de divorce—27 insertions.

Les avis de retrait de dépôts des compagnies d'assurance—13 insertions.

Les avis de demandes ordinaires au parlement—9 insertions.

Les avis de demandes de lettres patentes—6 insertions.

Les avis de dividendes et d'assemblées de banques et de compagnies d'assurances,—1 mois de calendrier ou 5 insertions.

Les abonnés observeront aussi que le prix d'abonnement, $4 par année, est invariablement payable d'avance, et que l'envoi de la *Gazette* sera arrêté à l'expiration de la période payée. Chaque exemplaire coûte dix cts., et quand les annonceurs en veulent plus qu'un, ils devront faire une remise en conséquence.

S. E. DAWSON,
Imprimeur de la Reine et Contrôleur
de la Papeterie.

Département des Impressions
et de la Papeterie publiques,
Ottawa, novembre 1891.

DEMANDES AU PARLEMENT.

Règles relatives aux avis de bills privés.

Dans le cas de toute demande de bill privé, proprement du ressort législatif du Parlement du Canada suivant les dispositions de l'Acte de l'Amérique Britannique du Nord, 1867, et ayant pour objet, soit la construction d'un pont, d'un chemin de fer, d'un chemin à barrières ou d'une ligne télégraphique ; soit la construction ou l'amélioration d'un port, d'un canal, d'une écluse, d'une digue ou d'une glissoire ou autre ouvrage semblable ; soit la concession d'un droit de passage d'eau, l'incorporation de professions ou métiers, ou d'une compagnie de banque ou autre compagnie par actions, soit la concession à une ou plusieurs personnes de certains droits ou privilèges exclusifs ou particuliers, soit le pouvoir de faire quelque chose qui, dans ses effets, pourrait toucher aux droits ou à la propriété d'autrui, ou concerner une classe particulière de la société ; ou ayant pour objet quelque amendement de même nature à un acte antérieur,—un avis, énonçant d'une manière claire et intelligible la nature et l'objet de la demande, et signé (excepté s'il s'agit de corporations déjà existantes) par les pétitionnaires ou de leur part, est nécessaire et doit être publié comme il suit :—

Dans les provinces de Québec et du Manitoba.

Un avis doit être inséré dans la *Gazette du Canada* en anglais et en français, ainsi que dans un journal anglais et un journal français du district intéressé, ou en anglais et en français dans le même journal, s'il ne s'en publie qu'un seul dans ce district ; ou s'il n'y paraît pas de journal, alors la publication de l'avis en anglais et en français doit se faire dans un journal du district le plus voisin où il s'en publie.

Dans les autres provinces ou territoires.

Un avis doit être inséré dans la *Gazette du Canada*, et et dans un journal du comté, du district ou des comtés-unis intéressés, ou s'il n'y paraît pas de journal alors la publication doit se faire dans un journal du comté ou district le plus voisin où il s'en publie.

La publication de ces avis durera, dans chaque cas la période de deux mois pendant l'intervalle de temps qui s'écoulera entre la clôture de la session précédente et la prise en considération de la pétition. Un exemplaire des numéros des journaux, reproduisant la première et la dernière insertion de l'avis, devra être transmis au greffier de chaque Chambre.

Si la pétition demande l'autorisation de présenter un bill privé ayant pour objet la construction d'un pont de péage, le pétitionnaire ou les pétitionnaires devront, en même temps qu'ils donneront l'avis prescrit par la règle précédente, donner aussi, de la même manière, avis des péages qu'ils entendent exiger, de l'étendue du privilège, de la hauteur des arches, de l'espace à laisser libre entre les culées ou les piliers pour le passage des radeaux et des navires ; et mentionner de plus s'ils se proposent de construire un pont mobile, et quelles en seront les dimensions.

Toute personne désirant obtenir un bill privé devra, dans les huit jours qui précéderont l'ouverture du parlement, déposer au bureau du greffier de la Chambre dans laquelle le bill doit prendre naissance, une copie de ce bill en langue anglaise ou en langue française, avec une somme suffisante pour en payer la traduction et l'impression. Il en sera imprimé 600 exemplaires en anglais et 200 en français ; la traduction devra être faite par les officiers de la Chambre, et l'impression par l'entrepreneur des impressions. Le pétitionnaire aura aussi à payer au greffier du Sénat, ou au comptable de la Chambre des Communes (selon le cas) une somme de $200, plus le coût de l'impression de l'acte dans les Statuts, et remettra le reçu de ce paiement au greffier du comité auquel ce bill aura été renvoyé—le dit paiement sera effectué immédiatement après la seconde lecture avant la prise en considération du bill par le comité.

L'honoraire payable sur tout bill privé, ne sera payé que dans la Chambre où il a pris naissance.

Aucune pétition pour l'obtention d'un bill privé ne sera reçue par l'une ou par l'autre Chambre après les dix premiers jours de la session.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Greffier du Sénat.
JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Greffier des Communes.

Règles additionnelles de la Chambre des Communes concernant les bills privés.

Tous les bills privés demandant des actes constitutifs devront être rédigés de manière à y incorporer, en les spécifiant, les *clauses* des Actes généraux concernant les détails qui font l'objet de ces bills ; des raisons spéciales seront données chaque fois que l'on aura l'intention de se départir de ce principe, ou que l'on voudra y introduire d'autres dispositions touchant ces détails ; et une note sera annexée au bill indiquant les dispositions au sujet desquelles l'on entend s'écarter de l'Acte général ; les bills qui ne seront pas rédigés conformément à cette Règle, devront être remodelés par les auteurs et réimprimés à leurs frais, avant qu'aucun comité en examine les clauses.

51*a*. Tous les bills privés pour chartes ou pour modification de chartes de compagnies de chemins de fer seront rédigés conformément au bill-modèle adopté par la Chambre, le 23 juin 1887, dont copie peut être obtenue du greffier de la Chambre ;

(*a*.) Les dispositions contenues dans un bill quelconque qui ne seront pas conformes au bill-modèle, seront insérées entre crochets, et après avoir été revisées par l'officier compétent, elles seront imprimées ainsi ; et les bills qui ne seront pas rédigés en conformité de cette règle seront renvoyés aux auteurs pour être remodelés avant leur revision et impression ;

(*b*.) Toutes clauses d'actes existants que l'on proposera de modifier, seront imprimées en entier, avec les amendements insérés en leur lieu et place, et entre crochets ;

(*c*.) Toutes dispositions exceptionnelles que l'on proposera d'insérer dans un bill quelconque, seront imprimées dans l'avis publié.

51*b*. Nul bill pour la constitution légale d'une compagnie de chemin de fer ou pour changer le tracé du chemin de fer d'une compagnie déjà constituée ne sera pris en considération par le comité des chemins de fer

à moins qu'il n'ait été donné au comité, au moins une semaine avant la prise en considération du bill—

(a.) Une carte ou plan à l'échelle de pas moins d'un demi-pouce au mille, indiquant le territoire sur lequel l'on se propose de construire les travaux projetés, ainsi que les lignes de travaux analogues existants ou autorisés, dans les limites du district, ou partie du district que la ligne projetée doit desservir, ou affectant le dit district en aucune manière ; cette carte ou plan devra être signé par l'ingénieur ou toute autre personne qui l'aura fait ;

(b.) Un exhibit faisant connaître le montant total du capital que l'on se propose de prélever pour les fins de l'entreprise, et la manière dont on se propose de le prélever, soit au moyen d'actions ordinaires, obligations, débentures ou autres garanties, et le montant respectif de chacune.

JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Greffier des Communes.

SUBSTANCE DES RÈGLES ET FORMES DE PROCÉDER DU SÉNAT CONCERNANT LES BILLS DE DIVORCE.

L'époux qui a l'intention de demander un bill de divorce doit faire connaître cette intention, ainsi que les noms de l'autre époux et la cause du divorce, par avis inséré, durant six mois, entre l'expiration de la dernière session parlementaire avant l'avis et la présentation de sa pétition pour obtenir le bill, dans la *Gazette du Canada* et dans deux journaux du district où il avait sa résidence habituelle à l'époque de séparation d'avec son conjoint, s'il résidait alors dans la province de Québec, le Manitoba, la Colombie-Britannique ou les Territoires du Nord-Ouest,—ou du comté ou des comtés-unis, s'il résidait dans une autre province ; mais si ce nombre de journaux ne s'y trouve pas, l'avis sera publié dans le district, le comté ou les comtés-unis voisins. Dans les provinces de Québec et de Manitoba, les insertions seront faites dans un journal anglais et un journal français, s'il en existe des deux langues dans le district ; autrement, elles se feront en anglais et en français au même journal.

Il doit être signifié, à la diligence de l'époux pétitionnaire, un mois au moins avant la présentation de la pétition, une copie de cet avis à l'autre époux en personne, si cela est possible.

Aucune pétition en divorce n'est reçue après l'expiration des trente premiers jours de la session.

Toute pétition en divorce devra être écrite lisiblement et porter la signature du pétitionnaire. Elle énoncera sommairement le fait du mariage, le lieu et l'époque de sa célébration, les noms du célébrant, les griefs qui donnent lieu à la demande de redressement et la nature du redressement demandé, et en outre contiendra assurance qu'il n'y a pas eu réconciliation, collusion ni connivence. Les allégations de la pétition seront appuyées de la déclaration du pétitionnaire, faite en vertu de "l'Acte concernant les serments extrajudiciaires."

Huit jours avant l'ouverture du Parlement, le pétitionnaire déposera au bureau du greffier du Sénat, une copie en langue anglaise ou française du bill de divorce qui doit être présenté, et en même temps une somme suffisante pour payer la traduction et l'impression et tirage à 600 exemplaires anglais et 200 exemplaires français de ce bill.

La pétition en obtention d'un bill de divorce n'est présentée que lorsque le pétitionnaire a versé au bureau du greffier du Sénat une somme de $200.

La pétition, au moment de sa présentation, doit être accompagnée de la preuve de la publication d'avis, d'une déclaration qu'il a été signifié une copie de l'avis, et d'une copie du bill qui doit être présenté.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Greffier du Sénat.

AVIS est donné par le présent que Edmund Holyoake Heward, de la ville de Saint-Jean, dans le district d'Iberville, dans la province de Québec, gérant de la banque des Marchands du Canada, à Saint-Jean, s'adressera au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un bill de divorce d'avec sa femme Dame Marie-Louise Elwes, actuellement de la cité de Chicago, dans l'Etat d'Illinois, un des Etats-Unis d'Amérique, pour cause d'adultère.

L. G. MACDONALD,
Solliciteur du requérant.

Par CHRISTIE, CHRISTIE et GREENE,
Ses agents à Ottawa.

Daté à Saint-Jean, le 4 juillet 1892. 3-27

DEMANDES POUR CHARTE PAR LETTRES PATENTES.

AVIS est par le présent donné que dans le cours d'un mois à compter de la dernière publication de cet avis dans la *Gazette du Canada*, les personnes ci-après dénommées s'adresseront à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil, par l'entremise du Secrétaire d'Etat pour le Canada, pour obtenir des lettres patentes les constituant et telles autres personnes qui pourront plus tard devenir actionnaires, en corps politique et corporation, en vertu de "l'Acte des Compagnies," Statuts Revisés du Canada, chap. 119, sous le nom et pour les fins ci-après mentionnés :

1. Le nom que l'on se propose de donner à la compagnie est " La Compagnie Manufacturière de Saint-Timothée " (à responsabilité limitée).

2. Les fins pour lesquelles une charte est demandée sont les suivantes :—

(a). Acquérir les fabriques de lainages, machinerie, outillage, maisons et magasins situés dans le village de Saint-Timothée, comté et district de Beauharnois, province de Québec, et les lots de terre suivants, sur desquels les dits bâtiments sont construits, savoir, les lots numéros cadastraux quatre-vingt-dix-huit (98), quatre-vingt-dix-neuf (99), et cinq cent quatre-vingt-sept (587), ce dernier étant une île dans le fleuve Saint-Laurent, et le pouvoir hydraulique qui en dépend ;

(b.) Acquérir la machinerie et l'outillage de la fabrique de bonneterie de Saint-Jean, et de les transporter à Saint-Timothée, et de les ériger sur les dits terrains ;

(c.) Manufacturer, acheter et vendre des tissus et plus particulièrement des lainages et articles de bonneterie dans le dit village de Saint-Timothée et ailleurs par toute la Puissance du Canada ;

(d.) Vendre ou autrement disposer des immeubles et du pouvoir hydraulique appartenant à la dite propriété et qui ne sont pas requis pour les fins de la dite compagnie ;

(e.) Et généralement faire et exécuter tous autres actes, titres, matières et choses découlant ou se rattachant à l'accomplissement de tous ou d'aucuns des dits objets.

3. Le principal bureau d'affaires de la compagnie projetée sera en la cité de Montréal, dans le district de Montréal, et province de Québec.

4. Le capital-actions de la dite compagnie sera de cinquante mille piastres ($50,000).

5. Le capital-actions sera divisé en cinq cents (500) actions de cent ($100) piastres chacune.

6. Les noms au long, et les adresse et occupation de chacun des dits requérants sont comme suit :— Philip Maurice Muntz, de la cité de Londres, Angleterre, manufacturier ; Narcisse Papineau, bourgeois, Henri Prevost, manufacturier, et Robert Bayley, teneur de livres, tous trois du dit village de Saint-Timothée, province de Québec ; William Wood Squire, marchand, Montréal, William Thompson, courtier, Montréal, et John Mackintosh Ferguson, avocat, Montréal ; dont les suivants, savoir, Philip M. Muntz, William W. Squire, William Thompson, Henri Prevost et Robert Bayley seront les premiers directeurs ou directeurs provisoires de la compagnie projetée, les quatre premiers étant résidants de la province de Québec, et tous étant sujets britanniques.

J. M. FERGUSON,
Solliciteur des requérants.

Montréal, 2 juin 1892. 50-6

AVIS DIVERS.

UNE assemblée générale spéciale des actionnaires de la Huron Copper Bay Co. aura lieu au bureau du secrétaire-trésorier, 30 rue de l'Hôpital, Montréal, à midi, le 17 d'août prochain, afin de prendre en considération l'à-propos de disposer de la propriété en lots de ferme, etc.

C. H. CUNNINGHAM,
Secrétaire-trésorier.

3-1

AVIS est donné par le présent que la Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie la City of London (à resp. limitée), ayant cessé de faire les opérations d'assurance contre l'incendie en Canada, et réassuré tous les risques en cours ou existants, s'adressera au ministre des Finances à Ottawa, le 12e jour d'octobre prochain, pour être remboursée des garanties déposées par la dite compagnie entre les mains du ministre des Finances.

Et avis est par le présent donné à tous les porteurs de polices de la dite compagnie en Canada qui s'opposent à cette remise de dépôts, de produire leur opposition au bureau de l'honorable Ministre des Finances, le ou avant le jour ci-dessus cité.

HATTON ET McLENNAN,
Procureurs de la dite compagnie.

Montréal, 5 juillet 1892. 3-13

COMPAGNIE D'ASSURANCE DES CITOYENS DU CANADA.

(DÉPARTEMENT D'ASSURANCE SUR LA VIE.)

AVIS.—Avis public est donné par le présent que la Compagnie d'assurance des Citoyens du Canada, a cessé de faire des opérations d'assurance sur la vie, et a demandé à l'honorable Ministre des Finances et Receveur Général du Canada le remboursement de ses garanties déposées au compte du département d'assurance sur la vie, le 12e jour d'octobre 1892.

Et avis est par le présent donné à tous les porteurs de polices de la dite compagnie en Canada qui s'opposent à cette remise de dépôts, de produire leur opposition au bureau de l'honorable Ministre des Finances et Receveur Général du Canada, le ou avant le douzième (12e) jour d'octobre mil huit cent quatre-vingt-douze (1892).

E. P. HEATON,
Gérant général.

Montréal, 28 juin 1892. 2-13

AVIS.—Avis public est donné par le présent que la Compagnie d'assurance Royale Canadienne de Montréal, Canada, a cessé de faire des opérations d'assurance maritime et contre l'incendie, et a demandé à l'honorable Ministre des Finances et Receveur Général du Canada le remboursement de ses garanties déposées au compte du département de l'incendie et des risques maritimes, le 25e jour d'août 1892.

Et avis est par le présent donné que tous les risques au Canada de la Compagnie d'assurance Royale Canadienne ont été rentrés et réassurés dans la Compagnie d'assurance Alliance de Londres, Angleterre.

Et avis est par le présent donné à tous les porteurs de polices de la dite compagnie en Canada qui s'opposent à cette remise de dépôts, de produire leur opposition au bureau de l'honorable Ministre des Finances et Receveur Général du Canada, le ou avant le 25e jour d'août 1892.

G. H. McHENRY,
Gérant.

47-13

COMPAGNIE D'ASSURANCE DES CITOYENS DU CANADA.

(DÉPARTEMENT DE L'INCENDIE.)

AVIS.—Avis public est donné par le présent que la Compagnie d'assurance des Citoyens du Canada, a cessé de faire des opérations d'assurance contre l'incendie, et a demandé à l'honorable Ministre des Finances et Receveur Général du Canada le remboursement de ses garanties déposées au compte du département de l'incendie le 12e jour d'octobre 1892.

Et avis est par le présent donné que tous les risques au Canada de la Compagnie d'assurance des Citoyens du Canada, dans les provinces du Nouveau-Brunswick et de la Nouvelle-Ecosse ont été rentrés et réassurés dans la Compagnie d'assurance Phœnix de Hartford, Connecticut, et que tous les risques par toute la Puissance du Canada, à l'exception des provinces du Nouveau-Brunswick et de la Nouvelle-Ecosse ont été rentrés et réassurés dans la Compagnie d'assurance Guardian d'Angleterre.

Et avis est par le présent donné à tous les porteurs de polices de la dite compagnie en Canada qui s'opposent à cette remise de dépôts, de produire leur opposition au bureau de l'honorable Ministre des Finances et Receveur Général du Canada, le ou avant le douzième (12e) jour d'octobre mil huit cent quatre-vingt-douze (1892).

E. P. HEATON,
Gérant général.

Montréal, 28 juin 1892. 2-13

COMPAGNIE DE CHEMIN DE FER MONTRÉAL ET OTTAWA.

AVIS.—Une assemblée générale spéciale des actionnaires de la Compagnie de chemin de fer Montréal et Ottawa aura lieu à son siège d'affaires, chambre 44, Imperial Building, rue St-Jacques, Montréal, mardi, le 9e jour d'août 1892, à 11 heures du matin, à l'effet de sanctionner un bail de son chemin de fer à la Compagnie de chemin de fer Canadien du Pacifique, à perpétuité, et d'en régler les termes et conditions.

H. A. LANSDELL,
Secrétaire.

Montréal, 5 juillet 1892. 2-5

LA BANQUE DE SAINT-HYACINTHE.

DIVIDENDE No 35.

AVIS est par le présent donné qu'un dividende de trois pour cent sur le capital payé de cette institution, a été déclaré pour le semestre courant et sera payable au bureau de la banque, à Saint-Hyacinthe, le et après le 1er août prochain.

Les livres de transferts seront fermés du 17 au 31 juillet prochain, ces deux jours inclusivement.

Par ordre du conseil de direction,

E. R. BLANCHARD,
Caissier.

Saint-Hyacinthe, 24 juin 1892. 1-5

AVIS est donné par le présent que le 16e jour de juin 1892, les actionnaires de la Compagnie de chemin de fer Manitoba et Sud-Est ont été notifiés de faire un versement de un pour cent sur le montant du capital-actions possédé par eux respectivement, et que le dit versement sera payable au crédit de la dite compagnie à la Banque Commerciale du Manitoba, Winnipeg, le 1er jour d'août 1892.

DAVID SCOTT,
Sec.-trésorier.

Daté 16 juin 1892. 52-4

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PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

OTTAWA, SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1892.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

APPOINTMENTS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE OF CANADA.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz. :—

Ottawa, 9th July, 1892.

Frederick William Johnston, Esquire, Junior Judge of the District Court of the Provisional Judicial District of Algoma, in the Province of Ontario : to be Judge of the District Court of the Provisional Judicial District of Algoma, in the said Province of Ontario, *vice* His Honour Walter McCrea, deceased.

Frederick William Johnston, Esquire, Judge of the District Court of the Provisional Judicial District of Algoma, in the Province of Ontario : to be a Local Judge of the High Court of Justice for Ontario.

—

28th June, 1892.

Donald Archibald, of the City of Halifax, in the Province of Nova Scotia, Esquire, Sheriff of the City and County of Halifax : to be Deputy Marshal in Admiralty of the Exchequer Court of Canada for the District of Nova Scotia.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE CROWN IN CHANCERY FOR CANADA.

MEMBER returned to serve in the present PARLIAMENT.

Province of Manitoba.

County of Marquette.

Nathaniel Boyd, of the Municipality of North Cypress, in the County of Norfolk and Province of Manitoba, Esquire, rancher, *vice* Robert Watson, resigned.

SAML. E. ST. O. CHAPLEAU,
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery,
for Canada.

PROCLAMATION.

STANLEY of PRESTON.

[L.S.]

CANADA.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To all to whom these presents shall come, or whom the same may in anywise concern,—Greeting :

A PROCLAMATION.

ROBT. SEDGEWICK, Deputy of the Minister of Justice, Canada. } WHEREAS in pursuance of the provisions of the Canada Temperance Act, the following notice has been addressed to the Secretary of State for Canada, embodying the petition therein set forth :

" To the Honourable the Secretary of State for " Canada,—

" Sir,—We, the undersigned electors of the County " of Drummond, request you to take notice that we " are desirous of presenting the following petition to " His Excellency the Governor General, viz :—

" ' To His Excellency the Governor General of " ' Canada in Council :

" ' The petition of the electors of the County of " ' Drummond, qualified and competent to vote at the " ' election of a member of the House of Commons, in " ' the said county,

" ' Respectfully sheweth, that your petitioners are " ' desirous that the second part of " The Canada " ' Temperance Act " should be revoked in the said " ' County of Drummond ;

" ' Wherefore your petitioners humbly pray that " ' Your Excellency will be pleased by an Order in " ' Council to declare, under the provisions of the said " ' Act, that the second part of the Canada Temper- " ' ance Act shall be revoked in the said County.'

" And that we desire that the votes of all the electors " of the said county be taken for and against the adop- " tion of the said petition."

" And your petitioners will ever pray, &c."

And whereas the second part of the said Act was brought into force in the said County of Drummond, in the Province of Quebec, by an Order in Council dated the eighth day of May, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, to take effect as therein directed :

And whereas it appears by evidence to the satisfaction of the Governor General in Council that such petition has appended to it the genuine signatures of one-fourth or more of all the electors of the said County of Drummond, in the Province of Quebec, the number of the signatures to the petition proved to be genuine, being one thousand two hundred and forty-

three, and that the other requirements of the law have been observed ;

And whereas an Order of the Governor General in Council has been passed directing that the votes of all the electors of the said County of Drummond be taken for and against the adoption of the said petition,—

Now Know Ye, that We do hereby, and by virtue of the authority vested in Us by the said Act and Order in Council, proclaim and declare, that on Thursday, the eighteenth day of August next, a poll will be held in the said County of Drummond for taking the votes of the electors for and against the said petition ; That such votes will be taken between the hours of nine o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon of that day and by ballot ; That Pierre Ambroise Bérard, of Drummondville, in the said, County of Drummond, Esquire, Doctor of Medicine, has been appointed Returning Officer for the purpose of taking on that day the votes of the electors for and against the petition, and of afterwards summing up the same and making a return of the result to the Governor General in Council ; That the said Returning Officer is empowered and required to appoint a Deputy Returning Officer at and for each polling place or station ; That the Returning Officer will appoint persons to attend at the various polling stations and at the final summing up of votes, on behalf of the persons interested in and promoting or opposing, respectively, the adoption of the petition, at the Town Hall at Drummondville aforesaid, on Monday, the fifteenth day of August next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon. That the votes of the electors will be summed up and the result of the polling declared by the Returning Officer at the said Town Hall at Drummondville aforesaid, on Monday, the twenty-second day of August next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon.

And in the event of the petition being adopted by the electors, the Governor General in Council may, at any time after the expiration of thirty days from the day on which the same was adopted, and after the expiration of three years from the day of the coming into force of the second part of the said Act in the said County of Drummond, under the said Order in Council dated the eighth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, by Order in Council published in the *Canada Gazette*, revoke the said Order in Council of the eighth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, by which the second part of "The Canada Temperance Act" was brought into force in the said County of Drummond, as therein mentioned.

Of all which Our loving subjects and all others whom these presents may concern, are hereby required to take notice and to govern themselves accordingly.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Our Right Trusty and Well-Beloved the Right Honourable Sir Frederick Arthur Stanley, Baron Stanley of Preston, in the County of Lancaster, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom ; Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Honourable Order of the Bath ; Governor General of Canada.

At Our Government House, in Our City of OTTAWA, this TWENTIETH day of JUNE, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, and in the Fifty-sixth year of Our Reign.

By Command,

J. C. PATTERSON,
Secretary of State.

3–3

DESPATCHES.

(Copy.)

Colonial Office to the Governor General.

No. 179. Canada.

Downing Street,
5th July, 1892.

My Lord,—I have the honour to transmit to you, for the information of your Ministers, with reference to my despatch No. 169 of the 23rd June, the document specified below respecting the Cuban tariff.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) R. H. MEADE,
For the Secretary of State.

The Governor General,
&c., &c., &c.

—

Extract from the *Gaceta de Madrid* of the 19th June, 1892.

Sirs,—When the Export Tariff which is to come into force in Cuba on the 1st July next was drawn up the reduction granted to tobacco, whether manufactured or unmanufactured, under the Budget Law of the 1st July, 1880, was taken into account ; and, accordingly, tariffs were drawn up which, in their turn were subject to another reduction of 20 per cent, and made effective by the Royal Decree of the 4th March, 1887, in virtue of powers granted by Article 4 of the Budget Law of the 5th August, 1886.

Although this latter ordinance has not been repealed, and therefore the reduction of 20 per cent aforesaid continues in force, still in order to avoid any doubts that might arise when the operations of the custom-houses for the next financial year begin,—

His Majesty the King (whom God preserve) and in his name the Queen Regent has been pleased to order that the Export Tariff which is to be in force in Cuba for tobacco grown and manufactured in the Cuban provinces, be re-published and that this document be drawn up in the following form :—

Packets of cigarettes (per 1,000)	90
Chipped tobacco, or "Picadura" (100 kilos)	3 75
Manufactured tobacco, cigars (per 1,000)	1 35
Leaf tobacco (100 kilos)	6 30

Leaf tobacco, grown in the province of Santiago de Cuba, and exported through the custom-houses of the capital of that province or Gibara or Manzanilla enjoys a reduction of 30 per cent, in accordance with the Budget Law of 1882-1883 ; and again according to that of 1883-1884 a further reduction of 30 per cent, the duty being thus reduced to two dollars and twenty and a half centavos per 100 kilogrammes.

By Royal Order, &c.,
(Signed,) ROMERO.

Madrid, 15th June, 1892. 4–3

(Circular)

Downing Street,
15th June, 1892.

My Lord,—With reference to my Circular Despatch of 24th April, 1888, I have the honour to transmit to you a copy of an Act, passed during the present session of Parliament, to provide for the recognition in the United Kingdom of Probates and Letters of Administration granted in British Possessions.

I have the honour to be,
My Lord,
Your most obedient humble servant,

KNUTSFORD.

The Officer Administering
the Government of Canada.

—

CHAPTER 6.

An Act to provide for the Recognition in the United Kingdom of Probates and Letters of Administration granted in British Possessions.

[20th May, 1892.

Be it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows :

1. Her Majesty the Queen may, on being satisfied that the legislature of any British possession has made adequate provision for the recognition in that posses-

sion of probates and letters of administration granted by the courts of the United Kingdom, direct by Order in Council that this Act shall, subject to any exceptions and modifications specified in the Order, apply to that possession, and thereupon, while the Order is in force, this Act shall apply accordingly.

2.—(1.) Where a court of probate in a British possession to which this Act applies has granted probate or letters of administration in respect of the estate of a deceased person, the probate or letters so granted may, on being produced to, and a copy thereof deposited with, a court of probate in the United Kingdom, be sealed with the seal of that court, and, thereupon, shall be of the like force and effect, and have the same operation in the United Kingdom, as if granted by that court.

(2.) Provided that the court shall, before sealing a probate or letters of administration under this section, be satisfied—

(*a.*) That probate duty has been paid in respect of so much (if any) of the estate as is liable to probate duty in the United Kingdom ; and

(*b.*) In the case of letters of administration that security has been given in a sum sufficient in amount to cover the property (if any) in the United Kingdom to which the letters of administration relate ;

and may require such evidence, if any, as it thinks fit as to the domicile of the deceased person.

(3.) The court may also, if it thinks fit, on the application of any creditor, require, before sealing, that adequate security be given for the payment of debts due from the estate to creditors residing in the United Kingdom.

(4.) For the purposes of this section, a duplicate of any probate or letters of administration sealed with the seal of the court granting the same, or a copy thereof certified as correct by or under the authority of the court granting the same, shall have the same effect as the original.

(5.) Rules of court may be made for regulating the procedure and practice, including fees and costs, in courts of the United Kingdom, on and incidental to an application for sealing a probate or letters of administration granted in a British possession to which this Act applies. Such rules shall, so far as they relate to probate duty, be made with the consent of the Treasury, and, subject to any exceptions and modifications made by such rules, the enactments for the time being in force in relation to probate duty (including the penal provisions thereof) shall apply as if the person who applies for sealing under this section were a person applying for probate or letters of administration.

3. This Act shall extend to authorise the sealing in the United Kingdom of any probate or letters of administration granted by a British court in a foreign country, in like manner as it authorises the sealing of a probate or letters of administration granted in a British possession to which this Act applies, and the provisions of this Act shall apply accordingly with the necessary modifications.

4.—(1.) Every Order in Council made under this Act shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament as soon as may be after it is made, and shall be published under the authority of Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

(2.) Her Majesty the Queen in Council may revoke or alter any Order in Council previously made under this Act.

(3.) Where it appears to Her Majesty in Council that the legislature of part of a British possession has power to make the provision requisite for bringing this Act into operation in that part, it shall be lawful for Her Majesty to direct by Order in Council that this Act shall apply to that part as if it were a separate British possession, and thereupon, while the Order is in force, this Act shall apply accordingly.

5. This Act when applied by an Order in Council to a British possession shall, subject to the provisions of the Order, apply to probates and letters of administration granted in that possession either before or after the passing of this Act.

6. In this Act—

The expression "court of probate" means any court or authority, by whatever name designated, having jurisdiction in matters of probate, and in Scotland means the sheriff court of the county of Edinburgh :

The expressions "probate" and "letters of administration" include confirmation in Scotland, and any instrument having in a British possession the same effect which under English law is given to probate and letters of administration respectively :

The expression "probate duty" includes any duty payable on the value of the estate and effects for which probate or letters of administration is or are granted :

The expression "British court in a foreign country" means any British court having jurisdiction out of the Queen's dominions in pursuance of an Order in Council, whether made under any Act or otherwise.

7. This Act may be cited as the Colonial Probates Act, 1892. 3–3

(Circular.)

DOWNING STREET,
30th May, 1892.

My Lord,—I have the honour to transmit to you, for publication in the Colony under your Government, a copy in an Order of Her Majesty the Queen in Council, dated the 9th day of May, 1892, for giving effect to the Treaty between Her Majesty and His Serene Highness the Prince of Monaco, for the mutual extradition of Fugitive criminals, signed at Paris on the 17th of December, 1891, the ratifications of which were exchanged at Paris on the 17th of March, 1892.

I have the honour to be,
My Lord,
Your most obedient humble servant,
KNUTSFORD

The Officer Administering
the Government of Canada.

EXTRADITION TREATY BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND MONAGO.

WINDSOR, 9th May, 1892.

AT the Court at *Windsor*, the 9th day of May, 1892.

PRESENT :

The QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty.
Lord President.
Lord Steward.
Earl of Yarborough.
Sir Walter Barttelot, Bart.
Mr. Forwood.

WHEREAS by the Extradition Acts, 1870 and 1873, it was amongst other things enacted that, where an arrangement has been made with any foreign State with respect to the surrender to such State of any fugitive criminals, Her Majesty may, by Order in Council, direct that the said Acts shall apply in the case of such foreign State ; and that Her Majesty may, by the same or any subsequent Order, limit the operation of the Order, and restrict the same to fugitive criminals who are in or suspected of being in the part of Her Majesty's dominions specified in the Order, and render the operation thereof subject to such conditions, exceptions and qualifications as may be deemed expedient ; and that if, by any law made after the passing of the Act of 1870 by the Legislature of any British possession, provision is made for carrying into effect within such possession the surrender of fugitive criminals who are in or suspected of being in such British possession, Her Majesty may, by the Order in Council applying the said Acts in the case of any foreign State, or by any subsequent Order, suspend the operation within any such British possession of the said Acts, or of any part thereof, so far as it relates to such foreign State, and so long as such law continues in force there, and no longer :

And whereas by an Act of the Parliament of Canada passed in 1886, and entitled "An Act respecting the Extradition of Fugitive Criminals," provision is made for carrying into effect within the Dominion the surrender of fugitive criminals :

And whereas by an Order of Her Majesty the Queen in Council, dated the seventeenth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight, it was directed that the operation of the Extradition Acts, 1870 and 1873, should be suspended within the Dominion of Canada so long as the provision of the said Act of the Parliament of Canada of 1886 should continue in force, and no longer :

And whereas a Treaty was concluded on the seventeenth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one, between Her Majesty and His Serene Highness the Prince of Monaco, for the mutual extradition of fugitive criminals, which Treaty is in the terms following :—

"Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India, and His Serene Highness the Prince of Monaco, having judged it expedient, with a view to the better administration of justice and to the prevention of crime within their respective territories, that persons charged with or convicted of the crimes hereinafter enumerated, and being fugitives from justice, should, under certain circumstances, be reciprocally delivered up ; the said High Contracting Parties have named as their Plenipotentiaries to conclude a Treaty for this purpose, that is to say :—

"Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India, Edwin Henry Egerton, Esquire, Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Her Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary at Paris ;

"And His Serene Highness the Prince of Monaco, Louis Fernand de Bonnefoy, Baron du Charmel, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Monaco in France ;

"Who, having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following Articles :—

"ARTICLE I.

"The High Contracting Parties engage to deliver up to each other those persons who, being accused or convicted of a crime or offence committed in the territory of the one Party, shall be found within the territory of the other Party, under the circumstances and conditions stated in the present Treaty.

"ARTICLE II.

"The crimes or offences for which the extradition is to be granted are the following :—

"1. Murder, or attempt, or conspiracy to murder.

"2. Manslaughter.

"3. Assault occasioning actual bodily harm. Malicious wounding or inflicting grievous bodily harm.

"4. Counterfeiting or altering money, or uttering counterfeit or altered money.

"5. Knowingly making any instrument, tool, or engine adapted and intended for counterfeiting coin.

"6. Forgery, counterfeiting, or altering or uttering what is forged, or counterfeited, or altered.

"7. Embezzlement or larceny.

"8. Malicious injury to property if the offence be indictable.

"9. Obtaining money, goods, or valuable securities by false pretences.

"10. Receiving money, valuable security, or other property knowing the same to have been stolen, embezzled, or unlawfully obtained.

"11. Crimes against bankruptcy law.

"12. Fraud by a bailee, banker, agent, factor, trustee, or director, or member or public officer of any company.

"13. Perjury, or subornation of perjury.

"14. Rape.

"15. Carnal knowledge, or any attempt to have carnal knowledge, of a girl under sixteen years of age, so far as such acts are punishable by the law of the State upon which the demand is made.

"16. Indecent assault. Indecent assaut without violence upon children of either sex under thirteen years of age.

"17. Administering drugs or using instruments with intent to procure the miscarriage of a woman.

"18. Abduction.

"19. Child stealing.

"20. Abandoning children, exposing or unlawfully detaining them.

"21. Kidnapping and false imprisonment.

"22. Burglary or housebreaking.

"23. Arson.

"24. Robbery with violence.

"25. Any malicious act done with intent to endanger the safety of any person in a railway train.

"26. Threats by letter, or otherwise, with intent to extort.

"27. Piracy by law of nations.

"28. Sinking or destroying a vessel at sea, or attempting or conspiring to do so.

"29. Assaults on board a ship on the high seas, with intent to destroy life, or to do grievous bodily harm.

"30. Revolt, or conspiracy to revolt, by two or more persons on board a ship on the high seas against the authority of the master.

"31. Dealing in slaves in such manner as to constitute a criminal offence against the laws of both States.

"Extradition is also to be granted for participation in any of the aforesaid crimes, provided such participation be punishable by the laws of both Contracting Parties.

"Extradition may also be granted at the discretion of the State applied to, in respect of any other crime for which, according to the laws of both the Contracting Parties for the time being in force, the grant can be made.

"ARTICLE III.

"Either Government may, in its absolute discretion, refuse to deliver up its own subjects to the other Government.

"ARTICLE IV.

"The extradition shall not take place if the person claimed on the part of the British Government, or the person claimed on the part of the Government of Monaco has already been tried and discharged or punished, or is still under trial, within the territories of the two High Contracting Parties respectively, for the crime for which his extradition is demanded.

"If the person claimed on the part of the British Government, or if the person claimed on the part of the Government of Monaco should be under examination, or is undergoing sentence under a conviction, for any other crime within the territories of the two High Contracting Parties respectively, his extradition shall be deferred until after he has been discharged, whether by acquittal or on expiration of his sentence, or otherwise.

"ARTICLE V.

"The extradition shall not take place if, subsequently to the commission of the crime, or the institution of the penal prosecution, or the conviction thereon, exemption from prosecution or punishment has been acquired by lapse of time, according to the laws of the State applied to.

"ARTICLE VI.

"A fugitive criminal shall not be surrendered if the offence in respect of which his surrender is demanded is one of a political character, or if he prove that the requisition for his surrender has, in fact, been made with a view to try or punish him for an offence of a political character.

"ARTICLE VII.

"A person surrendered can in no case be kept in prison or be brought to trial in the State to which the surrender has been made for any other crime, or on account of any other matters than those for which the extradition shall have taken place, until he has been restored or had an opportunity of returning to the State by which he has been surrendered.

"This stipulation does not apply to crimes committed after the extradition.

"ARTICLE VIII.

"The requisition for extradition shall be made in the following manner:—

"Applications on behalf of Her Britannic Majesty's Government for the surrender of a fugitive criminal in Monaco shall be made by Her Majesty's Consul in the Principality.

"Application on behalf of the Principality of Monaco for the surrender of a fugitive criminal in the United Kingdom shall be made by the Consul-General of Monaco in London.

"The requisition for the extradition of an accused person must be accompanied by a warrant of arrest issued by the competent authority of the State requiring the extradition, and by such evidence as, according to the laws of the place where the accused is found, would justify his arrest if the crime had been committed there.

"If the requisition relates to a person already convicted, it must be accompanied by the sentence of condemnation passed against the convicted person by the competent Court of the State that makes the requisition for extradition.

"A sentence passed *in contumaciam* is not to be deemed a conviction, but a person so sentenced may be dealt with as an accused person.

"ARTICLE IX.

"If the requisition for extradition be in accordance with the foregoing stipulations, the competent authorities of the State applied to shall proceed to the arrest of the fugitive.

"ARTICLE X.

"If the fugitive has been arrested in the British dominions, he shall forthwith be brought before a competent Magistrate, who is to examine him and to conduct the preliminary investigation of the case, just as if the apprehension had taken place for a crime committed in the British dominions.

"In the examinations which they have to make in accordance with the foregoing stipulations, the authorities of the British dominions shall admit as valid evidence the sworn depositions or the affirmations of witnesses taken in Monaco, or copies thereof, and likewise the warrants and sentences issued therein, and certificates of, or judicial documents stating the fact of, a conviction, provided the same are authenticated as follows:—

"1. A warrant must purport to be signed by a Judge, Magistrate, or officer of the Principality of Monaco.

"2. Depositions or affirmations, or the copies thereof, must purport to be certified under the hand of a Judge, Magistrate, or officer of the Principality of Monaco, to be the original depositions or affirmations, or to be true copies thereof, as the case may require.

"3. A certificate of, or judicial document stating the fact of a conviction, must purport to be certified by a Judge, Magistrate, or officer of the Principality of Monaco.

"4. In every case, such warrant, deposition, affirmation, copy, certificate, or judicial document must be authenticated either by the oath of some witness, or by being sealed with the official seal and legalization of the Governor General of the Principality of Monaco; but any other mode of authentication for the time being permitted by the law in that part of the British dominions where the examination is taken, may be substituted for the foregoing.

"ARTICLE XI.

"If the fugitive has been arrested in the Principality of Monaco, his surrender shall be granted if, upon examination by a competent authority, it appears that the documents furnished by the British Government contain sufficient primâ facie evidence to justify the extradition.

"The authorities of the Principality shall admit as valid evidence records drawn up by the British authorities of the depositions of witnesses, or copies thereof, and records of conviction or other judicial documents or copies thereof: Provided that the said documents be signed or authenticated by an authority whose competence shall be certified by the seal of a Minister of State of Her Britannic Majesty.

"ARTICLE XII.

"The extradition shall not take place unless the evidence be found sufficient, according to the laws of the State applied to, either to justify the committal of the prisoner for trial, in case the crime had been committed in the territory of the said State, or to prove that the prisoner is the identical person convicted by the Courts of the State which makes the requisition, and that the crime of which he has been convicted is one in respect of which extradition could, at the time of such conviction, have been granted by the State applied to. In Her Britannic Majesty's dominions the fugitive criminal shall not be surrendered until the expiration of fifteen days from the date of his being committed to prison to await his surrender.

"ARTICLE XIII.

"If the individual claimed by one of the two High Contracting Parties in pursuance of the present Treaty should be also claimed by one or several other Powers, on account of other crimes or offences committed upon their respective territories, his extradition shall be granted to that State whose demand is earliest in date.

"ARTICLE XIV.

"If sufficient evidence for the extradition be not produced within two months from the date of the apprehension of the fugitive, or within such further time as the State applied to, or the proper Tribunal thereof shall direct, the fugitive shall be set at liberty.

"ARTICLE XV.

"All articles seized which were in the possession of the person to be surrendered, at the time of his apprehension, shall, if the competent authority of the State applied to for the extradition has ordered the delivery thereof, be given up when the extradition takes place, and the said delivery shall extend not merely to the stolen articles, but to everything that may serve as a proof of the crime.

"ARTICLE XVI.

"All expenses connected with extradition shall be borne by the demanding State.

"ARTICLE XVII.

"Either of the High Contracting Parties who may wish to have recourse for purposes of extradition to transit through the territory of a third Power shall be bound to arrange the condition of transit with such third Power.

"ARTICLE XVIII.

"When in a criminal case of a non-political character either of the High Contracting Parties should think it necessary to take the evidence of witnesses residing in the dominion of the other, or to obtain any other legal evidence, a "Commission Rogatoire" to that effect shall be sent through the channel indicated in Article VIII, and effect shall be given thereto conformably to the laws in force in the place where the evidence is to be taken.

"ARTICLE XIX.

"All documents which shall be reciprocally communicated in execution of the present Treaty shall be accompanied by a French or English translation (certified to be correct by the Consul who transmits the document in accordance with Article VIII), when they are not drawn up in the language of the country upon which the demand is made.

"The expense of such translation shall be borne by the demanding State.

"ARTICLE XX.

"The stipulations of the present Treaty shall be applicable to the Colonies and foreign possessions of Her Britannic Majesty, so far as the laws for the time being in force in such Colonies and foreign possessions respectively will allow.

"The requisition for the surrender of a fugitive criminal who has taken refuge in any of such Colonies or foreign possessions may be made to the Governor or chief authority of such Colony or possession by any

person authorized to act in such Colony or possession as a Consular officer of the Principality of Monaco.

"Such requisitions may be disposed of, subject always, as nearly as may be, and so far as the law of such Colony or foreign possession will allow, to the provisions of this Treaty, by the said Governor or chief authority, who, however, shall be at liberty either to grant the surrender or to refer the matter to his Government.

"Her Britannic Majesty shall, however, be at liberty to make special arrangements in the British Colonies and foreign possessions for the surrender of criminals from Monaco who may take refuge within such Colonies and foreign possessions, on the basis, as nearly as may be, and so far as the law of such Colony or foreign possession will allow, of the provisions of the present Treaty.

"Requisitions for the surrender of a fugitive criminal emanating from any Colony or foreign possession of Her Britannic Majesty shall be governed by the rules laid down in the preceding Articles of the present Treaty.

"ARTICLE XXI.

"The present Treaty shall come into force ten days after its publication, in conformity with the forms prescribed by the laws of the High Contracting Parties. It may be terminated by either of the High Contracting Parties at any time on giving to the other six months' notice of its intention to do so.

"The Treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Paris as soon as possible.

"In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seal of their arms.

"Done at Paris, the 17th day of December, 1891.

"(L.S.) EDWIN H. EGERTON.
"(L.S.) LE BARON DU CHARMEL."

And whereas the ratifications of the said Treaty were exchanged at Paris on the seventeenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two.

Now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, and in virtue of the authority committed to Her by the said recited Acts, doth order, and it is hereby ordered, that from and after the twenty-third day of May, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, the said Acts shall apply in the case of Monaco, and of the said Treaty with His Serene Highness the Prince of Monaco.

Provided always, and it is hereby further ordered that the operation of the said Extradition Acts, 1870 and 1873, shall be suspended within the Dominion of Canada so far as relates to Monaco and to the said Treaty, and so long as the provisions of the Canadian Act aforesaid of 1886 continue in force, and no longer.

3–3 HERBERT M. SUFT.

ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Saturday, the 9th day of July, 1892.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, under the provisions of "The Dominion Lands Act," and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, has been pleased to order that subsection (*a*) of section 51 of the Regulations for the disposal of coal lands, established by the Order in Council of the 17th September, 1889, shall be and the same is hereby cancelled and the following substituted in lieu thereof, namely:—

"51 (*a*.) All the arbitrators appointed under the "authority of these regulations shall be sworn before "a Justice of the Peace to the impartial discharge of "the duties assigned to them, and they shall forthwith "proceed to estimate the reasonable damages which "the owners or occupants of such lands, according to "their several interests therein, shall sustain by reason "of such prospecting and mining operations."

JOHN J. McGEE,
4–4 Clerk, Privy Council.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Thursday, the 30th day of June, 1892.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, under the provisions of sections 57 and 58 of "The Weights and Measures Act," chapter 104 of the Revised Statutes, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that the Computing Scale, manufactured by the Computing Scale Company of Dayton, Ohio, shall be and the same is hereby added to the list of scales which may be admitted to verification, and that the fees to be charged for the verification thereof shall be fifty (50) per cent higher than that charged for ordinary scales of a like capacity.

JOHN J. McGEE,
3–4 Clerk, Privy Council.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Thursday, the 16th day of June, 1892.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, having in view the better protection of Speckled Trout in the Province of New Brunswick, is pleased, under the provisions of section 16 of "The Fisheries Act," chapter 95 of the Revised Statutes, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, to order that section 11 (*a*) of the General Fishery Regulations for the Province of New Brunswick, established by the Order in Council of the 18th of July, 1889, chapter 70 of the Consolidated Orders in Council of Canada, in so far as it relates to Speckled Trout, shall be and the same is hereby rescinded, and the following substituted in lieu thereof:

Speckled Trout.

"In the Province of New Brunswick, no one shall "fish for, catch, kill, buy, sell or have in possession, "any Speckled Trout (*Salvelinus fontinalis*) between "the 15th day of September and the 31st day of March "in each year, both days inclusive."

JOHN J. McGEE,
3–4 Clerk, Privy Council.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Monday, the 20th day of June, 1892.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, in virtue of the powers vested in him by the 21st section of chap. 72 of the Revised Statutes, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to grant permission to change the name of tug "Hiawatha" of Toronto, official number 85,499, to that of "Ospray."

JOHN J. McGEE,
3–4 Clerk, Privy Council.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Friday, the 15th day of July, 1892.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS by a clause of the Order in Council of the 4th April, 1892, respecting the rebate to be allowed on certain food products traversing the Welland and St. Lawrence Canals bound for Montreal or some port East of Montreal for exportation, it was provided that the right to such rebate should extend to shipments of the said products made "from any Canadian Lake Ontario Port," this provision being taken from the Order in Council of the 29th April, 1891;

And whereas it was not intended that the restriction in favour of Canadian Lake Ontario ports should be continued,—

His Excellency, under the provisions of chapter 37 of the Revised Statutes, intituled "An Act respecting the Department of Railways and Canals," and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that the said order in Council of the 4th April, 1892, shall be and the same is hereby amended by the omission of the word "Canadian" from the clause in question ; and that such amendment shall have force and effect from the 4th day of April last.

JOHN J. McGEE,
3–4 Clerk, Privy Council.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Wednesday, the 22nd day of June, 1892.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, under the provisions of chapter 97 of the Revised Statutes, intituled : "An Act respecting Ferries," and the Act 51 Victoria, chapter 23, amending the same, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that the tariff of fees established by the Order in Council of the 30th January, 1892, section 5, for the ferry between Pembroke, in the Province of Ontario, and Allumette Island, in the Province of Quebec, shall be and the same is hereby cancelled, and the following tariff of fees established in lieu thereof :—

5. TARIFF.

Two horses with conveyance and driver and load of grain, oats or potatoes, one way and return	$1.50
For a two-horse cart or conveyance and driver, each way, including horses	0.40
For one horse and conveyance, with driver and load of grain, hay or potatoes, one way and return	1.00
For one-horse cart or conveyance and driver, including horse each way	0.25
For one horse each way	0.15
For each additional horse the property of the same party	0.10
For each head of horned cattle, each way	0.15
For each additional head of horned cattle, the property of the same party, each way	0.10
For each head of sheep or swine	0.10
For each additional head of sheep or swine the property of the same party	0.05
For each passenger with baggage not exceeding fifty pounds, each way	0.10
For each package of merchandise or goods (other than the above), over 25 and under 100 lbs	0.05
For oats, peas, rye, barley, potatoes and buckwheat, per 100 lbs	0.03
For pressed hay in bales, per 100 lbs	0.03
For lime in barrels, per 100 lbs	0.05

JOHN J. McGEE,
2–4 Clerk, Privy Council.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Thursday, the 16th day of June, 1892.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, under the authority of the 16th section of "The Fisheries Act," chapter 95 of the Revised Statutes, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to make the following General Fishery Regulation for the better protection of Speckled Trout in Canada :—

Speckled Trout.

Fishing for Speckled Trout, *(Salvelinus fontinalis)* through the ice is prohibited in Canada.

JOHN J. McGEE,
2–4 Clerk, Privy Council.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Saturday, the 28th day of May, 1892.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, in virtue of the provisions of "The Dominion Lands Act," chapter 54 of the Revised Statutes, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that in addition to the lands already reserved in the North-West Territories as watering places for stock and as approaches to the water, the following lands be reserved for the same purpose, and the same are hereby reserved accordingly, namely :—

The west half of Section 2, Township 17, Range 2, west of the 5th Meridian ; Section 10, Township 17, Range 1, west of the 5th Meridian ; and Section 23, Township 16, Range 30, west of the 4th Meridian.

JOHN J. McGEE,
2–4 Clerk, Privy Council.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Friday, the 10th day of June, 1892.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, under the provisions of the 21st section of chapter 72 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, has been pleased to grant permission to change the name of the steamer "Gatineau" of Quebec, official number 69595, to "Paul Smith."

JOHN J. McGEE,
2–4 Clerk, Privy Council.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Thursday, the 16th day of June, 1892.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, in view of the fact that the close season relating to Maskinongé in Manitoba and the North-West Territories established by the Order in Council of the 20th February, 1892, between the 15th of April and the 15th of June is unnecessary, as it interferes with the General Code of Regulations for Manitoba and the North-West Territories established by the Order in Council of the 4th January, 1892, which lays down a close season for Maskinongé between the 15th of April and the 15th of May, is pleased, under the provisions of "The Fisheries Act," and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, to order that the said Order in Council of the 20th February, 1892, fixing a close season for Maskinongé in Manitoba and the North-West Territories between the 15th April and the 15th June, be rescinded, and the same is hereby rescinded accordingly.

JOHN J. McGEE,
2–4 Clerk, Privy Council.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

HEADQUARTERS.

OTTAWA, 22nd July, 1892.

G. O. (29.)

By an Order in Council dated 27th June, 1892, His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to approve of the amalgamation of the Canadian Mounted Rifle Corps with the Regiment of Canadian Dragoons.

In accordance with the above authority the Canadian Mounted Rifle Corps will henceforth be designated as "B" Troop, Canadian Dragoons.

G. O. (30.)

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE OF CANADA.

Graduates.—June, 1892.

The following Gentlemen Cadets have completed their full period of Instruction at the College, and been granted "Diplomas" dated 28th June, 1892 :—

Rank and Name.	Aggregate Marks.	Remarks.
Sergeant Francis Henry Vercoe..	56,458	Honours. Distinguished in twelve subjects.
Company Sergeant Major James Frederic Fraser	53,724	Honours. Distinguished in twelve subjects.
Battalion Sergeant Major Wilfred Chatterton Dumble.....	53,181	Honours. Distinguished in eight subjects.
Sergeant Robert Percy Rogers..	38,800	Distinguished in two subjects.
Sergeant William Henry Sullivan.	38,715	Distinguished in one subject.
Gentleman Cadet Henry Robert Visart de Bury.....	34,585	Distinguished in two subjects.
Sergeant Clarence Henry Branscombe.....	34,256	Nil.
Company Sergeant Major Frank Dugald Reid.....	34,041	Distinguished in one subject.
Sergeant Francis Ferguson Duffus	32,729	Distinguished in one subject.
Corporal Joseph Eugène Lenoblet du Plessis.....	32,510	Distinguished in one subject.
Gentleman Cadet William Nassau Clarke.....	32,087	Nil.
Corporal Norman Berford McLean.....	31,595	Distinguished in one subject.
Gentleman Cadet William Mackenzie.....	30,516	Distinguished in one subject.
Sergeant Herbert Wareham Clinch.....	30,406	Nil.

COMMISSIONS IN THE ARMY.

The following Graduates have been recommended for commissions in Her Majesty's Army :—

Royal Engineers :—

Battalion Sergeant Major Wilfred Chatterton Dumble.

Royal Artillery :—

Gentleman Cadet Henry Robert Visart de Bury.

Infantry :—

Sergeant Francis Ferguson Duffus.

Sergeant Herbert Wareham Clinch.

—

G. O. (31.)

ACTIVE MILITIA.

PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE OF CANADA.

The following Graduates are hereby appointed Lieutenants in the Militia, to date from 28th June, 1892 :—

Sergeant Francis Henry Vercoe.
Company Sergeant Major James Frederic Fraser.
Sergeant Robert Percy Rogers.
Sergeant William Henry Sullivan.
Sergeant Clarence Henry Branscombe.
Company Sergeant Major Frank Dugald Reid.
Corporal Joseph Eugene Lenoblet du Plessis.
Gentleman Cadet William Nassau Clarke.
Corporal Norman Berford McLean.
Gentleman Cadet William Mackenzie.

CAVALRY.

1ST REGIMENT OF CAVALRY, London, O.—Surgeon Sidney A. King is granted the rank of Surgeon Major, to date from 31st May, 1892.

4TH REGIMENT OF CAVALRY, Kingston, O.—"D" Troop is transferred to, and will henceforth form part of the 3rd The Prince of Wales Canadian Dragoons.

The Prescott Troop of Dragoons is amalgamated with the 4th Hussars, and will henceforth be known as "D" Troop, 4th Hussars.

5TH REGIMENT OF CAVALRY, Cookshire, Q.—To be Veterinary Surgeon, from 20th June, 1892 : Erastus P. Ball, Gentleman, V.S., from 2nd Lieutenant, No. 4 Troop, *vice* Jeffery Barton, left limits.

6TH REGIMENT OF CAVALRY, "DUKE OF CONNAUGHT'S ROYAL CANADIAN HUSSARS," Montreal, Q.—To be Veterinary Surgeon, from 20th June, 1892 : Thomas Crawford Simpson, Gentleman, V.S., *vice* George Sangster, left limits.

Quartermaster John Thompson McBride, is granted the Honorary rank of Major, to date from 28th June, 1892.

No. 3 Troop, Havelock.—To be Lieutenant : 2nd Lieutenant William Charles Barr, R.S.C., *vice* Charles McDiarmid, left limits.

8TH "PRINCESS LOUISE'S NEW BRUNSWICK" REGIMENT OF CAVALRY, Rothesay.—The appointment of Veterinary Surgeon H. Domville, is "provisional," not "special," as notified in G. O. 24th June, 1892.

"A" Troop, Hampton.—To be Lieutenant : 2nd Lieutenant Douglas Hallett Fairweather, R.S.C., from "C" Troop, *vice* E. L. Wedderburn, promoted into "E" Troop.

"B" Troop, Ossekeag.—To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally : Corporal Lewis Rutherford Murray, *vice* Ralph Audley March, left limits.

ARTILLERY.

MONTREAL BRIGADE OF GARRISON ARTILLERY, Q.—Captain John Ainslie Finlayson, is permitted to retire retaining rank.

TORONTO BATTERY OF GARRISON ARTILLERY, O.—This Battery having been many years non-effective, is removed from the List of Corps of the Active Militia.

Captain William Barclay McMurrich, is removed from the list of officers of the Active Militia.

GASPÉ BATTERY OF GARRISON ARTILLERY, Q.—This battery having been many years non-effective, is removed from the list of Corps of the Active Militia, Captain Alfred Théodore Carter is permitted to retire, retaining rank, and 2nd Lieutenant Félix Jouple Annett, is removed from the list of officers of the Active Militia.

INFANTRY AND RIFLES.

GOVERNOR GENERAL'S FOOT GUARDS, Ottawa, O.—To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally : James Knowles, Gentleman, *vice* C. S. D. Roper, promoted.

5TH BATTALION "ROYAL SCOTS OF CANADA," Montreal, Q.—To be Lieutenants : 2nd Lieutenants Henry Simms, R.S.I., *vice* J. S. Ibbotson, promoted, and William Alexander Cameron, R.S.I., to complete establishment.

12TH BATTALION OF INFANTRY, "YORK RANGERS," O.—No. 8 Company, Yorkville.—To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally : Edward Henry Verrall, Gentleman, *vice* G. H. Douglas, promoted.

15TH BATTALION "ARGYLE LIGHT INFANTRY," Belleville, O.—To be Lieutenant, provisionally, from 5th July, 1892 : William Walter Power, Gentleman, *vice* D. G. Henderson.

To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally, from 5th July, 1892 : Herbert Donaldson Hulme, Gentleman, *vice* Robert Bogle, who retires from the service.

Captains William Hiram Merrill and Stephen Dunbar Lazier, resign their commissions.

2nd Lieutenant Frederick Mitchell Scadding, having left limits, his name is removed from the List of Officers of the Active Militia.

18TH PRESCOTT "BATTALION OF INFANTRY," L'Orignal, O.—This Battalion having become non-effective, is removed from the List of Corps of Active Militia, and the following Officers are permitted to retire retaining rank, viz. :—

Lieutenant Colonel John Butterfield.

Captains Thomas Tweed Higginson, Joseph Felix Luc Routhier, Samuel Adams Huntingdon,

Felix Routhier, Chauncey E. Johnson and Thomas Hiram Wyman.

Lieutenants James Dandy, Alfred Sydney Johnson and Timothy Fitzgerald.

Paymaster Alfred Evanturel.

Quartermaster Felix Millette.

Surgeon William Ewing, M.D., and Assistant Surgeon Wilfred Melchior Prevost.

The undernamed are removed from the List of Officers of Active Militia.

Lieutenant Zotique Jean Beaudry.

2nd Lieutenants Charles E. Byers and Benjamin Johnson Anderson.

22ND BATTALION, "OXFORD RIFLES," Woodstock, O.—No. 7 Company, Tilsonburg.—The name of Captain W. F. Van Buskirk, whose resignation of his commission in this Battalion was notified in G. O. 28, 24th June, 1892, will appear on the list of Graduates, R.M.C., as Captain on the Retired List.

23RD "BEAUCE" BATTALION OF INFANTRY, Q.—No. 2 Company, Aylmer.—To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally, from 4th July, 1892: Charles A. Pariseault, Gentleman, *vice* C. F. X. Blanchet.

25TH "ELGIN" BATTALION OF INFANTRY, O.—No. 2 Company, Vienna.—To be Captain, provisionally: Edward H. Caughell, Esquire, *vice* W. Watts, retired.

No. 4 Company, St. Thomas.—To be Lieutenant, provisionally: Daniel Ernest Galbraith, Gentleman, *vice* T. L. Sproule, resigned.

26TH "MIDDLESEX," BATTALION OF LIGHT INFANTRY, O.—No. 7 Company, Strathroy.—To be Lieutenant: 2nd Lieutenant John B. Milliken, R.S.I., *vice* Frederick L. E. Evans, who retires from the service.

34TH "ONTARIO" BATTALION OF INFANTRY, Whitby, O.—To be Lieutenant-Colonel: Major Norman Fitzherbert Paterson, V.B., *vice* Michael O'Donovan, who is permitted to retire, retaining rank.

40TH "NORTHUMBERLAND" BATTALION OF INFANTRY, O.—No. 6 Company, Grafton.—To be 2nd Lieutenant, from 28th June, 1892: Lieutenant Robert Percy Rogers, R.M.C., *vice* Joseph Wentworth Roberts, superseded for being absent without leave.

43RD "OTTAWA AND CARLETON," BATTALION OF RIFLES, O.—No. 2 Company, Hull.—To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally: Stuart E. de la Ronde, Gentleman, *vice* A. Perroton.

No. 6 Company, Ottawa.—To be Lieutenant, from 20th June, 1892: Fitzmaurice Edward Stuart, Gentleman.

To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally: Private James Edward Hutcheson.

46TH "EAST DURHAM" BATTALION OF INFANTRY, O.—No. 3 Company, Port Hope.—To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally: James Ramsay Montizambert, Gentleman, *vice* John Franklin Nattrass, who retires from the service.

54TH "RICHMOND" BATTALION OF INFANTRY," Q.—No. 6 Company, Kirkdale.—To be Lieutenant, provisionally, from 20th June, 1892: John Charles Edward Martin, Gentleman, *vice* W. R. Stephens, promoted.

59TH "STORMONT AND GLENGARRY" BATTALION OF INFANTRY, O.—No. 2 Company, Cornwall.—To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally: Sergeant George Washington Runions, *vice* J. L. Weller, promoted.

61ST "MONTMAGNY AND L'ISLET "BATTALION OF INFANTRY," Montmagny, Q.—To be Quartermaster, from 4th July, 1892: Homer Milot, Esquire, *vice* Honorary Major Joseph Octave Laberge, who is permitted to retire, retaining rank.

No. 1 Company, St. Thomas.—To be Lieutenant, provisionally: Eugène Robidoux, Gentleman, *vice* Wilbrod Fournier, left imits.

No. 5 Company, L'Islet.—To be Lieutenant, provisionally: Napoléon Roy, Gentleman, *vice* Charles Giasson, left limits.

63RD "HALIFAX" BATTALION OF RIFLES, N.S.—To be Lieutenant-Colonel: Major Thomas James Egan, M.S., *vice* T. J. Walsh, retired.

65TH BATTATION "MOUNT ROYAL RIFLES," Montreal, Q.—To be Adjutant: Captain Arthur Réné Léon Roy, R.S.I., *vice* Z. J. R. Hebert, promoted.

69TH "1ST ANNAPOLIS" BATTALION OF INFANTRY, N.S.—No. 9 Company, Clementsport.—To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally: Sergeant Jesse Oakes Harris, R.S.I. (1st B.), *vice* W. Purdy, promoted.

70TH "CHAMPLAIN" BATTALION OF INFANTRY, Q.—No. 3 Company, Ste. Geneviève.—To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally, from 4th July, 1892: Sergeant Edouard J. P. Massicotte, *vice* W. Germain, promoted.

No. 4 Company, St. Prosper.—To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally, from 4th July, 1892: Sergeant Elie Massicotte, *vice* C. Massicotte, promoted.

No. 5 Company, Ste. Anne de la Pérade.—To be Lieutenant, provisionally, from 4th July, 1892: Raoul Frigon, Gentleman, *vice* G. A. Tessier, transferred to No. 3 Company 86th Battalion.

75TH "LUNENBURG" BATTALION OF INFANTRY, N.S.—No. 2 Company, Lunenburg.—To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally: Sergeant Freeman Wilson Smith, R.S.I. (2nd B.), *vice* J. W. Young, appointed Quartermaster.

77TH "WENTWORTH" BATTALION OF INFANTRY, O.—No. 4 Company, Ancaster.—To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally: Sergeant Alfred Mitchell Pirie, *vice* G. M. Biggs, deceased.

79TH "SHEFFORD" BATTALION OF INFANTRY, "HIGHLANDERS," Q.—No. 6 Company Boscobel.—To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally, from 20th June, 1892: Pay Sergeant Nelson Richard Moffatt, *vice* William Jardine Bulman, who retires from the service.

80TH "NICOLET" BATTALION OF INFANTRY, Q.—No. 3 Company, Becancour.—To be Captain, from 27th June, 1892: 2nd Lieutenant J. Amedée Piché, R.S.I., from No. 4 Company, *vice* Louis Landry, who is permitted to retire, retaining rank.

To be Lieutenant, provisionally, from 27th June, 1892: J. Eudore Blondin, Gentleman, *vice* George Edward Landry, who retires from the service.

No. 5 Company, St. Gregoire.—To be Lieutenant provisionally from 27th June 1892: Moïse Plourde, Gentleman, *vice* Adolphe Bussière, who is permitted to retire, retaining rank.

82ND "QUEEN'S COUNTY" BATTALION OF INFANTRY, P.E.I.—No. 5 Company, Brookfield.—To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally, from 27th June, 1892: Sergeant William George Darke, *vice* F. N. Darke, resigned.

No. 7 Company, Alberton.—To be Lieutenant, from 27th June, 1892: 2nd Lieutenant Albert E. Forsyth, R.S.I., *vice* William Hunter, who retires from the service.

To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally, from 27th June, 1892: Sergeant J. Frederick Wells, R.S.I. (2nd B.), *vice* A. E. Forsyth, promoted.

84TH "ST. HYACINTHE" BATTALION OF INFANTRY, Q.—No. 3 Company, St. Simon.—To be Lieutenant, provisionally: Aristide Rousseau, Gentleman, *vice* J. Duprés, resigned.

85TH BATTALION OF INFANTRY, Q.—To be Lieutenant Colonel: Major Alphonse D. Aubry, V.B., *vice* Julien Brosseau, who is permitted to retire, retaining rank.

No. 4 Company, Laprairie.—To be Lieutenant, provisionally: Joseph Romuald Emile Ducharme, Gentleman, *vice* H. Aimé Bourassa, who retires from the service.

89TH "TEMISCOUATA AND RIMOUSKI" BATTALION OF INFANTRY, Q.—No. 6 Company.—L'Anse au Sable.—To be Lieutenant, provisionally, from 4th July, 1892: Charles Arthur St. Pierre, Gentleman, *vice* H. Romuald Fiset, left limits.

To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally, from 4th July, 1892:—Ernest Poulin, Gentleman, *vice* Louis Sirois, left limits.

90TH "WINNIPEG" BATTALION OF RIFLES, M.—To be Captains: Lieutenants James Davidson Scott, R.S.M.I., *vice* H. Swinford, appointed Paymaster, and Francis Henry Allardyce, R.S.M.I., *vice* Lewis William George Broughall, who is permitted to retire, retaining rank.

To be Lieutenants: 2nd Lieutenants George MacDonald Lang, R.S.Ins., *vice* D. D. Steele, promoted, William Andrew Machaffie, R.S.Ins., *vice* J. D. Scott, promoted, and Coulson Nicholas Mitchell, R.S.Ins., *vice* F. H. Allardyce, promoted.

To be Paymaster with Honorary rank of Captain: Herbert Swinford, Esquire, formerly Captain, *vice* William Mann Fisher, who resigns his commission.

Surgeon George Turner Orton, M.D., is granted the rank of Surgeon Major, to date from 31st May, 1892.

94TH "VICTORIA" BATTALION OF INFANTRY "ARGYLE HIGHLANDERS," N.S.—No. 1 Company, Baddeck. To be Captain: Lieutenant Alexander Farquhar McRae, S.I., *vice* William Cain, who is permitted to retire, retaining rank.

To be Lieutenant: 2nd Lieutenant Charles Henry Foyle, S.I., *vice* A. F. McRae, promoted.

No. 2 Company, Middle River.—To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally: Private David Alexander McRae, *vice* Peter Morrison, left limits.

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CONFIRMATION OF RANK.

Lieutenant Frank Meighen, R.S.I., 1st Battalion; from 31st March, 1892.

Lieutenant Antonio Vinet, R.S.I., No. 3 Company, 76th Battalion; from 31st March, 1892.

Lieutenant Frank Lemoine Loring, R.S.I., No. 4 Company, 21st Battalion; from 6th June, 1892.

Lieutenant Joseph E. Cullingworth, R.S.I., No. 1 Company, 20th Battalion; from 30th June, 1892.

Lieutenant Alexander Lane Noble, R.S.I., No. 2 Company, 20th Battalion; from 30th June, 1892.

2nd Lieutenant Henry Simms, R.S.I., 5th Battalion; from 31st March, 1892.

2nd Lieutenant Frederick Ferguson, R.S.I., No. 2 Company, 47th Battalion; from 31st March, 1892.

2nd Lieutenant Thomas Francis Dobbin, R.S.I., 1st Battalion; from 31st March, 1892.

2nd Lieutenant William Alexander Cameron, R.S.I., 5th Battalion; from 31st March, 1892.

2nd Lieutenant John B. Milliken, R.S.I., No. 7 Company, 26th Battalion; from 3rd June, 1892.

2nd Lieutenant William Andrew Machaffie, R.S.Ins., 90th Battalion; from 12th June, 1892.

2nd Lieutenant George MacDonald Lang, R.S.Ins., 90th Battalion; from 16th June, 1892.

2nd Lieutenant Coulson Nicholas Mitchell, R.S.Ins., 90th Battalion; from 16th June, 1892.

2nd Lieutenant Thomas Henry Verner, R.S.Ins., 90th Battalion; from 16th June, 1892.

2nd Lieutenant Frederick William Adams, R.S.I., No. 4 Company, 16th Battalion; from 17th June, 1892.

2nd Lieutenant Frederick Sneath, R.S.I, No. 4 Company, 35th Battalion; from 30th June, 1892.

2nd Lieutenant Douglas Hallett Fairweather, R.S.C., "C" Troop, 8th Regiment Cavalry; from 30th June, 1892.

2nd Lieutenant Thomas W. Lester, R.S I., 13th Battalion; from 30th June, 1892.

2nd Lieutenant Frank Russell Waddell, R.S.I., 13th Battalion; from 30th June, 1892.

2nd Lieutenant Francis Leonard Vaux, No. 4 Company, 42nd Battalion; from 30th June, 1892.

CERTIFICATES GRANTED.

Rank, Name and Corps.	Class.	Course.	Grade.	Percentage of Marks obtai'd: Written.	Practical.	Aggregate Percentage.
Royal School of Cavalry.						
2nd Lieut. D. H. Fairweather, 8th Regt.	1	S	A	·82	·65	·70
Sergeant R. Cockburn, 3rd Regt.	1	S	B	·84	·65	·70
Corporal A. Ketch do	1	S	B	·84	·72	·75
do J. Allen do	1	S	B	·83	·70	·73
Private F. Sutton, Can. Dragoons.	1	S	B	·77	·70	·72
do J. Noseworthy do	1	S	B	·78	·67	·70
do A. Hayward, 3rd Regt.	2	S	B	·52	·64	·60
Royal School of Instruction, Winnipeg.						
Infantry.						
2nd Lieut. W. A. Machaffie, 90th Bn.	2	S	A	·69	·87	·78
do G. M. Lang 90th do	2	Sp	A	·78	·75	·76
do C. N. Mitchell 90th do	2	Sp	A	·79	·68	·73
do T. H. Verner 90th do	2	Sp	A	·70	·57	·63
Equitation.						
Lieut. E. W. H. Armstrong, Winnipeg F. B.	1	Sp	A	·94	·78	·81
2nd Lieut. C. W. Peterson, Winnipeg F. B.	1	Sp	A	·80	·76	·76
Royal Schools of Infantry.						
Captain F. W. Macqueen, 22nd Bn.	1	Sp	A	·71	·70	·70
do J. J. Craig, 30th do	1	Sp	A	·76	·76	·76
do J. E. Peltier, 65th do	1	S	A	·77	·87	·82
Lieut. F. Meighen, 1st do	1	Sp	A	·75	·69	·72
do S. Y. Baldwin, 2nd do	1	S	A	·74	·76	·75
do D. H. MacMahon, 10th do	2	Lg	A	·72	·75	·73
Obtained at R. M. College.	..	....	..	..	....	·61
do F. W. Brown, 12th Bn.	1	S	A	·75	·71	·73
do J. E. Cullingworth, 20th do	2	Sp	A	·67	·67	·67
do A. L. Noble, 20th do	2	Sp	A	·65	·60	.62
do F. L. Loring, 21st do	2	S	A	·76	·66	·71
do R. C. Windeyer, 36th do	1	Lg	A	·79	·81	·80
Special mention in Reconnaissance. Obtained at R. M. College	..	....	..	....	....	·71
do A. Vinet, 76th Bn.	2	S	A	·54	.64	·59
2nd Lieut. T. F. Dobbin, 1st do	1	Sp	A	·78	·72	·75
do H. Simms, 5th do	1	Sp	A	·76	·76	.76
do W. A. Cameron, 5th do	2	Sp	A	·70	·56	·64
do T. W. Lester, 13th do	2	S	A	·63	·65	·64
do F. R. Waddell, 13th do	2	S	A	·72	·67	·69
do F. W. Adams, 16th do	2	Sp	A	·58	·47	·52
do J. B. Milliken, 26th do	1	S	A	·85	·69	·77
do J. F. O'Neil, 27th do	1	Sp	A	·88	·76	·82
do F. Sneath, 35th do	2	S	A	·64	·66	·65
do F. L. Vaux, 42nd do	2	S	A	·59	·59	.59
do F. Ferguson, 47th do	1	S	A	·74	·72	·73
Sergeant W. A. Taylor, 38th do	2	S	B	·50	·62	·56
do J. G. Smythe, 50th do	1	S	B	·70	·74	·72
do D. McAllister, 53rd do	1	S	B	·79	·78	·79
do G. A. Walker, 56th do	2	S	B	·56	·62	·59
do L. Normandeau, 83rd do	2	S	B	·64	·75	·69
Corporal A. Currier, 17th do	2	S	B	·55	·70	·61
do L. N. G. de la Salle, 17th do	2	S	B	·50	·63	·55
do T. Mills, 48th do	2	S	B	·50	·57	·53
do C. Walsh, 50th do	1	S	B	·76	·75	·76
do B. Spearman, 51st do	2	S	B	·60	·69	·64
do A. Drolet, 65th do	2	S	B	·59	·69	·63
Lce Corp. W. Garrow, G.G.F.G.	2	S	B	·50	·54	·52
do W. Hall, 10th Bn.	2	S	B	·50	·56	·53
do F. Ogilvy, 48th do	2	S	B	·57	.65	·61
do G. Emerson, 51st do	2	S	B	·40	·69	·51
Private L. Gauvreau, No. 3 Co. C.R.I.	1	S	B	·85	·82	·84
do H. Keeton, do	1	S	B	·80	·77	·79
do P. Panneton, 3rd Bn.	1	S	B	·70	·71	·70
do A. Grey, 5th do	1	S	B	·75	·71	·73
do W. G. Ward, 5th do	1	S	B	·70	·75	·72
do J. Blackhall, 10th do	2	S	B	·51	·67	·59
do J. C. Grundy, 11th do	2	S	B	·67	·72	·69
do J. Tierney, 11th do	2	S	B	·62	·72	·66
do A. Weir, 11th do	2	S	B	·57	·65	·60
do W. Bromby, 11th do	1	S	B	·74	·77	·75

CERTIFICATES GRANTED—*Continued.*

Rank, Name and Corps.		Class.	Course.	Grade.	Percentage of Marks obtai'd: Written.	Practical.	Aggregate Percentage.
Private H. T. Bodkin,	12th Bn.	2	S	B	·51	·58	·54
do F. Book,	44th do	2	S	B	·50	·56	·53
do R. P. Sime,	60th do	2	S	B	·60	·52	·57
do J. E. Noël,	65th do	2	S	B	·50	·72	·59
do E. Coutu,	65th do	2	S	B	·55	·69	·60

By Command,

D. T. IRWIN, Lieut.-Colonel,
for Adjutant General of Militia,
Canada.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF INSURANCE,

OTTAWA, 18th July, 1892.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Great West Life Assurance Company has this day received a license, No. 134, for the transaction of the business of Life Insurance in Canada. Jeffry Hall Brock is the chief agent, and the head office is situated in the City of Winnipeg, Manitoba.

W. FITZGERALD,
4-4 Superintendent of Insurance.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under "The Companies Act" supplementary letters patent have been issued under the Great Seal of Canada, bearing date the 22nd day of June, 1892, whereby the total capital stock of "The Anderson Trading Company" (Limited) is increased from twelve thousand dollars ($12,000) to seventy-two thousand dollars ($72,000).

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 22nd day of July, 1892.

J. C. PATTERSON,
4-3 Secretary of State.

COPYRIGHTS

Entered during the fortnight ending July 21st, 1892, at the Department of Agriculture,—Copyright and Trade Mark Branch.

6517. "Grip, July 9, 1892." (Newspaper.) The Grip Printing and Publishing Company, Toronto, Ont., 8th July, 1892.

6518. "Form of Application for Shares in the Industrial Branch of the York County Loan and Savings Company." Edward Joseph Lomnitz, Toronto, Ont., 9th July, 1892.

6519. "Table of Profits of Five Cent Shares of the York County Loan and Savings Company." Edward Joseph Lomnitz, Toronto, Ont., 9th July, 1892.

6520. "Table of Profits of Ten Cent Shares of the York County Loan and Savings Company." Edward Joseph Lomnitz, Toronto, Ont., 9th July, 1892.

6521. "Table of Profits of Fifteen Cent Shares of the York County Loan and Savings Company." Edward Joseph Lomnitz, Toronto, Ont., 9th July, 1892.

6522. "Table of Profits of Twenty Cent Shares of the York County Loan and Savings Company." Edward Joseph Lomnitz, Toronto, Ont., 9th July, 1892.

6523. "Table of Profits of Thirty Cent Shares of the York County Loan and Savings Company." Edward Joseph Lomnitz, Toronto, Ont., 9th July, 1892.

6524. "Table of Profits of Thirty-five Cent Shares of the York County Loan and Savings Company." Edward Joseph Lomnitz, Toronto, Ont., 9th July, 1892.

6525. "Table of Profits of Forty Cent Shares of the York County Loan and Savings Company." Edward Joseph Lomnitz, Toronto, Ont., 9th July, 1892.

6526. "Table of Profits of Forty-five Cent Shares of the York County Loan and Savings Company." Edward Joseph Lomnitz, Toronto, Ont., 9th July, 1892.

6527. "Table of Profits of Fifty Cent Shares of the York County Loan and Savings Company." Edward Joseph Lomnitz, Toronto, Ont., 9th July, 1892.

6528. "The Dashing Highland Guards." Words by James Fax, Music by Chas. Bohner. Whaley, Royce & Co., Toronto, Ont., 12th July, 1892.

6529. "Lovell's Canadian Business Guide with Diary for 1892." John Lovell & Son, Montreal, Que., 13th July, 1892.

6530. "Knowles' Handy Memo, Ready Reference and Buyers' Guide." Joseph S. Knowles, St. John, N.B., 13th July, 1892.

6531. "Adventures of a Highland Soldier," by Charles R. Martin. Imrie & Graham, Toronto, Ont., 14th July, 1892.

6532. "Bonne Ste. Anne de Beaupré, P.P.N." (Bas-relief as per application.) Alphonse Leblanc, Montreal, Que., 16th July, 1892.

6533. "Practical Language Training," by R. K. Row. The Copp, Clark Co. (L'd.), Toronto, Ont., 16th July, 1892.

6534. "The Business Guide; or, Safe Methods of Business," by J. E. Hansford, LL.B., Toronto, Ont., 19th July, 1892.

6535. "The Investors' Table." Hart and Riddell, Toronto, Ont., 19th July, 1892.

6536. "Insurance Plan of the City of Montreal, Volume I, April, 1892." Chas. E. Goad, Montreal, Que., 21st July, 1892.

JOHN LOWE,
4-1 Deputy of the Minister of Agriculture.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under "The Companies Act," letters patent have been issued under the Great Seal of Canada, bearing date the 20th day of June, 1892, incorporating Alfred Ernest Cross, of Mosquito Creek, in the District of Alberta, in the North-West Territories, in the Dominion of Canada, brewer; Herbert Samson, of High River, in the District of Alberta, in the North-West Territories, ranchman; John Lineham, of the Town of Calgary, in the District of Alberta, lumber dealer; William Roper Hull, of the same place, rancher, and John Roper Hull, of Kamloops, in the Province of British Columbia, rancher, both doing business under the name, style and firm of "Hull Bros. & Company"; Duncan Holdane Macpherson, of High River, in the District of Alberta, rancher; and William Edward Cochrane, of Mosquito Creek, in the District of Alberta, rancher, for the following purposes, viz. :—

(*a.*) The brewing, manufacturing and sale of beer of all descriptions and varieties from malt or other suitable materials and ingredients, and generally for the carrying on of the business of brewers, throughout the Dominion of Canada;

(*b.*) The preparation, manufacture and sale of malt, and generally the carrying on of the business of malsters in all its departments, throughout the Dominion of Canada,—by the name of "Calgary Brewing and Malting Company" (Limited), with a total capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars divided into one thousand shares of one hundred dollars.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 15th day of July, 1892.

J. C. PATTERSON,
3-3 Secretary of State.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under "The Companies Act" letters patent have been issued under the Great Seal of Canada, bearing date the 28th day of June, 1892, incorporating William Forest Robinson, gentleman, Victor Evelyn Mitchell, accountant, Peers Davidson, gentleman, Percy Carroll Ryan, gentleman, and Arthur George Cunningham, gentleman, all of the City and District of Montreal, for the following purposes, viz. :—To manufacture and deal in all kinds of electrical and other machinery,

fixtures, fittings, dynamos, lamps, and the several parts thereof; to acquire by lease, purchase or otherwise real estate, buildings and property necessary to its business; to generate and supply electric light, heat and power, and generally to carry on an electrical and machinery business, throughout the Dominion of Canada,—by the name of "Packard Lamp Company" (Limited), with a total capital stock of six thousand dollars divided into six hundred shares of ten dollars.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 15th day of July, 1892.

J. C. PATTERSON,
3-3 Secretary of State.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under "The Companies Act" letters patent have been issued under the Great Seal of Canada, bearing date the 25th day of June, 1892, incorporating George Thomas Marks, merchant, George Wesley Brown, merchant, William Currie Dobie, merchant, John Lovell Meikle, merchant, Harry Servais, ship-owner, Thomas Anson Woodside, manufacturer, Alexander Lord Russell, civil engineer, Franklin Samuel Wiley, broker, Andrew Marks Wiley, broker, M. Neelin Garland, merchant, Daniel Francis Burk, gentleman, Isaac Erékkéla, hotel-keeper, Nicholas Marin, master mariner, Richard Thomas Inglis, accountant, Samuel Wellington Ray, banker, Caleb Hubert Shera, merchant, Aaron Squier, insurance agent, Ole Brand, hotel-keeper, Henry De Quincey Sewell, surveyor, William Joseph Hasking, merchant, Robert George Spofford, butcher, Geoffrey Strange Beck, physician, James Michael Neelin, merchant, Herbert Shear, mining superintendent, William Graham Johnston, hotel-keeper, William Kenneth Cameron, barrister, Phillippe Labby, merchant, William Joseph Clarke, druggist, Franklin Burton Allen, journalist, William Howard Langworthy, town-clerk, William Blanchard, fisherman, William James Bawlf, merchant, May Louise Gibbs, married woman, William John Barrie, photographer, David Maxwell Davidson, baker, John Andrew, merchant, Walter Francis Fortune, merchant, Hugh Thomas Jackson, hotel-keeper, John Merrill, hotel-keeper, George Hodder, hotel-keeper, Victoria McVicar, spinster, Christina McVicar, spinster, Alexander Stronach Wink, barrister, Alexander Guerard, hotel-keeper, and Robert Milne, teamster, all of Port Arthur; Shirley Ogilvie, grain merchant, of Winnipeg; Elie Rochon, hotel-keeper, of Fort William; Adolphe Perras, hotel-keeper, of Silver Mountain; and William McKirdy, merchant, Donald McDonald, Hudson Bay Co.'s factor, and John Alexander McDonald, Hudson Bay Co.'s employee, all of Nepigon; for the following purposes, viz: The purchasing, constructing, acquiring, chartering, buying, selling, leasing, disposing of, repairing, navigating, maintaining and operating steamships, tugs or other vessels, carrying, transporting and conveying passengers, goods, mails, freight, merchandise and other traffic on Lake Superior or on any of the navigable waters within or bordering upon the Dominion of Canada, to and from Port Arthur or any port in Canada to and from any foreign port, and generally to carry on the business of carriers by water and shippers, and to do all other things incidental or conducive to all or any of the purposes aforesaid or requisite in the company's undertakings,—by the name of "The Port Arthur and Duluth Steam Packet Company" (Limited), with a total capital stock of twenty-five thousand dollars divided into two hundred and fifty shares of one hundred dollars.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 15th day of July, 1892.

J. C. PATTERSON,
3-3 Secretary of State.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under "The Companies Act" letters patent have been issued under the Great Seal of Canada, bearing date the 15th day of July, 1892, incorporating Henry William Darling, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York and Province of Ontario, Esquire; Marshall Daniel Barr, of the said City of Toronto, manager of the Edison General Electric Company; John Langton, of the Town of Peterboro', in the County of Peterboro' and Province of Ontario, electrical engineer; Samuel Insull, of the City of New York, in the State of New York, one of the United States of America, 2nd vice-president of the Edison General Electric Company, and William Fair, of the Town of Peterboro' aforesaid, auditor, for the following purposes, viz.:—The manufacturing, buying, selling, leasing and using of machinery, generators, motors, lamps, apparatus, devices, supplies, and articles of every kind appertaining to or in anywise connected with the production, use, distribution, regulation, control or application of electricity or electrical apparatus for the purpose of light, heat, power, locomotion, telephony, phonography, telegraphy, metallurgy or for any other use or purpose; of constructing, acquiring, using, selling, buying or leasing any works, construction or plant, or part thereof, connected with or involving such use, distribution, regulation, control or application of electricity, or the control or use of electrical apparatus for any purpose; and of producing, furnishing and supplying electricity or electrical apparatus in any form and for any purpose whatsoever, and generally to manufacture, buy, sell, lease, and use machines, engines, mechanical devices and articles of every other character, and to carry on a general manufacturing business of the description aforesaid. Of acquiring by purchase or otherwise, and of owning, using, selling, granting, assigning and licensing others to use, letters patent, patent rights, inventions, processes and contrivances relating to electrical apparatus, and the production or application of electricity for the purpose of light, heat, power, locomotion, telegraphy, telephony, phonography, metallurgy or any other purpose, or any such letters patent or patent rights, inventions, processes or contrivances which may be used or employed in connection with any such use or application of electricity or electrical apparatus; and in consideration of any such license, sale, grant, or assignment, of receiving royalties, shares of the capital stock, bonds or other securities of any other corporation, or any other consideration, and of contracting therefor; of acquiring, holding, owning, buying, selling, pledging and disposing of shares in the capital stock, and the bonds or other securities of any corporation owning, leasing, using or employing any letters patent or patent rights relating to or in any way connected with electrical apparatus or the application or use of electricity in any form or suitable for any portion of the business of this company, and the stock, bonds and other securities of any corporation owning, leasing, manufacturing, purchasing, using or employing any machinery, apparatus, devices, materials or other property of any kind relating to electrical apparatus, or the use, distribution or application of electricity for any purpose, or for use in connection therewith, or necessary for the business of this company; and in respect of such shares of capital stock, of exercising all the rights, powers and privileges which a holder being a natural person might have or exercise; of constructing, purchasing, operating, leasing and selling for itself or others, manufactories or other properties suitable for any of the foregoing objects; of acquiring, holding, using, insuing and conveying in the Dominion of Canada such real and personal estate, property, rights, privileges, consents and franchises as the purposes of the company, or the convenient transaction of its business may require; of investing the funds of the company in stocks, bonds, or securities of any other corporation owning any such lands or other property and to mortgage any part of its real or personal estate, with or without its franchises, to secure the payments of any debts, obligations or liabilities incurred by it in its business, as its board of directors may direct, under and pursuant and subject to the provisions of its by-laws made in relation thereto. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada.

Provided that the power to acquire the stock of any other company shall be limited to the acquisition of such stock as may be given in exchange for or in conderation of the sale of goods, wares or merchandise manufactured or dealt in by the company hereby incorporated or for the use or sale of any of the patents or other rights held or enjoyed by it;

And provided that nothing herein contained shall be construed to interfere with any private rights or to confer on the said company the right of building bridges, piers or works over any navigable river in Canada, without the consent of the Governor in Council, or of erecting posts or placing their lines of telegraph or telephone, upon the line of any railway, without the consent of the company, or parties to whom such railway belongs;

And provided further that any message in relation to the administration of justice, the arrest of criminals, the discovery or prosecution of crime, and government messages or despatches shall always be transmitted in preference to any other message or despatch, if required by any person connected with the administration of justice, or any person thereto authorized by any Minister of Canada,—by the name of "Canadian General Electric Company" (Limited), with a total capital stock of one million dollars, divided into ten thousand shares of one hundred dollars.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 15th day of July, 1892.

J. C. PATTERSON,
3-3 Secretary of State.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under "The Companies Act" supplementary letters patent have been issued under the Great Seal of Canada, bearing date the 20th day of June, 1892, whereby the total capital stock of "The Real Estate Loan Company of Canada" is reduced from two million dollars ($2,000,000) to one million six hundred thousand dollars ($1,600,000).

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 14th day of July, 1892.

J. C. PATTERSON,
3-3 Secretary of State.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under "The Companies Act" letters patent have been issued under the Great Seal of Canada, bearing date the 18th day of April, 1892, incorporating Louis H. Taché, advocate, Joseph O'C. Mignault, civil engineer, Edouard Rodier, accountant, all of the City of Montreal, Province of Quebec; Joseph de L. Taché, notary, of the City of Quebec; and Arthur Clément, banker, of the City of St. Hyacinthe, Province of Quebec, for the following purposes, viz.:—*a*. The publication of newspapers in the City of Montreal or elsewhere in the Dominion; *b*. The carrying on of a general job printing office for all kinds of printing at the said City of Montreal or elsewhere in the Dominion; *c*. To print, publish and sell books, papers and periodicals and pamphlets; *d*. To lease, purchase, acquire, own, possess and sell all property both real and personal, required to successfully work, operate, run and carry on said business,—by the name of "The Canada National Publishing Company" (Limited), with a total capital stock of forty thousand dollars divided into eight hundred shares of fifty dollars.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 8th day of July, 1892.

J. C. PATTERSON,
2-3 Secretary of State.

IN THE EXCHEQUER COURT OF CANADA.

GENERAL ORDER.

A Special sitting of the Exchequer Court of Canada for the trial of cases, etc., will be holden at the Court House, in the City of Quebec, P.Q., commencing on Wednesday, the 2nd day of November, 1892, at 10 a.m.

GEO. W. BURBIDGE,
J. E. C.

Dated on the 28th day of June, 1892. 2-3

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 24 of 1892.

I. BARRIEFIELD COMMON RANGE LIGHTS.

Two Range Lights, established by the Government of Canada on Barriefield Common, near the junction of the Great Cataraqui Creek and the St. Lawrence River, at the outlet of Lake Ontario, in the County of Frontenac and Province of Ontario, to guide between Four Mile Point and Kingston Harbour, were put in operation on the 13th instant.

The buildings are iron skeleton towers, triangular in plan, with oval, slatted targets or beacons at their tops, and sheds at their bases.

The beacons are white, the iron frameworks red, and the sheds brown.

The lights are fixed white, shown from locomotive head-light lanterns hoisted to the tops of the tripods, and visible 12 miles over a small arc on each side of the line of range.

The front range building stands 370 feet east from the end of the bridge over Great Cataraqui Creek, and is 50 feet high.

Lat. N. 44° 14' 4"
Long. W. 76° 28' 24"

The light is elevated 48 feet above the Lake level.

The back range light tower stands 1,500 feet North-East Northerly (N. 36° 40' E. true) from the front one. It is 80 feet high and the light elevated 75 feet above the Lake level.

The range leads inside of Carruthers and Point Frederick shoals.

This notice affects Admiralty charts Nos. 259b, 797 and 1,152, and the substance of it should be entered in the Canadian List of Lights and Fog Signals, under the Nos. 161a and 161b.

II. SHOAL REPORTED NEAR PELEE POINT.

Mr. W. A. Grubb, Light-keeper at Pelee Point, near the west end of Lake Erie, in the County of Essex, Ontario, reports the existence of a shoal about three miles W. N. W. from his light station (the Dummy). He states that this shoal lies about half a mile north-west from the spot marked 19 feet on Chart No. 490, and has on it two 13-feet spots, one composed of stone and boulders, the other made by a wreck, probably that of the schooner "Nichols," sunk 10 or 12 years ago, laden with iron ore. The position of this shoal requires verification.

This notice affects Admiralty charts Nos. 332, 490 and 678.

WM. SMITH,
Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

Department of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa, Canada, 23rd June, 1892.

☞All bearings are magnetic and are given from seaward, miles are nautical miles, heights are above high water, and all depths are at mean low water.

Pilots, masters or others interested are earnestly requested to send information of dangers, changes in aids to navigation, notice of new shoals or channels, errors in publications, or any other facts affecting the navigation of Canadian waters, to the Deputy Minister of Marine, Ottawa, Canada. 3-3

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 25 of 1892.

LOUISBURG AUTOMATIC BUOY.

The automatic whistling buoy of Louisburg Harbour, N. S., which has been off its station for some time, was replaced on the 11th May last.

Lat. N. 45° 54' 0"
Long. W. 59° 55' 10"

The buoy is painted red, and is surmounted by a 10-inch whistle which sounds automatically.

The buoy is moored in 30 fathoms, S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ E. (S. 75° 23' E. true) $1\frac{5}{8}$ miles from the lighthouse.

From the buoy a course N. W. by W. will clear the Broad Shoal, and lead to the fairway of Louisburg harbour.

This notice affects Admiralty charts Nos. 2,516, 2,666 et 2,692, and the substance of it should be entered in the Canadian List of Lights and Fog Signals under the No. 364a.

WM. SMITH,
Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

Department of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa, Canada, 25th June, 1892.

☞ All bearings are magnetic and are given from seaward, miles are nautical miles, heights are above high water, and all depths are at mean low water.

Pilots, masters, or others interested are earnestly requested to send information of dangers, changes in aids to navigation, notice of new shoals or channels, errors in publications, or any other facts affecting the navigation of Canadian waters, to the Deputy Minister of Marine, Ottawa, Canada. 3–3

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 26 of 1892.

I. BUOYAGE OF INNER CHANNELS, VANCOUVER ISLAND.

The following buoys have been established by the Government of Canada in the inner channels between Vancouver Island and the Strait of Georgia, in British Columbia :—

1. HARO STRAIT, ENTRANCE TO SIDNEY CHANNEL.

A spar buoy, painted black, showing 10 feet above high water mark, on the E. S. E. extremity of the two 3-fathom patches west of Darcy Island.

Lat. N. 48° 34' 17"
Long. W. 123° 18' 25"

This notice affects Admiralty charts Nos. 1917, 2689 and 2840.

2. MILL CREEK, COWITCHIN HARBOUR.

A light spar buoy, painted red, on the end of the reef, at the entrance to the creek.

Lat. N. 48° 45' 43"
Long. W. 123° 35' 50"

This notice affects Admiralty charts Nos. 1917, 2689 and 2840.

3. NEAR SHOAL ISLANDS, STUART CHANNEL.

A spar buoy, painted black, on an uncharted rock, on which several coasting steamers have struck, off Shoal Islands. The rock lies N. 35° W., 300 feet from, and is a continuation of, the rock awash at high water marked on the charts, and just uncovers at low water springs.

Lat. N. 48° 53' 39"
Long. W. 123° 38' 0"

The notice affects Admiralty charts Nos. 579, 1917 and 2689.

4. GRAPPLER REEF, HOUSTON PASSAGE.

A spar buoy, moored in 7 fathoms, on the W. S. W. extremity of the ledge.

Lat. N. 48° 56' 34"
Long. W. 123° 36' 27"

This notice affects Admiralty charts Nos. 579, 1917 and 2689.

5. CHANGES IN BUOYS NEAR NANAIMO.

A large spar buoy, painted red, replaces the wooden can buoy which recently went adrift from Lighthouse Island reef, entrance to Nanaimo Harbour. It is proposed later to replace this spar buoy by an iron can buoy.

A spar buoy, painted red, replaces the wooden can buoy which recently drifted away from Clarke Rock, in the Inner channel into Departure Bay and Nanaimo.

This notice affects Admiralty charts Nos. 579, 1917 and 2512.

II. DECREASED DEPTHS ON PARTHIA SHOAL.

A re-survey of Burrard Inlet, British Columbia, made in 1891 by Mr. W. J. Stewart, Assistant to Staff-Commander Boulton, R.N., in charge of the Georgian Bay Survey, shows that Parthia Shoal, lying northwestward of Brockton Point, has depths of 3½ fathoms on it at low water, spring tides (hard bottom), and that within a 5-fathom line it extends about 650 yards in an east and west direction, with an average breadth of 200 yards. Its eastern edge lies with the east extreme of Brockton Point bearing S. E. ½ E. (S. 27° 30' E. true) distant 500 yards, and Moodyville sawmill E. E. by E. ⅝ E. (N. 86° E. true).

This notice corrects Notices to Mariners Nos. 46 and 52 of 1890, and affects Admiralty charts Nos. 922, 1917, 1922 and 2689. The results of Mr. Stewart's survey will be embodied in a new Admiralty chart to replace No. 922.

☞ NOTE.—*Vessels of heavy draught should proceed with caution in this vicinity, particularly as the strong current when the tide is running is liable to give them a sudden sheer.*

III. CASTLE ISLET BEACON DESTROYED.

Information has been received through the Admiralty, from commander C. R. Wood, of H. M. S. "Daphne," that the beacon established by the Government of Canada in 1887 on Castle Islet, western channel of Barclay Sound, has been destroyed, and that the remains of it are lying on the north side of the islet.

Lat. N. 48° 57' 30"
Long. W. 125° 23' 0"

This beacon was described in Notice to Mariners, No. 27 of 1887. Its disappearance affects Admiralty charts Nos. 584, 592 and 1917.

A note that "the beacons are not always to be relied upon" has been placed on Admiralty chart No. 592.

WM. SMITH,
Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

Department of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa, Canada, 25th June, 1892.

☞ All bearings are magnetic and are given from seaward, miles are nautical miles, heights are above high water, and all depths are at mean low water.

Pilots, masters, or others interested are earnestly requested to send information of dangers, changes in aids to navigation, notice of new shoals or channels, errors in publications, or any other facts affecting the navigation of Canadian waters, to the Deputy Minister of Marine, Ottawa, Canada. 3–3

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 27 of 1892.

CORUNNA BACK RANGE LIGHTHOUSE BURNT DOWN.

The back range light at Corunna, on the River St Clair, (described in Notice to Mariners No. 23 of 1890), was burnt down on the 15th inst.

Until a new tower can be erected a temporary light will be shown from a lantern hoisted on a pole 40 feet high.

This notice affects Admiralty charts Nos. 330, 332 and 678, and Canadian List of Lights and Fog Signals Nos. 213a and 213b.

WM. SMITH,
Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

Department of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa, Canada, 27th June, 1892.

☞ All bearings are magnetic and are given from seaward, miles are nautical miles, heights are above high water, and all depths are at mean low water.

Pilots, masters, or others interested are earnestly requested to send information of dangers, changes in aids to navigation, notice of new shoals or channels, errors in publications, or any other facts affecting the navigation of Canadian waters, to the Deputy Minister of Marine, Ottawa, Canada. 3–3

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 28 of 1892.

GAS AND BELL BUOYS FOR POINTE AUX TREMBLES AND STE. CROIX.

On the 29th June, two combined gas and bell buoys were moored in the River St. Lawrence above Quebec, to take the places of the light-ships temporarily maintained during the last two seasons off the south-east extremity of Trembles schoal, and off the west extremity of Paget Bank, near Ste. Croix, respectively, as described in Notice to Mariners No. 42 of 1890.

The buoys are moored in the positions previously occupied by the schooners, and are painted red, with the words "Trembles Shoal" and "Ste. Croix" respectively on them.

Each buoy will show an occulting white light, from an elevation of 14 feet above the water, and is supplied with a bell, which will be rung automatically by the action of the waves.

This Notice effects Canadian List of Lights and Fog Signals Nos. 66g and 67a, and Admiralty charts Nos. 797 and 2830a.

WM. SMITH,
Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

Department of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa, Canada, 2nd July, 1892.

☞All bearings are magnetic and are given from seaward, miles are nautical miles, heights are above high water, and all depths are at mean low water.

Pilots, masters, or others interested are earnestly requested to send information of dangers, changes in aids to navigation, notice of new shoals or channels, errors in publications, or any other facts affecting the navigation of Canadian waters, to the Deputy Minister of Marine, Ottawa, Canada. 3–3

STATEMENT OF THE PUBLIC DEBT OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA, ON THE 30TH JUNE, 1892.

	$ cts.	$ cts.
Liabilities—		
Payable in England	189,479,076 89	
do do Temporary Loans	8,808,666 64	
do Canada	10,572,760 89	
Dominion Notes	16,281,482 41	
Savings Banks	38,105,872 17	
Trust Funds	8,188,224 79	
Province Accounts	16,407,414 03	
Miscellaneous and Banking Accounts	1,540,014 55	
Bank circulation Redemption Fund	871,692 90	
Total Gross Debt		290,255,205 27
Assets—		
Investments—Sinking Funds	27,905,131 16	
Other Investments	5,229,581 07	
Province Accounts	10,412,457 29	
Miscellaneous and Banking Accounts	10,797,861 80	
		54,345,031 32
Total Net Debt		235,910,173 95
do 31st May, 1892		236,493,600 74
Decrease of Debt		583,426 79

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE ON CAPITAL ACCOUNT, &c.

Expenditure to 31st May, on:—		
Public Works, Railways and Canals	1,632,328 20	
Dominion Lands	55,577 27	
Railway Subsidies	1,100,809 93	
		2,788,715 40
Add Expenditure in June, on:—		
Public Works, Railways and Canals	175,107 18	
Dominion Lands	6,125 93	
Railway Subsidies	47,656 00	
		228,889 11
Total		3,017,604 51

Certified correct,
J. FRASER, *Acting Accountant.*

W. FITZGERALD,
Asst. Deputy Minister of Finance.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 8th July, 1892.

2-tf

STATEMENT of the Revenue and Expenditure on account of the Consolidated Fund of the Dominion of Canada, as by Returns furnished to the Finance Department to the night of the 30th June, 1892.

	$ cts.
REVENUE:	
Customs	$1,598,024 06
Excise	645,541 12
Post Office	208,449 96
Public Works, including Railways	225,163 36
Miscellaneous	130,569 17
	2,807,747 67
REVENUE to 31st May, 1892	33,094,280 75
	35,902,028 42
EXPENDITURE	1,994,251 80
do to 31st May, 1892	29,272,969 60
	31,267,221 40

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 8th July, 1892.

W. FITZGERALD,
Asst. Deputy Minister of Finance.
2-tf

CIRCULATION AND SPECIE.

	31st July.	31st August.	30th September.	31st October.	30th November.	31st December.
Fractionals	181,880 60	182,508 60	183,317 60	184,415 85	184,788 10	184,807 60
$1 & $2	6,305,025 25	6,451,572 25	6,612,241 25	6,838,591 75	6,737,290 25	6,616,386 25
$4	435,937 00	437,966 00	444,378 00	466,018 00	458,212 00	442,032 00
$5, $10 & $20	10,878 63	10,868 63	10,804 16	10,684 16	10,639 16	10,494 16
$50 & $100	270,200 00	277,350 00	263,700 00	250,200 00	236,350 00	237,050 00
$500 & $1000	9,365,500 00	9,299,500 00	9,328,500 00	9,091,500 00	8,849,000 00	8,716,000 00
Total	16,569,421 48	16,659,765 48	16,842,941 01	16,841,409 76	16,476,279 51	16,206,770 01

	31st January.	29th February.	31st March.	30th April.	31st May.	30th June.
Fractionals	185,303 60	185,355 85	184,734 60	185,444 35	185,729 25	186,295 50
$1 & $2	6,332,303 75	6,200,600 50	6,212,727 00	6,145,939 00	6,124,560 00	6,245,524 00
$4	426,206 00	428,010 00	441,310 00	438,486 00	439,934 00	456,330 00
$5, $10 & $20	10,434 16	10,379 16	10,354 16	10,244 16	10,204 16	10,199 16
$50 & $100	258,150 00	269,900 00	269,900 00	265,850 00	274,500 00	277,350 00
$500 & $1000	8,960,000 00	9,092,000 00	9,094,500 00	9,243,000 00	9,532,000 00	10,107,000 00
Total	16,172,397 51	16,186,245 51	16,213,525 76	16,288,963 51	16,566,927 41	17,282,698 66

Fractional Notes	186,295 50
Provincial "	31,210 66
Dominion Fours	456,330 00
Montreal issue	9,049,851 50
Toronto "	5,377,956 00
Halifax "	1,026,595 50
St. John "	611,782 00
Winnipeg "	3,000 00
Victoria "	497,677 50
Charlottetown issue	42,000 00
Total	$17,282,698 66

Specie held by the several Assistant Receivers General, on the 30th June, 1892		$4,921,577 26
Guaranteed Sterling Debentures		1,946,666 67
Guaranteed Debentures to be held under the Revised Statutes of Canada, cap. 31—		$6,868,243 93
10 p. c. on $17,282,698.66	$1,728,269 86	
Specie to be held under the Revised Statutes of Canada, cap. 31—		
15 p. c. on $17,282,698.66	2,592,404 80	$4,320,674 66
Excess of Specie and Guaranteed Debentures		$2,547,569 27
Unguaranteed Debentures		$14,250,000 00
Unguaranteed Debentures to be held under the Revised Statutes of Canada, cap. 31—		
75 p. c. on $17,282,698.66		12,962,023 99
Excess of Unguaranteed Debentures		$1,287,976 01

SUMMARY.

Excess of Specie and Guaranteed Debentures	$2,547,569 27
Excess of Unguaranteed Debentures	1,287,976 01
Total Excess	$3,835,545 28

FRED. TOLLER,
Comptroller Dominion Currency.

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy Minister of Finance.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 14th July, 1892.

3–tf

UNREVISED STATEMENT of Inland Revenue accrued during the month of May, 1892.

Source of Revenue.	Amounts.	Total.
	$ cts.	$ cts
Spirits	335,959 75	
Malt	80,923 50	
Malt Liquor	96 00	
Tobacco	208,365 15	
Cigars	60,676 98	
Inspection of Petroleum	1,891 30	
Manufactures in Bond	3,420 35	
Seizures	5,104 52	
Other Receipts	772 44	
Total Excise Revenue		697,209 9
Culling Timber		
Hydraulic and other Rents		152 50
Minor Public Works		110 00
Inspection of Weights and Measures		2,738 43
" Gas		679 50
Law Stamps		586 15
Other Revenues		51 00
Grand Total Revenue		701,527 57

E. MIALL, Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 15th June, 1892.

51–tf

SUMMARY STATEMENT showing the Quantity and Value of Goods entered for Consumption in the Dominion of Canada and the Duty Collected thereon (exclusive of British Columbia) during the month ending 30th June, 1892.

ARTICLES.		ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Duty.
		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Acids	$	....	4,080 00	2,733 33
Agricultural Implements	"	.....	23,485 00	8,466 91
Ale, Beer and Porter	Galls.	27,719	13,477 00	5,646 64
Animals	$	.....	4,468 00	901 30
Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c.	"	.....	79,410 00	16,642 56
Brass and manufactures of	"	.....	39,965 00	10,759 35
Breadstuffs, viz. :—				
Grain of all kinds	Bush.	119,833	54,552 00	8,992 93
Flour	Brls.	1,277	5,542 00	952 75
Meal	"	4,716	11,271 00	1,888 25
Rice and other Breadstuffs	$	.....	106,054 00	19,654 77
Candles	Lbs.	15,168	2,147 00	550 45
Chicory	"	22,224	677 00	888 96
Coal and Coke	Tons.	305,116	809,360 00	178,848 89
Coffee from U. S.	Lbs.	8,727	1,652 00	244 46
Copper and manufactures of	$	.....	26,211 00	3,262 05
Cordage of all kinds	"	.....	8,978 00	2,187 80
Cotton, manufactures of	"	.....	259,759 00	68,746 79
Drugs and Medicines	"	.....	81,499 00	19,975 97
Earthen, Stone and Chinaware	"	.....	69,847 00	22,868 27
Fancy Goods	"	.....	72,971 00	23,427 23
Fish	"	.....	15,791 00	3,589 63
Fruit, Dried	"	.....	42,230 00	17,572 85
" Green, &c.	"	.....	150,596 00	19,967 07
Furs	"	.....	58,895 00	9,484 83
Glass and Glassware	"	.....	130,670 00	33,132 68
Gunpowder and explosive substances	"	.....	4,598 00	1,609 32
Hats, Caps and Bonnets	"	.....	27,504 00	8,260 79
Hops	Lbs.	35,229	9,313 00	2,113 74
Iron and Steel, and manufactures of	$	.....	867,018 00	229,830 50
Jewellery and Watches and manufactures of gold and silver	"	.....	41,777 00	9,550 02
Lead and manufactures of	"	.....	27,131 00	4,507 83
Leather and manufactures of	"	.....	98,800 00	20,622 64
Marble and Stone, and manufactures of	"	.....	26,056 00	6,569 33
Malt	Bush.	175	216 00	26 25
Metals, Composition, &c., and manufactures of	$	.....	27,921 00	8,115 03
Musical Instruments	"	.....	26,434 00	7,254 14
Oil, Coal and Kerosene, &c., &c.	Galls.	271,643	21,465 00	19,557 78
" all other	"	217,431	86,173 00	22,489 04
Paints and Colours	$	.....	89,786 00	9,614 17
Paper and manufactures of	"	.....	95,959 00	31,147 45
Perfumery	"	.....	3,379 00	1,039 48
Provisions, viz. :				
Bacon, Ham, Shoulders, Sides, Beef, Pork, Mutton, Butter, Cheese, Lard, &c.	$	.....	51,835 00	18,129 42
Salt, not imported from Great Britain or British Possessions, or for Gulf Fisheries	Lbs.	982,639	3,916 00	717 07
Seeds	$	.....	4,401 00	460 63
Silks, manufactures of	"	.....	124,335 00	37,204 19
Soap of all kinds	"	.....	13,959 00	5,116 04
Spices, ground and unground	"	.....	12,723 00	1,906 65
Starch	Lbs.	56,738	3,329 00	1,164 02
Spirits of all kinds	Galls.	73,356	85,083 00	156,131 76
Wines, other than Sparkling	"	57,759	49,351 00	32,264 03
" Sparkling	Doz.	1,729	14,593 00	8,246 56
Sugar, above No. 14, D.S.	Lbs.	9,076	367 00	109 22
" Melado, &c., &c.	"	.....	.....	.....
" Cane, Sugar indirect not above No. 14 D. S	"	874,336	19,370 00	12,244 02
" Molasses	Galls.	278,816	60,365 00	4,413 00
Tea from United States	Lbs.	74,122	8,162 00	816 20
Tobacco and Cigars	"	12,389	17,841 00	17,978 65
Wood and manufactures of	$	.....	96,460 00	25,828 66
Woollen manufactures	"	.....	662,738 00	206,056 61
All other dutiable articles	$	.....	801,206 00	211,581 21
Total Dutiable Goods		.....	5,557,151 00	1,604,062 17
Coin and Bullion (except U. S. silver coin)		.....	370,248 00	
Free Goods, all other		.....	5,248,140 00	
Grand Total entered for Consumption		.....	11,175,539 00	1,604,062 17

W. G. PARMELEE,
Commissioner of Customs.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 21st July, 1892.

4-tf

STATEMENT of Goods Exported from the Dominion of Canada, during the month of June, 1892.

	Produce of Canada.	Produce of other Countries.	Total.
	$	$	$
Produce of the Mine	463,524	26,165	489,689
do Fisheries	1,055,184	9,820	1,065,004
do Forest	4,155,440	169,442	4,324,882
Animals and their produce	3,525,476	191,043	3,716,519
Agricultural Products	2,550,544	1,088,180	3,638,724
Manufactures	831,210	61,478	892,688
Miscellaneous Articles	15,426	9,675	25,101
Totals	12,596,804	1,555,803	14,152,607
Bullion	20,563	.....	20,563
Coin	.....	15,791	15,791
Grand Total	12,617,367	1,571,594	14,188,961

W. G. PARMELEE,
Commissioner of Customs.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 19th July, 1892.

4-tf

DR. POST OFFICE Savings Bank Account for the month of May, 1892. CR.

(Furnished to the Minister of Finance in accordance with the Post Office Act, 1875, Sec. 69, and Public Accounts Audit Act, 1878, Sec. 20.)

	$ cts.		$ cts.
Balance in hands of the Minister of Finance on 30th April, 1892	21,465,047 60	Withdrawals during month	569,407 99
Deposits in the Post Office Savings Banks during month	576,862 00		
Interest allowed to Depositors, on accounts closed during month	8,272 78	Balance :— At the credit of Depositors' Accounts	21,480,774 39
	22,050,182 38		22,050,182 38

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy Minister of Finance.

N. S. GARLAND,
Clerk of Financial Statistics.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
OTTAWA, 21st June, 1892.

52-tf

STATEMENT of the Balance at Cr. of Depositors in the Dominion Government Savings Banks, on 30th June, 1892. Published in accordance with Consolidated Statutes, Chapter 121, Section 16.

BANK.	Balance, 31st May, 1892.	Deposits for June, 1892.	Total.	Withdrawn, June, 1892.	Balance, 30th June, 1892.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Ontario :—					
Toronto	515,012 57	11,199 66	526,212 23	11,294 18	514,918 05
Manitoba :—					
Winnipeg	714,687 09	24,933 00	739,620 09	33,136 36	706,483 73
British Columbia :—					
Victoria	699,620 87	18,787 00	718,407 87	19,191 91	699,215 96
Nova Scotia :—					
Acadia Mines	41,083 29	362 00	41,445 29	310 50	41,134 79
Amherst	210,276 15	5,527 00	215,803 15	2,907 95	212,895 20
Annapolis	231,265 07	3,067 00	234,332 07	5,527 18	228,804 89
Arichat	184,403 14	1,792 00	186,195 14	2,275 81	183,919 33
Barrington	144,917 61	2,270 00	147,187 61	928 66	146,258 95
Bridgewater	109,804 46	2,832 00	112,636 46	968 87	111,667 59
Guysboro'	93,160 16	708 00	93,868 16	2,322 49	91,545 67
Halifax	2,552,163 10	35,639 00	2,587,802 10	41,236 63	2,546,565 47
Kentville	291,228 60	8,005 00	299,233 60	7,387 24	291,846 36
Liverpool	238,722 99	3,713 00	242,435 99	2,508 85	239,927 14
Lunenburg	240,625 85	2,142 00	242,767 85	2,513 72	240,254 13
Maitland	53,865 61	1,202 00	55,067 61	978 94	54,088 67
New Glasgow	344,396 55	5,519 00	349,915 55	5,068 41	344,847 14
Parrsboro'	85,668 06	2,185 00	87,853 06	1,084 47	86,768 59
Pictou	285,042 47	7,233 00	292,275 47	4,642 13	287,633 34
Port Hood	125,439 26	1,199 00	126,638 26	2,037 48	124,600 78
Shelburne	101,044 32	929 00	101,973 32	999 00	100,974 32
Sherbrooke	52,546 13	570 00	53,116 13	928 00	52,188 13
Sydney	314,593 07	5,467 00	320,060 07	8,806 92	311,253 15
Sydney Mines	73,950 54	757 00	74,707 54	3,144 00	71,563 54
Truro	318,334 84	9,881 00	328,215 84	6,785 90	321,429 94
Wallace	71,205 61	1,517 00	72,722 61	1,294 00	71,428 61
Weymouth	107,435 63	640 00	108,075 63	2,002 53	106,073 10
Yarmouth	607,994 44	6,367 00	614,361 44	5,456 05	608,905 39
New Brunswick :—					
Bathurst	120,650 63	3,828 00	124,478 63	1,359 16	123,119 47
Chatham	236,906 79	1,591 00	238,497 79	2,410 87	236,086 92
Dalhousie	330,721 10	1,446 00	332,167 10	5,633 83	326,533 27
Dorchester	92,155 13	672 00	92,827 13	1,334 34	91,492 79
Fredericton	501,221 14	12,337 00	513,558 14	9,478 93	504,079 21
Newcastle	204,003 11	5,484 00	209,487 11	2,654 59	206,832 52
St. Andrews	315,584 68	1,051 00	316,635 68	4,900 89	311,734 79
St. John	3,437,484 31	56,665 00	3,494,149 31	46,894 71	3,447,254 60
Sussex	144,791 67	2,033 00	146,824 67	2,401 11	144,423 56
Woodstock	412,183 56	11,223 00	423,406 56	8,191 11	415,215 45
Prince Edward Island :—					
Charlottetown	1,776,435 42	31,649 00	1,808,084 42	48,993 51	1,759,090 91
Summerside	303,001 59	7,594 00	310,595 59	4,446 19	306,149 40
Total	16,683,626 61	300,015 66	16,983,642 27	314,437 42	16,669,204 85

C. J. ANDERSON,
Chief Savings Bank Branch.

J M. COURTNEY,
Deputy Minister of Finance.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 21st July, 1892.

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RETURN OF THE AMOUNT OF LIABILITIES AND ASSETS OF THE MONTREAL CITY AND DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK, AND OF THE CAISSE D'ÉCONOMIE DE NOTRE-DAME DE QUÉBEC, ON THE 30TH JUNE, 1892.

	CAPITAL.		LIABILITIES.								
	Capital Stock.	Capital paid up.	Dominion Govt. deposits payable on demand.	Provincial Govt. deposits payable on demand.	Other deposits payable on demand.	Dominion Govt. deposits payable after notice or on a fixed day.	Provincial Govt. deposits payable after notice or on a fixed day.	Other deposits payable after notice or on a fixed day.	Special Poor Fund or Charity Fund Trust.	Other Liabilities not included under the foregoing heads.	Total Liabilities.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts
City and District Savings Bank.....	2,000,000 00	600,000 00	93,341 86	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,525,373 76	180,000 00	82,669 88	8,881,385 50
Caisse d'Economie Notre-Dame de Québec	1,000,000 00	250,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,710,726 14	83,000 00	18,314 81	3,812,040 95

ASSETS.

	Dominion Securities.	Provincial or Municipal Securities.	Loans for which Dominion or Provincial Securities are held as Collateral Security.	Loans for which Bank Stocks are held as Collateral Security.	Loans for which other Stocks, Bonds or Debentures as authorised by law are held as Collateral Security.	Cash in hand or in deposit on call in Chartered Banks.	Special Poor Fund or Charity Fund Investments.	Investments in Bank Stock made previous to the incorporation of the Bank.	Other Assets not included under the foregoing heads.	Total Assets.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
City and District Savings Bank.....	1,530,000 00	2,223,049 23	3,312 50	2,396,256 86	2,210,847 47	933,233 09	180,000 00	.....	* 507,408 97	9,984,108 12
Caisse d'Economie Notre-Dame de Québec.....	.....	1,727,657 75	244,575 00	301,211 62	1,013,119 38	658,550 70	83,000 00	73,239 00	80,726 38	4,182,079 83

* Including landed property of Bank $443,925.11

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy Minister of Finance.

N. S. GARLAND,
Clerk of Financial Statistics.

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FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 8th July, 1892.

LIST OF INSURANCE COMPANIES LICENSED TO DO BUSINESS IN CANADA UNDER THE INSURANCE ACT.

NAME OF THE COMPANY.	Chief Agent to receive process.	Amount of Deposit. Deposits marked (A) are applicable solely to Life Policies existing 31st March, 1878; marked (B) to policies issued or assumed subsequent to that date.	Description of Insurance business for which Licensed.
The Accident Insurance Company of North America	Edward Rawlings, Manager, Montreal	$23,500 Montreal Harbour bonds; $500, Municipal Debentures, and $550, 5 p. c. Canada stock. (Accepted at $22,150)	Accident.
The Ætna Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut	F. W. Evans, General Agent, Montreal	$19,000 Municipal Securities, $4,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds, and $89,000 Canadian Pacific RailwayBonds. (Accepted at $100,800)	Fire and Inland Marine.
The Ætna Life Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut	Wm. H. Orr, Manager, Toronto	$360,500 Province of Quebec Debentures, $149,893 Province of Manitoba Debentures; $50,000 Province of New Brunswick Bonds; $60,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds, $2,495,060 Municipal Debentures and $190,000 Connecticut State Bonds. Total $3,305,455. Accepted value, $3,019,521, being $100,000 (A), and $2,919,521 (B)	Life.
The Agricultural Insurance Company of Watertown, N.Y., U.S.	Joseph Flynn, Chief Agent, Toronto	$141,600 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $126,000)	Fire.
The Alliance Assurance Company	G. H. McHenry, Chief Agent, Montreal	$311,142 Canada 3 p.c. stock	Fire.
The American Surety Company of New York	Alexander Dixon, Chief Agent, Toronto	$50,000 U.S. Bonds	Guarantee.
The Atlas Assurance Company	Matthew C. Hinshaw, Chief Agent, Montreal	£17,000 stg., Canada 3½ per cent. Inscribed Stock, and £5,000 stg., New South Wales 3½ per cent. Inscribed Stock	Fire.
The Boiler Inspection and Insurance Company of Canada	W. B. McMurrich, Agent, Toronto	$46,724 Municipal Debentures, and $8,000 Loan Company Debentures. (Accepted at $49,252)	Steam Boilers, &c.
The British Empire Mutual Life Assurance Company, London, Eng.	Fred. Stancliffe, Chief Agent, Montreal	Canada 4 per cent. Bonds, £1,400 stg.; Province of British Columbia Bonds, £1,000 stg.; Tasmanian Bonds £6,800 stg.; Municipal Debentures, £15,800. (Accepted at $113,,977.33). Also $632,500 invested in the hands of Canadian Trustees under the Insurance Act	Life.
The British America Assurance Company, Toronto	John Morison, Governor, Toronto	$60,540 Municipal Debentures and $1,000 Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds. (Accepted at $54,900)	Fire and Inland Marine.
The British and Foreign Marine Insurance Company (Limited)	E. L. Bond, Chief Agent, Montreal	$112,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $100,800)	Inland Marine.
The Caledonian Insurance Company	Lansing Lewis, Manager, Montreal	Province of Quebec Bonds, $3,893.33; Canada Bonds, $4,866.67; Municipal Debentures, $106,438.86. (Accepted at $104,555)	Fire.
The Canada Accident Assurance Company	Henry Sutherland, Chief Agent, Toronto	$22,302 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $20,072)	Accident.
The Canada Life Assurance Company, Hamilton	A. G. Ramsay, Manager, Hamilton	$61,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $54,900)	Life.
The Citizens' Insurance Company of Canada	E. P. Heaton, Chief Agent, Montreal	$131,744 Municipal Debentures; $5,840 Canada Central Railway Second Mortgage Bonds, and $2,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds. (Accepted at $125,370, being $54,710 for Life, $20,260 for Accident, and $50,400 for Fire)	Fire, Life and Accident.
The City of London Fire Insurance Company (Limited)	H. M. Blackburn, Chief Agent, Toronto	£24,000 stg. Canada Stock and £3,000 South Australian Stock	Fire.
The Commercial Union Assurance Company (Limited) of London, Eng.	Evans & McGregor, General Agents, Montreal	$107,067 Cape of Good Hope 4 per cent. Stock (Life A); $29,200 Canada 4 per cent. Stock (Life B); $106,580 Canada 4 per cent. Stock; $73,000 Queensland Bonds and £12,000 Swedish Government 4 per cent. Bonds (Fire)	Fire, Inland Marine and Life.
The Confederation Life Association of Canada	J. K. Macdonald, Managing Director, Toronto	$84,614 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $75,955)	Life.
The Connecticut Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn	Geo. H. McHenry, Chief Agent, Montreal	$100,000 Canada 4 per cent. Stock	Fire.
The Covenant Mutual Benefit Association	A. H. Hoover, Chief Agent, Toronto	$53,533 Canada 3 per cent. Stock	Life, on the assessment plan.
The Dominion Life Assurance Company	Thos. Hilliard, Managing Director, Waterloo, O.	$56,286 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $50,195)	Life.
The Dominion Plate Glass Insurance Company	Alexander Ramsay, Chief Agent, Montreal	$5,000 Province of Quebec Bonds	Plate Glass.
The Dominion Safety Fund Life Association	J. De Wolfe Spurr, St. John, N.B	$19,000 Province of Nova Scotia Bonds and $31,000 Province of New Brunswick Bonds	Life.
The Eastern Assurance Company	Chas. D. Cory, Chief Agent, Halifax, N.S.	$56,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $50,400)	Fire.
The Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation (Limited)	Fred. Stancliffe, General Manager, Montreal	£6,500 stg., 2½ per cent. Annuities, £5,000 stg., South Australian Govt. 4 per cent. Bonds, and £10,840 Province of Quebec Bonds	Fire Re-assurance.
The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, N.Y.	Seargent P. Stearns, Manager, Montreal	$100,000 U.S. Bonds (A) $375,000 U.S. Bonds and $482,000 Municipal Debentures (B) (accepted at $908,800, being $100,000 A, and $808,800, B). Also $941,000 in the hands of Canadian Trustees under the Insurance Act	Life.
The Federal Life Assurance Company of Ontario	David Dexter, Managing Director, Hamilton	Municipal Debentures, $44,807. Canada Pacific Railway Bonds, $11,000. (Accepted $50,226)	Life.
The Fire Insurance Association (Limited), London, England	John Kennedy, Chief Agent, Montreal	$100,000 Canada Stock	Fire.
The Germania Life Insurance Company	Geo. W. Rönne, Chief Agent, Toronto	$50,000 Canada Bonds	Life.

NAME OF THE COMPANY.	Chief Agent to receive process.	Amount of Deposit. Deposits marked (A) are applicable solely to Life Policies existing 31st March, 1878; marked (B) to policies issued or assumed subsequent to that date.	Description of Insurance business for which Licensed.
The Guarantee Company of North America	Edward Rawlings, Manager, Montreal	$27,000 Municipal Securities; $29,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds and $2,400 Canada Stock. (Accepted at $53,800)	Guarantee.
The Guardian Fire and Life Assurance Company, London, England	Robt. Simms & Co., and Geo. Denholm, General Agents, Montreal	$94,900 Canada Guaranteed Bonds and $73,000 Canada Stock	Fire.
The Hartford Fire Insurance Company, Hartford, Connecticut	F. W. Evans, General Agent, Montreal	$62,500 Mun. Securit. and $25,420 Bank Stock. (Accepted at $100,000)	Fire.
The Imperial Insurance Company of London, England	E. D. Lacy, Agent, Montreal	$129,453 Canada Stock	Fire.
The Insurance Company of North America	Robert Hampson, Chief Agent, Montreal	$111,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $100,000)	Fire and Inland Marine.
The Lancashire Insurance Company	J. G. Thompson, Chief Agent, Toronto	$97,333 Canada 4 per cent. stock and $95,000 Canada 4 per cent. Bonds	Fire.
The Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company	G. F. C. Smith, Chief Agent, Montreal	$36,000 Municipal Debentures; $10,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds, and $277,133.33 Canada Stock. (Accepted at $318,533)	Fire and Life.
The Lloyds Plate Glass Insurance Company of New York	Levi Beemer, Chief Agent, Toronto	$10,000 Canada Bonds	Plate Glass.
The London Assurance Corporation, England	E. A. Lilly, Attorney and Agent, Montreal	$167,000 Municipal Securities. (Accepted at $150,300)	Fire, Life and Inland Marine.
The London Guarantee and Accident Co. (Limited)	A. T. McCord, Chief Agent, Toronto	£11,000 stg. Canada Stock	Guarantee and Accident.
The London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company, Liverpool	W. A. Sims, Chief Agent, Toronto	£22,000 stg. Canada 4 per cent. Inscribed Stock and £5,000 stg. Canada 3 per cent. Stock	Fire.
The London and Lancashire Life Assurance Company	B. Hal Brown, Manager, Montreal	$10,000 Victoria, B.C., Bonds; $2,000 Canada Bonds; $23,500 Province of Quebec Bonds; and Municipal Securities, $85,280. Also $698,197 invested with Canadian Trustees under Insurance Act. Accepted at $810,449, being $100,000 (A) and $710,449 (B)	Life.
The London Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Canada, London, Ont.	D. C. Macdonald, Secretary, London, Ont.	$40,020 Municipal Debentures and $15,600 Loan Companies Debentures. (Accepted at $50,058)	Fire.
The London Life Insurance Company	J. G. Richter, Manager, London, Ont.	$60,000 Loan Company Debentures. (Accepted at $54,000)	Life.
The Manchester Fire Assurance Company	James Boomer, Manager, Toronto	$102,200 Canada 3½ per cent Stock	Fire.
The Manufacturers' Accident Insurance Company	John F. Ellis, Managing Director, Toronto	$20,000 Canada Bonds	Accident.
The Manufacturers' Life Insurance Company	John F. Ellis, Managing Director, Toronto	$50,000 Canada Bonds	Life.
The Massachusetts Benefit Association	James G. Foster, Chief Agent, Toronto	$50,000 U.S. Bonds	Life, on the assessment plan.
The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company of New York	Jas. Wyborn Walker, Chief Agent, Toronto	$116,800 Canadian Pacific Railway 3½ per cent. Land Grant Bonds. (Accepted at $101,178)	Life.
Mongenais, Boivin & Co	L. I. Boivin, Agent, Montreal	$5,000 Canada Stock	Plate Glass.
The Mutual Accident Association (Limited)	Eastmure & Lightbourn, Chief Agents, Toronto	$37,960 Canada 3½ per cent. Inscribed Stock	Accident and Plate Glass.
The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York	Samuel H. Ewing, Attorney, Montreal	$125,000 Canada 4 per cent. Bonds; $400,000 Province of Nova Scotia Bonds; $199,000 Province of New Brunswick Bonds; and $990,333 Municipal Securities. Total, $1,714,333. (Accepted at $1,614,400)	Life.
The Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association, New York	Jno. S. Hall, Jr., Chief Agent, Montreal	$50,000 Province of Quebec Bonds and $53,533.33 Canada 3 per cent. Sterling Bonds. (Accepted at $100,857)	Life, on the assessment plan.
The National Assurance Company of Ireland	Matthew C. Hinshaw, Chief Agent, Montreal	$100,161 Canada Stock	Fire.
The New York Life Insurance Company	F. W. Campbell, M.D., Attorney, Montreal	$100,000 U.S. Bonds (Life A) $993,000 C.P.R. Bonds, $80,000 Province of Quebec Bonds, and $100,000 Municipal Debentures (Life B). (Accepted at $1,163,700, being $100,000 Life A and $1,063,700 Life B). Also $330,000 invested with Canadian Trustees under the Insurance Act.	Life.
The North American Life Assurance Company	Wm. McCabe, Managing Director, Toronto	$59,823 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $53,775)	Life.
The North British and Mercantile Insurance Company	Thos. Davidson, Managing Director, Montreal	$175,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds; $281,000 Municipal Debentures; $75,000 Province of New Brunswick Bonds; $31,146.67 Province of Manitoba Bonds; $50,613.33 Victoria Government Bonds; $97,333.33 Queensland bonds. Total, $710,093.33. Accepted at $658,193: being $266,347 Fire, $52,200 Life A, and $339,646 Life B	Fire and Life.
The Northern Assurance Company of Aberdeen and London	Robert W. Tyre, Manager, Montreal	$100,253 British Columbia Bonds and $111,446.67 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $200,555)	Fire.
The Norwich and London Accident Insurance Association	Scott & Walmsley, General Agents, Toronto	$58,400 Canada Stock	Accident.
The Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society, Norwich, England	Alex. Dixon, Manager, Toronto	$100,000 Canada Stock	Fire.
The Ontario Mutual Life Assurance Company	Wm. Hendry, Manager, Waterloo	$102,992 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $92,693)	Life.
The Phenix Insurance Company of Brooklyn	L. C. Camp, Chief Agent, Toronto	$100,000 U. S. Bonds	Fire and Inland Marine.
The Phœnix Fire Assurance Company, London, England	Paterson & Son, General Agents, Montreal	$57,500 Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds and $135,293 Canada Stock. (Accepted at $187,043)	Fire.
The Phœnix Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn	Gerald E. Hart, Manager, Montreal	$69,000 Municipal Debentures and $44,000 C. P. Railway Bonds. (Accepted at $101,700)	Fire.
The Provident Savings Life Assurance Society	R. H. Matson, Chief Agent, Toronto	$13,500 Province of Quebec Bonds and $41,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $50,400)	Life

NAME OF THE COMPANY.	Chief Agent to receive process.	Amount of Deposit. Deposits marked (A) are applicable solely to Life Policies existing 31st March, 1878; marked (B) to policies issued or assumed subsequent to that date.	Description of Insurance business for which Licensed.
The Quebec Fire Assurance Company	J. G. Clapham, Quebec	Province of New Brunswick Bonds, $10,000, Province of Quebec Bonds, $16,500, and Municipal Debentures, $33,000. Total, $59,500. (Accepted at $56,200)	Fire.
*The Queen Fire and Life Insurance Company, England	H. J. Mudge, Chief Agent, Montreal	$60,000 City of Halifax 5 p. c. Stock, $48,667 New Zealand 4 p. c. Stock, $24,333.33 Province of Quebec Bonds, and $29,200 Province of Manitoba 5 p.c. Debentures (Fire), $51,100 Canada 4 p.c. inscribed stock, and $42,373.33 Municipal Debentures. (Life)	Fire and Life.
The Queen Insurance Company of America	H. J. Mudge, Chief Agent, Montreal	$100,000 U.S. Bonds	Fire.
The Reliance Mutual Life Assurance Society, London, England	J. Cassie Hatton, Attorney, Montreal	$110,277 new 3 per cent. British Annuities, being $100,000 Life (A) and $10,277 Life (B)	Life.
The Royal Canadian Insurance Company	Harry Cutt, Secretary, Montreal	$57,500 Municipal securities. (Accepted at $51,750)	Fire and Inland Marine.
The Royal Insurance Company	Wm. Tatley, Chief Agent, Montreal	$178,533 Canada 4 p. c. Inscribed Stock, and $511,000 British Annuities. Total $689,533, being $150,000 Fire, $50,000 Life (A) and $489,533 General	Fire and Life.
The Scottish Union and National Insurance Co	Walter Kavanagh, Agent, Montreal	$97,333.33 Canada 4 p. c. Inscribed Stock and $3,500 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $100,483)	Fire.
The Standard Life Assurance Company, Scotland	W. M. Ramsay, Manager, Montreal	$1,855,152 Municipal Debs., $106,500 Montreal Harbour Bds., and $9,000 Province of Quebec Debentures. Total, $1,970,652. (Accepted at $1,772,687, being $129,561 Life A, and $1,643,126 Life B)	Life.
The Star Life Assurance Society of England	Alfred D. Perry, General Agent, Toronto	$146,000 Canada 4 p. c. Stock	Life.
The Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada	R. Macaulay, Managing Director, Montreal	$63,890 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $57,501)	Life and Accident.
The Temperance and General Life Assurance Company of North America	Henry Sutherland, Chief Agent, Toronto	$66,278 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $50,000)	Life.
The Travelers' Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn	William Hanson, Chief Agent, Montreal	$74,947 Province of Manitoba 5 p. c. Bonds, $559,615 Municipal Debentures, $35,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds, and $50,000 Canadian Pacific R.R. Bonds. Total, $719,562. (Accepted at $655,700), being $103,500 (Life A), $511,600 (Life B), and $40,000 (Accident)	Life and Accident.
The Union Mutual Life Insurance Company of Maine	Wm. Mulock, Attorney, Toronto	Province of Ontario Annuity Bonds of face value $469,000, and present value at 4½ per cent, $241,050; Canada Pacific Ry. Bonds $100,000; Montreal Harbour Bonds, $30,000; and Province of New Brunswick Bonds, $100,000. Total accepted value, $458,050, being $100,000 (A) and $358,050 (B)	Life.
The Union Society, London, Eng	T. L. Morrisey, Chief Agent, Montreal	£22,000 Consolidated Stock	Fire.
The United Fire Reinsurance Company (Limited)	Percy F. Lane, Chief Agent, Montreal	Province of Quebec Bonds, $85,653.33; Province of Manitoba Bonds, $9,246.66; Municipal Debentures, $7,000. Total, $101,900. (Accepted at $101,200)	Fire Reinsurance
The United States Life Insurance Company	Thos. A. Temple, Attorney, St. John, N.B	$100,000 U. S. Bonds	Life.
The Western Assurance Company, Toronto	J. J. Kenny, Managing Director, Toronto	$35,600 Municipal Debentures and $22,100 Loan Company Debentures. (Accepted at $51,930)	Fire and Inland Marine.

* NOTE.—This Company has given notice of the reinsurance of all its fire policies in the Queen Insurance Company of America and of an application for the release of its securities deposited on account of the Fire Department.

THE FOLLOWING LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES HAVING CEASED TO TRANSACT NEW BUSINESS IN CANADA, ARE ENTITLED UNDER SECTION 32 OF "THE INSURANCE ACT" TO TRANSACT ALL BUSINESS CONNECTED WITH POLICIES EXISTING AT 31ST MARCH, 1878, AND THEIR DEPOSITS ARE APPLICABLE TO THOSE POLICIES SUBJECT TO THE PROVISIONS OF THE INSURANCE ACTS OF 1868 AND 1871.

NAME OF THE COMPANY.	Chief Agent to receive process.	Amount of Deposit.	Business.
The Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., U.S.	F. W. Evans, General Agent, Montreal	$100,000 U.S. Bonds	Life.
The Edinburgh Life Assurance Company	David Higgins, Chief Agent, Toronto	$113,000 Municipal Debentures and $48,667 Cape Good Hope 4 p.c. stock (Accepted at $150,367)	Life.
The Life Association of Scotland	Archibald Inglis, Chief Agent, Montreal	$50,127 Canada 4 p.c. Bonds, $2,433 Canada 4 p.c. Stock, $4,866 Canada Guaranteed Bonds, $48,667 Province of Quebec Debentures, $48,667 City of Toronto Bonds. (Accepted at $149,893)	Life.
The National Life Insurance Company of the United States of America	Chas. Powis, Chief Agent, Hamilton, Ont.	$110,000 Bank deposit receipt	Life.
The North-Western Mutual Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee	M. W. Mills, Chief Agent, Toronto	$100,000 U.S. Bonds	Life.
The Phœnix Mutual Life Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut	H. D. Simpson, Attorney, Montreal	$30,000 Municipal Debentures, and $99,280 Niagara Falls Park Bonds. (Accepted at $126,280)	Life.
The Scottish Amicable Life Assurance Society	William W. Robertson, Attorney, Montreal	38 Bonds Canada Atlantic Railway, guaranteed. Par $117,438.81. Present value, at 4½ per cent., $94,710.67. Also $30,000 Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds	Life.
The Scottish Provident Institution	John Dunlop, Attorney, Montreal	$100,000 Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds. (Accepted at $90,000)	Life.

THE FOLLOWING INSURANCE COMPANIES ARE REGISTERED UNDER THE INSURANCE ACT, AND ARE PERMITTED TO TRANSACT THE BUSINESS OF LIFE INSURANCE IN CANADA UPON THE ASSESSMENT PLAN.

Name of Company.	Chief Agent to receive process.
The Canadian Mutual Life Association	W. Pemberton Page, Secretary, Toronto.
The Commercial Travellers' Mutual Benefit Society	W. G. H. Lowe, Chief Agent, Toronto.
The Mutual Relief Society of Nova Scotia	Thomas B. Crosby, Chief Agent, Yarmouth, N.S.
The Provincial Provident Institution	E. S. Miller, Secretary, St. Thomas, Ont.

NOTE.—The Glasgow and London Insurance Company has reinsured its outstanding risks with the Citizens' Insurance Company, and a portion of its deposit has been released.
The American Steam Boiler Insurance Company has ceased doing business in Canada. The deposit is still in the hands of the Hon. Receiver General.

Office of the Superintendent of Insurance,
Ottawa, 2nd May, 1892.

W. FITZGERALD, Superintendent of Insurance. 47 tf

THE FOLLOWING NEW POST OFFICES WERE ESTABLISHED IN CANADA ON THE 1st JULY, 1892.

Name of Post Office.	Township or Parish.	Electoral County and Province or Territory.	Postmaster.
Beaconsfield	Sec. 30, Tp. 6, R. 9, W. of 1st P. M.	Selkirk.....M.	Charles Sala.
Brockton	Lot 3	Prince.....P.E.I.	John McCarthy.
Cardston	Sec. 9, Tp. 3, R. 25, W. of 4 P. M.	..... Alta.	Heber S. Allen.
Catalone Road	Louisburg	Cape Breton.....N.S.	Neil McDonald.
Glen Alda (reopened)	Chandos	Peterborough, E.R.....O.	Andrew Post.
Hilton	Sec. 26, Tp. 6, R. 16, W. of 1st P. M.	Selkirk..... M.	James Davies.
Jamieson (reopened)	Ramsay	Lanark, N.R. .....O.	R. McLellan.
Jumping Pond	Sec. 30, Tp. 24, R. 4, W. of 5th P. M.	..... Alta.	W. W. Stuart.
Kimbo	South Grimsby	Wentworth, S.R..... ....O.	Mrs. Mary Newnham.
Lorne Park (summer office)	Toronto	Peel.....O.	George D. Perry.
Montmorency Est	L'Ange Gardien	Montmorency.....Q.	Mrs. T. Garneau.
Nesbitt	Sec. 28, Tp. 7, R. 18, W. of 1st P. M.	Selkirk.....M.	Richard Kellett, jnr.
Parkman	Clarendon	Pontiac.....Q.	A. S. Smart.
Rivière du Loup Wharf	Fraserville	Temiscouata.....Q.	Silvio Peltier.
Rutledge	Onslow	Pontiac..... Q.	Joseph J. Rutledge.
St. Catharines	Lot 65	Queen's.....P.E.I.	William Hodgson.
St. Eugène Mission	.....	Yale and Kootenay....B.C.	Rev. N. Coccola.
Silverdale	Gainsborough	Monck.....O.	Adam B. Simmerman.
Snider's Corners	Trafalgar	Halton..... O.	Joseph M. Snider.
Squamish	.....	New Westminster.....B.C	William Mashiter.
Tappen Siding	.....	Yale and Kootenay.....B.C.	F. McCulla.
Torbrook Mines	Wilmot	Annapolis.....N.S.	George E. Spurr.
Widder (reopened)	Bosanquet	Lambton, E.R.....O.	George Underhay.
Yamaska East (reopened)	Yamaska	Yamaska.....Q.	A. Lassalle.

CHANGES IN POST OFFICES ALREADY ESTABLISHED.

OFFICES CLOSED.

Cranbrook	District of Yale and Kootenay, B. C.
Cumminsville	County of Halton, O.
Green Cove	" Victoria, N.S.
Keyser	" Middlesex, W.R., O.
North Branch	" Russell, O. 4th June, 1892.
Wallbrook	" Kings, N.S.
Waternish	" Guysboro, N.S. 1st April, 1892.

NAMES CHANGED.

Druhn	County of Antigonishe, N.S		to Mayfield.
Jacquet River Station	"	Restigouche, N.B	to Durhamville.
River David	"	Yamaska, Q	to St. David de Yamaska.
St. Théodore de Chertsey	"	Montcalm, Q	to St. Théodore.
Settrington	"	Charlevoix, Q	to St. Hilarion.

TO ADVERTISERS IN THE *GAZETTE*.

PARTIES sending advertisements to be inserted in "The Canada Gazette," will please observe the following rules :

1st. Address "The Canada Gazette, Ottawa, Canada."
2nd. Indicate the number of insertions required.
3rd. Invariably remit the fees for such advertisements, together with the price of one Gazette, as below. Otherwise they will not be inserted. The rates are ten cts. for the first insertion, and five cents for each subsequent insertion per line of nine words, each figure counting as one word. No advertisement is inserted for a less charge than one dollar.

By settled or understood practice as prescribed by law, the rules of Parliament or decisions of the Department of Justice, notices receive the following insertions :—

Notices of applications for divorce—27 insertions.
Notices of the withdrawal of deposits of Insurance Companies—13 insertions.
Notices of ordinary applications to Parliament—9 insertions.
Notices of applications for Letters Patent—6 insertions.
Notices of dividends and meetings of Banks and Insurance Companies—1 calendar month, or 5 insertions.

Subscribers will also notice that the subscription, $4 per annum, is invariably payable in advance, and that the "Gazette" will be stopped from them at the end of the period paid for. Single numbers will be charged en cts. each, and when more than one are required by advertisers, must be remitted for likewise.

S. E. DAWSON,
Queen's Printer and Controller of Stationery.
Department of Public Printing and Stationery,
Ottawa, November, 1891.

APPLICATIONS TO PARLIAMENT.

Rules relating to Notices for Private Bills.

All applications for Private Bills, properly the subjects of legislation by the Parliament of Canada, within the purview of "The British North America Act, 1867," whether for the erection of a Bridge, the making of a Railroad, Turnpike Road or Telegraph Line ; the construction or improvement of a Harbour, Canal, Lock, Dam or Slide, or other like work ; the granting the right of Ferry ; the incorporation of any particular Trade or Calling, or of any Banking or other Joint Stock Company ; or otherwise for the granting to any individual or individuals, any exclusive or peculiar rights or privileges whatever, or for doing any matter or thing which, in its operation, would affect the rights or property of other parties, or relate to any particular class of the community ; or for making any amendment of a like nature to any former Act, shall require a Notice, clearly and distinctly specifying the nature and object of the application, and (except in the case of existing corporations) signed by, or on behalf of the applicants, to be published as follows, viz :

In the Provinces of Quebec and Manitoba.

A notice inserted in the *Canada Gazette*, in the English and French languages, and in one newspaper in the English, and in one in the French language in the District affected, or in both languages in one paper, if there be but one in the said District, or if there be no paper published therein, then, in both languages, in a paper in the nearest District in which a newspaper is published.

In any other Province or Territory.

A notice inserted in the *Canada Gazette*, and in one newspaper published in the County or District, or Union of Counties affected, or if there be no paper published therein, then in a newspaper in the nearest County or District in which a newspaper is published. Such Notices to be continued in each case, for a period of two months during the interval of time between the close of the next preceding Session and the consideration of the Petition. And copies of the newspapers containing the first and last insertion of such notice shall be sent to the Clerk of each House.

When a Petition is for leave to bring in a Private Bill for the erection of a Toll Bridge, the petitioner or petitioners, upon giving the notice prescribed by the preceding Rule, shall also, at the same time, and in the same manner, give notice of the rates which they intend to ask ; the extent of the privilege, the height of the arches, the interval between the abutments or piers for the passage of rafts and vessels, and whether they intend to erect a drawbridge, and the dimensions of the same.

Any person seeking to obtain any Private Bill shall, eight days before the meeting of Parliament, deposit with the Clerk of the House, in which the bill is to originate, a copy of such bill in the English or French language, with a sum sufficient to pay for translating and printing the same—600 copies to be printed in English, and 200 copies in French—the translation to be done by the officers of the House, and the printing by the contractor. The applicant shall be also required to pay the Clerk of the Senate, or the accountant of the House of Commons (as the case may be) a sum of $200 and the cost of printing the Act in the Statutes, and lodge the receipt of the same with the Clerk of the Committee to which such Bill is referred—such payment to be made immediately after the second reading, and before the consideration of the Bill by such Committee.

The fee payable on any Private Bill is paid only in the House in which it originates.

No Petition for a Private Bill is received by either House after the first ten days of the session.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Clerk of the Senate.

JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Clerk of the Commons.

Additional Rules of the House of Commons respecting Private Bills.

All Private Bills for Acts of Incorporation shall be so framed as to incorporate by reference the *clauses* of the *General Acts* relating to the details to be provided for by such Bills ;—special grounds shall be established for any proposed departure from this principle, or for the introduction of other provisions as to such details, and a note shall be appended to the Bill indicating the provisions thereof, in which the *General Act* is proposed to be departed from;—Bills which are not framed in accordance with this *Rule*, shall be re-cast by the promoters, and reprinted at their expense, before any Committee passes upon the *Clauses*.

51*a*. All Private Bills for Acts of incorporation of, or in amendment of Acts incorporating Railway Companies, shall be drawn in accordance with the Model Bill adopted by the House on 23rd June, 1887, copies of which may be obtained from the Clerk of the House.

(*a.*) The provisions contained in any Bill which are not in accord with the Model Bill, shall be inserted between brackets, and when revised by the proper officer shall be so printed, and bills which are not in accordance with this Rule shall be returned to the promoters to be re-cast before being revised and printed ;

(*b.*) Any sections of existing Acts which are proposed to be amended shall be re-printed in full with the amendments inserted in their proper places and between brackets ;

(*c.*) Any exceptional provisions that it may be proposed to insert in any Bill shall be clearly specified in the Notice of Application for the same.

51*b*. No Bill for the incorporation of a Railway Company, or for changing the route of the railway of any company already incorporated, shall be considered by the Railway Committee until there has been filed with the Committee, at least one week before the consideration of the Bill :—

(*a.*) A Map or Plan drawn upon a scale of not less than half an inch to the mile, showing the location upon which it is intended to construct the proposed work, and showing also the lines of existing or authorized works of a similar character within, or in any way affecting the district, or any part thereof, which the proposed work is intended to serve, and such map

or plan shall be signed by the Engineer or other person making the same ;

(b.) An exhibit showing the total amount of capital proposed to be raised for the purposes of the undertaking, and the manner in which it is proposed to raise the same, whether by ordinary shares, bonds, debentures, or other securities, and the amount of each, respectively.

JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Clerk of the Commons.

SUBSTANCE OF RULES OF THE SENATE RELATING TO NOTICES AND APPLICATIONS FOR BILLS OF DIVORCE.

Every applicant for a Bill of Divorce shall give notice of his or her intended application, and shall specify therein from whom and for what cause such divorce is sought, and shall cause such notice to be published during six months before the presentation of his or her petition for the said Bill, in the CANADA GAZETTE and in two newspapers published in the District in Quebec, Manitoba, British Columbia or the North-West Territories, or in the County or Union of Counties in other Provinces, wherein such applicant usually resided at the time of the separation of the parties ; but if the requisite number of papers cannot be found therein, then in an adjoining District or County or Union of Counties. Notices given in the Provinces of Quebec and Manitoba are to be published in one English and one French newspaper, if there be such newspapers published in the District, but otherwise shall be published in each newspaper in both languages.

A copy of the said Notice shall, not less than one month before the date of the presentation of the Petition, at the instance of the applicant, be served personally on the person from whom the divorce is sought, when that can be done.

No petition for divorce shall be received after the first thirty days of each session.

The petition of an applicant for divorce must be fairly written and must be signed by the Petitioner, and should briefly set forth the marriage, when, where and by whom the ceremony was performed, the grounds on which relief is asked and the nature of the relief prayed, and should also negative condonation, collusion and connivance. The allegations of the petition must be verified by declaration of the Petitioner, under the "*Act respecting Extra-Judicial Oaths.*"

The applicant shall deposit with the Clerk of the Senate, eight days before the opening of Parliament, a copy, in the English or French language, of the proposed Bill of Divorce, and therewith a sum sufficient to pay for translating and printing 600 copies thereof in English and 200 copies in French.

No petition for a Bill of Divorce shall be presented unless the applicant has paid into the hands of the Clerk of the Senate the sum of two hundred dollars ($200).

The petition when presented shall be accompanied by the evidence of the publication of the notice, and by declaration in evidence of the service of a copy thereof, and by a copy of the proposed Bill.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Clerk of the Senate.

NOTICE is hereby given that Robert Young Hebden, of the City of New York, in the State of New York, in the United States of America, (heretofore of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec), one of the agents of the Bank of Montreal, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from his wife Edith Montagu Hebden (*née* Patterson), heretofore of the said City of Montreal, but whose present residence is unknown, on the grounds of adultery and desertion.

GORMULLY & SINCLAIR,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated at Ottawa, in the Province of Ontario, this 22nd day of July, A.D. 1892. 4–27

NOTICE is hereby given that Annette Marion Goff, of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from her husband, Edward Robert Taché Rowand, of the City of Winnipeg, in the Province of Manitoba, Gentleman, on the grounds of adultery and cruelty.

CARTER & GOLDSTEIN,
Solicitors for applicant.

Dated at Montreal, Province of Quebec, this 18th day of July, 1892. 4–27

NOTICE is hereby given that Edmund Holyoake Heward, of the Town of St. John's, in the District of Iberville, in the Province of Quebec, manager at St. John's of the Merchants Bank of Canada, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from his wife, Dame Marie Louise Elwes, presently of the City of Chicago, in the State of Illinois, one of the United States of America, on the ground of adultery.

L. G. MACDONALD,
Solicitor for applicant.
By CHRISTIE, CHRISTIE & GREENE,
His agents at Ottawa.

Dated at St. John's, the 4th day of July, 1892. 3–27

NOTICE is hereby given that Robert Oliver King, of the Township of Brantford, in the County of Brant and Province of Ontario, farmer, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from his wife Jennie Gowling, on the grounds of adultery and desertion.

GEORGE D. HEYD,
Solicitor for applicant.
By GEMMILL & MAY,
His agents at Ottawa.

Dated at Brantford, this 5th day of July, A.D. 1892. 2-27

NOTICE is hereby given that James Balfour, of the City of Hamilton, in the County of Wentworth, in the Province of Ontario, architect, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from his wife Georgina Catharine Balfour, of the City of Hamilton aforesaid, on the ground of adultery.

BELL & PRINGLE,
Solicitors for James Balfour.

Dated at Hamilton, Province of Ontario, this 30th day of June, 1892. 2–27

NOTICE is hereby given that John Francis Schwaller, of the Town of Thorold, in the County of Welland, and Province of Ontario, merchant, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from his wife Florence Schwaller, now of the Town of Niagara Falls, in the County and Province aforesaid, on the grounds of desertion, adultery and bigamy.

PATTISON, COLLIER & SHAW,
Solicitors for applicant.

Dated at Thorold, in the Province of Ontario, this 7th day of April, A.D. 1892. 51-27

NOTICE is hereby given that Martha Ballantyne, of the Township of Scarboro, in the County of York, in the Province of Ontario, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of divorce from her husband, William Ballantyne, of the City of Hamilton, in the County of Wentworth, labourer, on the ground of adultery and desertion.

CHISHOLM & LOGIE,
Solicitors for applicant.

Dated at Hamilton, Province of Ontario, 31st day of March, 1892. 47–27

APPLICATIONS FOR CHARTER BY LETTERS PATENT.

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of "The Companies' Act," Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic, under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned:—

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is "The National Trust and Construction Company" (Limited).

2. The purposes for which incorporation is sought, are:—To carry on the business of manufacturing, selling, dealing and operating in rolling stock, and general equipments for railways, including locomotives and engines, and of building and contracting for the building and equipping of railways, steam and other vessels, telegraph and telephone lines, canals, bridges, warehouses, elevators, docks and other works and undertakings. To enter into contracts and agreements with any government, municipal or other corporation or person for the building and contracting for the building and equipping of railways, steam and other vessels, canals, telegraph and telephone lines, bridges, warehouses, elevators, docks, and other public works and undertakings, and to deal in and manufacture all things necessary for the construction, running and operating of any and all of the works and undertakings aforesaid. To acquire by purchase or otherwise and to own and use in their works any patent or patent rights, and inventions, and to sell and dispose of the same if desirable.

3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be at the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario.

4. The proposed amount of the capital stock is $500,000.

5. The number of shares is to be 5,000 and the amount of each share $100.

6. The names in full and address and calling of each of the applicants are as follows:—William Wainwright, of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, Dominion of Canada, assistant general manager of the Grand Trunk Railway; Samuel Insull, of the City of Chicago, in the State of Illinois, one of the United States of America, president of the Chicago Edison Company; James Leggat, of the City of Montreal, merchant; Isaac Anderson, of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, and Dominion of Canada aforesaid, manager of the Standard Oil Company; and Marshall Daniel Barr, of the said City of Toronto, Canadian manager of the Edison General Electric Company, all of whom are to be the first or provisional directors of the said company.

McCARTHY, OSLER, HOSKIN & CREELMAN,
Solicitors for the applicants.

CHRYSLER & LEWIS,
Ottawa agents.

Dated at Toronto, this 20th day of July, 1892. 4–6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice application will be made to the Governor in Council for a charter of incorporation under the provisions of the Act of the Dominion of Canada, being "An Act respecting the incorporation of Joint Stock Companies by Letters Patent" for the incorporation of the company hereinafter mentioned.

(*a*). The name of the company is to be "The James Robertson Company" (Limited).

(*b*.) The objects for which incorporation is sought are, the manufacturing, buying, selling, trading and dealing in saws, barbed wire, lead pipe, lead shot, lead traps, white lead, putty, mixed paints, colours, varnish, plumbers', tinsmiths' and saw mill supplies, tools, utensils, household furniture, stoves, hardware goods, and all kinds of supplies for merchants, dealers, farmers and consumers; the manufacturing, producing, buying, selling, trading and dealing in iron, steel, lead, nickel and other metals and ores of every description, and all products and articles made therefrom; and of purchasing, selling and dealing in said articles, and the manufacturing, purchasing, selling, dealing in and erecting all machinery and fixtures for the purposes of the said business and for the purposes of any other business; to subscribe for, acquire, purchase, hold, sell, pledge and transfer stock or shares in any other incorporated companies, and to vote upon and represent the same and to sell, assign, transfer, convey, lease, let, sub-let, mortgage or pledge the plant, real estate, leaseholds, tools, machinery, patents, inventions, shoprights, copyrights, trade marks, trade names, patterns or brands or any or all of them, and the stock in trade and good-will of the said company; to purchase, acquire and hold absolutely or for terms of years under lease or otherwise, contracts, agreements, options, leases, plant, real estate, leaseholds, tools, machinery, patents, inventions, shoprights, copyrights, trade marks, trade names, patterns, or brands or any or all of them, and the stock in trade and good-will of any other incorporated company or companies or individuals in the Dominion of Canada; to amalgamate, co-operate, join and to make agreements with any other incorporated company or companies, or individuals, for the purpose of carrying on its said business or objects, or any of them, or for the purpose or purposes of carrying on the said business or objects or any of them of the said other company or companies or individuals, to purchase, acquire, hold, lease, sell, mortgage, transfer, pledge and assign real and personal property and to take and hold mortgages, liens and charges upon real and personal property by way of security or otherwise howsoever; to issue preferential stock, bonds and debentures, and to negotiate, sell and transfer the same and thereby to pledge the assets and property of the said company as security for repayment of advances made upon or in respect to the said bonds or debentures, and to do all acts in respect to each and all of the matters hereinbefore referred to, and all such other matters or things as are or may become necessary or incidental or conducive to any of the foregoing purposes.

(*c*.) The chief place of business of the said company will be at the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

(*d*.) The capital stock of the company is to be seven hundred, and fifty thousand dollars.

(*e*.) The number of shares is to be seven thousand five hundred, and the amount of each share one hundred dollars.

(*f*.) The applicants are, James Robertson and Alexander Robertson, of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, manufacturers; James Robertson (junior), of the City of Winnipeg, in the Province of Manitoba, Gentleman; Alexander A. McMichael, of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, manufacturer; and John Robertson, of the City of St. John, in the Province of New Brunswick, manufacturer; and the above named James Robertson, Alexander A. McMichael and John Robertson are to be the provisional directors of the said company.

WATSON, THORNE, SMOKE & MASTEN.
Dated this 20th day of July, A.D. 1892. 4–6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent unter the provisions of "The Companies' Act," incorporating the applicants and such others as may become shareholders in the proposed company a body corporate and politic under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned:—

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is "Verity Plow Company" (Limited).

2. The purposes for which incorporation is sought are:—(*a*) To purchase, acquire and take over as a going concern the business carried on by the firm of W. H. Verity & Sons, of Exeter, in the County of Huron, manufacturers of plows, including the lands, plant, machinery, tools, fixtures, patterns, patents, inventions, trade marks, trade names, shoprights, copyrights, brands and devices of the said business, and the good-will, rights, credits and assets generally thereof;

(*b.*) To carry on the said business in all its branches and to extend the same and to manufacture, buy, sell, repair and deal in plows, scufflers, land-rollers, corn, bean and potato planters, and the parts and castings of each and every of them, and all machinery, plant, tools, furniture, materials and supplies used in the manufacture of the same and each and every of them ;

(*c.*) To apply for, purchase or otherwise acquire any exclusive right, letters patent of invention, patent rights or privileges in connection with the business of the company and any licenses to work, use or turn to account the same ;

(*d.*) To construct buildings, to acquire, buy, hold, sell, lease, exchange and mortgage such real and personal property rights and privileges as the company may think necessary and convenient for its operations, and to take and accept mortgages, charges and liens on real and personal property or any other securities whatsoever from purchasers or other debtors of the company, and to sell, assign or otherwise dispose of all or any such securities and to draw, make, accept, endorse and execute any bills of exchange, promissory notes or any other negotiable securities for the purposes of the said company ;

(*e.*) To purchase or otherwise acquire any business within the objects of this company, and any lands, property, privileges, rights, contracts and liabilities appertaining to the same ;

(*f.*) To take, purchase or acquire, hold, transfer, sell and dispose of shares, stock or debentures in any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of the company or carrying on business capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit the company ;

(*g.*) To sell or otherwise dispose of the business, property or undertaking of the company or any part thereof for such consideration as the company shall think fit and in particular for shares, debentures or securities of any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to any of those of the company ;

(*h.*) To amalgamate with any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of the company, and generally to do all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the purposes aforesaid or any of them.

3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be the City of Brantford, in the Province of Ontario.

4. The amount of the capital stock is $150,000.

5. The number of shares is to be 1,500 and the amount of each share is to be of the value of $100.

6. The names in full and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follows :—William Henry Verity, Robert Henry Verity, William John Verity, all three of Exeter, Ontario, manufacturers ; Hart Almerrin Massey, of Toronto, Ontario, manufacturer, and Edmund W. H. Van Allen, of Brantford, Ontario, manufacturer; of whom William Henry Verity, Robert Henry Verity, William John Verity, Hart Almerrin Massey and Edmund W. H. Van Allen are to be the first or provisional directors of the said company.

RYCKMAN & THOMSON,
Solicitors for applicants.

Toronto, 16th July, 1892. 4–6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice, application will be made by the persons hereinafter named to the Governor General in Council, for the grant of a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of "The Companies Act" :—

1. The name of the company is to be "The Canada Axe and Harvesting Tool Manufacturing Company."

2. The objects for which incorporation is sought, are the manufacture and sale of axes, scythes, forks, rakes, hoes and other harvesting tools.

3. The operations of the company are to be carried on in the Town of Oshawa, in the County and Province of Ontario, and at the Town of St. Jérôme, in the County of Terrebonne, in the Province of Quebec, which places are also to be the chief places of business of said company.

4. The amount of capital stock of the company is to be one hundred thousand dollars.

5. The number of shares is to be one thousand and the amount of each share one hundred dollars.

6. The names in full and the address and calling of each of applicants are as follows :—James Robson, manufacturer, Oshawa, Ontario ; Thomas Goulding Hawthorn, agent, Oshawa, Ontario ; William Clarke Widdifield, solicitor, Newmarket, Ontario ; Samuel Goulding, Gentleman, New York City, United States ; L. V. Sibbie, banker, Stockton, California, United States; and the following will be provisional directors : James Robson, manufacturer, Oshawa, Ontario, William Clarke Widdifield, solicitor, Newmarket, Ontario, Thomas Goulding Hawthorn, agent, Oshawa, Ontario.

D. D. GRIERSON,
Solicitor for applicants.

4–6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice, application will be made to the Governor General in Council, for a charter of incorporation under the provisions of "The Companies Act," for the incorporation of the company hereinafter named :—

(*a.*) The name of the company is to be "Park, Blackwell & Company" (Limited).

(*b.*) The objects for which incorporation is sought are, the buying, selling, trading and dealing in live stock of all kinds and their products ; the curing and manufacturing of pork and other kinds of meats, lard, tallow and animal products, and trading and dealing therein ; the buying, selling, trading and dealing in agricultural products of all kinds both as principals and commission merchants ; to purchase and acquire the business carried on by James Park & Son, of Toronto, as pork-packers, commission merchants and produce dealers.

(*c.*) The chief place of business of the said company will be at Toronto, in the Province of Ontario.

(*d.*) The capital stock of the said company is to be $50,000.

(*e.*) The number of shares is to be 500 and the amount of each share $100.

(*f.*) The applicants are James Park, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, merchant ; Charles Seward Blackwell, of the Town of Lindsay, in the County of Victoria, merchant ; Andrew Park, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, merchant ; Susan Blackwell, of the Town of Lindsay, in the County of Victoria, widow ; Margaret Thompson Park, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, married woman ; and Thomas Blackwell, of the Town of Lindsay, in the County of Victoria, grocer. And the above named James Park, Charles Seward Blackwell, Andrew Park and Thomas Blackwell, are to be the provisional directors of the said company.

R. J. McLAUGHLIN,
Solicitor for applicants.

Lindsay, 19th July, 1892. 4–6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice, application will be made to the Governor in Council for a charter of incorporation under the provisions of the Act of the Dominion of Canada, being an "Act respecting the Incorporation of Joint Stock Companies by Letters Patent," for the incorporation of the company hereinafter named :—

(*a.*) The name of the company is to be "James Morrison Brass Manufacturing Company" (Limited).

(*b.*) The objects for which incorporation is sought, are, the manufacturing, buying, selling, trading and dealing in copper, brass, iron, glass, earthenware and sanitary ware used by engineers, steam-fitters, plumbers, gas-fitters, bell-hangers, boat-builders and others, steel, nickel and all other metals and ores of any and every description, and all products, articles, machinery, machines, implements, tools, utensils and supplies for merchants, dealers, farmers and consumers made therefrom ; and to carry on business and deal as general traders ; and to subscribe for, acquire, purchase, hold, sell, pledge and transfer stock or shares in any other incorporated company or companies and to vote upon and represent the same ; and to sell, assign, transfer

convey, lease, let, sublet, make over or pledge the plant, real estate, leaseholds, tools, machinery, patents, inventions, shoprights, copyrights, trade marks, trade names, patterns or brands or any or all of them and the stock in trade and good-will of the said company; to purchase, acquire and hold absolutely or for terms of years under lease or otherwise all contracts, agreements, options, leases, plant, real estate, leaseholds, tools, machinery, patents, inventions, shoprights, copyrights, trade marks, trade names, patterns or brands or any or all of them and the stock in trade and good-will of any other incorporated company or companies or individuals in the Dominion of Canada; to amalgamate, co-operate, join and to make agreements with any other incorporated company or companies or individuals for the purpose of carrying on its said business or objects or any of them or for the purpose or purposes of carrying on the business or objects or any of them of the said other company or companies or individuals; to purchase, acquire, hold, lease, sell, mortgage, transfer, pledge and assign real and personal property and to take and hold mortgages, liens and charges upon real and personal property by way of security or otherwise howsoever; to issue preferential stock, bonds, debentures, and to negotiate, sell and transfer the same and thereby to pledge the shares and stock and assets and property or any of them of the said company as security for repayment of advances made upon or in respect of the said stock, shares, bonds or debentures, and to do all acts in respect to each and all of the matters hereinbefore referred to and all other such acts, matters and things as are or may become necessary or incidental to any of the foregoing purposes.

(*c.*) The chief place of business of the said company will be at Toronto.

(*d.*) The capital stock of the said company is to be $300,000.

(*e.*) The number of shares is to be three thousand and the amount of each share $100.

(*f.*) The applicants are James Morrison, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, manufacturer; Charles Erwin Morrison, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, manufacturer; Robert Arthur Morrison, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, manufacturer; John Brown, of the City of Toronto, manufacturer, and Grace Emma Morrison, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, married woman; and the above named James Morrison, Charles Erwin Morrison and John Brown are to be the provisional directors of the said company.

WATSON, THORNE, SMOKE & MASTEN,
Solicitors for the applicants.

Dated this 7th day of July, 1892. 3–6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication hereof in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made by the persons hereinafter named to the Governor in Council for a grant of a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the Great Seal of Canada, in pursuance of the provisions of "The Companies Act":—

(*a.*) The proposed name of the company is "The Hoffmann Patent Caster Company of Canada" (Limited).

(*b.*) The purposes for which incorporation is sought, are, the manufacture and sale of roller casters, rollers, wheels, pulleys and like articles, and the purchase or acquisition of patents of invention granted or to be granted therefor.

(*c.*) The City of Hamilton, in the Province of Ontario, is to be the chief place of business of the company.

(*d.*) The capital stock of the company is to be sixty thousand dollars.

(*e.*) The number of shares is to be six hundred of one hundred dollars each.

The names in full and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follows:—Charles Mathew Counsell, broker, of Hamilton, Canada; John Wesley Freeman, merchant, William Kerns, merchant, and David Albert Ghent, gentleman, all of Burlington, Canada, and David Rich, merchant, and William Arthur Beddoe, gentleman, both of the City of New York; and the said Charles Mathew Counsell, John Wesley Freeman, William Kerns and David Albert Ghent, David Rich and William Arthur Beddoe are to be the first directors of the company.

F. MACKELCAN,
3–6 Solicitor for applicants.

NOTICE is hereby given that after the expiration of one month from the first publication, and within one month from the last publication of this notice, application will be made by the persons hereinafter named to His Excellency the Governor General, through the Honourable the Secretary of State, for a grant of charter for incorporation by letters patent, under the provisions of "The Companies Act," and amendments thereto.

1. The name of the proposed company is to be "The Dominion Embroidery Company of Toronto" (Limited).

2. The objects of the said company shall be the trade or business of manufacturing table and piano covers, scarves, antimacassars, guipures, buggy dusters, embroidered flannels, and all kinds of Swiss, French and German decorative art embroideries, ladies' dresses, skirts, capes, cloaks and mantles, and other articles of a like nature.

3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be at No. 27 Front Street West, in the City of Toronto, in the County of York and Province of Ontario, or at such other place in the said city as may from time to time be determined.

4. The amount of capital stock of the said company is to be $40,000.

5. The said stock is to be divided into 1,600 shares of $25.00 each.

6. The following are the names in full and addresses and callings of each applicant:—William Reichling, Toronto, designer; John Samuel Playle, Toronto, salesman; Phaon Allen Brauss, Toronto, merchant; William Trimble, Toronto, adjuster of machines; Florence Silverstein, Toronto, married woman.

7. The said William Reichling, John S. Playle, Phaon Allen Brauss and William Trimble, are to be the first directors of the said company.

DUVERNET & JONES,
18 Toronto Street, Toronto,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated at Toronto, this 4th day of July, 1892. 2–6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent, under the provisions of "The Companies Act," Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned:

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is "The Toronto and British Columbia Lumber Company" (Limited).

2. The purposes for which incorporation is sought are to purchase, acquire, hold and sell timber lands and other lands in fee or otherwise, and also timber and timber limits by lease, license or otherwise, and rights to cut and remove timber and other trees, and to manufacture and purchase and sell saw-logs, timber and lumber, and carry on the business of lumbering in all its branches, and all other business incidental thereto or connected therewith, and also to manufacture and deal in furniture, doors, sashes, blinds, railway ties, cordwood, and any other articles of whatever kind or nature of which wood shall form a component part; and to build, purchase or otherwise obtain possession of and operate factories, grist mills, flour mills and saw mills, and machinery of all kinds, and to carry on all business incidental thereto, or usually connected therewith, with power to purchase, sell and deal in grain, flour and breadstuffs generally, throughout the Dominion of Canada; and to purchase and otherwise acquire and work mines, minerals and mining rights, lands, hereditaments and chattels in the

Dominion of Canada, and to crush, smelt, reduce and amalgamate the ore, to render marketable the produce, to develop the resources of the same mines, to crush, smelt, reduce and amalgamate the produce of any mines whether belonging to said company or not, also to construct or aid in and subscribe towards the construction, maintenance and improvement of roads, tramways, docks, piers, wharves, viaducts, acqueducts, flumes, ditches, quartz mills, ore houses, and other buildings and works which may be necessary or convenient for the purposes of the said proposed company, also to construct, purchase, own, charter, and employ vessels for the purposes aforesaid and for the purpose of transporting the produce of the mills, mines and works to any place or places within the Dominion of Canada, or elsewhere, to purchase or acquire any business within the objects of this company and any property, privileges, rights or contracts appertaining to the same; to sell, lease, sub-let or otherwise dispose of the business, property or undertaking, or any part thereof, for such consideration and in such manner as the company or its directors may think fit; to amalgamate with any other company or companies having objects similar or in part similar to those of this company, under the name of this company or any other company, or a new name, the consent of the Governor in Council having been first obtained to any such amalgamation or amalgamations; to establish shops or stores on the said lands, or any part thereof, and to purchase and vend general merchandise, and to carry on in all its branches farming and stock-raising, and generally to do all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects or any of them, to sell or otherwise dispose of the undertaking or any part thereof, for such consideration and in such manner as the company or its directors may think fit, and to buy and sell lands for profit.

3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be at the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario.

4. The intended amount of the capital stock of the said company is $1,000,000.

5. The number of shares is to be 10,000, and the amount of each share is to be of the value of $100.

6. The names in full and the addresses and calling of each of the applicants are as follows:—John White, of Roslin, in the County of Hastings, in the Province of Ontario, manufacturer; Robert Thomson, of the City of Hamilton, in the County of Wentworth, in said Province, lumber merchant; John Davidson, of the Town of Barrie, in the County of Simcoe, in said Province, lumber manufacturer; Thomas John Hammill, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, in said Province, lumber merchant; John Stinson Hatton, of the said City of Toronto, lumber merchant; William Bell, of the City of Guelph, in the County of Wellington, in said Province, manufacturer; John Alexander Strathy, of the said Town of Barrie, banker; Jonathan Henderson, of the said Town of Barrie, merchant; Henry Hatton Strathy, of the said Town of Barrie, barrister-at-law; and Ernest V. Bodwell, of the City of Victoria, in the Province of British Columbia, barrister-at-law; all of whom are to be the first or provisional directors of the said company.

STRATHY & ESTEN,
Solicitors for the applicants.

Dated at Barrie, this 25th day of June, 1892. 1–6

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that after the expiration of one month from the first publication and within one month from the last publication of this notice, application will be made by the persons hereinafter named to the Governor in Council for the grant of a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of "The Companies Act."

1. The name of the proposed company is to be "The British America Starch Company" (Limited).

2. The objects of the said company shall be to acquire the real estate, plant and factory of the British America Starch Works Company, George Foster & Co. (Limited), and also of any other similar company in the Dominion of Canada, and to carry on the manufacture of starch, glucose, or any compound of which starch forms a component part, and to deal in such goods. The operations of the said company are to be carried on in the Township of Brantford, in the County of Brant, or in any other such place or places as may be from time to time determined upon.

3. The chief place of business of the said company shall be at the Township of Brantford, in the said County of Brant.

4. The capital stock of the said company shall be $150,000, $100,000 of which shall be common stock, and $50,000 of which shall be preference stock.

5. The said common stock shall be divided into 1,000 shares of $100 each, and the said preference stock into 500 shares of $100 each.

6. The said company shall have the power to issue bonds which shall be a preferential lien and charge upon the assets of the said company to the extent of $30,000, and they shall bear interest at the rate of six per centum per annum payable half-yearly.

7. The names in full and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follows:—George Foster, merchant, Brantford, Ont.; Wynn Ellis, manufacturer, Township of Brantford, Ont.; Alfred J. Wilkes, Esquire, Brantford, Ont.; Frank M. Foster, merchant, Brantford, Ont., and Joseph Ruddy, accountant, Brantford, Ont.

8. The said George Foster, Alfred J. Wilkes and Wynn Ellis are to be the first directors of the said company.

HARDY, WILKES & HARDY,
Solicitors for the said applicants.

Dated at Brantford, this 16th day of June, A.D. 1892. 52–6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice, application will be made by the parties hereinafter named to the Governor in Council for the grant of a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of "The Joint Stock Companies by Letters Patent Act," chapter 119 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, and amendments.

1. The name of the company is to be "The Kingsville and Pelee Navigation Company" (Limited).

2. The objects for which incorporation is sought are the acquiring by purchase of one or more steamers to carry freight and passengers between Kingsville and Pelee Island and any other adjacent points, and to do an excursion business.

3. The operations of the company are to be carried on at the Village of Kingsville, in the County of Essex, which is also to be its chief place of business.

4. The amount of capital stock of the company is to be $20,000.

5. The number of shares is to be 2000, and the amount of each share $10.

6. The names in full and the address of each of the applicants are as follows:—Edward Chandler Walker, of the Town of Walkerville, in the County of Essex, distiller; Richard William Dease, master mariner, Robert Drummond, sailor, Frank Green, grain merchant, and Edmund Ezra Harris, merchant, all of the said Village of Kingsville, in the Province of Ontario.

7. The said Edward Chandler Walker, Richard William Dease, Robert Drummond, Frank Green and Edwin Ezra Harris, are to be the first directors of the company.

FLEMING & WIGLE,
Solicitors for applicants.

15th day of June, 1892. 51–6

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.—A special general meeting of the shareholders of the Atlantic and North-West Railway Company will be held at its head office in Montreal (the principal head office of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company), at noon on Monday, the twenty-second day of August, 1892, for the purpose of electing directors of the company, and of dividing into sections, in pursuance of its Act of incorporation, so much of

the line of railway which the company is authorized to construct or acquire as has not already been so divided.

By order of the Board,
CHARLES DRINKWATER,
Secretary.

Montreal, 20th July, 1892. 4–6

THE ST. CATHARINES AND NIAGARA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY.

TAKE notice that a special general meeting of the shareholders of the St. Catharines and Niagara Central Railway Company will be held at the office of the company, on James Street, in the City of St. Catharines, in the County of Lincoln, on Monday, the 22nd day of August, 1892, at the hour of 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of taking into consideration an agreement or arrangement between N. and O. J. Phelps & Company, the said St. Catharines and Niagara Central Railway Company and one Lucius S. Oille, for the purpose of putting an end to pending litigation between the said N. and O. J. Phelps & Company and the said Lucius S. Oille, and the confirmation of a resolution of the Board of Directors of the said company duly passed on the 9th day of July, 1892, approving of the said agreement or arrangement.

RICHARD WOOD,
Secretary-treasurer.
St. C. and N. C. Ry. Co.

St. Catharines, Ont., 11th July, 1892. 3–4

THE annual general meeting of the shareholders of The New Brunswick Railway Company will be held in the company's office, St. John, N.B., on Thursday, 4th August, 1892, at 3 o'clock P.M.

ALFRED SEELY,
Secretary.

St. John, N.B., 6th July, 1892. 2–4

NOTICE is hereby given that a special general meeting of the shareholders of the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company will be held at the Rossin House, in the City of Toronto, on Tuesday, the 9th day of August, 1892, at the hour of 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of considering the amalgamation of the Brantford, Waterloo and Lake Erie Railway Company with the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company, pursuant to chapter 86 of 54-55 Victoria, Statutes of Canada, and for approving and adopting articles of agreement for such amalgamation, or otherwise acting in relation thereto.

And also for the purpose of taking into consideration the issue of bonds upon the lines, rolling stock and property of the amalgamated line of the said two railways when amalgamated as authorized by law, and the execution of a mortgage upon the amalgamated companies' franchises, rolling stock and property to trustees to secure such bond issue, and for the transaction of such other business as may be properly brought before the meeting.

EPHRAIM MILLER,
Secretary,
Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Co.

Dated at Hamilton, this 6th day of July, 1892. 2–4

MONTREAL AND OTTAWA RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE.—A special general meeting of the shareholders of the Montreal and Ottawa Railway Company will be held at its head office, room 44, Imperial Building, St. James Street, Montreal, on Tuesday, the 9th day of August, 1892, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of sanctioning a lease of its railway to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, in perpetuity, and of settling the terms and conditions thereof.

H. A. LANSDELL,
Secretary.

Montreal, 5th July, 1892. 2–5

NOTICE is hereby given that "The City of London Fire Insurance Company" (Limited), having ceased to carry on the business of fire insurance in Canada, and re-insured all outstanding or existing risks, will apply to the Minister of Finance, at Ottawa, on the 12th day of October next, for the release of the securities deposited by the said company with the Minister of Finance.

And notice is hereby given to Canadian policyholders, who may desire to oppose such release, that any opposition to the same must be filed, with the Minister of Finance, on or before the day above named.

HATTON & McLENNAN,
Attorneys for the said company.

Montreal, 5th July, 1892. 2–13

MERCHANTS' BANK OF HALIFAX.

DIVIDEND NO. 45.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of three per cent for the current half-year, being at the rate of six per cent per annum upon the paid up capital stock of this institution, has been declared, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its branches, on and after Monday, the 1st day of August next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 16th July till the 1st August, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
D. H. DUNCAN,
Cashier.

Halifax, N.S., 30th June, 1892. 2–3

BANK OF YARMOUTH.

NOTICE.—A dividend on the paid up capital of the Bank of Yarmouth, N.S., at the rate of six per centum per annum, for the current half-year, has this day been declared and will be payable, on and after the first August next, at the office of the Bank, in Yarmouth.

By order of the directors,
T. W. JOHNS,
Cashier.

Yarmouth, N.S., 27th June, 1892. 1–5

THE PORT ARTHUR, DULUTH AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual general meeting of the shareholders of the above named company will be held at three o'clock in the afternoon, on Tuesday, the second day of August, 1892, at the offices of the company, in Burk's Block, in the Town of Port Arthur, for the election of directors, and such other business as is usually transacted at such meetings.

S. J. DAWSON,
President.
A. J. McCOMBER,
Secretary.

Dated this 29th day of June, 1892. 2–4

NOTICE.—Public notice is hereby given that the Royal Canadian Insurance Company of Montreal, Canada, has ceased to transact the business of fire and marine insurance, and has applied to the Honourable the Minister of Finance and Receiver General of Canada for the release of its securities deposited on account of Fire and Marine Department on the 25th day of August, 1892.

And notice is hereby given that all business in Canada of the Royal Canadian Insurance Company has been taken up and re-insured in the Alliance Assurance Company of London, England.

And notice is hereby given calling upon all Canadian policy holders in the said company, opposing such release, to file their opposition with the Honourable the Minister of Finance and Receiver General of Canada, on or before the 25th day of August, 1892.

G. H. McHENRY,
Manager.

47–13

CITIZENS INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA
(LIFE DEPARTMENT).

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that the "Citizens Insurance Company of Canada" has ceased to transact the business of life insurance, and will apply to the Honourable the Minister of Finance and Receiver General of Canada for the release of its securities deposited on account of the Life Department, on the twelfth (12th) day of October, 1892.

And notice is hereby given calling upon all Canadian policy-holders in the said company opposing such release to file their opposition with the Honourable the Minister of Finance and Receiver General of Canada, on or before the twelfth (12th) day of October, eighteen hundred and ninety-two (1892).

E. P. HEATON,
General manager.

Montreal, 28th June, 1892. 2–13

CITIZENS INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA
(FIRE DEPARTMENT).

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that the "Citizens Insurance Company of Canada" has ceased to transact the business of fire insurance, and has applied to the Honourable the Minister of Finance and Receiver General of Canada, for the release of its securities deposited on account of the Fire Department, on the twelfth (12th) day of October, 1892.

And notice is hereby given that all business of the "Citizens Insurance Company of Canada," in the Provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, has been taken up and re-insured in the "Phœnix Insurance Company of Hartford," Connecticut, and that the business throughout the Dominion of Canada, with the exception of the Provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, has been taken up and re-insured in the "Guardian Assurance Company of England."

And notice is hereby given calling upon all Canadian policy-holders in the said company opposing such release to file their opposition with the Honourable the Minister of Finance and Receiver General of Canada, on or before the twelfth (12th) day of October, eighteen hundred and ninety-two (1892).

E. P. HEATON,
General manager.

Montreal, 28th June, 1892. 2–13

LA BANQUE DE ST. HYACINTHE.

DIVIDEND No. 35.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of three per cent upon the capital stock of this institution has been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at its banking house, in this city, on and after the 1st day of August next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st of July next, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,

E. R. BLANCHARD,
Cashier.

St. Hyacinthe, 24th June, 1892. 1–5

NOTICE is hereby given that in 30 days after date application will be made by the undersigned to the Governor in Council and to the Minister of Public Works for permission to extend the wharf situated on Lots 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, and 1264, City of Victoria, Province of British Columbia, fronting on Victoria Harbour and Rock Bay. Plans of the situation of the proposed extension have been deposited with the Honourable the Minister of Public Works and at the Registry Office, Victoria.

W. P. SAYWARD,
By EBERTS & TAYLOR,
His solicitors.

McINTYRE, CODE & ORDE,
Ottawa agents.

Dated the 2nd day of July, 1892. 1–5

PUISSANCE DU CANADA.

NOMINATIONS.

DÉPARTEMENT DU SECRÉTAIRE D'ÉTAT DU CANADA.

IL A PLU À SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL de faire les nominations suivantes, savoir :—

OTTAWA, 9 juillet 1892.

FREDERICK WILLIAM JOHNSTON, écuyer, juge junior de la cour de district du district judiciaire provisoire d'Algoma, dans la province d'Ontario : Juge de la cour de district du district judiciaire provisoire d'Algoma, dans la dite province d'Ontario, *vice* Son Honneur Walter McCrea, décédé.

FREDERICK WILLIAM JOHNSTON, écuyer, juge de la cour de district du district judiciaire provisoire d'Algoma, dans la province d'Ontario : Juge local de la Haute Cour de Justice pour Ontario.

—

28 juin 1892.

DONALD ARCHIBALD, de la cité de Halifax, dans la province de la Nouvelle-Ecosse, écuyer, shérif de la cité et du comté de Halifax : Prévôt-adjoint en Amirauté de la Cour de l'Echiquier du Canada pour le district de la Nouvelle-Ecosse.

BUREAU DU GREFFIER DE LA COURONNE EN CHANCELLERIE DU CANADA.

MEMBRE rapporté pour servir dans le présent PARLEMENT.

PROVINCE DU MANITOBA.

Comté de Marquette.

NATHANIEL BOYD, de la municipalité de North-Cypress, dans le comté de Norfolk, dans la province du Manitoba, écuyer, *rancher*, vice Robert Watson, qui a résigné.

SAML. E. ST. O. CHAPLEAU,
Greffier de la Couronne en Chancellerie
du Canada.

PROCLAMATION.

STANLEY DE PRESTON.

[L.S.]

CANADA.

VICTORIA, par la Grâce de Dieu, Reine du Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande, défenseur de la foi, etc., etc., etc.

A tous ceux qui les présentes verront ou qu'icelles pourront concerner,—SALUT :

PROCLAMATION.

ROBT. SEDGEWICK, Député du ministre de la Justice, Canada. } ATTENDU qu'en vertu des dispositions de l'Acte de tempérance du Canada, l'avis suivant a été adressé au Secrétaire d'Etat pour le Canada, accompagné de la pétition ci-jointe :—

"A l'honorable Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada,—

"MONSIEUR,—Nous, soussignés, électeurs du comté "de Drummond, vous prions de prendre connaissance "que nous désirons présenter la pétition ci-dessous à "Son Excellence le Gouverneur général, savoir :

"'A Son Excellence le Gouverneur général du "'Canada en conseil,—

"'La pétition des électeurs du comté de Drummond,
"'ayant qualité et capacité pour voter à l'élection
"'d'un membre de la Chambre des Communes, dans
"'le dit comté,—Expose respectueusement,—
"'Que vos pétitionnaires désirent que la deuxième
"'partie de l'Acte de tempérance du Canada, soit
"'révoquée dans le dit comté de Drummond. ;
"'C'est pourquoi vos pétitionnaires prient humble-
"'ment qu'il plaise à Votre Excellence, par un ordre
"'en conseil suivant les dispositions du dit acte de
"'déclarer que la deuxième partie de l'Acte de tempé-
"'rance du Canada soit révoquée dans le dit comté ;
"Et que nous désirons que les votes de tous les
"électeurs du dit comté soient enregistrés pour et
"contre l'adoption de la dite pétition. Et vos requé-
"rants ne cesseront de prier."

Et attendu que la deuxième partie du dit Acte a été mise en vigueur dans le dit comté de Drummond, dans la province de Québec, par un ordre en conseil du huitième jour de mai, dans l'année de Notre-Seigneur mil huit cent quatre-vingt-cinq, pour y entrer en vigueur tel que mentionné ;

Et attendu qu'il appert à la satisfaction du Gouverneur général en conseil que cet avis est revêtu des signatures authentiques d'un quart ou plus de tous les électeurs du dit comté de Drummond, dans la province de Québec ; qu'il est constaté que les signatures apposées à la pétition sont des signatures authentiques au nombre de mille deux cent quarante-trois, et que les autres exigences de l'acte ont été observées ;

Et attendu qu'un ordre du Gouverneur général en conseil a été passé, ordonnant que les votes de tous les électeurs dit comté de Drummond soient enregistrés pour ou contre l'adoption de la dite pétition,—

SACHEZ maintenant, que, par les présentes et en vertu de l'autorité qui Nous est conférée par le dit acte et le dit ordre en conseil, Nous proclamons et déclarons que jeudi, le dix-huitième jour d'août prochain, un poll sera tenu dans le dit comté de Drummond, pour y recevoir les votes des électeurs pour et contre la dite pétition. Que ces votes seront enregistrés au scrutin secret depuis neuf heures du matin jusqu'à cinq heures de l'après-midi de ce jour-là.

Que Pierre Ambroise Bérard, de Drummondville, dans le dit comté de Drummond, écuyer, docteur en médecine, a été nommé officier-rapporteur dans le but de recevoir ce jour-là les votes des électeurs pour et contre la pétition, de compter ensuite les votes, et puis de faire rapport du résultat au Gouverneur général en conseil. Que le dit officier-rapporteur est autorisé et requis de nommer un sous-officier-rapporteur à et pour chaque bureau de votation. Que l'officier-rapporteur nommera les différentes personnes qui devront se tenir aux différents bureaux de votation, et qui devront faire le décompte final des votes, au nom des personnes autorisées à favoriser ou à s'opposer respectivement à l'adoption de la pétition, à l'Hôtel-de-Ville de Drummondville susdit, lundi, le quinzième jour d'août prochain, à dix heures de l'avant-midi. Que les votes des électeurs seront comptés, et le résultat de la votation annoncé par l'officier-rapporteur au dit Hôtel-de-Ville de Drummondville, lundi le vingt-deuxième jour d'août prochain, à dix heures de l'avant-midi.

Et, dans le cas d'adoption de la pétition par les électeurs, le Gouverneur général en conseil pourra, en tout temps après l'expiration d'une période de trente jours depuis la date de l'adoption de la dite pétition, et après l'expiration de trois années à compter du jour de l'entrée en vigueur de la deuxième partie du dit acte dans le dit comté de Drummond, en vertu du dit ordre en conseil en date du huitième jour de mai mil huit cent quatre-vingt-cinq, par un ordre en conseil publié dans la *Gazette du Canada*, révoquer le dit ordre en conseil du huitième jour de mai mil huit cent quatre-vingt-cinq, par lequel la deuxième partie de l'Acte de tempérance du Canada devenait exécutoire dans le dit comté de Drummond, tel que y mentionné.

De ce qui précède Nos féaux sujets et tous ceux que les présentes peuvent concerner, sont par les présentes requis d'en prendre avis et d'agir en conséquence.

EN FOI DE QUOI, Nous avons fait émettre nos présentes Lettres Patentes et à icelles fait apposer le Grand Sceau du Canada. TÉMOIN, Notre très fidèle et bien-aimé le Très honorable Sir FREDERICK ARTHUR STANLEY, Baron Stanley de Preston, dans le comté de Lancaster, dans la Pairie du Royaume-Uni, Chevalier Grand-croix de Notre Très-honorable Ordre du Bain ; Gouverneur général du Canada.

A Notre Hôtel du Gouvernement, en Notre CITÉ d'OTTAWA, ce VINGTIÈME jour de JUIN, dans l'année de Notre-Seigneur, mil huit cent quatre-vingt-douze, et de Notre Règne la cinquante-sixième.

Par ordre,
J. C. PATTERSON,
3-3 Secrétaire d'Etat.

DÉPÊCHES.

Le Bureau des Colonies au Gouverneur Général.

No. 179. DOWNING STREET,
Canada. 5 juillet 1892.

MILORD,—J'ai l'honneur de vous transmettre, pour le renseignement de vos ministres, relativement à ma dépêche No. 169 du 23 juin, le document ci-dessous concernant le tarif cubain.

J'ai etc.,
(Signé) R. H. MEADE,
Pour le Secrétaire d'Etat.

Au Gouverneur Général,
etc., etc., etc

—

Extrait de la "*Gaceta de Madrid*" du 19 juin 1892.

MESSIEURS,—Lorsque fut dressé le tarif des exportations qui doit entrer en vigueur le 1er de juillet prochain, la réduction accordée sur le tabac, soit fabriqué ou non, en vertu de la loi budgétaire du 1er juillet 1880, fut prise en considération, et, en conséquence, des tarifs furent préparés, lesquels, à leur tour, furent soumis à une autre réduction de 20 pour cent, et rendus exécutoires par décret royal du 4 mars 1887, en vertu de pouvoirs accordés par l'article 4 de la loi budgétaire du 5 août 1886.

Bien que cette dernière ordonnance n'ait pas été abrogée, et qu'en conséquence la réduction de 20 pour 100 susdite continue en vigueur, cependant, afin d'éviter tous doutes qui pourraient s'élever lorsque commenceront les opérations des douanes pour la prochaine année fiscale,—

Sa Majesté le Roi (que Dieu préserve) et en son nom la Reine régente, a bien voulu ordonner que le tarif des exportations qui doit entrer en vigueur à Cuba pour le tabac produit et fabriqué dans les provinces cubaines, soit publié de nouveau, et que ce document soit préparé dans la forme ci-dessous :—

Paquets de cigarettes (par 1,000).....	90
Tabac haché, ou " Picadura " (100 kilos)....	3.75
Tabac fabriqué, cigares (par 1,000).....	1.35
Tabac en feuille (100 kilos).....	6 30

Le tabac en feuille cultivé dans la province de Santiago de Cuba, et exporté par la voie des douanes de la capitale de cette province ou Gibara ou Manzanilla jouit d'une réduction de 30 pour cent, en conformité de la loi budgétaire de 1882-83, et encore, d'après la loi de 1883-84 une autre réduction de 30 pour cent, le droit se trouvant ainsi réduit à deux piastres et vingt et un centavos et demi par 100 kilogrammes.

Par décret royal,
(Signé) ROMERO.
Madrid, 15 juin 1892. 4-3.

—

(Circulaire.)

DOWNING STREET,
15 juin 1892.

MILORD,—Vu ma dépêche circulaire du 24 avril 1888, j'ai l'honneur de vous transmettre copie d'un acte passé durant la présente session du parlement, à l'effet de

faire reconnaître dans le Royaume-Uni les vérifications de testament et les lettres d'administration accordées dans les possessions britanniques.

J'ai l'honneur d'être,
Milord,
Votre très humble serviteur,

KNUTSFORD.

A l'administrateur
du Gouvernement du Canada.

CHAPITRE 6.

Acte à l'effet de faire reconnaître dans le Royaume-Uni les vérifications de testament et les lettres d'administration accordées dans les possessions britanniques.

[20 mai 1892.

QU'IL soit statué par Sa Très-Excellente Majesté la Reine, par et avec l'avis et le consentement des Lords spirituels et temporels, et des Communes réunis en ce présent parlement, et par leur autorité, comme suit :—

1. Sa Majesté la Reine pourra, sur preuve satisfaisante que la législature d'une possession britannique a pris les mesures nécessaires pour faire reconnaître dans cette possession les vérifications de testament et les lettres d'administration accordées par les cours du Royaume-Uni, décréter par arrêté en conseil que le présent acte s'appliquera à la dite possession, sauf toutes exceptions et modifications spécifiées dans l'arrêté, et là-dessus, tant que l'arrêté sera en vigueur, le présent acte s'appliquera en conséquence.

2.—(1.) Chaque fois qu'une cour de vérification des testaments dans une possession britannique à laquelle le présent acte s'applique a accordé une vérification de testament ou des lettres d'administration au sujet des biens d'une personne décédée, la vérification de testament ou les lettres d'administration ainsi accordées pourront, en étant produites devant une cour de vérification de testaments dans le Royaume-Uni, et une copie déposée dans la dite cour, être revêtues du sceau de cette cour, et là-dessus auront la même force et le même effet, et auront la même vigueur dans le Royaume-Uni, que si elles étaient accordées par la dite cour.

(2.) Pourvu que la cour avant d'apposer son sceau sur une vérification de testament ou des lettres d'administration soit convaincue—

(*a.*) Que le droit de succession a été payé à l'égard de telle partie (s'il y en a) des biens assujétie à un droit de succession dans le Royaume-Uni ; et

(*b.*) Dans le cas de lettres d'administration, qu'une somme de deniers nécessaire pour couvrir la propriété (s'il en est) dans le Royaume-Uni à laquelle se rapportent les lettres d'administration ait été fournie comme garantie ;

et pourra exiger telle preuve, s'il y en a, qu'elle jugera nécessaire quant au domicile de la personne décédée.

(3.) La cour pourra aussi, si elle le juge à propos, sur la demande de tout créancier, exiger, avant d'apposer son sceau, qu'une garantie suffisante soit donnée pour le paiement des dettes dues par la succession aux créanciers résidant dans le Royaume-Uni.

(4.) Pour les fins du présent article, un double de toute vérification de testament ou des lettres d'administration revêtu du sceau de la cour qui l'accorde, aura le même effet que l'original.

(5.) Des règles de cour seront faites pour régler la procédure et la pratique, y compris les honoraires et les frais, dans les cours du Royaume-Uni, incidents à la demande de revêtir du sceau la vérification de testament ou les lettres d'administration accordées dans une possession britannique à laquelle s'applique le présent acte. Ces règlements, en tant qu'il s'agit du droit de succession, seront faits avec le consentement de la Trésorerie, et sauf toutes exceptions et modifications faites par ces règlements, les lois alors en vigueur concernant le droit de succession (y compris leurs dispositions pénales) s'appliqueront comme si la personne qui demande l'apposition du sceau en vertu du présent article était une personne demandant une vérification de testament ou des lettres d'administration.

3. Le présent acte pourra autoriser l'apposition du sceau dans le Royaume-Uni sur toute vérification de testament ou lettres d'administration accordées par une cour britannique dans un pays étranger, au même degré qu'elle autorise l'apposition du sceau sur une vérification de testament ou des lettres d'administration accordées dans une possession britannique à laquelle s'applique le présent acte, et le présent acte s'appliquera en conséquence, sauf les modifications nécessaires.

4.—(1.) Tout arrêté en conseil passé en vertu du présent acte sera soumis aux deux chambres du parlement aussitôt que possible après avoir été passé, et sera publié sous l'autorité du Bureau de la papeterie de Sa Majesté.

(2.) Sa Majesté en conseil pourra révoquer ou changer tout arrêté en conseil antérieurement fait en vertu du présent acte.

(3.) Lorsqu'il appert à Sa Majesté en conseil que la législature d'une possession britannique a le pouvoir de légiférer à l'effet de mettre le présent acte en vigueur dans cette partie, Sa Majesté pourra décréter par arrêté en conseil que le présent acte s'appliquera à cette partie comme si elle était une possession britannique distincte, et là-dessus, tant que l'arrêté est en vigueur le présent acte s'appliquera en conséquence.

5. Lorsque le présent acte est appliqué à une possession britannique par un arrêté en conseil, il s'appliquera, sauf les dispositions de l'arrêté, aux vérifications de testaments et lettres d'administration accordées soit avant soit après l'adoption du présent acte.

6. Dans le présent acte—

L'expression "cour de vérification des testaments" signifiera toute cour ou autorité, sous quelque nom qu'elle soit désignée, ayant juridiction dans les matières de vérifications de testaments ; et en Ecosse elle signifiera la cour du shérif du comté d'Edimbourg :

Les expressions "vérification de testament" et "lettres d'administation" comprennent confirmation en Ecosse, et tout instrument ayant dans une possession britannique le même effet que la loi anglaise donne aux vérifications de testament et aux lettres d'administration respectivement :

L'expression "droit de succession" comprend tout droit payable sur la valeur des biens et effets pour lesquels une vérification de testament ou des lettres d'administration est ou sont accordées :

L'expression "cour britannique dans un pays étranger" signifie toute cour britannique ayant juridiction en dehors des possessions de la Reine en vertu d'un arrêté en conseil, qu'il soit passé sous l'empire d'un acte quelconque ou autrement.

7. Le présent acte pourra être cité sous le titre de "Acte des cours coloniales de vérification des testaments, 1892." 4–3

(Circulaire.)

DOWNING STREET,

30 mai 1892.

MILORD,—J'ai l'honneur de vous transmettre, afin qu'elle soit publiée dans la colonie que vous administrez, copie d'un arrêté de Sa Majesté la Reine en conseil, daté du 9 mai 1892, mettant en vigueur le traité conclu entre Sa Majesté et Son Altesse Sérénissime le Prince de Monaco, touchant l'extradition mutuelle des criminels fugitifs, signée à Paris le 17 de décembre 1891, et dont les ratifications ont été échangées à Paris le 17 de mars 1892.

J'ai l'honneur d'être,
Milord,
Votre très-obéissant serviteur,

KNUTSFORD.

A l'administrateur
du gouvernement du Canada.

TRAITÉ D'EXTRADITION ENTRE LA GRANDE-BRETAGNE ET MONACO.

AU CHATEAU DE WINDSOR,

Le 9e jour de mai 1892.

PRÉSENTS :

Sa Très-Excellente Majesté la REINE.
Le Lord Président.
Le Lord Intendant.
Le comte de Yarborough.
Sir Walter Barttelot, Bart.
M. Forwood.

CONSIDÉRANT que par les *Actes d'Extradition*, 1870 et 1873, il est statué, entre autres choses, que chaque fois qu'un arrangement aura été conclu avec un Etat étranger au sujet de la reddition à cet Etat des criminels fugitifs, Sa Majesté pourra ordonner par arrêté en conseil que les dits actes s'appliqueront à l'égard de l'Etat étranger en question ; et que Sa Majesté pourra, par le même ou par un arrêté subséquent, restreindre l'opération du dit arrêté et limiter son application aux criminels fugitifs qui se trouvent ou sont supposés se trouver dans la partie des possessions de Sa Majesté spécifiées dans l'arrêté, et en rendre l'exécution sujette aux conditions, exceptions et restrictions qui pourront être jugées convenables ; et que si, par quelque loi adoptée après la sanction de l'Acte de 1870 par la législature de toute possession britannique, il est pourvu à l'extradition des criminels fugitifs qui se trouvent ou sont soupçonnés se trouver dans cette possession britannique, Sa Majesté pourra, par un arrêté en conseil, appliquer les dits actes à l'égard de tout Etat étranger, ou par tout arrêté subséquent suspendre la mise en opération, dans toute telle possession britannique, des dits actes ou de toute partie de ces actes, et tant qu'ils se rapportent à cette puissance étrangère, et aussi longtemps que ces lois continueront d'y être en vigueur, mais pas plus longtemps ;

Et considérant que dans un acte du parlement du Canada, passé en 1886, intitulé "Acte concernant l'extradition de criminels fugitifs," il est pourvu à la reddition des criminels fugitifs qui se trouvent ou pourront se trouver au Canada ;

Et considérant que par un arrêté de Sa Majesté en conseil, en date du dix-septième jour de novembre mil huit cent quatre-vingt-huit, il est décrété que l'opération des Actes d'extradition de 1870 et 1873 sera suspendue au Canada tant que les dispositions du dit acte du parlement du Canada de 1886 continueront en vigueur et pas plus longtemps ;

Et considérant qu'un traité a été conclu le dix-septième jour de décembre mil huit cent quatre-vingt-onze, entre Sa Majesté et Son Altesse Sérénissime le Prince de Monaco, pour l'extradition mutuelle des criminels fugitifs, lequel est rédigé comme suit :—

"Sa Majesté la Reine du Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande, Impératrice des Indes, et Son Altesse Sénénissime le Prince de Monaco, ayant jugé convenable, en vue d'une meilleure administration de la justice, et pour prévenir les crimes dans leurs territoires respectifs, que les individus accusés ou convaincus des crimes ci-après énumérés, et qui se seraient soustraits par la fuite aux poursuites de la justice fussent, dans certaines circonstances, réciproquement extradés : les dites Hautes Parties Contractantes ont nommé pour leurs plénipotentiaires, à l'effet de conclure un traité dans ce but, savoir :

"Sa Majesté la Reine du Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande, Impératrice des Indes, M. Edwin Henry Egerton, Compagnon du Très Honorable Ordre du Bain, Ministre Plénipotentiaire de Sa Majesté à Paris ;

"Et Son Altesse Sérénissime le Prince de Monaco, Louis Fernand de Bonnefoy, Baron du Charmel, Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire de Monaco en France ;

"Lesquels, après s'être communiqués leurs pleins pouvoirs respectifs, trouvés en bonne et due forme, ont arrêté et conclu les articles suivants :—

"ARTICLE I.

"Les hautes parties contractantes s'engagent à se livrer réciproquement les individus qui, poursuivis ou condamnés pour un crime ou un delit commis sur le territoire de l'une des parties, seraient trouvés sur le territoire de l'autre, dans les circonstances et sous les conditions prévues par le présent traité.

"ARTICLE II.

"Les crimes et délits pour lesquels l'extradition sera accordée sont les suivants :—

"1. Assassinat, tentative et complicité d'assassinat, ou complot ayant ce crime pour but.

"2. Homicide sans préméditation ou guet-apens.

"3. Voies de fait ayant occasionné des lésions corporelles.

"4. Contrefaçon, altération de monnaies, et mise en circulation de monnaies contrefaites ou altérées.

"5. Fabrication avec connaissance de cause d'un instrument, outil, ou engin destiné à la contrefaçon de la monnaie du pays.

"6. Faux, contrefaçon, altération ou mise en circulation de pièces, effets ou écritures publics ou privés, falsifiés, contrefaits, ou altérés.

"7 Soustraction frauduleuse ou vol.

"8. Destruction ou dégradation de toute propriété, lorsque le fait incriminé est punissable de peines criminelles ou correctionnelles.

"9. Escroquerie d'argent, valeurs, ou d'autres objets, sous de faux prétextes.

"10. Recel en connaissance de cause de numéraire, valeurs ou autres objets volés, provenant de soustractions, d'escroquerie ou d'abus de confiance.

"11. Banqueroute frauduleuse et fraudes commises dans les faillites.

"12. Abus de confiance (commis par un dépositaire, administrateur, banquier, fidéicommissaire, mandataire, commissionnaire, membre ou fondateur d'une Société quelconque).

"13. Faux serment ou subornation de témoins.

"14. Viol.

"15. Commerce charnel avec une jeune fille âgée de moins de 16 ans, ou tentative de ce fait, en tant que les faits sont punissables d'après la loi du pays requis.

"16. Attentat à la pudeur avec violence. Attentat à la pudeur sans violence sur des enfants de l'un ou l'autre sexe, âgés de moins de 13 ans.

"17. Administration de substances ou emploi d'instruments dans l'intention de provoquer l'avortement.

"18. Enlèvement ou détournement de mineurs.

"19. Vol d'enfants.

"20. Abandon, exposition, ou séquestration illégale d'enfants.

"21. Séquestration ou détention illégale.

"22. Vol avec effraction, escalade, ou à l'aide de fausses clefs.

"23. Incendie volontaire

"24. Vol avec violence.

"25. Tout acte commis avec intention de mettre en danger la vie de personnes se trouvant dans un train de chemin de fer.

"26. Menaces, écrites ou autres, faites en vue d'extorsion.

"27. Piraterie considérée comme crime par le droit des gens.

"28. Submersion, échouement, ou destruction d'un navire en mer, ou tentative ou complot ayant ce crime pour but.

"29. Attaque à bord d'un navire en haute mer dans le but d'homicide ou afin de porter de graves lésions corporelles.

"30. Révolte, ou complot en vue de révolte, commis par deux ou plusieurs personnes à bord d'un navire en haute mer, contre l'autorité du capitaine.

"31. Traite des Esclaves telle qu'elle est punie par les lois des deux pays.

"L'extradition aura également lieu pour complicité d'un des crimes ci-dessus mentionnés, pourvu que la complicité soit punissable par les lois des deux parties contractantes.

"Il dépendra de l'Etat requis d'accorder également l'extradition pour tout autre crime à raison duquel l'extradition peut avoir lieu d'après les lois en vigueur des deux parties contractantes.

"ARTICLE III.

"Chacun des deux gouvernements aura liberté pleine et entière de refuser à l'autre l'extradition de ses propres sujets.

"ARTICLE IV.

"L'extradition ne sera pas accordée si l'individu réclamé par le Gouvernement du Royaume-Uni ou par celui de la Principauté de Monaco a déjà été jugé, acquitté ou puni, ou se trouve encore sous jugement, dans les territoires des deux hautes parties contractantes respectivement, pour le crime à raison duquel l'extradition est demandée.

"Si la personne réclamée par le gouvernement du Royaume-Uni ou par celui de la Principauté de Monaco est en état de prévention ou si, ayant été condamnée, elle subit la peine qui lui a été infligée dans les territoires des deux hautes parties contractantes respectivement, pour un autre crime, son extradition sera différée jusqu'à sa remise en liberté, soit qu'elle ait été acquittée, soit qu'elle ait purgé sa peine ou pour toute autre raison.

"ARTICLE V.

"L'extradition n'aura pas lieu si depuis la perpétration du crime, les poursuites ou la condamnation, la prescription des poursuites ou de la peine est acquise d'après les lois du pays auquel la demande est adressée.

"ARTICLE VI.

"Le criminel fugitif ne sera pas extradé si le délit pour lequel l'extradition est demandée est considéré comme un délit politique, ou si l'individu prouve que la demande d'extradition a été faite en réalité dans le but de le poursuivre ou de le punir pour un délit d'un caractère politique.

"ARTICLE VII.

"L'individu qui aura été livré ne pourra, en aucun cas, dans le pays auquel l'extradition a été accordée, être maintenu en état d'arrestation ou poursuivi pour aucun crime ou faits autres que ceux qui avaient motivé l'extradition, à moins qu'il n'ait été réintégré, ou n'ait eu l'occasion de retourner de lui-même dans l'Etat qui l'avait extradé.

"Cette stipulation n'est pas applicable aux crimes commis après l'extradition.

"ARTICLE VIII.

"L'extradition sera demandée de la manière suivante :—

"La demande de la part du gouvernement de Sa Majesté Britannique pour l'extradition d'un criminel réfugié dans la Principauté de Monaco, sera faite par le Consul de Sa Majesté accrédité près de Son Altesse Sérénissime.

"La demande de la part de la Principauté de Monaco pour l'extradition d'un criminel fugitif dans le Royaume-Uni sera faite par le Consul-Général de Monaco à Londres.

"La demande d'extradition d'un prévenu devra être accompagnée d'un mandat d'arrêt décerné par l'autorité compétente de l'Etat requérant, et des preuves qui, d'après les lois de l'endroit où le prévenu a été trouvé, justifieraient son arrestation si l'acte punissable y avait été commis.

"Si la demande d'extradition concerne une personne déjà condamnée, elle doit être accompagnée de l'arrêt de condamnation qui a été rendu contre le coupable par le tribunal compétent de l'Etat requérant.

"Un arrêt rendu par contumace ne sera pas considéré comme une condamnation, mais une personne ainsi condamnée pourra être traitée comme une personne poursuivie.

"ARTICLE IX.

"Si la demande d'extradition s'accorde avec les stipulations précédentes, les autorités compétentes de l'Etat requis procéderont à l'arrestation du fugitif.

"ARTICLE X.

"Si le fugitif est arrêté sur le territoire britannique, il sera aussitôt amené devant un magistrat compétent, qui devra l'entendre et procéder à l'examen préliminaire de l'affaire de la même manière que si l'arrestation avait eu lieu pour un crime commis sur le territoire britannique.

Les autorités de la Grande-Bretagne, quand elles procéderont à l'examen établi par les stipulations précédentes, devront admettre comme preuves entièrement valables les dépositions assermentées ou les affirmations faites à Monaco, ou les copies de ces pièces, de même que les mandats d'arrêt et les sentences rendues dans ce pays, ainsi que les certificats de condamnation ou les pièces judiciaires constatant le fait d'une condamnation, pourvu que ces documents soient rendus authentiques de la manière suivante :—

"1. Un mandat doit être signé par un juge, magistrat, ou officier de la Principauté de Monaco.

"2. Les dépositions ou affirmations ou les copies de ces pièces doivent porter la signature d'un juge, magistrat, ou officier de la Principauté de Monaco, constatant que ces dépositions ou ces affirmations se trouvent être en expédition originale ou en copie vidimée, selon le cas.

"3. Un certificat de condamnation ou un document judiciaire constatant le fait d'une condamnation doit être certifié par un juge, magistrat, ou officier de la Principauté de Monaco.

"4. Ces mandats, dépositions, affirmations, copies, certificats ou documents judiciaires doivent être rendus authentiques dans chaque cas, soit par le serment d'un témoin, soit par l'apposition du sceau officiel et la légalisation du Gouverneur général de la Principauté de Monaco ; cependant, les pièces sus-énoncées pourront être rendues authentiques de toute autre manière qui serait reconnue par les lois locales en vigueur dans la partie du territoire britannique où l'examen de l'affaire aura lieu.

"ARTICLE XI.

"L'extradition d'un fugitif arrêté dans la Principauté de Monaco sera accordée, s'il résulte de l'examen qui en sera fait par une autorité compétente que les documents fournis par le gouvernement britannique contiennent des preuves primâ facie suffisantes pour justifier l'extradition.

"Les autorités de la Principauté devront admettre comme preuves entièrement valables les procès-verbaux des dépositions de témoins dressés par les autorités britanniques, ou les copies de ces procès-verbaux ; ainsi que les procès-verbaux des condamnations ou autres documents judiciaires, ou les copies de ces actes ; pourvu que ces documents soient signés et rendus authentiques par une autorité dont la compétence sera certifiée par le sceau d'un Ministre d'Etat de Sa Majesté Britannique.

"ARTICLE XII.

"L'extradition n'aura lieu que dans le cas où les preuves fournies auront été trouvées suffisantes d'après les lois de l'Etat requis, soit pour justifier la mise sous jugement du prisonnier, dans le cas où le crime aurait été commis sur le territoire du dit Etat, soit pour constater l'identité du prisonnier avec l'individu condamné par les tribunaux de l'Etat requérant, et prouver que le crime dont il a été reconnu coupable aurait pu causer son extradition par l'Etat requis à l'époque de sa condamnation. L'extradition du fugitif n'aura lieu, dans les territoires de Sa Majesté Britannique, qu'à l'expiration d'un terme de quinze jours à dater de son emprisonnement en vue de l'extradition.

"ARTICLE XIII.

"Si l'individu réclamé par l'une des deux hautes parties contractantes, en exécution du présent traité, est aussi réclamé par une ou plusieurs autres puissances, du chef d'autres crimes ou délits commis sur leurs territoires respectifs, son extradition sera accordée à l'Etat dont la demande est la plus ancienne en date.

"ARTICLE XIV.

"Le fugitif sera mis en liberté si les preuves suffisantes à l'appui de la demande en extradition ne sont pas produites dans l'espace de deux mois, à partir du jour de l'arrestation ou de tel autre terme plus éloigné qui aura été indiqué par l'Etat requis ou le tribunal compétent de cet Etat.

"ARTICLE XV.

"Les objets saisis en la possession de l'individu réclamé au moment de son arrestation seront, si l'autorité compétente de l'Etat requis en a ordonné la remise, livrés lorsque l'extradition aura lieu ; cette remise ne comprendra pas seulement les objets volés, mais encore tout ce qui peut servir de pièce de conviction.

"ARTICLE XVI.

"Toutes les dépenses occasionnées par une demande d'extradition seront à la charge de l'État requérant.

"ARTICLE XVII.

"Celle des hautes parties contractantes qui voudrait recourir, pour l'extradition, au transit sur le territoire d'une tierce Puissance, aurait à en régler les conditions avec cette dernière.

"ARTICLE XVIII.

"Lorsque dans la poursuite d'une affaire pénale non politique, une des hautes parties contractantes jugera nécessaire l'audition de témoins résidant dans les États de l'autre, ou tout autre acte d'instruction, une commission rogatoire sera envoyée à cet effet par la voie indiquée à l'article VIII, et il y sera donné suite, en observant les lois du pays sur le territoire duquel l'acte d'instruction devra avoir lieu.

"ARTICLE XIX.

"Tous les actes et documents qui seront communiqués réciproquement en exécution du présent traité, seront accompagnés d'une traduction française ou anglaise, certifiée exacte par le Consul qui transmet les documents conformément à l'article VIII, lorsqu'ils ne seront point rédigés dans la langue du pays requis.

"Les frais occasionnés par ces traductions seront à la charge de l'Etat requérant.

"ARTICLE XX.

"Les stipulations du présent traité seront applicables aux colonies et possessions étrangères de Sa Majesté Britannique, pour autant que faire se pourra d'après les lois en vigueur dans ces colonies et possessions étrangères respectivement.

"La demande d'extradition d'un criminel qui s'est réfugié dans une de ces colonies ou possessions étrangères pourra être faite au Gouverneur ou à l'autorité supérieure de cette colonie ou possession, par toute personne autorisée à fonctionner dans cette colonie ou possession comme autorité consulaire de la Principauté de Monaco.

"Le Gouverneur ou l'autorité supérieure mentionné ci-dessus décidera à l'égard de telles demandes, en se conformant, autant que faire se pourra, d'après les lois de ces colonies ou possessions étrangères, aux stipulations du présent traité. Il sera toutefois libre d'accorder l'extradition ou de soumettre le cas à son gouvernement.

"Il est réservé toutefois à Sa Majesté Britannique de faire, en se conformant autant que faire se pourra d'après les lois de ces colonies ou possessions étrangères, aux stipulations du présent traité, des arrangements spéciaux dans les colonies ou possessions étrangères pour l'extradition de criminels de Monaco qui auraient trouvé un refuge dans ces colonies ou possessions étrangères.

"Les demandes concernant l'extradition de criminels qui se sont échappés d'une des colonies ou possessions étrangères de Sa Majesté Britannique seront traités suivant les dispositions des articles précédents du présent traité.

"ARTICLE XXI.

"Le présent traité sera exécutoire à dater du dixième jour après sa promulgation, dans les formes prescrites par les lois des deux pays. Chacune des hautes parties contractantes pourra en tout temps mettre fin au traité en donnant à l'autre six mois à l'avance avis de son intention.

"Il sera ratifié, et les ratifications en seront échangées à Paris aussitôt que faire se pourra.

"En foi de quoi les plénipotentiaires respectifs ont signé le présent traité et y ont apposé le cachet de leurs armes.

"Fait à Paris, le 17 décembre 1891.

"(L.S.) EDWIN H. EGERTON.
"(L.S.) LE BARON DU CHARMEL."

Et attendu que les ratifications du dit traité ont été échangées à Paris le dix-septième jour de mars mil huit cent quatre-vingt-douze.

C'est pourquoi Sa Majesté, par et de l'avis de son Conseil privé, et en vertu de l'autorité que lui confèrent les dits actes cités, ordonne et il est par le présent ordonné, que le et après le vingt-troisième jour de mai mil huit cent quatre-vingt-douze, les dits actes s'appliqueront dans le cas de Monaco, et du dit traité avec Son Altesse Sérénissime le Prince de Monaco.

Pourvu, toujours, et il est par le présent ordonné que l'opération des dits actes d'extradition 1870 et 1873 sera suspendue dans la Puissance du Canada, en tant qu'il s'agit de Monaco et de la dite convention, tant que les dispositions de l'acte canadien de 1886 resteront en vigueur, et pas plus longtemps.

4–3 HERBERT M. SUFT.

ARRÊTÉS EN CONSEIL.

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT À OTTAWA.

Vendredi, le 15e jour de juillet 1892.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

CONSIDÉRANT que par une clause de l'arrêté en conseil du 4 avril 1892, concernant le rabais à être alloué sur certains produits alimentaires passant par les canaux de Welland et du Saint-Laurent en destination de Montréal pour l'exportation, il est établi que le droit à ce rabais s'étendra aux envois de ces produits faits "de tout port canadien sur le lac Ontario," cette disposition provenant d'un arrêté en conseil du 29 avril 1891 ;

Et considérant que l'intention n'était pas de continuer la restriction en faveur des ports canadiens sur le lac Ontario,—

Il plaît à Son Excellence, en vertu des dispositions du chapitre 37 des Statuts Revisés, intitulé "Acte concernant le département des Chemins de fer et Canaux," et par et avec l'avis du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada, d'ordonner que le dit arrêté en conseil du 4 avril 1892 soit et il est par le présent modifié en omettant de la clause en question le mot "canadien," et que cette modification sera exécutoire à compter du 4 avril dernier.

JOHN J. McGEE,
4–4 Greffier du Conseil privé.

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT À OTTAWA.

Samedi, le 9e jour de juillet 1892.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

IL plaît à Son Excellence, en vertu des dispositions de l'Acte des terres fédérales," et par et avec l'avis du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada, d'ordonner que la sous-section (*a*) de l'article 51 des règlements concernant les terrains houillers, établis par l'arrêté en conseil du 17 septembre 1889, soit et elle est par le présent cancellée, et remplacée par la suivante, savoir :—

"51 (*a*.) Tous les arbitres nommés en vertu des présents règlements prêteront serment devant un juge de paix de remplir impartialement les devoirs qui leur seront assignés, et il procèderont immédiatement à évaluer les dommages raisonnables que les propriétaires ou occupants de ces terrains, selon qu'ils y sont intéressés, souffriront à cause de ces recherches et opérations minières."

JOHN J. McGEE,
4–4 Greffier du Conseil privé.

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT À OTTAWA.

Jeudi, le 30e jour de juin 1892.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

IL plaît à Son Excellence, en vertu des dispositions des articles 57 et 58 de "l'Acte des poids et mesures," chapitre 104 des Statuts Revisés, et par et avec l'avis du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada,

d'ordonner que la balance dite "Computing Scale," fabriquée par la Computing Scale Company de Dayton, Ohio, soit et elle est par le présent ajoutée à la liste des balances qui peuvent être admises à la vérification, et que les honoraires à exiger pour la vérification de cette balance sera cinquante (50) pour cent plus élevé que l'honoraire exigé pour les balances ordinaires d'une même capacité.

JOHN J. McGEE,
3-4 Greffier du Conseil Privé.

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT À OTTAWA.

Mercredi, le 22e jour de juin 1892.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

IL plaît à Son Excellence, en vertu des dispositions du chapitre 97 des Statuts Revisés, intitulé : "Acte concernant les passages d'eau," et l'Acte 51 Victoria, chapitre 23 qui le modifie, et par et avec l'avis du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada, d'ordonner que le tarif des péages établis par l'arrêté en conseil du 30 janvier 1892, article 5, pour le passage d'eau entre Pembroke, dans la province d'Ontario, et l'île des Allumettes, dans la province de Québec, soit et il est par le présent annulé, et remplacé par le tarif de péages suivant :

5. TARIF.

Deux chevaux avec voiture et conducteur et charge de grains, foin ou pommes de terre, aller et retour	$1.50
Pour une voiture à deux chevaux et son conducteur, en chaque sens, y compris les chevaux.	0.40
Pour un cheval et une voiture avec conducteur et charge de grains, foin ou pommes de terre, aller et retour	1.00
Pour une voiture à un cheval et son conducteur, y compris le cheval, en chaque sens	0.25
Pour un cheval, en chaque sens	0.15
Pour chaque cheval en sus appartenant à la même personne	0.10
Pour chaque tête de bétail, en chaque sens	0.15
Pour chaque tête de bétail en sus, appartenant à la même personne, en chaque sens	0.10
Pour chaque cochon ou mouton	0.10
Pour chaque cochon ou mouton en sus, appartenant à la même personne	0.05
Pour chaque piéton, avec bagage n'excédant pas 50 livres, en chaque sens	0.10
Pour chaque colis de marchandises autres que ci-dessus, de plus de 25 et moins de 100 livres.	0.05
Pour l'avoine, les pois, le seigle, l'orge, les pommes de terre et le sarrasin, par 100 livres	0.03
Pour le foin pressé, en ballots de 100 livres	0.03
Pour la chaux en barils, par 100 livres	0.05

JOHN J. McGEE,
2-4 Greffier du Conseil privé.

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT À OTTAWA.

Jeudi, le 16e jour de juin 1892.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

CONSIDÉRANT que la saison réservée pour le maskinongé dans le Manitoba et les Territoires du Nord-Ouest établie par l'arrêté en conseil du 20 février 1892, entre le 15e jour d'avril et le 15e jour de juin est inutile, vu qu'elle vient en conflit avec le Code général de Règlements pour le Manitoba et les Territoires du Nord-Ouest établis par l'arrêté en conseil du 4 janvier 1892, qui fixe une saison réservée pour le maskinongé entre le 15e jour d'avril et le 15e jour de mai,—il plaît à Son Excellence, en vertu des dispositions de "l'Acte des Pêcheries," et par et avec l'avis du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada, d'ordonner que le dit arrêté en conseil du 20 février 1892, fixant une saison réservée pour le maskinongé dans le Manitoba et les Territoires du Nord-Ouest entre le 15 avril et le 15 juin, soit rescindé, et le dit arrêté est par le présent rescindé en conséquence.

JOHN J. McGEE,
2-4 Greffier du Conseil privé.

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT À OTTAWA.

Jeudi, le 16e jour de juin 1892.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

IL plaît à Son Excellence, en vertu du 16e article de "l'Acte des pêcheries," chapitre 95 des Statuts Revisés, et par et avec l'avis du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada, de faire le règlement général de pêche qui suit pour la meilleure protection de la truite mouchetée en Canada :—

Truite mouchetée.

Il est défendu de pêcher la truite mouchetée (*Salvelinus fontinalis*) à travers la glace en Canada.

JOHN J. McGEE,
2-4 Greffier du Conseil privé.

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT À OTTAWA.

Vendredi, 10e jour de juin 1892.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

IL plaît à Son Excellence, en vertu des dispositions du 21e article du chapitre 72 des Statuts Revisés du Canada, de permettre de changer le nom du vapeur "Gatineau" de Québec, numéro 69595, en celui de "Paul Smith."

JOHN J. McGEE,
2-4 Greffier du Conseil privé.

AVIS DU GOUVERNEMENT.

BUREAU DU SURINTENDANT DES ASSURANCES,

OTTAWA, 18 juillet 1892.

AVIS est donné par le présent que la Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite "Great West," a ce jour reçu un permis, No 134, pour faire des opérations d'assurance sur la vie en Canada. Jeffry Hall Brock est l'agent en chef, et le siège des affaires est situé en la cité de Winnipeg, Manitoba.

W. FITZGERALD,
4-4 Surintendant des assurances.

COUR DE L'ÉCHIQUIER DU CANADA.

ORDRE GÉNÉRAL.

UNE séance spéciale de la Cour de l'Echiquier du Canada, pour la décision des causes, etc., sera tenue au palais de justice, en la cité de Québec, P.Q., commençant mercredi, le 2e jour de novembre 1892, à 10 a.m.

GEO. W. BURBIDGE,
J. C. E.

Daté le 28 juin 1892. 2-3

AVIS est donné au public qu'en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies" il a été délivré des lettres patentes sous le grand sceau du Canada, en date du 18e jour d'avril 1892, constituant en corporation Louis H. Taché, avocat, Joseph O'C. Mignault, ingénieur civil, Edouard Rodier, comptable, tous de la cité de Montréal, province de Québec ; Joseph de L. Taché, notaire, de la cité de Québec ; et Arthur Clément, banquier, de la cité de Saint-Hyacinthe, province de Québec, dans le but ci-dessous, savoir :—*a.* La publication de journaux dans la cité de Montréal, ou ailleurs dans le Dominion ; (*b.*) De tenir un bureau d'impressions dans la cité de Montréal, ou ailleurs dans le Dominion ; (*c.*) D'imprimer, de publier et de vendre des livres, journaux, revues et brochures ; (*d.*) De louer, acheter, acquérir, posséder, et tenir et vendre toute propriété mobilière ou immobilière, requis en rapport avec la compagnie, sous le nom de "La Compagnie Nationale de Publication" (à resp. limitée), avec un capital-actions total de quarante mille piastres, divisé en huit cents parts de cinquante piastres.

Daté du bureau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, ce 8e jour de juillet 1892.

J. C. PATTERSON,
2-3 Secrétaire d'Etat.

AVIS AUX MARINS.

No. 28 de 1892.

BOUÉES À GAZ ET À CLOCHE POUR POINTE AUX TREMBLES ET SAINTE-CROIX.

Le 29 juin, deux bouées combinées à gaz et à cloche ont été ancrées dans le fleuve Saint-Laurent en amont de Québec, pour remplacer les phares flottants entretenus temporairement pendant les deux dernières saisons au large de l'extrémité sud-est de la batture des Trembles, et au large du banc Paget, près de Sainte-Croix respectivement, tel que décrit dans l'avis aux marins n° 42 de 1890.

Les bouées sont ancrées dans les positions antérieurement occupées sur les goélettes, et sont peinturées en rouge, et marquées "Trembles Shoal" et "Sainte-Croix" respectivement.

Chaque bouée exhibera une lumière blanche occultante, d'une élévation de 14 pieds au-dessus de l'eau, et est munie d'une cloche qui sera sonnée automatiquement par l'action des vagues.

Le présent avis affecte la Liste des phares canadiens et des signaux de brume n^{os} 66g et 67a, et les cartes de l'Amirauté n^{os} 797 et 2830a.

WM. SMITH,
Sous-ministre de la Marine et des Pêcheries.

Ministère de la Marine et des Pêcheries,
Ottawa, Canada, 2 juillet 1892.

☞Tous les relèvements sont magnétiques et sont donnés venant de la mer, les milles sont des milles marins, les hauteurs sont au-dessus des hautes eaux, et toutes les profondeurs sont à l'eau basse moyenne.

Les pilotes, capitaines et autres intéressés sont instamment priés d'envoyer tous renseignements quant aux dangers, changements pour faciliter la navigation, avis de nouvelles battures ou de nouveaux chenaux, erreurs dans les publications, ou autres faits touchant la navigation dans les eaux canadiennes, au "Sous-ministre de la Marine, Ottawa, Canada." 3-3

DÉTAILS DE LA DETTE PUBLIQUE DE LA PUISSANCE DU CANADA, LE 30 JUIN 1892.

	$ cts.	$ cts.
Passif—		
Payable en Angleterre	189,479,076 89	
" " prêts temporaires	8,808,666 64	
" au Canada	10,572,760 89	
Billets en circulation	16,281,482 41	
Banques d'épargnes	38,105,872 17	
Fonds en fidéicommis	8,188,224 79	
Comptes des provinces	16,407,414 03	
Divers, et comptes de banque	1,540,014 55	
Le fonds de rachat de la circulation des banques	871,692 90	
Total de la dette brute		290,255,205 27
Actif—		
Placements—Fonds d'amortissement	27,905,131 16	
Autres placements	5,229,581 07	
Comptes des provinces	10,412,457 29	
Divers, et comptes de banque	10,797,861 80	
		54,345,031 32
Total de la dette brute		235,910,173 95
" 31 mai 1892		236,493,600 74
Diminution de la dette		583,426 79
ETAT DES DÉPENSES À COMPTE DU CAPITAL, ETC.		
Dépenses au 31 mai, sur—		
Travaux publics, chemins de fer et canaux	1,632,328 20	
Terres fédérales	55,577 27	
Subventions aux chemins de fer	1,100,809 93	
		2,788,715 40
Dépenses ajoutées en juin, sur :		
Travaux publics, chemins de fer et canaux	175,107 18	
Terres fédérales	6,125 93	
Subventions aux chemins de fer	47,656 00	
		228,889 11
Total		3,017,604 51

W. FITZGERALD,
Sous-ministre des Finances adjoint.

Certifié exact,
J. FRASER, *comptable intérimaire.*

DÉPARTEMENT DES FINANCES,
OTTAWA, 8 juillet 1892. 2-tf

ETAT du revenu et des dépenses à compte du Fonds Consolidé de la Puissance du Canada, d'apres les états fournis au département des Finances à la nuit du 30 juin 1892.

	$ cts.
REVENU :	
Douanes	1,598,024 06
Excise	645,541 12
Departement des Postes	208,449 96
Travaux Publics, y compris les chemins de fer	225,163 36
Divers	130,569 17
	2,807,747 67
REVENU au 31 mai 1892	33,094,280 75
	35,902,028 42
DÉPENSES	1,994,251 80
" au 31 mai 1892	29,272,969 60
	31,267,221 40

DÉPARTEMENT DES FINANCES,
OTTAWA, 8 juillet 1892.

W. FITZGERALD,
Sous-ministre des Finances adjoint.
2-tf

DT. COMPTE de la Caisse d'Epargne des Postes, pour le mois de mai 1892. AV.

Fourni au Ministre des Finances aux termes de l'Acte pour l'Audition des Comptes Publics, 1878, *Sec.* 20.

Balance en caisse chez le Ministre des Finances, au 30 avril 1892	$21,465,047 60	Remboursements durant le mois	$569,407 99
Dépôts durant le mois	576,862 00		
Intérêt payé aux déposants, sur les comptes clos durant le mois	8,272 78		
		Balance :— Au crédit des comptes des déposants	21,480,774 39
	$22,050,182 38		$22,050,182 38

N. S. GARLAND,
Commis des statistiques financières.

J. M. COURTNEY,
Député du Ministre des Finances.

DÉPARTEMENT DES FINANCES,
Ottawa, 21 juin 1892.

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LISTE DES COMPAGNIES D'ASSURANCE AUTORISÉES A FAIRE DES OPÉRATIONS AU CANADA EN VERTU DE L'ACTE DES ASSURANCES.

NOM DE LA COMPAGNIE.	Principal agent pour la réception des significations de pièces et d'avis.	Montant des dépôts—Les dépôts marqués (A) ne sont applicables qu'aux polices sur la vie en cours le 31 mars 1878 ; ceux marqués (B) aux polices émises ou prises depuis cette date.	Assurance autorisée.
Compagnie d'assurance de l'Amérique du Nord contre les accidents	Edward Rawlings, gérant, Montréal	$23,500 oblig. du havre de Montréal ; $500, déb. mun., et $550, effets 5 p. c. canadiens. (Acc. à $22,150)	Contre les accidents.
Compagnie d'assurance dite " Ætna," de Hartford, Connecticut	F. W. Evans, agent général, Montréal	$19,000 obligations de municipalités, $4,000 obligations du havre de Montréal, et $89,000 obligations du chemin de fer Canadien du Pacifique. (Acceptés à $100,800)	Contre l'inc. et sur la navig. int'r.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite " Ætna," de Hartford, Connecticut.	William H. Orr, gérant, Montréal	$360,500 déb. de la province de Québec, $149,893 débent. de la province du Manitoba ; $50,000 obligations de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick ; $60,000 oblig. du havre de Montréal, $2,495,060 débent. munic. et $190,000 oblig. de l'Etat du Connecticut. Total, $3,305,455. Valeur acceptée, $3,019,521, étant $100,000 (A), et $2,919,521 (B)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance agricole de Watertown, N.-Y., E.-U	Joseph Flynn, agent en chef, Toronto	$141,600, débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $126,000)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'Assurance alliance	G. H. McHenry, agent en chef, Montréal	$311,142, effets canadiens 3 p.c.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie Américaine de sûreté de New-York	Alexander Dixon, agent en chef, Toronto	$50,000 en obligations des Etats-Unis	Garantie.
Compagnie d'assurance Atlas	Matthew C. Hinshaw, agent en chef, Montréal	£17,000 stg., inscriptions du Canada 3½ p. c., et £5,000 stg. inscriptions de la Nouvelle-Galles du Sud, 3½ p. c.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie canadienne d'inspection et d'assurance des chaudières à vapeur	W. B. McMurrich, agent, Toronto	$46,724 débentures municipales et $8,000 débentures de compagnies de prêts. (Acceptées à $49,252)	Sur chaudières à vapeur etc.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie dite " British Empire," de Londres, Angleterre	Fred. Stancliffe, agent en chef, Montréal	Obligations 4 p.c. du Canada, £1,400 stg., obligations de la Colombie-Britannique, £1,000 stg. ; obligations de la Tasmanie, £6,800 stg. ; débentures municipales £15,800 stg. (acceptées à $113,467.33). Aussi $632,500 placées entre les mains de fidéicom. en vertu de l'Acte des Assurances	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance de l'Amérique Britannique, Toronto	John Morison, gouverneur, Toronto	$60,540 oblig. municipales et $1,000 obligations du Pacifique Canadien. (Acceptées à $54,900)	Contre l'inc. et sur la navig. int.
Compagnie d'assurance maritime Britannique et Etrangère (à resp. lim.)	E. L. Bond, agent en chef, Montréal	$112,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $100,800)	Sur la navigation intérieure.
Compagnie d'assurance dite " Caledonian "	Lansing Lewis, gérant, Montréal	$3,893.33 obligations de la province de Québec ; $4,866.67 obligations du Canada ; $106,438.86 débentures municipales. (Acceptés à $104,555)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance du Canada contre les accidents	Henry Sutherland, agent en chef, Toronto	$22,302 débentures municipales. (Acceptés à $20,072)	Contre les accidents.
Compagnie d'assurance du Canada sur la vie, Hamilton	A. G. Ramsay, gérant, Hamilton	$61,000 débentures municipales. Acceptées à $54,900)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance des Citoyens, du Canada	E. P. Heaton, agent principal, Montréal	$131,744 débentures municipales, $5,840 obligations hypothécaires du Canada Central, 2e émission, et $2,000 obligations du havre de Montréal. (Acceptés à $125,370, étant $54,710 pour la vie, $20,260 pour les accidents, et $50,400 pour l'incendie)	Contre l'incendie, sur la vie et contre les accidents.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie dite "City of London" (à resp. lim.)	H. M. Blackburn, agent en chef Toronto	£24,000 stg. effets du Canada et £3,000 effets de l'Australie méridionale.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance de l'Union Commerciale (à resp. lim.), de Londres, Angleterre	Evans et McGregor, agents généraux, Montréal	$107,067 effets 4 p. c. du Cap de Bonne-Espérance (vie A), $29,200 effets canadiens 4 p. c. (vie B). $106,580 effets canadiens 4 p. c., $73,000 obligations de Queensland, et £12,000 obligations du gouvernement Suédois à 4 p. c. (feu)	Contre l'inc., nav. int. et sur la vie.
Association d'assurance sur la vie, dite " Confédération "	J. K. Macdonald, directeur-gérant, Toronto	$84,614 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $75,955)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie du Connecticut, Hartford, Conn.	Geo. H. McHenry, agent en chef, Montréal	$100,000 effets canadiens 4 p.	Contre l'incendie,
Association de secours mutuel dite " Covenant "	A. H. Hoover, agent en chef, Toronto	$53,533 effets canadiens 3 p. c.	Sur la vie, système de répartition.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite " Dominion "	Thomas Hilliard, direct.-gérant, Waterloo, Ont.	$56,286 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $50,195)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur les glaces, dite " Dominion "	Alexander Ramsay, agent en chef, Montréal	$5,000 obligations de la province de Québec	Sur les glaces.
Association du fonds de garantie sur la vie, dite " Dominion "	J. DeWolfe Spurr, St. Jean, N.B.	$19,000 obligations de la province de la Nouvelle-Ecosse, et $31,000 obligations de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance Eastern	Chas. D. Cory, agent en chef, Halifax, N.-E.	$56,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $50,400)	Contre l'incendie.
Corporation dite " The Employers' Liability Assurance " (à responsabilité limitée)	Fred. Stancliffe, gérant général, Montréal	£6,500 stg. annuités 2½ p. c., £5,000 stg. obligations 4 p. c. du gouvernement de l'Australie du Sud, et £10,840 obligations de la province de Québec	Réassurance contre l'incendie.
Société d'assurance sur la vie, dite " Equitable," des Etats-Unis, N.-Y.	Seargent P. Stearns, gérant, Montréal	$100,000 oblig. des E.-U., (A), $375,000 oblig. des E.-U., et $482,000 débentures (B), (acceptés à $908,800, étant $100,000 A, et $808,800 B). Aussi $941,000 entre les mains de fidéicommissaires canadiens en vertu de l'Acte des assurances	Sur la vie.

NOM DE LA COMPAGNIE.	Principal agent pour la réception des significations de pièces et d'avis.	Montant des dépôts—Les dépôts marqués (A) ne sont applicables qu'aux polices sur la vie en cours le 31 mars 1878; ceux marqués (B) aux polices émises ou prises depuis cette date.	Assurance autorisée.
Compagnie Fédérale d'assurance sur la vie, d'Ontario	David Dexter, directeur-gérant, Hamilton	$44,807 débentures municipales; $11,000 en oblig. du Pacifique canadien. (Acceptés à $50,226)	Sur la vie.
Association d'assurance contre l'incendie (à responsabilité limitée), Londres, Angleterre	John Kennedy, agent en chef, Montréal	$100,000 effets canadiens	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie Germania	Geo. W. Rönne, agent en chef, Toronto	$50,000 obligations du Canada	Sur la vie.
Compagnie de garantie de l'Amérique du Nord	Edward Rawlings, gérant, Montréal	$27,000 garanties municipales; $29,000 obligations du havre de Montréal; et $2,400 effets du Canada. (Acceptés à $53,800)	Garantie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie et sur la vie, dite "Guardian," Londres, Angleterre	Robert Simms et Cie, et Geo. Denholm, agents généraux, Montréal	$94,900 obligations garanties du Canada et $73,000 effets du Canada	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'ass. contre l'incendie dite "Hartford," de Hartford, Conn	F. W. Evans, agent général, Montréal	$62,500 garanties municipales, et $25,420 act. de banque. (Acceptés à $100,000)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance Impériale, de Londres, Angleterre	E. D. Lacy, agent, Montréal	$129,453 effets canadiens	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance de l'Amérique du Nord	Robert Hampson, agent en chef, Montréal	$111,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $100,000)	Contre l'inc. et sur la navig. intér.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Lancashire"	J. G. Thompson, agent principal, Toronto	$97,333 effets canadiens 4 p. c., et $95,000 obligations 4 p. c. du Canada	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Liverpool et London et Globe"	G. F. C. Smith, agent principal, Montréal	$36,000 en bons municipaux; $10,000 oblig. du havre de Montréal, et $277,133.33 effets du Canada. (Acceptés à $318,533)	Contre l'incendie et sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur les glaces de Lloyds, New-York	Levi Beemer, agent en chef, Toronto	$10,000 obligations du Canada	Glaces.
Corporation d'assurance dite "London," Angleterre	E. A Lilly, procureur et agent, Montréal	$167,000 garanties de municipalités. (Acceptées à $150,300)	Contre l'incendie, sur la vie navigation intérieure.
Compagnie de garantie et contre les Accidents, de Londres (à responsabilité limitée)	A. T. McCord, agent en chef, Toronto	$11,000 stg. effets canadiens	Garantie et accidents
Compagnie d'ass. contre l'incendie, London et Lancashire, Liverpool	W. A. Simms, agent en chef, Toronto	$22,000 inscriptions du Canada 4 p. c. et £5,000 stg., effets canadiens 3 p.c.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, dite "London et Lancashire"	B. Hal. Brown, gérant, Montréal	$10,000 obligations de Victoria, C.-B.; $2,000 obligations du Canada; $23,500 oblig. de la province de Québec; et garanties municipales, $85,280. Aussi $698,197 placés entre les mains de fidéicommissaires canadiens en vertu de l'Acte des Assurances. Acceptés à $810,449, étant $100,000(A), et $710,449 (B)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle contre l'incendie, de London, Ont	D. C. Macdonald, secrétaire, London, Ont	$40,020 débentures municipales, et $15,600 débentures de compagnies de prêts. (Acceptés à $50,058)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite "London"	J. G. Richter, gérant, London	$60,000 débentures de compagnies de prêts. (Acceptées à $54,000)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie la Manchester	James Boomer, gérant, Toronto	$102,200 effets du Canada 3½ p.c	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre les accidents, dite des "Manufacturiers"	John F. Ellis, directeur gérant, Toronto	$20,000 obligations du Canada	Contre les accidents.
Compagnie d'assurance des Manufacturiers, sur la vie	John F. Ellis, directeur gérant, Toronto	$50,000 obligations du Canada	Sur la vie.
Association bienveillante du Massachusetts	James G. Foster, agent en chef, Toronto	$50,000 obligations des E.-U.	Sur la vie, système de répartition.
Compagnie d'ass. sur la vie, dite "Metropolitan," de New-York, E.-U.	Jas. Wyborn Walker, agent en chef, Toronto	$116,800 obligations d'octrois de terres 3½ p. c. du chemin de fer Canadien du Pacifique. (Acceptés à $101,178.)	Sur la vie.
Mongenais, Boivin et Cie	L. I. Boivin, agent, Montréal	$5,000 effets canadiens	Glaces.
Association mutuelle contre les accidents (resp. limitée)	Eastmure et Lightbourn, agents en chef, Toronto	$37,960 inscriptions du Canada à 3½ p. c	Accidents et glaces.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, de New-York	Samuel H. Ewing, procureur, Montréal	$125,000 oblig. 4 p.c. du Canada; $400,000 oblig. de la province de la Nouvelle-Ecosse; $199,000 oblig. de la province du N.-B., et $990,333 garanties municipales. Total, $1,714,333. Acceptées à $1,614,400)	Sur la vie.
Association du fonds de réserve mutuel sur la vie, de New-York	Jno. S. Hall, jr., agent en chef, Montréal	$50,000 obligations de la province de Québec, et $53,533.33 obligations sterling du Canada à 3 p. c. (acceptées à $100,857)	Sur la vie, système de répartition.
Compagnie d'assurance Nationale d'Irlande	Matthew C. Hinshaw, agent en chef, Montréal	$100,161 effets canadiens	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, de New-York	F. W. Campbell, M.D., procureur, Montréal	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis (vie A), $993,000 obligations du Pacifique canadien, $80,000 obligations de la province de Québec, et $100,000 débentures municipales (vie B). Acceptées à $1,163,700, étant $100,000 vie A, et $1,063,700 vie B). Aussi $330,000 placées entre les mains de fidéicommissaires canadiens en vertu de l'Acte des assurances	
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite "North American"	Wm. McCabe, directeur-gérant, Toronto	$59,823 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $53,775)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "North British and Mercantile"	Thos. Davidson, directeur-gérant, Montréal	$175,000 oblig. du havre de Montréal; $281,000 débent. municipales: $75,000 obligat. de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick; $31,146.67 oblig. de la province du Manitoba; $50,613.33 oblig. du gouvern. de Victoria; $97,333.33 oblig. de Queensland. Total, $710,093.33. Acc. à $658,193, étant $266,347 incendie, $52,200 vie A, et $339,646 vie B	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance Northern, d'Aberdeen et Londres	Robert W. Tyre, gérant, Montréal	$100,253 obligations de la Colombie-Britannique, et $111,446.67 débentures municipales (Acceptées à $200,555)	Contre l'incendie et sur la vie.
			Contre l'incendie.

LISTE DES COMPAGNIES D'ASSURANCE AUTORISÉES À FAIRE DES OPÉRATIONS AU CANADA, EN VERTU DE L'ACTE DES ASSURANCES.—*Fin.*

NOM DE LA COMPAGNIE.	Principal agent pour la réception des significations de pièces et d'avis.	Montant des dépôts.—Les dépôts marqués (A) ne sont applicables qu'aux polices sur la vie en cours le 31 mars 1878 ; ceux marqués (B) aux polices émises ou prises depuis cette date.	Assurance autorisée.
Association d'assurance contre les accidents Norwich et London	Scott et Walmsley, agents généraux, Toronto	$58,400 effets canadiens	Contre les accidents.
Société d'assur. contre l'incendie, dite "Norwich Union," Norwich, Ang.	Alex. Dixon, gérant, Toronto	$100,000 effets canadiens	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, d'Ontario	Wm. Hendry, gérant, Waterloo	$102,992 débentures municipales (Acceptées à $92,693)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Phœnix," de Brooklyn	L. C. Camp, agent en chef, Toronto	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis	Contre l'incendie et sur la nav. int.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie, dite "Phœnix," Londres, Angleterre	Paterson & Son, agents génér., Montréal	$57,500 oblig. du Pacifique Canadien, et $135,293 effets canadiens. (Acceptés à $187,043.)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance Phœnix, Hartford, Conn	Gerald E. Hart, gérant, Montréal	$69,000 débentures municipales, et $44,000 obligations du Pacifique canadien. (Acceptés à $101,700)	Contre l'incendie.
Société dite "Provident Savings Life Assurance."	R. H. Matson, agent en chef, Toronto	$13,500 obligations de la province de Québec, et $41,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $50,400)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie de Québec	J. G. Clapham, Québec	$10,000 obligations de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick, $16,500 obligations de la province de Québec, et $33,000, débentures municipales. Total, $59,500. (Acceptées à $56,200)	Contre l'incendie.
* Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie et contre l'incendie, dite "Queen," Angleterre	H. J. Mudge, agent principal, Montréal	$60,000 effets 5 p. c. de la cité de Halifax, $48,667 effets 4 p. c. de la Nouvelle-Zélande, $24,333.33 obligations de la province de Québec et $29,200 débentures 5 p. c. de la province du Manitoba (feu), $51,100 inscriptions du Canada 4 p. c., et $42,373.33 débentures municipales (vie)	Contre l'incendie et sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance Queen, d'Amérique	H. J. Mudge, agent en chef, Montréal	$100,000 obligations des E.-U.	Contre l'incendie.
Société d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, dite "Reliance," Londres, Angleterre	J. Cassie Hatton, procureur, Montréal	$110,277 nouvelles annuités britanniques 3 p. c., étant $100,000 (vie) A, et $10,277 (vie) B	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance Royale Canadienne	Harry Cutt, secrétaire, Montréal	$57,500 garanties municipales. (Acceptées à $51,750)	Contre l'incendie et sur la nav. int.
Compagnie d'assurance Royale	Wm. Tatley, agent en chef, Montréal	$178,533 inscriptions du Canada 4 p. c., et $511,000 annuités britanniques. Total $689,533, étant $150,000 incendie, $50,000, vie (A) et $489,533 en général	Contre l'incendie et sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance Union Ecossaise et Nationale	Walter Kavanagh, agent, Montréal	$97,333.33 effets canadiens inscrits à 4 p. c., et $3,500 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $100,483)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Standard," Ecosse	W. M. Ramsay, gérant, Montréal	$1,855,152 débentures municipales, $106,500 obligations du havre de Montréal et $9,000 débentures de la province de Québec. Total, $1,970,652. (Acceptées à $1,772,687, étant $129,561 vie A, et $1,643,126 vie (B)	Sur la vie.
Société d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Star," d'Angleterre	Alfred D. Perry, agent général, Toronto	$146,000 effets 4 p. c. canadiens	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Sun," du Canada	R. Macaulay, directeur-gérant, Montréal	$63,890 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $57,501)	Sur la vie et contre les accidents.
Compagnie d'assurance de tempérance et générale sur la vie de l'A.N.	Henry Sutherland, agent en chef, Toronto	$62,278 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $50,000)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Travelers," de Hartford, Connect.	William Hanson, agent en chef, Montréal	$74,947 obligations 5 p. c. de la province du Manitoba, $559,615 débentures municipales, $35,000 obligations du havre de Montréal et $50,000 obligations du Pacifique Canadien. Total, $719,562 (acceptés à $655,700), étant $103,500 (vie A,) $511,600 (vie B) et $40,000 (accidents)	Sur la vie et contre les accidents.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle Union sur la vie, du Maine	Wm. Mulock, procureur, Toronto	Obligations d'annuités d'Ontario, émises à $469,000, et dont la valeur réelle à 4½ p. c. est de $241,050 ; obligations du chemin de fer Canadien du Pacifique, $100,000 ; $30,000 oblig. du port de Montréal, et $100,000 oblig. de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick. Valeur totale acceptée, $458,050, soit $100,000 (A) et $358,050 (B)	Sur la vie.
Société Union, Londres, Angl	T. L. Morrisey, agent en chef, Montréal	£22,000 effets consolidés	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie Unie de réassurance contre l'incendie (à resp. limitée)	Percy F. Lane, agent en chef, Montréal	$85,653.33 obligations de la province de Québec ; $9,246.66 obligations de la province du Manitoba ; $7,000 débentures municipales. Total, $101,900. (Acceptées à $101,200)	Réassurance contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, des Etats-Unis	Thos. A. Temple, procureur, St. Jean, N.B.	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance de l'Ouest, Toronto	J. J. Kenny, directeur-gérant, Toronto	$35,600 débentures municipales, et $22,100 débentures de compagnies de prêts. (Acceptées, à $51,930)	Contre l'incendie et sur la nav. int.

* NOTE.—Cette compagnie a donné avis qu'elle avait réassuré toutes ses polices contre l'incendie dans la Compagnie d'assurance Queen d'Amérique, et avait demandé d'être remboursée de ses dépôts en garantie du département de l'incendie.

LES COMPAGNIES D'ASSURANCE SUR LA VIE CI-DESSOUS NOMMÉES, AYANT CESSÉ D'ENTREPRENDRE DES RISQUES AU CANADA, SONT AUTORISÉES EN VERTU DE L'ARTICLE 32 DE "L'ACTE DES ASSURANCES," A POURSUIVRE TOUTES LES OPÉRATIONS SE RATTACHANT AUX POLICES ÉMISES AVANT LE 31 MARS 1878, ET LEURS DÉPOTS SONT APPLICABLES A CES POLICES, SUJET AUX DISPOSITIONS DES ACTES DES ASSURANCES DE 1868 ET 1871.

NOM DE LA COMPAGNIE.	Principal agent pour la réception des significations des pièces et avis.	Montant des dépôts.	Assurance autorisée.
Cempagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, dite Connecticut, de Hartford, Conn., E.-U.	F. W. Evans, agent-général, Montréal	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, d'Edimbourg	David Higgins, agent principal, Toronto	$113,000 débentures municipales, et $48,667 effets 4 p. c. du Cap de Bonne-Espérance. (Acceptés à $150,367)	Sur la vie.
Association d'assurance sur la vie, d'Ecosse	Archibald Inglis, agent principal, Montréal	$50,127 effets canadiens 4 p. c., $2,433 effets 4 p. c. du Canada ; $4,866 obligations garanties du Canada, $48,667 débentures de la province de Québec, $48,667 obligations de la cité de Toronto. (Acceptés à $149,893)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie Nationale d'assurance sur la vie, des Etats-Unis d'Amérique.	Chas. Powis, agent en chef, Hamilton, Ont.	$110,000, dépôts en banque	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite "North Western," de Milwaukee, E.-U.	M. W. Mills, agent principal, Toronto	$100,000 bons des Etats-Unis	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, dite "Phœnix," de Hartford, Connecticut	H. D. Simpson, procureur, Montréal	$30,000 débentures municipales, et $99,280 obligations du Parc des Chutes Niagara. (Acceptés à $126,280)	Sur la vie.
Société d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Scottish Amicable"	William W. Robertson, procureur, Montréal	38 obligations du chemin de fer Canada Atlantique, garanties. Au pair, $117,438.81 Valeur actuelle à 4½ p. c., $94,710.67, aussi $30,000 obligations du Pacifique Canadien	Sur la vie.
Institution de Prévoyance Ecossaise	John Dunlop, procureur, Montréal	$100,000 obligations du Pacifique Canadien. (Acceptées à $90,000)	Sur la vie.

LES COMPAGNIES D'ASSURANCE CI-DESSOUS SONT INSCRITES SOUS L'ACTE DES ASSURANCES, ET SONT AUTORISÉES A FAIRE DES OPÉRATIONS D'ASSURANCE EN CANADA, D'APRÈS LE SYSTÈME DE RÉPARTITION.

Nom de la compagnie.	Agent en chef pour la réception des significations de pièces.
L'Association canadienne mutuelle sur la vie	W. Pemberton Page, secrétaire, Toronto.
Société de secours mutuels des Commis-voyageurs	W. G. H. Lowe, agent en chef, Toronto.
La Société de secours mutuel de la Nouvelle-Ecosse	Thomas B. Crosby, agent en chef, Yarmouth, N.-E.
La *Provincial Provident Institution*	E. S. Miller, secrétaire, Saint-Thomas, Ont.

NOTE.—La Compagnie d'assurance Glasgow et London a réassuré ses risques en cours dans la Compagnie d'assurance des Citoyens, et une partie de ses dépôts a été remboursée.
La Compagnie Américaine d'assurance des chaudières à vapeur a cessé de faire des opérations en Canada. Son dépôt est encore entre les mains de l'Honorable Receveur Général.

Bureau du Surintendant des Assurances, Ottawa, 2 mai 1892

W. FITZGERALD, Surintendant des Assurances. 47-tf.

AUX ANNONCEURS DANS LA *GAZETTE*.

CEUX qui envoient des annonces pour être insérées dans la *Gazette du Canada* voudront bien se conformer aux règles ci-dessous :

1. Adresser "Gazette du Canada, Ottawa, Canada."
2. Indiquer le nombre d'insertions voulues.
3. Transmettre invariablement le prix de l'annonce ainsi que le prix d'un exemplaire de la *Gazette*, tels que donnés plus bas ; sans cela l'annonce ne sera pas publiée.

Les prix sont de dix cts. pour la première insertion, et cinq cts. pour chaque insertion subséquente par ligne de neuf mots, chaque chiffre comptant pour un mot. Aucune annonce n'est insérée pour moins d'une piastre.

D'après la pratique établie et reconnue, telle que prescrite par la loi, les règlements du parlement et les décisions du ministre de la Justice, les avis reçoivent le nombre d'insertions ci-dessous :—

Les avis de demandes de divorce—27 insertions.

Les avis de retrait de dépôts des compagnies d'assurance—13 insertions.

Les avis de demandes ordinaires au parlement—9 insertions.

Les avis de demandes de lettres patentes—6 insertions.

Les avis de dividendes et d'assemblées de banques et de compagnies d'assurances,—1 mois de calendrier ou 5 insertions.

Les abonnés observeront aussi que le prix d'abonnement, $4 par année, est invariablement payable d'avance, et que l'envoi de la *Gazette* sera arrêté à l'expiration de la période payée. Chaque exemplaire coûte dix cts., et quand les annonceurs en veulent plus qu'un, ils devront faire une remise en conséquence.

S. E. DAWSON,
Imprimeur de la Reine et Contrôleur
de la Papeterie.

Département des Impressions
et de la Papeterie publiques,
Ottawa, novembre 1891.

DEMANDES AU PARLEMENT.

Règles relatives aux avis de bills privés.

Dans le cas de toute demande de bill privé, proprement du ressort législatif du Parlement du Canada suivant les dispositions de l'Acte de l'Amérique Britannique du Nord, 1867, et ayant pour objet, soit la construction d'un pont, d'un chemin de fer, d'un chemin à barrières ou d'une ligne télégraphique ; soit la construction ou l'amélioration d'un port, d'un canal, d'une écluse, d'une digue ou d'une glissoire ou autre ouvrage semblable ; soit la concession d'un droit de passage d'eau, l'incorporation de professions ou métiers, ou d'une compagnie de banque ou autre compagnie par actions, soit la concession à une ou plusieurs personnes de certains droits ou privilèges exclusifs ou particuliers, soit le pouvoir de faire quelque chose qui, dans ses effets, pourrait toucher aux droits ou à la propriété d'autrui, ou concerner une classe particulière de la société ; ou ayant pour objet quelque amendement de même nature à un acte antérieur,—un avis, énonçant d'une manière claire et intelligible la nature et l'objet de la demande, et signé (excepté s'il s'agit de corporations déjà existantes) par les pétitionnaires ou de leur part, est nécessaire et doit être publié comme il suit :—

Dans les provinces de Québec et du Manitoba.

Un avis doit être inséré dans la *Gazette du Canada* en anglais et en français, ainsi que dans un journal anglais et un journal français du district intéressé, ou en anglais et en français dans le même journal, s'il ne s'en publie qu'un seul dans ce district ; ou s'il n'y paraît pas de journal, alors la publication de l'avis en anglais et en français doit se faire dans un journal du district le plus voisin où il s'en publie.

Dans les autres provinces ou territoires.

Un avis doit être inséré dans la *Gazette du Canada*, et et dans un journal du comté, du district ou des comtés-unis intéressés, ou s'il n'y paraît pas de journal alors la publication doit se faire dans un journal du comté ou district le plus voisin où il s'en publie.

La publication de ces avis durera, dans chaque cas la période de deux mois pendant l'intervalle de temps qui s'écoulera entre la clôture de la session précédente et la prise en considération de la pétition. Un exemplaire des numéros des journaux, reproduisant la première et la dernière insertion de l'avis, devra être transmis au greffier de chaque Chambre.

Si la pétition demande l'autorisation de présenter un bill privé ayant pour objet la construction d'un pont de péage, le pétitionnaire ou les pétitionnaires devront, en même temps qu'ils donneront l'avis prescrit par la règle précédente, donner aussi, de la même manière, avis des péages qu'ils entendent exiger, de l'étendue du privilège, de la hauteur des arches, de l'espace à laisser libre entre les culées ou les piliers pour le passage des radeaux et des navires ; et mentionner de plus s'ils se proposent de construire un pont mobile, et quelles en seront les dimensions.

Toute personne désirant obtenir un bill privé devra, dans les huit jours qui précéderont l'ouverture du parlement, déposer au bureau du greffier de la Chambre dans laquelle le bill doit prendre naissance, une copie de ce bill en langue anglaise ou en langue française, avec une somme suffisante pour en payer la traduction et l'impression. Il en sera imprimé 600 exemplaires en anglais et 200 en français ; la traduction devra être faite par les officiers de la Chambre, et l'impression par l'entrepreneur des impressions. Le pétitionnaire aura aussi à payer au greffier du Sénat, ou au comptable de la Chambre des Communes (selon le cas) une somme de $200, plus le coût de l'impression de l'acte dans les Statuts, et remettra le reçu de ce paiement au greffier du comité auquel ce bill aura été renvoyé—le dit paiement sera effectué immédiatement après la seconde lecture avant la prise en considération du bill par le comité.

L'honoraire payable sur tout bill privé, ne sera payé que dans la Chambre où il a pris naissance.

Aucune pétition pour l'obtention d'un bill privé ne sera reçue par l'une ou par l'autre Chambre après les dix premiers jours de la session.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Greffier du Sénat.
JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Greffier des Communes.

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Règles additionnelles de la Chambre des Communes concernant les bills privés.

Tous les bills privés demandant des actes constitutifs devront être rédigés de manière à y incorporer, en les spécifiant, les *clauses* des Actes généraux concernant les détails qui font l'objet de ces bills ; des raisons spéciales seront données chaque fois que l'on aura l'intention de se départir de ce principe, ou que l'on voudra y introduire d'autres dispositions touchant ces détails ; et une note sera annexée au bill indiquant les dispositions au sujet desquelles l'on entend s'écarter de l'Acte général ; les bills qui ne seront pas rédigés conformément à cette Règle, devront être remodelés par les auteurs et réimprimés à leurs frais, avant qu'aucun comité en examine les clauses.

51*a*. Tous les bills privés pour chartes ou pour modification de chartes de compagnies de chemins de fer seront rédigés conformément au bill-modèle adopté par la Chambre, le 23 juin 1887, dont copie peut être obtenue du greffier de la Chambre ;

(*a*.) Les dispositions contenues dans un bill quelconque qui ne seront pas conformes au bill-modèle, seront insérées entre crochets, et après avoir été revisées par l'officier compétent, elles seront imprimées ainsi ; et les bills qui ne seront pas rédigés en conformité de cette règle seront renvoyés aux auteurs pour être remodelés avant leur revision et impression ;

(*b*.) Toutes clauses d'actes existants que l'on proposera de modifier, seront imprimées en entier, avec les amendements insérés en leur lieu et place, et entre crochets ;

(*c*.) Toutes dispositions exceptionnelles que l'on proposera d'insérer dans un bill quelconque, seront imprimées dans l'avis publié.

51*b*. Nul bill pour la constitution légale d'une compagnie de chemin de fer ou pour changer le tracé du chemin de fer d'une compagnie déjà constituée ne sera pris en considération par le comité des chemins de fer

à moins qu'il n'ait été donné au comité, au moins une semaine avant la prise en considération du bill—

(a.) Une carte ou plan à l'échelle de pas moins d'un demi-pouce au mille, indiquant le territoire sur lequel l'on se propose de construire les travaux projetés, ainsi que les lignes de travaux analogues existants ou autorisés, dans les limites du district, ou partie du district que la ligne projetée doit desservir, ou affectant le dit district en aucune manière ; cette carte ou plan devra être signé par l'ingénieur ou toute autre personne qui l'aura fait ;

(b.) Un exhibit faisant connaître le montant total du capital que l'on se propose de prélever pour les fins de l'entreprise, et la manière dont on se propose de le prélever, soit au moyen d'actions ordinaires, obligations, débentures ou autres garanties, et le montant respectif de chacune.

JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Greffier des Communes.

SUBSTANCE DES RÈGLES ET FORMES DE PROCÉDER DU SÉNAT CONCERNANT LES BILLS DE DIVORCE.

L'époux qui a l'intention de demander un bill de divorce doit faire connaître cette intention, ainsi que les noms de l'autre époux et la cause du divorce, par avis inséré, durant six mois, entre l'expiration de la dernière session parlementaire avant l'avis et la présentation de sa pétition pour obtenir le bill, dans la *Gazette du Canada* et dans deux journaux du district où il avait sa résidence habituelle à l'époque de séparation d'avec son conjoint, s'il résidait alors dans la province de Québec, le Manitoba, la Colombie-Britannique ou les Territoires du Nord-Ouest,—ou du comté ou des comtés-unis, s'il résidait dans une autre province ; mais si ce nombre de journaux ne s'y trouve pas, l'avis sera publié dans le district, le comté ou les comtés-unis voisins. Dans les provinces de Québec et de Manitoba, les insertions seront faites dans un journal anglais et un journal français, s'il en existe des deux langues dans le district ; autrement, elles se feront en anglais et en français au même journal.

Il doit être signifié, à la diligence de l'époux pétitionnaire, un mois au moins avant la présentation de la pétition, une copie de cet avis à l'autre époux en personne, si cela est possible.

Aucune pétition en divorce n'est reçue après l'expiration des trente premiers jours de la session.

Toute pétition en divorce devra être écrite lisiblement et porter la signature du pétitionnaire. Elle énoncera sommairement le fait du mariage, le lieu et l'époque de sa célébration, les noms du célébrant, les griefs qui donnent lieu à la demande de redressement et la nature du redressement demandé, et en outre contiendra assurance qu'il n'y a pas eu réconciliation, collusion ni connivence. Les allégations de la pétition seront appuyées de la déclaration du pétitionnaire, faite en vertu de "l'Acte concernant les serments extrajudiciaires."

Huit jours avant l'ouverture du Parlement, le pétitionnaire déposera au bureau du greffier du Sénat, une copie en langue anglaise ou française du bill de divorce qui doit être présenté, et en même temps une somme suffisante pour payer la traduction et l'impression et tirage à 600 exemplaires anglais et 200 exemplaires français de ce bill.

La pétition en obtention d'un bill de divorce n'est présentée que lorsque le pétitionnaire a versé au bureau du greffier du Sénat une somme de $200.

La pétition, au moment de sa présentation, doit être accompagnée de la preuve de la publication d'avis, d'une déclaration qu'il a été signifié une copie de l'avis, et d'une copie du bill qui doit être présenté.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Greffier du Sénat.

AVIS est donné par le présent que Robert Young Hebden, de la cité de New-York, dans l'Etat de New-York, dans les Etats-Unis d'Amérique, (ci-devant de la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec), un des agents de la banque de Montréal, s'adressera au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un bill de divorce d'avec sa femme Edith Montagu Hebden (née Patterson), ci-devant de la dite cité de Montréal, mais dont le domicile actuel est inconnu, pour cause d'adultère et de désertion.

GORMULLY ET SINCLAIR,
Solliciteurs du requérant.

Daté à Ottawa, dans la province d'Ontario, ce 22e jour de juillet A.D. 1892. 4-27

AVIS est donné par le présent que Annette Marion Goff, de la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec, s'adressera au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un bill de divorce d'avec son mari Edward Robert Taché Rowand, de la cité de Winnipeg, dans la province du Manitoba, bourgeois, pour cause d'adultère et de cruauté.

CARTER ET GOLDSTEIN,
Solliciteurs de la requérante.

Daté à Montréal, province de Québec, ce dix-huitième jour de juillet 1892. 4-27

AVIS est donné par le présent que Edmund Holyoake Heward, de la ville de Saint-Jean, dans le district d'Iberville, dans la province de Québec, gérant de la banque des Marchands du Canada, à Saint-Jean, s'adressera au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un bill de divorce d'avec sa femme Dame Marie-Louise Elwes, actuellement de la cité de Chicago, dans l'Etat d'Illinois, un des Etats-Unis d'Amérique, pour cause d'adultère.

L. G. MACDONALD,
Solliciteur du requérant.

Par CHRISTIE, CHRISTIE ET GREENE,
Ses agents à Ottawa.

Daté à Saint-Jean, le 4 juillet 1892. 3-27

DEMANDES POUR CHARTE PAR LETTRES PATENTES.

AVIS est donné par le présent que sous un mois après la dernière publication de cet avis, une demande sera adressée au Gouverneur en conseil afin d'obtenir des lettres patentes en vertu des dispositions de "l'Acte des compagnies," constituant en corporation la compagnie ci-après mentionnée :—

(a.) Le nom de la compagnie sera "La Compagnie James Robertson," (à resp. limitée).

(b.) Les objets pour lesquels une charte est demandée sont les suivants :—Fabriquer, acheter, vendre, et faire le commerce de scies, fil barbelé, tuyaux de plomb, plomb de chasse, trappes de plomb, blanc de plomb, mastic, peintures préparées, couleurs, vernis, fournitures de plombiers, de ferblantiers et de scieries, outils, ustensiles, meubles de ménage, poêles, ferronnerie, et de toutes sortes de fournitures pour les marchands, commerçants, cultivateurs et consommateurs ; fabriquer, produire, acheter, vendre et commercer sur le fer, l'acier, le plomb, le nickel et autres métaux et minerais de toutes sortes, et tous les produits et articles qui en sont faits ; et acheter, vendre et commercer sur ces articles, et fabriquer, acheter, vendre, et ériger toutes machineries et accessoires pour les fins des dites affaires, et pour les fins de toutes autres affaires ; souscrire, acquérir, acheter, posséder, vendre, engager et transférer des actions ou parts dans toute autre compagnie constituée, et de voter sur ces parts et les représenter, et de vendre, céder, transférer, louer, sous-louer, hypothéquer ou engager l'outillage, immeubles, baux, outils, machinerie, brevets d'invention, inventions, droits d'usine, droits d'auteurs, marques de commerce, noms de commerce, patrons ou marques ou tous ou chacun d'iceux, et le fonds de commerce et achalandage de la dite compagnie ; acheter, acquérir et tenir absolument ou pour un certain nombre d'années sous bail ou autrement des contrats, conventions, choix, baux, outillage, immeubles, outils, machinerie, brevets d'invention,

inventions, droits d'usine, droits d'auteur, marques de commerce, noms de commerce, patrons ou marques ou tous ou chacun d'iceux, et le fonds de commerce et achalandage de toute autre compagnie ou compagnies constituées ou particuliers dans la Puissance du Canada; se fusionner, coopérer, joindre et faire des arrangements avec toute autre compagnie ou compagnies constituées ou particuliers dans le but de faire les dites opérations ou atteindre les dits objets, ou aucun d'iceux, ou dans le but de faire les opérations ou atteindre les objets de la dite autre compagnie ou compagnies ou individus ; acheter, acquérir, posséder, louer, vendre, hypothéquer, transférer, engager et céder des biens meubles et immeubles et de faire et prendre des hypothèques, gages et charges sur les dits biens meubles et immeubles comme sûreté ou autrement ; émettre des actions privilégiées, obligations et débentures, et les négocier, vendre et transférer, et par là engager l'actif et propriété de la dite compagnie comme garantie du remboursement des avances faites sur ou à l'égard des dites obligations ou débentures, et de faire tous actes à l'égard de toutes et chacune des matières ci-dessus énumérées, et toutes autres matières ou choses qui sont ou pourront devenir nécessaires, ou découleront ou seront propres à atteindre les objets susdits.

(*c.*) Le principal lieu d'affaires de la dite compagnie sera en la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec.

(*d.*) Le capital-actions de la compagnie sera de sept cent cinquante mille piastres.

(*e.*) Le nombre des actions sera de sept mille cinq cents, et le montant de chaque action sera de cent piastres.

(*f.*) Les requérants sont James Robertson et Alexander Robertson, de la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec, manufacturiers ; James Robertson, jeune, de la cité de Winnipeg, dans la province du Manitoba, bourgeois ; Alexander A. McMichael, de la cité de Toronto, dans la province d'Ontario, manufacturier ; et John Robertson, de la cité de Saint-Jean, dans la province du Nouveau-Brunswick, manufacturier. Et les susdits James Robertson, Alexander A. McMichael et John Robertson seront les directeurs provisoires de la dite compagnie.

WATSON, THORNE, SMOKE ET MASTEN.

Daté ce 20e jour de juillet, A.D. 1892. 4-6

AVIS est donné par le présent que sous un mois après la dernière publication de cet avis, les personnes ci-dessous mentionnées s'adresseront au Gouverneur général en conseil à l'effet d'obtenir des lettres patentes les constituant en corporation en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies."

1. Le nom de la compagnie sera "The Canada Axe and Harvesting Tool Manufacturing Company."

2. Les objets pour lesquels une charte est demandée sont de fabriquer et vendre des haches, faux, fourches, râteaux, houes et autres instruments agricoles.

3. Les opérations de la compagnies seront faites en la ville d'Oshawa, dans les comté et province d'Ontario, et en la ville de Saint-Jérôme, dans le comté de Terrebonne, dans la province de Québec, lesquels endroits seront les principaux sièges d'affaires de la dite compagnie.

4. Le montant du capital-actions de la compagnie sera de cent mille piastres.

5. Le nombre des actions sera de mille, et le montant de chaque action sera de cent piastres.

6. Les noms au long et les adresse et occupation de chacun des requérants sont comme suit :—James Robson, manufacturier, Oshawa, Ont.; Thomas Goulding Hawthorn, agent, Oshawa, Ont.; William Clarke Widdifield, solliciteur, Newmarket, Ont.; Samuel Goulding, bourgeois, cité de New-York, Etats-Unis ; L. V. Sibbie, banquier, Stockton, Californie, Etats-Unis. Et les dits James Robson, manufacturier, Oshawa, Ont., William Clarke Widdifield, solliciteur, Newmarket, Ont., et Thomas Goulding Hawthorn, agent, Oshawa, Ont., seront les directeurs provisoires de la compagnie.

D. D. GRIERSON,
Solliciteur des requérants.

4-6

AVIS DIVERS.

AVIS.—Une assemblée générale spéciale des actionnaires de la Compagnie du chemin de fer Atlantique et Nord-Ouest aura lieu à son bureau principal à Montréal (le bureau principal de la Compagnie du chemin fer Canadien du Pacifique), à midi, lundi, le vingt-deuxième jour d'août 1892, afin d'élire des directeurs de la compagnie, et de diviser en sections, en conformité de son acte constitutif, telle partie de la voie ferrée que la compagnie est autorisée à construire ou acquérir qui n'a pas encore été divisée.

Par ordre du conseil de direction,
CHARLES DRINKWATER.
Secrétaire.

Montréal, 20 juillet 1892. 4-6

COMPAGNIE D'ASSURANCE DES CITOYENS DU CANADA.

(DÉPARTEMENT D'ASSURANCE SUR LA VIE)

AVIS.—Avis public est donné par le présent que la Compagnie d'assurance des Citoyens du Canada, a cessé de faire des opérations d'assurance sur la vie, et a demandé à l'honorable Ministre des Finances et Receveur Général du Canada le remboursement de ses garanties déposées au compte du département d'assurance sur la vie, le 12e jour d'octobre 1892.

Et avis est par le présent donné à tous les porteurs de polices de la dite compagnie en Canada qui s'opposent à cette remise de dépôts, de produire leur opposition au bureau de l'honorable Ministre des Finances et Receveur Général du Canada, le ou avant le douzième (12e) jour d'octobre mil huit cent quatre-vingt-douze (1892).

E. P. HEATON,
Gérant général.

Montréal, 28 juin 1892. 2-13

COMPAGNIE D'ASSURANCE DES CITOYENS DU CANADA.

(DÉPARTEMENT DE L'INCENDIE.)

AVIS.—Avis public est donné par le présent que la Compagnie d'assurance des Citoyens du Canada, a cessé de faire des opérations d'assurance contre l'incendie, et a demandé à l'honorable Ministre des Finances et Receveur Général du Canada le remboursement de ses garanties déposées au compte du département de l'incendie le 12e jour d'octobre 1892.

Et avis est par le présent donné que tous les risques au Canada de la Compagnie d'assurance des Citoyens du Canada, dans les provinces du Nouveau-Brunswick et de la Nouvelle-Ecosse ont été rentrés et réassurés dans la Compagnie d'assurance Phœnix de Hartford, Connecticut, et que tous les risques par toute la Puissance du Canada, à l'exception des provinces du Nouveau-Brunswick et de la Nouvelle-Ecosse ont été rentrés et réassurés dans la Compagnie d'assurance Guardian d'Angleterre.

Et avis est par le présent donné à tous les porteurs de polices de la dite compagnie en Canada qui s'opposent à cette remise de dépôts, de produire leur opposition au bureau de l'honorable Ministre des Finances et Receveur Général du Canada, le ou avant le douzième (12e) jour d'octobre mil huit cent quatre-vingt-douze (1892).

E. P. HEATON,
Gérant général.

Montréal, 28 juin 1892. 2-13

COMPAGNIE DE CHEMIN DE FER MONTRÉAL ET OTTAWA.

AVIS.—Une assemblée générale spéciale des actionnaires de la Compagnie de chemin de fer Montréal et Ottawa aura lieu à son siège d'affaires, chambre 44, Imperial Building, rue St-Jacques, Montréal, mardi, le 9e jour d'août 1892, à 11 heures du matin, à l'effet de sanctionner un bail de son chemin de fer à la Compagnie de chemin de fer Canadien du Pacifique, à perpétuité, et d'en régler les termes et conditions.

H. A. LANSDELL,
Secrétaire.

Montréal, 5 juillet 1892. 2-5

LA BANQUE DE SAINT-HYACINTHE.

DIVIDENDE No 35.

AVIS est par le présent donné qu'un dividende de trois pour cent sur le capital payé de cette institution, a été déclaré pour le semestre courant et sera payable au bureau de la banque, à Saint-Hyacinthe, le et après le 1er août prochain.

Les livres de transferts seront fermés du 17 au 31 juillet prochain, ces deux jours inclusivement.

Par ordre du conseil de direction,

E. R. BLANCHARD,
Caissier.

Saint-Hyacinthe, 24 juin 1892. 1–5

AVIS.—Avis public est donné par le présent que la Compagnie d'assurance Royale Canadienne de Montréal, Canada, a cessé de faire des opérations d'assurance maritime et contre l'incendie, et a demandé à l'honorable Ministre des Finances et Receveur Général du Canada le remboursement de ses garanties déposées au compte du département de l'incendie et des risques maritimes, le 25e jour d'août 1892.

Et avis est par le présent donné que tous les risques au Canada de la Compagnie d'assurance Royale Canadienne ont été rentrés et réassurés dans la Compagnie d'assurance Alliance de Londres, Angleterre.

Et avis est par le présent donné à tous les porteurs de polices de la dite compagnie en Canada qui s'opposent à cette remise de dépôts, de produire leur opposition au bureau de l'honorable Ministre des Finances et Receveur Général du Canada, le ou avant le 25e jour d'août 1892.

G. H. McHENRY,
47–13 Gérant.

AVIS est donné par le présent que la Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie la City of London (à resp. limitée), ayant cessé de faire les opérations d'assurance contre l'incendie en Canada, et réassuré tous les risques en cours ou existants, s'adressera au ministre des Finances à Ottawa, le 12e jour d'octobre prochain, pour être remboursée des garanties déposées par la dite compagnie entre les mains du ministre des Finances.

Et avis est par le présent donné à tous les porteurs de polices de la dite compagnie en Canada qui s'opposent à cette remise de dépôts, de produire leur opposition au bureau de l'honorable Ministre des Finances, le ou avant le jour ci-dessus cité.

HATTON ET McLENNAN,
Procureurs de la dite compagnie.

Montréal, 5 juillet 1892. 3–13

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OTTAWA.—Printed by S. E. DAWSON, Printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty.

SUPPLEMENT

TO

The Canada Gazette

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

OTTAWA, SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1892.

55-56 VICTORIA.

CHAP. 3.

An Act respecting Fishing Vessels of the United States.

[*Assented to* 10*th May*, 1892.]

Preamble.

WHEREAS the *Act respecting Fishing Vessels of the United States of America*, assented to on the tenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one, expired on the thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one; and whereas it may be expedient to continue, from time to time, the privileges accorded United States fishing vessels under the provisions of that Act: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Chapter 4 of 1891.

Licenses may be granted to U.S. fishing vessels.

1. The Governor in Council may, from time to time, authorize the issue of licenses to United States fishing vessels, enabling them to enter any port on the Atlantic coast of Canada, during the periods mentioned in such licenses, for the following purposes:—

For what purposes.

(*a*) The purchase of bait, ice, seines, lines and all other supplies and outfits;

(*b*.) The transhipment of catch, and the shipping of crews;

Fees and conditions.

2. The fee for such licenses shall be one dollar and fifty cents per ton register, and the terms and conditions thereof shall be determined by the Governor in Council:

Term of license.

3. No license shall be issued for a longer period than one calendar year, and all licenses shall expire on the thirty-first day of December of the year for which they are issued.

Report to Parliament.

2. The Order in Council for the issue of such licenses shall without delay be communicated to both Houses of Parliament, if Parliament is then in session, or, if not then in session, within the first ten days of the then next session.

CHAP. 4.

An Act respecting aid by United States Wreckers in Canadian waters.

[*Assented to* 10*th May*, 1892.]

HER Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows :—

Privilege granted.

1. United States vessels and wrecking appliances may salve any property wrecked, and may render aid and assistance to any vessels wrecked, disabled or in distress, in the waters of Canada contiguous to the United States.

Interpretation.

2. Aid and assistance include all necessary towing incident thereto.

Customs and coasting laws.

3. Nothing in the Customs or coasting laws of Canada shall restrict the salving operations of such vessels or wrecking appliances.

Commencement of Act.

4. This Act shall come into force from and after a date to be named in a proclamation by the Governor General, which proclamation may be issued when the Governor in Council is advised that the privilege of salving any property wrecked, and of aiding any vessels wrecked, disabled or in distress, in United States waters contiguous to Canada will be extended to Canadian vessels and wrecking appliances to the extent to which such privilege is granted by this Act to United States vessels and wrecking appliances.

Duration of Act.

5. This Act shall cease to be in force from and after a date to be named in a proclamation to be issued by the Governor General to the effect that the said reciprocal privilege has been withdrawn, revoked or rendered inoperative with respect to Canadian vessels or wrecking appliances in United States waters contiguous to Canada.

CHAP. 5.

An Act to authorize the granting of subsidies in aid of the construction of the lines of railway therein mentioned.

[*Assented to* 9*th July*, 1892.]

HER Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows :—

Preamble.

1. The Governor in Council may grant the subsidies hereinafter mentioned to the railway companies, and towards the construction of the railways also hereinafter mentioned, that is to say :—

To the Lake Erie and Detroit River Railway Company, for 58 miles of their railway from a point at or near Cedar Creek to the town of Ridgetown, in lieu of the subsidies granted to the Lake Erie and Detroit River Railway Company by the Act 53 Victoria, chapter 2, and to the Amherstburg, Lake Shore and Blenheim Railway Company by the Act 52 Victoria, chapter 3..... $ 224,000

To the Ottawa, Arnprior and Parry Sound Railway Company, for 55 miles of their railway from Barry's Bay towards the Northern Pacific Junction Railway, a subsidy not exceeding $6,400 per mile on the first 27½ miles out from Barry's Bay and not exceeding $3,200 per mile on the second 27½ miles, nor exceeding in the whole	$264,000
To the Canadian Pacific Railway Company or to the Columbia and Kootenay Railway and Navigation Company, for a railway from a point on the Canadian Pacific Railway at or near Revelstoke to the head of Arrow Lake, for 25 miles of such railway, a subsidy not exceeding $3,200 per mile, nor exceeding in the whole	80,000
To the Tobique Valley Railway Company, for a railway from the north end of the 11 miles for which a subsidy was granted by the Act 53 Victoria, chapter 2, to Plaister Rock Island, for 3 miles of such railway, a subsidy not exceeding $3,200 per mile, nor exceeding in the whole..	9,600
To the Monfort Colonization Railway Company, for 21 miles of their railway from Lachute, St. Jerôme or a point at or near St. Sauveur, on the line of the Montreal and Western Railway, to Monfort and westward, a subsidy not exceeding $3,200 per mile, nor exceeding in the whole	67,200
To the Ontario, Belmont and Northern Railway Company, for 10 miles of their railway from the Belmont iron mines to the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Central Ontario Railway, a subsidy not exceeding $3,200 per mile, nor exceeding in the whole	32,000
To the Montreal and Champlain Junction Railway Company, the balance remaining unpaid of the subsidies granted by the Acts 50–51 Victoria, chapter 24, and 51 Victoria, chapter 3, a subsidy of	15,100
To the Buctouche and Moncton Railway Company, for 32 miles of their railway from Moncton to Buctouche, the balance remaining unpaid of the subsidy, not exceeding $3,200 per mile, granted by the Acts 49 Victoria, chapter 10, and 50–51 Victoria, chapter 24, not exceeding in the whole	35,480
To the Cobourg, Northumberland and Pacific Railway Company, for 19 miles of their railway from Cobourg to the Ontario and Quebec Railway (in addition to the subsidy granted by the Act 53 Victoria, chapter 2), a subsidy not exceeding $3,200 per mile, nor exceeding in the whole	60,800
For a railway from the parish of St. Rémi, in the county of Napierville, to St. Cyprien in the said county, for 12 miles of such railway, a subsidy not exceeding $3,200 per mile, nor exceeding in the whole	38,400
To the Inverness and Richmond Railway Company (or any other company undertaking the work), for 25 miles of their railway from a point on the Cape Breton Railway, at or near Orangedale, to Broadcove, a subsidy not exceeding $3,200 per mile, in lieu of the subsidy of $50,000 granted to the said railway company by 53 Victoria, chapter 2, and on the same conditions, nor exceeding in the whole	80,000

To the Nicola Valley Railway Company, for 25 miles of their railway, from a point on the Canadian Pacific Railway at or near Spence's Bridge towards Nicola Lake..	$80,000
To the Lotbinière and Megantic Railway Company, for 15 miles of their railway from a point at or near St. Jean Deschaillons towards Glen Lloyd, a subsidy not exceeding $3,200 per mile, nor exceeding in the whole.....	48,000
To the Stewiacke and Lansdowne Railway Company, for a railway from a point on the Intercolonial Railway, through the Stewiacke valley, on a line which will afford facilities of communication with the iron mines at Springside, Upper Stewiacke and Musquodoboit settlements, 25 miles, in lieu of the subsidy granted by the Act 53 Victoria, chapter 2, a subsidy not exceeding $3,200 per mile, nor exceeding in the whole.....	80,000
To the Philipsburg Junction Railway and Quarry Company, for $6\frac{75}{100}$ miles of their railway from Stanbridge Station to Philipsburg, in the county of Missisquoi, a subsidy not exceeding $3,200 per mile, nor exceeding in the whole...	21,600
To the Kingston, Napanee and Western Railway Company, for three miles of their railway from a point at or near Harrowsmith to a point at or near Sydenham, in lieu of the subsidy granted for this section of road by the Act 52 Victoria, chapter 3, a subsidy not exceeding $3,200 per mile, nor exceeding in the whole...	9,600
For a railway from Cape Tourmente towards Murray Bay, in the Province of Quebec, 20 miles, in lieu of the subsidy granted by the Act 52 Victoria, chapter 3, a subsidy not exceeding $3,200 per mile, nor exceeding in the whole	64,000
To the Stewiacke and Lansdowne Railway Company, for a railway from Truro, or a point between Truro and Stewiacke, to Newport or to Windsor, in the Province of Nova Scotia, for 49 miles of such railway, in lieu of the subsidy granted by the Act 52 Victoria, chapter 3, a subsidy not exceeding $3,200 per mile, nor exceeding in the whole.....	156,800
To the Restigouche and Victoria Railway Company, for 15 miles of their railway from Campbellton towards Grand Falls, a subsidy not exceeding $3,200 per mile, nor exceeding in the whole..	48,000
For a railway from St. John's to Ste. Rosalie, 32 miles, a subsidy not exceeding $3,200 per mile, nor exceeding in the whole.....	102,400
For a railway from St. Placide to St. Andrews, 8 miles, a subsidy not exceeding $3,200 per mile, nor exceeding in the whole.....	25,600
For a railway to complete the connection between Sydney and Louisburg, in the county of Cape Breton, for 28 miles of such railway, a subsidy not exceeding $3,200 per mile, nor exceeding in the whole	89,600
To the Belleville and Lake Nipissing Railway Company, for 30 miles of their railway from Belleville to Tweed and thence to Bridgewater, in lieu of the subsidy granted by the Act 53 Victoria, chapter 2, a subsidy not exceeding $3,200 per mile, nor exceeding in the whole...	96,000

To the Kingston, Smith's Falls and Ottawa Railway Company, for 56 miles of their railway from the city of Kingston to Smith's Falls, in lieu of the subsidies, not to exceed $179,200, granted by the Acts 53 Victoria, chapter 3, and 53 Victoria, chapter 2, a subsidy calculated on a basis of 3½ per cent on the amount of such subsidies so granted, to be paid in semi-annual instalments for such period not exceeding 21 years, as the Company may elect, which represents a grant in cash of..... $179,200

Provided, that upon the completion of 28 miles of the said railway a semi-annual subsidy may be paid proportionate to the value of the portion so completed in comparison with that of the whole 56 miles : Provided also, that the Company may deposit with the Minister of Finance and Receiver General, a sum not exceeding $1,170,000, in consideration whereof there shall be paid to the Company for such period not exceeding 20 years as the Company may elect, a semi-annual annuity calculated on a basis of 3½ per cent on the amount so deposited : Provided further, that the Governor in Council may permit the Company to assign the said subsidy and annuity to trustees by way of security for any bonds or securities which may be issued by the Company in respect of their undertaking.

To the St. Catharines and Niagara Central Railway Company, for 34 miles of their railway from the city of St. Catharines to the city of Hamilton, in lieu of the subsidies not to exceed $108,000 granted by the Acts 52 Vic., chap. 3, and 53 Vic., chap. 2, a subsidy calculated on a basis of 3½ per cent on the amount of the said subsidies, to be paid in semi-annual instalments for such period, not exceeding twenty years, as the Company may elect, representing a grant in cash of $108,000 : Provided that, upon the completion of 10 miles of said railway, a semi-annual subsidy may be paid proportionate to the value of the portion so completed in comparison with that of the whole 34 miles : Provided also, that the Company may deposit with the Minister of Finance and Receiver General a sum not exceeding $400,000, in consideration whereof there shall be paid by the Government to the Company, for such period not exceeding 20 years, as the Company may elect, a semi-annual annuity, calculated on a basis of 3½ per cent on the amount so deposited, or a guarantee of a like sum, as interest on the bonds of the Company : Provided further, that the Company, with the approval of the Governor in Council, may assign the said subsidy and annuity to trustees by way of security for principal, or interest of any bonds or securities which may be issued by the Company in respect of their undertaking, and the subsidy last above-mentioned to the St. Catharines and Niagara Central Railway Company shall be paid in instalments, the first semi-annual payment upon which shall be made at the end of the six months from the date of the Chief Engineer's certificate of the completion of the first ten miles of railway, and each subsequent payment at the end of six months thereafter, for the term of twenty years or less. It is a condition of this subsidy that the sum

not exceeding $400,000 above-mentioned shall be deposited with the Finance Minister before January 1st, 1893.

To the Woodstock and Centreville Railway Company, for a railway from Woodstock towards Centreville, 20 miles, in lieu of the subsidy granted by 50–51 Victoria, chapter 24, a subsidy not exceeding $3,200 per mile, nor exceeding in the whole..... $64,000

To the Brockville, Westport and Sault Ste. Marie Railway Company, for the balance remaining unpaid of the subsidy granted by the Act 52 Victoria, chapter 3, not exceeding $3,200 per mile, and also for the balance remaining unpaid of the subsidy granted by the Act 53 Victoria, chapter 2, nor exceeding in the whole..... 96,800

To the New Glasgow Iron, Coal and Railway Company, for a railway from Eureka Junction on the Intercolonial Railway to a point at or near Sunnybrae, including a branch line to the charcoal iron furnace at Bridgeville, for 12½ miles of such railway, a subsidy not exceeding $3,200 per mile, nor exceeding in the whole..... 40,000

To the Thousand Island Railway Company, for an extension of their railway to connect with the Brockville, Westport and Sault Ste. Marie Railway, the Kingston, Napanee and Western Railway, the Kingston, Smith's Falls and Ottawa Railway, or the waters of the Rideau Canal, and an extension across the mouth of the Gananoque River, the balance remaining unpaid of the subsidy granted by the Act 52 Victoria, chap. 3, not exceeding in the whole. 44,000

Payable, $14,000 on the completion of the last named or southern extension, and the balance of said subsidy, being $30,000 on the completion of the first named or northern extension of their railway.

To the Manitoulin and North Shore Railway Company, for 30 miles of their railway from Little Current to the Algoma Branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway, in lieu of the subsidy granted by the Act 53 Victoria, chapter 2, a subsidy not exceeding $3,200 per mile, nor exceeding in the whole..... 96,000

To the Lindsay, Bobcaygeon and Pontypool Railway Company, for 16 miles of their railway from the end of the line subsidized by the Act 53 Victoria, chapter 2, at the junction with the Midland Railway, to Pontypool, a subsidy not exceeding $3,200 per mile, nor exceeding in the whole..... 51,200

For 75 miles of the railway from Sand Point, Shelburne Harbour, in Nova Scotia, to Annapolis Royal, in the county of Annapolis and to a junction at or near New Germany on the Nova Scotia Central Railway, with a view to future construction to Liverpool, in lieu of the subsidy of a like amount granted by the Act 53 Victoria, chapter 2, for the same length of railway from Shelburne and from Liverpool towards Annapolis, a subsidy not exceeding $3,200 per mile, nor exceeding in the whole.... 240,000

To the Kingston, Napanee and Western Railway Company, for 20 miles of their railway, being extensions or branches in the counties of Peterborough, Hastings, Addington, Frontenac or Leeds towards iron deposits, a subsidy not exceeding $3,200 per mile, payable in instalments regulated by the length of each said extensions, additions or branches, the subsidy not exceeding in the whole..... $64,000

To the St. John Valley and Rivière du Loup Railway Company, for 15 miles of their railway from the north end of the line subsidized by the Act 53 Victoria, chapter 2, towards the town of Woodstock, a subsidy not exceeding $3,200 per mile, nor exceeding in the whole... 48,000

To the Cobourg, Northumberland and Pacific Railway Company, for 30 miles of their railway from Cobourg to the Ontario and Quebec Railway, in lieu of the subsidy granted by the Act 53 Victoria, chapter 2, a subsidy not exceeding $3,200 per mile, nor exceeding in the whole... 96,000

To the Ottawa, Arnprior and Parry Sound Railway Company, for 30 miles of their railway from Eganville to Barry's Bay, in lieu of the subsidy granted by the Act 53 Victoria, chapter 2, a subsidy not exceeding $3,200 per mile, nor exceeding in the whole..... ... 96,000

To the Ottawa, Arnprior and Parry Sound Railway Company, for 22 miles of their railway from a a point on the Canadian Pacific Railway to Eganville, in lieu of the subsidy granted by the Act 51 Victoria, chapter 3, a subsidy not exceeding $3,200 per mile, nor exceeding in the whole 70,400

To the Lake Témiscamingue Colonization Railway Company, for 35 miles of their railway from Mattawa to the Long Sault, in lieu of the subsidies granted by the Acts 52 Victoria, chapter 3, and 53 Victoria, chapter 2, a subsidy not exceeding $3,200 per mile, nor exceeding in the whole..... 112,000

To the Témiscouata Railway Company, for 12 miles of their railway from the north end of the section of the St. François Branch subsidized by the Act 51 Victoria, chapter 3, being the first 12 miles on the section subsidized by the Act 53 Victoria, chapter 2, a subsidy not exceeding $1,800 per mile, in addition to the subsidy already granted, and not exceeding in the whole..... 21,600

To the Tilsonburg, Lake Erie and Pacific Railway Company, for 16 miles of their railway from Port Burwell to Tilsonburg, a subsidy not exceeding $3,200 per mile, nor exceeding in the whole..... 51,200

To the Woodstock and Centreville Railway Company, for 6 miles of their railway from the west end of their 20 miles subsidized by the Act 50-51 Victoria, chapter 24, to the international boundary between the province of New Brunswick and the state of Maine, in lieu of the subsidy granted by the Act 53 Victoria, chapter 2, a subsidy not exceeding $3,200 per mile, nor exceeding in the whole..... 19,200

To the Lake Témiscamingue Colonization Railway Company, for 15 miles of their railway from

the Long Sault to the crossing of the Kippewa River, a subsidy not exceeding $3,200 per mile,—and a subsidy of 15 per cent on the value of a wooden truss bridge over the Ottawa River near Mattawa, not exceeding $15,000,—not exceeding in the whole.....	$63,000
To the Goderich and Wingham Railway Company, for 31 miles of their railway from Goderich to Wingham, *viâ* Port Albert, a subsidy not exceeding $3,200 per mile, nor exceeding in the whole.....	99,200
To the Joliette and St. Jean de Matha Railway Company, for 8 miles of their railway from St. Félix de Valois to St. Jean de Matha, a subsidy not exceeding $3,200 per mile, nor exceeding in the whole.....	25,600
To the Bracebridge and Baysville Railway Company, for 15 miles of their railway from Bracebridge towards Baysville, a subsidy not exceeding $3,200 per mile, nor exceeding in the whole.....	48,000
To the Nipissing and James Bay Railway Company, for 25 miles of their railway from, at or near North Bay station on the Canadian Pacific Railway towards James Bay, a subsidy not exceeding $3,200 per mile, nor exceeding in the whole.....	80,000
For a railway from a point on the Intercolonial Railway between Ste. Flavie and Little Métis station to Matane, for 50 miles of such railway, a subsidy not exceeding $3,200 per mile, nor exceeding in the whole.....	160,000
To the Ontario and Pacific Railway Company, for $53\frac{87}{100}$ miles of their railway from Cornwall to Ottawa, in lieu of the subsidy granted by the Act 52 Victoria, chapter 3, a subsidy not exceeding $3,200 per mile, nor exceeding in the whole.....	172,400
For a railway from a point on the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway on Isle Jésus, in the county of Laval, towards St. Eustache, for 12 miles of such railway, in lieu of the subsidy granted by the Act 50-51 Victoria, chapter 24, to the Carillon and Grenville Railway Company, for 12 miles of their railway, from St. Eustache to Sault au Récollet, a subsidy not exceeding $3,200 per mile, nor exceeding in the whole..	38,400
For a railway from St. Eustache to St. Placide, in the county of Two Mountains, for 18 miles of such railway, in lieu of the subsidy granted by the Act 49 Victoria, chapter 10, a subsidy not exceeding $3,200 per mile, nor exceeding in the whole.....	57,600
To the Port Arthur, Duluth and Western Railway Company, the balance remaining unpaid of the subsidy granted by the Act 51 Victoria, chapter 3, not exceeding, with the amount already paid, $3,200 per mile, nor exceeding in the whole.....	114,125
To the Drummond County Railway Company for $4\frac{6}{10}$ miles of their railway from Bull's Wharf, on the St. Lawrence River, near Nicolet, to Ste. Rosalie Junction, an excess of distance by the constructed line over the subsidies heretofore voted for a railway between the said points, $3,200 per mile, nor exceeding in the whole....	14,720

To the St. Lawrence and Adirondack Railway Company, for $5\frac{42}{100}$ miles of their railway, from Huntingdon towards the international boundary, which, with the distance between Valleyfield and Huntingdon, $12\frac{58}{100}$ miles, makes up the distance of 18 miles named in the 53 Victoria, chapter 2, granting a subsidy to this Company, and for $2\frac{40}{100}$ miles from the east end of the 18 miles referred to to the international boundary, a subsidy not exceeding $3,200 per mile, nor exceeding in the whole..... $25,024

To whom, for what purposes and on what conditions subsidies may be granted.

2. The subsidies hereinbefore mentioned as to be granted to companies named for that purpose shall, if granted by the Governor in Council, be granted to such companies respectively; the other subsidies may be granted to such companies as shall be approved by the Governor in Council as having established to his satisfaction their ability to construct and complete the said railways respectively; all the lines for the construction of which subsidies are granted, unless they are already commenced, shall be commenced within two years from the first day of August next, and completed within a reasonable time, not to exceed four years, to be fixed by Order in Council, and shall also be constructed according to descriptions and specifications and upon conditions to be approved by the Governor in Council, on the report of the Minister of Railways and Canals, and specified in an agreement to be made in each case by the Company with the Government, which agreement the Government is hereby empowered to make; the location also of every such line of railway shall be subject to the approval of the Governor in Council; and all the said subsidies respectively shall be payable out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada, by instalments, on the completion of each section of the railway of not less than ten miles, proportionate to the value of the portion so completed in comparison with that of the whole work undertaken, to be established by the report of the said Minister, or upon the completion of the work subsidized,—except as to subsidies with respect to which it is hereinbefore otherwise provided, and except also as to the subsidy granted to the Kingston, Smith's Falls and Ottawa Railway Company, and the subsidy granted to the St. Catharines and Niagara Central Railway Company, the first semi-annual payments upon both of which shall be made at the end of six months from the date of the Chief Engineer's certificate of the completion of their railways respectively, and each subsequent payment at the end of each six months thereafter, for the term of twenty years or less.

How payable

As to running powers.

3. The granting of such subsidies respectively shall be subject to such conditions for securing such running powers or traffic arrangements and other rights as will afford all reasonable facilities and equal mileage rates to all railways connecting with those so subsidized, as the Governor in Council determines.

Payment of balance to Pontiac Pacific Junction Ry. Co.

4. Notwithstanding the expiration of the time limited by the Act 47 Victoria, chapter 8, and by the contract entered into with the Pontiac Pacific Junction Railway Company, the Governor in Council may pay the balance remaining unpaid of the subsidy granted by the said Act to the said Company, according as it becomes due and payable in accordance with the said contract, and subject to the terms and conditions applicable to the said subsidy under the terms of the said Act.

Payment of balance to Quebec and Lake St. John Ry. Co.

5. Notwithstanding the expiration of the time limited by the Act 52 Victoria, chapter 3, and by the contract entered into with the Quebec and Lake St. John Railway Company, the Governor in Council may pay the balance remaining unpaid

of the subsidy granted by the said Act to the said Company, according as it becomes due and payable in accordance with the said contract, and subject to the terms and conditions applicable to the said subsidy under the terms of the said Act; and, notwithstanding anything contained in the Act 50-51 Victoria, chapter 24, the Governor in Council may also pay to the said Company the balance remaining unpaid of the subsidy granted to the Company by the said Act, amounting to $12,800, on the four miles of their road from the north end of the main line subsidized towards Roberval.

CHAP. 6.

An Act to make further provision respecting Grants of Land to members of the Militia Force on active service in the North-west.

[*Assented to 9th July*, 1892.]

Preamble.

HER Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows :—

Grants of land authorized.

48-49 V., c. 73, 49 V., c. 29, 54-55 V., c. 13.

1. Notwithstanding any limits of time prescribed in chapter seventy-three of the Statutes of 1885, or in chapter twenty-nine of the Statutes of 1886, or in chapter thirteen of the Statutes of 1891, the Governor in Council may grant a free homestead or scrip, as therein provided, to any person who is entitled thereto under the said Acts, or any of them, but has not already been granted such homestead or scrip; Provided that such person complies within six months after the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, with the conditions required, by the said Acts or any of them, to be complied with on or before the first day of August, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six: Provided also, that the provisions of the said Acts shall, so far as applicable, apply to grants of land or scrip under the authority of this Act.

Proviso: as to limit of time for compliance with conditions.

Proviso: previous Acts to apply.

CHAP. 8.

An Act respecting the bounty on Beet Root Sugar.

[*Assented to 9th July*, 1892.]

HER Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows :—

Chapter 31 of 1891 continued.

1. Chapter thirty-one of the Statutes of 1891, intituled *An Act to encourage the production of Beet Root Sugar*, is hereby continued and shall remain in force until the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five.

Cost of customs supervision.

2. From and after the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, the cost of customs supervision in connection with the carrying out of the provisions of the said Act shall be paid by the producers therein mentioned.

CHAP. 11.

An Act to readjust the Representation in the House of Commons.

[*Assented to 9th July*, 1892.]

Preamble.

WHEREAS by the census of the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one, and in accordance with *The British North America Act*, 1867, and certain other Acts of the Parliament of the United Kingdom and of the Parliament of Canada, the province of Manitoba is, by its present population, entitled to seven members in the House of Commons, the province of Nova Scotia to twenty members, the province of New Brunswick to fourteen members, and the province of Prince Edward Island to five members, respectively; and whereas by reason thereof and of the existence of great inequalities in the respective populations of certain electoral districts in the other provinces of Canada, it is expedient to readjust the boundaries of certain electoral districts: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Number of members for each province.

1. The House of Commons shall consist of two hundred and thirteen members, of whom ninety-two shall be elected for Ontario, sixty-five for Quebec, twenty for Nova Scotia, fourteen for New Brunswick, seven for Manitoba, six for British Columbia, and five for Prince Edward Island.

Present electoral districts to continue except as her inafter alter

2. The said provinces respectively shall, for the purposes of the election of members to serve in the House of Commons, be divided into the electoral districts established by *The Representation Act*, and by this Act; each of the electoral districts hereby constituted shall, unless hereinafter otherwise provided, return one member; and each of the now existing electoral districts shall remain constituted and represented as it now is, except in so far as it is altered by the following provisions of this Act, that is to say:—

ONTARIO.

2. In the province of Ontario—

Renfrew, N.

(*a.*) The electoral district of North Renfrew shall consist of the town of Pembroke, that part of the village of Eganville north of the river Bonnechère, and the townships of Ross, Bromley, Westmeath, Stafford, Pembroke, Wilberforce, Alice, Petawawa, Buchanan, South Algona, North Algona, Fraser, McKay, Wylie and Rolph;

Renfrew S

(*b.*) The electoral district of South Renfrew shall consist of the townships of McNab, Bagot, Blithfield, Brougham, Horton, Admaston, Gratton, Matawatchan, Griffith, Lyndoch, Raglan, Radcliffe, Brudenell, Sebastopol, Hagarty, Richards, Sherwood, Burns and Jones, the villages of Arnprior and Renfrew, and that part of the village of Eganville south of the river Bonnechère;

Lincoln and Niagara.

(*c.*) The electoral district of Lincoln and Niagara shall consist of the town of Niagara, the city of St. Catharines, the townships of Niagara, Grantham, Clinton, Louth, Pelham and Gainsborough, and the villages of Beamsville, Merritton and Port Dalhousie;

Welland.

(*d.*) The electoral district of Welland shall consist of the townships of Bertie, Crowland, Humberstone, Stamford, Thorold and Willoughby, the villages of Chippewa, Fort Erie, Niagara Falls and Port Colborne, and the towns of Niagara Falls, Thorold and Welland;

Haldimand and Monck.

(*e.*) The electoral district of Haldimand and Monck shall consist of the townships of Oneida, Rainham, Seneca, North Cayuga and South Cayuga, Canboro', Dunn, Moulton, Sherbrooke and Wainfleet, and the villages of Caledonia, Cayuga, Hagersville and Dunnville;

Wentworth, S.

(*f.*) The electoral district of South Wentworth shall consist of the townships of Saltfleet, Binbrooke, Barton, Glanford, North and South Grimsby, Caistor, East and West Flamborough, the town of Dundas, and the villages of Grimsby and Waterdown;

Wentworth and Brant, N.

(*g.*) The electoral district of North Wentworth and Brant shall consist of the townships of Ancaster, Blenheim, East Brantford, South Dumfries and Beverley;

Brant, S.

(*h.*) The electoral district of South Brant shall consist of the townships of West Brantford, Onondaga and Tuscarora, the city of Brantford and the town of Paris;

Norfolk, S.

(*i.*) The electoral district of South Norfolk shall consist of the townships of Houghton, North Walsingham and South Walsingham, Charlotteville, Woodhouse and Walpole, the town of Simcoe, and the villages of Port Dover and Port Rowan;

Bruce, W.

(*j.*) The electoral district of West Bruce shall consist of the townships of Saugeen, Bruce, Kincardine, Huron and Kinloss, the town of Kincardine, and the villages of Tiverton, Port Elgin and Lucknow;

Bruce, N.

(*k.*) The electoral district of North Bruce shall consist of the townships of Arran, Elderslie, Amabel, Albemarle, Eastnor, Lindsay and St. Edmunds, the Saugeen and Cape Croker reserves, and the villages of Southampton, Wiarton, Chesley, Tara and Paisley;

Bothwell.

(*l.*) The electoral district of Bothwell shall consist of the townships of Sombra (including Walpole Island, St. Anne's Island and the other islands at the mouth of the River St. Clair), Dawn, Camden, Chatham and Zone, the villages of Wallaceburg, Dresden and Thamesville, and the town of Bothwell;

Nipissing.

(*m.*) The electoral district of Nipissing shall consist of the temporary judicial district of Nipissing, as defined by the Act forty-seventh Victoria, chapter three, of the Statutes of the Province of Ontario, and the townships of Head, Clara and Maria, and shall include that part of the district of Algoma bounded by a line running along the western boundary of the townships of Long and McGiverin, thence northerly by a line in extension of the said western boundary to a point intersecting the Canadian Pacific Railway at or near Ridout station, thence to the northern boundary of the Province of Ontario;

Algoma.

(*n.*) The electoral district of Algoma shall consist of that part of the District of Algoma bounded on the east by the western boundary of the electoral district of Nipissing, and on the south, west and north by the boundaries of the province of Ontario, and shall include Manitoulin Island and the islands adjacent thereto;

West Toronto.

(*o.*) The electoral district of West Toronto shall consist of the wards, as constituted on the fourteenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, of St. Andrew, St. George, and St. Patrick, and shall return two members;

Ottawa City.

(*p.*) The electoral district of the city of Ottawa shall consist of the city of Ottawa, except that part thereof known as New Edinburgh;

Hamilton.

(*q*). The electoral district of the city of Hamilton shall consist of the city of Hamilton as at present constituted for municipal purposes, and shall return two members;

(*r.*) The electoral district of South Ontario shall consist of the townships of West Whitby, East Whitby, Reach and Scugog, the towns of Whitby and Oshawa, and the village of Port Perry; Ontario, S.

(*s.*) The electoral district of North Ontario shall consist of the townships of Scott, Brock, Thorah, Mara, Rama, Morrison, Ryde, Draper, Oakley, Macaulay, Maclean and Ridout, and the villages of Beaverton, Bracebridge and Cannington. Ontario, N.

QUEBEC.

3. In the province of Quebec—

(*a.*) The electoral district of Wright shall consist of the City of Hull, the town of Aylmer, the township of Templeton, including the village of Pointe-à-Gatineau, the townships of Hull, Eardley, Masham, Wakefield, Lowe, Denholm, Aylwin, Hincks, Bowman, Bigelow, Blake, Northfield, Wright, Bouchette, Cameron, Wabasse, Bouthillier, Kensington, Maniwaki, Egan, Lytton, Sicotte, Aumond, Robertson, and all the unorganized territories west of the River du Lièvre to the southern boundary of the county of Montcalm ; Wright.

(*b.*) The electoral district of Labelle shall consist of the parish of Notre-Dame de Bonsecours, including the village of Montebello, the parishes of Ste. Angélique and of St. André Avelin, the township of Lochaber, including the village of Thurso, the township of Buckingham, including the village of Buckingham, the township of Portland, Derry, Mulgrave, Ripon, Villeneuve, Lathbury, Hartwell, Suffolk, Ponsonby, Wells, Bidwell, Preston, Addington, Amherst, Clyde, Labelle, Killaly, McGill, Dudley, La Minerve, Joly, Marchand, Loranger, Kiamika, Campbell, and all the unorganized territory west of the River du Lièvre and south of the southern boundary of the county of Montcalm ; Labelle.

(*c.*) The electoral district of Laval shall consist of the village of Ste. Rose and the parishes of Ste. Dorothée, St. François de Sales, St. Martin, Ste. Rose, St. Vincent de Paul, Sault au Recollet, St. Joseph de la Rivière des Prairies, St. Léonard de Port Maurice, Longue Pointe and Pointe aux Trembles ; Laval.

(*d.*) The electoral district of L'Assomption shall consist of the towns of L'Assomption and Laurentides, and the parishes of Lachenaie, L'Assomption, L'Epiphanie, Repentigny, St Henri de Mascouche, St. Lin, St. Paul l'Hermite, St. Roch de l'Achigan, St. Sulpice and Lavaltrie ; L'Assomption.

(*e.*) The electoral district of Berthier shall consist of the town of Berthier, and the parishes of Berthier, Lanoraie, St. Barthélemi, St. Cuthbert, St. Damien, St. Gabriel de Brandon, St. Michel des Saints, St. Norbert, and La Visitation de l'Ile du Pads, and the townships of Courcelles, Joliette and Prévost ; Berthier.

(*f.*) The electoral district of Jacques Cartier shall consist of the town of Lachine, and the villages of Dorval, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Ste. Geneviève, St. Joachim de la Pointe Claire, St. Laurent, Côte des Neiges, Côte St. Paul, Notre Dame de Grâces, Verdun, and Outremont, and the parishes of Lachine, Ste. Anne du Bout de l'Isle, Ste. Geneviève, St. Joachim de la Pointe Claire, St. Laurent, St. Raphaël de l'Ile Bizard, Côte St. Paul and Notre Dame des Neiges Ouest ; Jacques Cartier.

(*g.*) The electoral district of Hochelaga shall consist of the towns of Ste. Cunégonde and St. Henri, and of St. Gabriel and Côte St. Antoine wards in the city of Montreal ; Hochelaga.

Maisonneuve. (*h.*) The electoral district of Maisonneuve shall consist of the towns of Maisonneuve and Côte St. Louis, of the villages of Côte de la Visitation and Mile End, and of Hochelaga and St. Jean Baptiste wards in the city of Montreal;

Montreal (St. Mary.) (*i.*) The electoral district of St. Mary shall consist of St. Mary's ward in the city of Montreal;

Montreal (St. James.) (*j.*) The electoral district of St. James shall consist of St. James's ward and the East ward in the city of Montreal;

Montreal (St. Lawrence.) (*k.*) The electoral district of St. Lawrence shall consist of St. Louis and St. Lawrence wards in the city of Montreal;

Montreal (St. Antoine.) (*l.*) The electoral district of St. Antoine shall consist of St. Antoine ward in the city of Montreal;

Montreal (St. Anne.) (*m.*) The electoral district of St. Anne shall consist of the Centre, West and St. Anne's wards in the city of Montreal;

Chateauguay. (*n.*) The electoral district of Chateauguay shall consist of the villages of Ormstown and St. Louis (Indian village and reserve of Caughnawaga), and of the parishes of St. Joachim de Chateauguay, Ste. Philomène, Ste. Martine, St. Urbain Premier, St. Malachie d'Ormstown, Très Saint Sacrement, St. Antoine Abbé, Ste. Clothilde and St. Jean Chrysostôme;

Laprairie. (*o.*) The electoral district of Laprairie and Napierville shall consist of the villages of Laprairie, St. Rémi and Napierville, and the parishes of Laprairie, St. Constant, St. Isidore, St. Jacques le Mineur, St. Philippe, St. Michel Archange, St. Patrice de Sherrington, St. Edouard, St. Cyprien and St. Rémi;

John's and Iberville. (*p.*) The electoral district of St. John's and Iberville shall consist of the towns of St. John's and Iberville, and the parishes of St. Jean l'Evangéliste, St. Luc, Ste. Marguerite de Blairfindie (L'Acadie), St. Alexandre, Ste. Anne de Sabrevois, St. Athanase, Ste. Brigide, St. George de Henriville, St. Grégoire le Grand, St. Sébastien, St. Valentin, Notre Dame de Stanbridge and Notre Dame des Anges de Stanbridge, together with the islands situate in the river Richelieu opposite the parishes forming part of the said electoral district;

Missisquoi. (*q.*) The electoral district of Missisquoi shall consist of the parish of St. Thomas de Foucault, of that of St. George de Clarenceville, which includes the village of Clarenceville, that of St. Armand East, which includes the village of Frelighsburg, that of St. Armand West, which includes the village of Philipsburg, the parish of St. Ignace de Stanbridge, the township of Stanbridge, the town of Bedford, the municipality of Stanbridge Station, the township of Dunham, which includes the villages of Dunham, Cowansville and Sweetsburg, the west part of the township of Farnham, the town of Farnham, and the parish of Lacolle, together with the islands situated in the river Richelieu opposite the said parish of Lacolle;

Rouville. (*r.*) The electoral district of Rouville shall consist of the villages of St. Césaire, Marieville, Richelieu and Canrobert, and the parishes of St. Pie, St. Paul, L'Ange Gardien, St. Césaire, St. Michel de Rougemont, St. Jean Baptiste, St. Hilaire, Ste. Angèle, Ste. Marie de Monnoir and St. Mathias;

Chambly. (*s.*) The electoral district of Chambly shall consist of the town of Longueuil, the villages of Verchères, Boucherville, Chambly Basin, Chambly Canton and Varennes, the municipality of St. Lambert, and the parishes of Boucherville, Chambly, Longueuil, St. Basile le Grand, St. Bruno, St. Hubert, Varennes, Ste. Julie, Verchères, Contrecœur, Ste. Théodosie, St. Antoine, St. Marc and Belœil;

(*t.*) The electoral district of Bagot shall consist of the town of Acton, the village of Upton, and the parishes of St. André d'Acton, St. Ephrem d'Upton, Ste. Hélène, St. Hugues, Ste. Rosalie, St. Simon, St. Théodore d'Acton, St. Marcel and St. Dominique, and those parts of the parishes of St. Nazaire and Ste. Christine which are included in the township of Acton ; Bagot.

(*u.*) The electoral district of Richelieu shall consist of the towns of St. Ours and Sorel, and the parishes of St. Roch, St. Joseph de Sorel, St. Ours, St. Louis de Bonsecours, St. Pierre de Sorel, St. Robert, Ste. Victoire, St. Aimé and Ste. Anne de Sorel ; Richelieu.

(*v.*) The present electoral districts of the city of Three Rivers and of the county of St. Maurice shall form one electoral district, which shall be called the electoral district of Three Rivers and St. Maurice. Three Rivers and St. Maurice.

NOVA SCOTIA.

4. In the province of Nova Scotia—

(*a.*) The county of Queen's and the county of Shelburne shall together form one electoral district, which shall be known as the electoral district of Shelburne and Queen's. Shelburne and Queen's.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

5. In the province of New Brunswick—

(*a.*) The electoral district of the city of St. John shall consist of the city of St. John, as now existing under provincial legislation ; St. John city.

(*b.*) The city of St. John, as now existing under provincial legislation, shall also form part of the electoral district of the city and county of St. John ; St. John city and county.

(*c.*) The county of Sunbury and the county of Queen's shall together form one electoral district, which shall be known as the electoral district of Sunbury and Queen's. Sunbury and Queen's.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

6. In the province of Prince Edward Island there shall be five electoral districts, designated and constituted as follows :—

(*a.*) The electoral district of King's, which shall consist of lots numbers thirty-eight, thirty-nine, forty, forty-one, forty-two, forty-three, forty-four, forty-five, forty-six, forty-seven, fifty-one, fifty-two, fifty-three, fifty-four, fifty-five, fifty-six, fifty-nine and sixty-six, and also the town of Georgetown, common, royalty and reserved lands, and Boughton and Panmure islands, in King's county, as designated and bounded on the official survey and map of the said island made by direction of the Government of Great Britain by Captain Holland in or about the year one thousand seven hundred and sixty-six ; King's.

(*b.*) The electoral district of East Queen's, which shall consist of lots numbers twenty-four (and Rustico island), thirty-three, thirty-four, thirty-five, thirty-six, thirty-seven, forty-eight, forty-nine, fifty, fifty-seven, fifty-eight, sixty and sixty-two, in Queen's county, and lots sixty-one, sixty-three and sixty-four in King's county, as designated and bounded on the said official survey and map of the said island ; Queen's, E.

(*c.*) The electoral district of West Queen's, which shall consist of lots numbers twenty, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, thirty-one, thirty-two and sixty-five, in Queen's county, as designated and bounded on the said official survey and map of the said island, together with the city of Charlottetown and the common and royalty thereof; Queen's, W.

Prince, E. (*d.*) The electoral district of East Prince, which shall consist of lots numbers fifteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven and twenty-eight, and also Princetown and royalty and the several islands in Richmond Bay, in Prince county, and lots twenty-nine, thirty and sixty-seven, in Queen's county, as designated and bounded on the said official survey and map of the said island, together with the town of Summerside ;

Prince, W. (*e.*) The electoral district of West Prince, which shall consist of lots numbers one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen and sixteen, in Prince county, as designated and bounded on the said official survey and map of the said island.

MANITOBA.

7. In the province of Manitoba there shall be seven electoral districts, designated and constituted as follows :—

Winnipeg City. (*a.*) The electoral district of the city of Winnipeg, which shall continue to be constituted as at present ;

Lisgar. (*b.*) The electoral district of Lisgar, which shall comprise the rural municipalities of Rhineland, Stanley, Pembina, Louise, Turtle Mountain, Argyle, Lorne, Dufferin, and the town of Nelson ;

Brandon. (*c.*) The electoral district of Brandon, which shall comprise the rural municipalities of Morton, Winchester, Arthur, Pipestone, Wallace, Woodworth, Sifton, Daly, Whitehead, Glenwood, Elton, Cornwallis and Oakland, the village of Virden, and the city of Brandon ;

Marquette. (*d.*) The electoral district of Marquette, which shall comprise the rural municipalities of Odanah, Clan William, Harrison, Saskatchewan, Blanchard, Strathclair, Shoal Lake, Oak River, Miniota, Archie, Birtle, Ellice, Russell, Silver Creek, Rossburn, Shell River, Boulton, the town of Minnedosa, the town of Birtle and the town of Rapid City, and also all the unorganized territory lying between the western boundary of the province of Manitoba and the easterly limit of range seventeen, west of the principal meridian, north of township eighteen in ranges seventeen and twenty-two, inclusive, west of the principal meridian, and also lying north of township twenty-eight in ranges twenty-three to twenty-nine, inclusive, west of the principal meridian, to the northern boundary of the province of Manitoba ;

Macdonald. (*e.*) The electoral district of Macdonald, which shall comprise the rural municipalities of South Cypress, South Norfolk, North Norfolk, North Cypress, Langford, Rosedale, Lansdowne, Westbourne and Portage la Prairie, and the towns of Portage la Prairie, Gladstone and Neepawa, and the village of Carberry, together with all the unorganized territory lying within and bounded by the following limits, that is to say : on the west the eastern limit of range seventeen west of the principal meridian, on the east a line running through the middle of lake Manitoba, on the south the north boundary of township twenty and the same produced east to the said line running through the middle of lake Manitoba, and on the north the northern boundary of the province of Manitoba ;

Selkirk. (*f.*) The electoral district of Selkirk, which shall comprise the rural municipalities of St. François-Xavier, Macdonald, Woodlands, St. Laurent, Rockwood, Gimli, St. Andrew's, St. Paul's, Kildonan, Assiniboia, Springfield and St. Clement's, and the towns of West Selkirk and East Selkirk, together with all the unorganized territory lying north of the municipalities of

St. Laurent and Gimli, the same being bounded on the west by the eastern boundary of the electoral district of Macdonald, as described in the next preceding paragraph, and on the east by lake Winnipeg to the northern boundary of the province of Manitoba, and also all the unorganized territory lying east of the municipalities of Springfield and St. Clement's and of lake Winnipeg, and north of the line between townships nine and ten, extending to the northern boundary of the province of Manitoba, including all the islands in lake Winnipeg;

(*g.*) The electoral district of Provencher, which shall comprise the rural municipalities of Franklin, Montcalm, Morris, DeSalaberry, La Broquerie, Taché, St. Boniface and Ritchot, and the towns of Emerson, St. Boniface and Morris, together with all the unorganized territory lying east of the eastern boundaries of the municipalities of Franklin, La Broquerie and Taché, south of the line between townships ten and nine, and extending to the eastern boundary of the province. Provencher.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

8. In the province of British Columbia—

(*a.*) The electoral district of Burrard shall consist of New Westminster district and the Coast district as defined in a public notice issued from the lands and works office, on the fifteenth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, at the desire of the Governor, and purporting to be in accordance with the provisions of the thirty-ninth clause of the "Mineral Ordinance," 1869, saving and excepting thereout all that portion of New Westminster district lying to the east of the meridian of 122° 45' west longitude, and to the south of the parallel of 49° 15' of north latitude produced east from the Gulf of Georgia to its intersection with the aforesaid meridian of longitude; Burrard.

(*b.*) The electoral district of New Westminster shall consist of that portion of New Westminster district as defined by the aforesaid public notice lying to the east of the meridian of 122° 45' of west longitude, and to the south of the parallel of 49° 15' of north latitude produced east from the Gulf of Georgia to its intersection with the aforesaid meridian; New Westminster.

(*c.*) The electoral districts of Yale and Cariboo shall together form one electoral district, which shall be known as the electoral district of Yale and Cariboo. Yale and Cariboo.

3. Every town, village, township or place lying within the territorial limits of any electoral district, and not specifically included in any other electoral district by this Act, shall be and be taken to be part of the electoral district in which it is so locally situate. Towns, villages, &c., not mentioned.

4. Wherever in this Act any word or expression is used to denote the name of any territorial division, such word or expression shall, unless the context otherwise requires, be construed as indicating such territorial division as it exists and is bounded at the date of the passing of this Act. Interpretation.

5. This Act shall take effect only upon the dissolution of the present Parliament. Commencement of Act.

CHAP. 12.

An Act respecting the Voters' Lists of 1891.

[*Assented to 9th July*, 1892.]

Preamble.

WHEREAS the duplicate copies of the lists of voters for certain electoral districts for the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one were not forwarded to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery on or before the thirty-first day of December in that year, as required by sub-section six of section twenty-one of *The Electoral Franchise Act*, but many of them have been forwarded since that day and all of them may be expected to be so forwarded before the end of the present session of Parliament; and whereas it is expedient to remove any doubt as to the validity of such lists which might arise by reason of non-compliance with the provisions of the said section; and whereas it is expedient that there should be no revision of voters' lists during the present year: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

R.S.C., c. 5.

Validity of certain lists.

1. It shall not be taken or held to affect the validity of any such list of voters as aforesaid that it was not finally revised and certified, or that a duplicate copy thereof was not forwarded to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, on or before the thirty-first day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one, but such list shall for all purposes be taken and held to have been duly brought into force, notwithstanding such non-compliance with the said Act: Provided that such list shall have been finally revised and certified, and a duplicate copy thereof forwarded to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, before the end of this present session of Parliament.

Proviso.

No revision in 1892.

2. There shall be no revision during the present year, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, of the lists of voters as last finally revised.

CHAP. 13.

An Act to amend the Act respecting the Senate and House of Commons.

[*Assented to 9th July*, 1892.]

HER Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Days of absence during present session.

1. For the present session of Parliament, the deduction of eight dollars per day mentioned in section twenty-six of the *Act respecting the Senate and House of Commons*, being chapter eleven of the Revised Statutes, shall not be made for twelve days in the case of a member who has been absent from a sitting of the House of which he is a member, or of some committee thereof, during such number of days; but this provision shall not operate to extend the maximum amount mentioned in section twenty-five of the said Act, nor in the case of a member elected since the commencement of the present session shall it apply to days prior to his election.

Proviso.

CHAP. 14.

An Act to amend the Acts respecting the Civil Service.

[*Assented to 9th July*, 1892.]

HER Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows :—

Who may be appointed or promoted without examination. R.S.C., c. 17.

1. Any person who, on the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, was in the service or employment of the Government of Canada, or of any department thereof, and who has since been continuously engaged therein, may, notwithstanding anything in *The Civil Service Act*, be appointed to any position in the public service, without regard to age and without being required to pass the preliminary or qualifying examination provided for by the said Act, subject however to such regulations as are made by the Governor in Council, or by the head of a department, prescribing examinations for appointment or promotion in the Civil Service; and any such person may also, notwithstanding anything in the said Act, be temporarily continued in the public service :

Retroaction.

2. All appointments of such persons, and all payments of salaries to them, heretofore made, are hereby legalized and confirmed :

Time limited.

3. No appointment or promotion shall be made under the provisions of this section after the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four.

Section 15 of c. 12 of 1888 repealed.

2. Section fifteen of chapter twelve of the Statutes of 1888 is hereby repealed.

CHAP. 15.

An Act further to amend the Dominion Lands Act.

[*Assented to 9th July*, 1892.]

HER Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows :—

R.S.C., c. 54, clause 17 repealed.

1. Clause seventeen of *The Dominion Lands Act*, chapter fifty-four of the Revised Statutes, is hereby repealed.

Clause 21 repealed.

2. Clause twenty-one of the said Act is hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor :—

As to laying out and describing certain lands. R.S.C., c. 48.

"**21.** Nothing in this Act shall be construed to prevent the land upon the Red and Assiniboine Rivers, surrendered by the Indians to the late Earl of Selkirk, from being laid out in such manner as is necessary in order to carry out the provisions of section two of the *Act respecting certain Claims to Lands in the Province of Manitoba*, or to prevent fractional sections or lands bordering on any river, or lake, or other watercourse, or on a public road, from being laid out and divided into lots of any certain frontage or depth, in such manner as appears desirable, or to prevent the subdivision of sections or other legal subdivisions into wood lots as hereinafter provided, or the describing of the said lands upon the Red and Assiniboine Rivers, or such subdivisions of fractional sections or lands bordering as above, or other lots, or wood lots, for patent, by numbers according to a plan of record, or by metes and bounds,

or by both, as seems expedient, or to prevent any Dominion lands in the mountainous regions of Manitoba, the North-west Territories and British Columbia, where the ordinary mode of survey is impracticable, from being laid out into townships, sections, quarter sections or legal subdivisions by fixing the corners of such townships, sections, quarter sections, or legal subdivisions by reference to points determined by astronomical observation or by triangulation or other geodetic process, in such manner as the Minister directs, and the describing of such townships, sections, quarter sections or legal subdivisions for patent by metes and bounds according to a plan of record."

Clause 38 amended.

3. The sub-clause substituted by section three of chapter thirty-one of the Statutes of 1887, for sub-clause five of clause thirty-eight of the said Act is hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor :—

Right of settler who has obtained pre-emption entry and pays the price.

"5. If, in connection with the homestead entry, the settler has obtained a pre-emption entry, in accordance with the provisions of this Act, he shall, on becoming entitled to a patent for his homestead, be also entitled to a patent for the land included in such pre-emption entry, on payment of the price fixed, in accordance with the provisions of this Act, by the Governor in Council; but such pre-emption right, if not exercised and payment made within two years after the settler becomes entitled to claim a patent under his homestead entry, shall be forfeited, and the land included in such pre-emption entry may be opened for homestead entry by the Minister of the Interior : Provided, however, that where a settler has had a homestead and preemption entry, and has obtained a patent for his homestead in time to entitle him to make a second homestead entry, and has been permitted to make a second homestead entry for the quarter section which was previously his pre-emption, he shall be entitled to a patent under such second homestead entry upon proving—

Forfeiture in default.

Proviso as to second homestead entry.

Residence.

"(1.) That he has resided upon the quarter section which was the subject of his first homestead entry for not less than six months in each of three years from and after the date of his second homestead entry;

Breaking land.

"(2.) That within the first year after the date of his second homestead entry he broke and prepared for crop not less than fifteen acres of his second homestead quarter section;

Second year.

"(3.) That within the second year after the date of his second homestead entry he cropped the said fifteen acres, and broke and prepared for crop not less than fifteen acres in addition on his second homestead quarter section, making not less than thirty acres;

Third year.

"(4.) That within the third year after the date of his second homestead entry he cropped the said thirty acres, and broke and prepared for crop not less than ten acres in addition, making in all not less than forty acres of the said second homestead broken and prepared for crop within three years of the date of his second homestead entry;

Residence explained.

"And the residence described in this sub-clause shall be sufficiently fulfilled if the applicant has not been absent from his residence for more than six months in any one year.

Clause 43 repealed.

4. The clause substituted by section five of chapter thirty-one of the Statutes of 1887, for clause forty-three of the said Act is hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor :—

No second homestead entry.

"**43.** No person who has obtained a homestead patent or a certificate countersigned by the Commissioner of Dominion Lands, or a member of the Dominion Lands Board, as in the next preceding clause mentioned, shall be entitled to obtain another homestead entry : Provided, however, that any

Exception.

person who, on the second day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, had obtained a homestead patent, or a certificate of recommendation for a patent countersigned by the Commissioner of Dominion Lands, or a member of the Dominion Lands Board, or who had complied with the homestead provisions of the Acts then in force relating to Dominion lands entitling him to such certificate, or any person who has been permitted under the terms of section thirty-eight of the *Dominion Lands Act*, 1883, to create a charge upon his homestead, and had completed his homestead duties on the said second day of June, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, shall be permitted to make a second homestead entry."

Chap. 17 of 1883.

5. Clause forty-seven of the said Act is hereby repealed, and the following substituted therefor:—

Clause 47 repealed.

"**47.** Lands containing coal or other minerals, including lands in the Rocky Mountains Park, shall not be subject to the provisions of this Act respecting sale or homestead entry, but the Governor General in Council may, from time to time, make regulations for the working and development of mines on such lands, and for the sale, leasing, licensing or other disposal thereof: Provided, however, that no disposition of mines or mining interests in the said Park shall be for a longer period than twenty years, renewable, in the discretion of the Governor in Council, from time to time, for further periods of twenty years each, and not exceeding in all sixty years."

Mineral and coal lands.

6. The Lieutenant Governor and Assembly of the North-west Territories may, with the consent of the Governor in Council, close up any road which has been transferred to the Territories, or vary its direction; and may, subject to any ordinances made in respect thereof, open and establish any new highway in the stead of such road; and the land in any road allowance, public travelled road, or trail so closed may be dealt with as the Governor in Council sees fit.

Roads in N.-W. T.

7. The Governor in Council may grant to individuals or companies, upon such terms and conditions as appear just, and subject to such regulations as are from time to time made in that behalf, the right to construct through Dominion lands conduit pipes or canals for irrigation purposes, together with all water powers and privileges necessary therefor.

Irrigation companies, &c.

8. Section twelve of chapter twenty-four of the Statutes of 1891, intituled *An Act further to amend the Dominion Lands Act*, is hereby repealed.

Section 12 of c. 24 of 1891 repealed.

CHAP. 16.

An Act to amend An Act respecting the Department of the Geological Survey.

[*Assented to 10th May*, 1892.]

HER Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. Section two of the Act fifty-third Victoria, chapter eleven, intituled *An Act respecting the Department of the Geological Survey*, is hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

"**2.** There shall be a Department of the Civil Service which shall be called 'The Geological Survey,' which shall be presided over by a Minister of the Crown to be named from time to time for that purpose by the Governor in Council; and the Minister so named shall have the management and control of the Department during the pleasure of the Governor in Council."

2. Section ten of the said Act is hereby amended by striking out the words "of the Interior" in the twelfth line thereof.

CHAP. 17.

An Act respecting the Department of Marine and Fisheries.

[*Assented to* 12*th April*, 1892.]

HER Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows :—

1. There shall be a Department which shall be called "The Department of Marine and Fisheries," over which the Minister of Marine and Fisheries for the time being appointed by the Governor General by Commission under the Great Seal shall preside; and the Minister shall have the management and direction of the said Department and shall hold office during pleasure.

2. The Governor in Council may appoint an officer who shall be called the Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries and who shall be the Deputy Head of the Department of Marine and Fisheries; and the Governor in Council may also appoint such other officers as are necessary for the proper conduct of the business of the said Department, all of whom shall hold office during pleasure.

3. The duties, powers and functions of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries shall extend and apply to the subjects and boards and other public bodies, officers and other persons, and services and properties of the Crown, enumerated in the schedule to this Act, of which the said Minister shall have the control, regulation, management and supervision.

4. The Governor in Council may at any time assign any of the duties and powers hereby assigned to and vested in the Minister of Marine and Fisheries to any other member of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada and his Department; and from the period appointed for that purpose by Order in Council such duties and powers shall be transferred to and vested in such other member of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada and his Department.

5. The Minister shall invite tenders by public advertisement for the execution of all works, except in cases of pressing emergency in which delay would be injurious to the public interest, or where, from the nature of the work, it can be more expeditiously and economically executed by the officers and servants of the Department; and the said Minister shall also in like manner invite tenders for all contracts for supplies.

6. The Minister, whenever any public work is being carried out by contract under his direction, shall take all reasonable care that good and sufficient security is given to and in the name of Her Majesty for the due performance of the work, within the amount and time specified for its completion; and whenever it seems to the Minister inexpedient to let such work to the lowest tenderer, he shall so report and shall obtain the authority of the Governor in Council previous to passing by such lowest tenderer.

7. The Minister shall make and submit to the Governor General an annual report on all the works under his control, to be laid before both Houses of Parliament within fifteen days from the commencement of each session, showing the state of each work and the amount received and expended in respect thereof, with such other information as is requisite.

8. This Act shall be substituted for chapter twenty-five of the Revised Statutes, which is hereby repealed.

SCHEDULE.

1. Pilots and Pilotage, and Decayed Pilots' fund.
2. The construction and maintenance of lighthouses, light-ships, fog-alarms, buoys and beacons.
3. Ports and harbours, harbour commissioners and harbour masters.
4. Piers, wharves and breakwaters, and the collection of tolls in connection therewith, and the minor repairs on such properties.
5. Steamships and vessels belonging to the Government of Canada engaged in connection with services administered by the Minister of Marine and Fisheries.
6. Sick and distressed seamen, and the establishment, regulation and maintenance of Marine and Seamen's hospitals.
7. River and harbour police.
8. Humane establishments.
9. Life-boat service, and rewards for saving life.
10. Enquiries into causes of shipwrecks and casualties, and the collection of wreck statistics.
11. Inspection of steamboats and examination of engineers, and enquiry into accidents to steamers and the conduct of engineers.
12. Examination of masters and mates.
13. Registration and measurement of shipping, and preparation of returns of registered shipping of Canada.
14. Meteorological and magnetic services.
15. Tidal observations on the coasts of Canada.
16. Climatology of Canada.
17. Inspection of vessels carrying live stock from Canada to Europe.
18. Shipping of seamen, shipping masters, and shipping offices.
19. Winter communication between Prince Edward Island and the mainland by steamer and iceboats.
20. Hydrographic surveys.
21. Administration of deck-load law, and the subject of deck and load lines.
22. Removal of wrecks and other obstructions in navigable waters.
23. Sea, coast and inland fisheries, and the management, regulation and protection thereof, and everything relating thereto, and the payment of fishing bounties.
24. Any other duty or power assigned to the Minister of Marine and Fisheries by the Governor General in Council; and generally all such matters as refer to the Marine and Fisheries of Canada.

CHAP. 18.

An Act further to amend Chapter ninety-six of the Revised Statutes, intituled "An Act to encourage the development of the Sea Fisheries and the building of Fishing Vessels."

[*Assented to* 12*th April*, 1892.]

HER Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows :—

1. Section three of *An Act to encourage the development of the Sea Fisheries and the building of Fishing Vessels*, chapter ninety-six of the Revised Statutes, is hereby repealed.

CHAP. 19.

An Act further to amend the Steamboat Inspection Act.

[*Assented to* 10*th May*, 1892.]

HER Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows :—

R.S.C., c. 78 section 2 amended.

1. The paragraph lettered (*a*) of section two of *The Steamboat Inspection Act*, chapter seventy-eight of the Revised Statutes, is hereby amended by adding after the word "steam," in the third line thereof, the words "or by any machinery or power other than sails or oars."

Section 3 repealed.

2. The section substituted by section two of chapter thirty-nine of the Statutes of 1891, for section three of the said Act, is hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor :—

Application of Act.

"**3.** This Act shall not apply to steamboats belonging to Her Majesty.

"2. The Governor in Council may direct that this Act or certain provisions thereof shall apply to, or shall not apply to, any steamboat or class of steamboats registered elsewhere than in Canada."

Section 8 amended.

3. Subsection three of section eight of the said Act is hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor :—

Board of steamboat inspection.

"3. The board shall meet at such time and at such place as the Minister of Marine and Fisheries determines, and may make rules and regulations for their own conduct, for the uniform inspection of steamboats, for prescribing the duties of engineers, and for such other purposes as are necessary under this Act; and such rules and regulations shall not come into force until after they are approved by the Governor in Council."

Section 29 repealed.

4. Section twenty-nine of the said Act is hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor :—

Regulations as to boats.

"**29.** The Governor in Council may make such regulations as are deemed advisable with respect to boats to be carried by steamboats or by other vessels mentioned in this Act."

5. Section thirty of the said Act is hereby repealed and the following is substituted therefor :— Section 30 repealed.

"**30.** The Governor in Council may make such regulations as are deemed advisable with respect to life-preservers, fire buckets, and other life-saving appliances to be carried by steamboats or by other vessels mentioned in this Act." Regulations as to life-saving appliances

6. Section thirty-one of the said Act is hereby repealed. Section 31 repealed.

7. Subsection ten of section forty-one of the said Act is hereby repealed, and the following substituted therefor :— Section 41 amended.

"10. No person shall act in the double capacity of engineer and master on any steamboat, or as engineer and fireman on any steamboat having an engine of over seven nominal horse power and required by law to carry a certificated engineer, except in cases where the boiler is fired from the engine room." Engineer not to be master or fireman. Exception.

8. The said section forty-one is hereby further amended by adding the following subsection thereto :— Section 41 repealed.

"16. Every engineer holding a certificate of competency whether granted under this Act or under the Acts of the United Kingdom relating to merchant shipping, who is employed on any steamboat, shall keep his certificate of competency posted up, framed and protected by glass, in some conspicuous place in the engine room of such steamboat, and any engineer neglecting to do so shall incur a penalty of twenty dollars." Certificate to be posted up.

9. Section fifty-three of the said Act is hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor :— Section 53 repealed.

"**53.** No tug boat shall be employed to tow any barge, or any boat, bateau, scow or undecked vessel having passengers on board, unless such vessel has been inspected by an inspector of hulls and equipment, and by him certified, as provided in Schedule C to this Act, to be fit and properly equipped to carry passengers on the waters on which she is so towed; and no such vessel shall, while so towed, have on board a greater number of passengers than she is certified as being fit to carry safely : Barges, &c., carrying passengers.

"2. Every such vessel shall pay an inspection fee of ten dollars for every inspection under this Act, which fee shall be paid to and received by an inspector of hulls and epuipment, who shall, at such times and in such manner as the Governor in Council from time to time directs, account for and pay over the same to the Minister of Finance and Receiver General, to form part of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada : Inspection fee.

"3. Before a certificate is issued to such vessel, the inspection fee must be paid to the inspector who inspects the vessel, and she must also be equipped throughout in conformity with the requirements of this Act and of the regulations made thereunder, and must have suitable means for steering, an anchor and chain, and a substantial tow-line of suitable length; and such certificate shall state the period of time for which it is valid : Inspector's certificate.

"4. For any violation of this section, the master and the owner of the tug boat, and the owner and person in charge of such barge, boat, bateau, scow or vessel carrying passengers, shall each incur a penalty not exceeding two hundred dollars and not less than twenty dollars." Penalty for contravention.

10. Section fifty-eight of the said Act is hereby amended by inserting after the word "Act," in the third line, the words "or of any Order in Council made under it." Section 58 amended.

Schedule C amended.

11. Schedule C to the said Act is hereby amended by inserting at the end thereof the following words: "and that her equipment throughout is in conformity with the requirements of *The Steamboat Inspection Act* and of the regulations made thereunder."

Commencement of Act.

12. This Act shall come into force on and after a day to be named by proclamation of the Governor in Council.

CHAP. 20.

An Act to amend "The Pilotage Act."

[*Assented to* 10*th May*, 1892.]

HER Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

R.S.C., c. 80, section 59 amended.

1. The paragraph lettered (*d*) of section fifty-nine of *The Pilotage Act*, chapter eighty of the Revised Statutes, is hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

"(*d.*) Ships registered in Canada, of not more than one hundred and twenty tons registered tonnage."

CHAP. 21.

An Act further to amend the Acts respecting the Duties of Customs.

[*Assented to* 9*th July*, 1892.]

HER Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Certain duties of Customs imposed.

1. The duties of customs imposed by chapter thirty-three of the Revised Statutes, by chapter twenty of the Statutes of 1890, and by chapter forty-five of the Statutes of 1891, on the articles mentioned in this section are hereby repealed, and the rates of duty hereinafter mentioned are substituted for them respectively; and if any such article is now free of duty, the duty in this section mentioned and set opposite to it is hereby imposed on it, that is to say:—

1. Eggs, 5 cents per dozen	5c. per doz.
2. All molasses n.o.p., all syrups n.o.p., all tank bottoms, all tank washings, all cane juice, all concentrated cane juice, all beet-root juice and all concentrated beet-root juice, when imported direct without transhipment from the country of growth and production;	
(*a.*) Testing by polariscope, forty degrees or over and not over fifty-six degrees, a specific duty of one and one-half cent per gallon.....	1½c. p. gal.

(*b.*) When testing less than forty degrees a specific duty of one and one-half cent per gallon, and in addition thereto one cent per gallon for each degree or fraction of a degree less than forty degrees...	1½c. p. gal. and 1c. per deg. add'l.
(*c.*) And in addition to the foregoing rates, a further specific duty in all cases of two and one-half cents per gallon when not so imported direct without transhipment.	2½c. p. gal. add'l.
The packages (when of wood) in which imported, to be in all cases exempt from duty.	
3. Paraffine wax, stearic acid and stearine of all kinds n.e.s., three cents per pound.....	3c. p. lb.
4. Glove leathers when imported by glove manufacturers for use in their factories in the manufacture of gloves, viz.: kid, lamb, buck, deer, antelope and water-hog, tanned or dressed, coloured or uncoloured, ten per cent *ad valorem*.....	10 p. c.

Certain articles to be free of duty.

2. The duties of customs, if any, imposed by the said Acts on the articles mentioned in this section are hereby repealed, and the said articles may be imported into Canada or taken out of warehouse for consumption free of duty, that is to say:—

1. Oleostearine and degras, when imported by manufacturers of leather for use in the manufacture of leather in their own factories.
2. Tin strip waste.
3. Nitrite of soda.
4. Lime juice, crude only.

Commencement of Act.

3. The foregoing provisions of this Act shall be held to have come into force on the sixth day of July, in the present year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two.

Item 2 of section 1 may be suspended.

4. The Governor in Council may, whenever he deems it in the public interest to do so, by proclamation, suspend the operation of section one of this Act, with respect to the second item thereof, for such time as is named in such proclamation, and declare that during such time the following shall be in force in lieu thereof:—

"1. All molasses n.o.p., all syrups n.o.p., all tank bottoms, all tank washings, all cane juice, all concentrated cane juice, all beet-root juice and all concentrated beet-root juice:

"(*a.*) Testing by polariscope forty degrees or over and not over fifty-six degrees, a specific duty of one and one-half cent per gallon.....	1½c. p. gall.
"(*b.*) When testing less than forty degrees, a specific duty of one and one-half cent per gallon, and in addition thereto one cent per gallon for each degree or fraction of a degree less than forty degrees.....	1½c p. gall. and 1c. per deg. add'l.

"The packages (when of wood) in which imported to be in all cases exempt from duty."

Item 2 of section 1 of chapter 45 of 1891 may be suspended.

5. The Governor in Council may, whenever he deems it in the public interest to do so, by proclamation, suspend the operation of section one of chapter forty-five of the Statutes of 1891, with respect to the second item thereof, for such time as is named in such proclamation.

Section 2 of the said Act may be suspended.

6. The Governor in Council may, whenever he deems it in the public interest to do so, by proclamation, suspend the operation of section two of chapter forty-five of the Statutes of

1891, for such time as is named in such proclamation, and declare that during such time the following shall be in force in lieu thereof:—

"**2.** The duties of customs, if any, imposed by the said Acts on the articles mentioned in this section are hereby repealed, and the said articles may be imported into Canada or taken out of warehouse for consumption free of duty, that is to say:—

"All cane sugar not above number fourteen Dutch standard in colour, all beet-root sugar not above number fourteen Dutch standard in colour, all sugar sweepings, all sugar drainings or pumpings drained in transit, all melado, all concentrated melado, all molasses n.o.p., all concentrated molasses n.o.p., all cane juice n.o.p., all concentrated cane juice n.o.p., all beet-root juice n.o.p., all concentrated beet-root juice n.o.p., all tank bottoms n.o.p., and all concrete n.o.p."

Certain provisions may be suspended.

7. The Governor in Council may, whenever he deems it in the public interest to do so, by proclamation, suspend the operation of the provisions of any Acts respecting the duties of customs in so far as they provide for the payment of duty or otherwise on any sugars, molasses or tobacco, when imported from any country which is shown to his satisfaction not to accord to Canada most-favoured-nation treatment, and may declare that during such suspension all sugars, molasses and tobacco, when imported from such countries, shall, in lieu of any other provisions, be subject to and chargeable with, and that there shall be collected thereon, customs duties as follows:—

"All cane sugar not above number fourteen Dutch standard in colour, all beet-root sugar not above number fourteen Dutch standard in colour, all sugar sweepings, all sugar drainings or pumpings drained in transit, all melado, all concentrated melado, all molasses n.o p., all concentrated molasses n.o.p., all cane juice n.o.p , all concentrated cane juice n.o.p., all beet-root juice n.o.p., all concentrated beet-root juice n.o.p , all tank bottoms n.o.p. and all concrete n.o.p., testing by polariscope over seventy degrees—one cent per pound, and for every additional degree or fraction of a degree, three and one-third cents per one hundred pounds additional	1c. per lb. and $3\frac{1}{3}$c. per 100 lbs.
"All sugars above number fourteen Dutch standard in colour, and refined sugar of all kinds, grades or standards, and all sugar syrups derived from refined sugars, a specific duty of two cents per pound....	2c. p. lb.
"All molasses n.o.p., all tank bottoms, all tank washings, all cane juice, all concentrated cane juice, all beet-root juice and all concentrated beet-root juice—the rate payable under the tariff at the time in force—with twenty-five per cent of such rate additional.	
"Cut tobacco, fifty-five cents per pound and fifteen per cent *ad valorem*.....	55c. p. lb. & 15 p. c.
"Manufactured tobacco n.e.s., and snuff, forty-five cents per pound and fifteen per cent *ad valorem*.....	45c. p. lb. & 15 p. c.
"Unmanufactured tobacco, twenty-five cents per pound.....	25c. p. lb."

8. The item numbered 610 in schedule C to chapter thirty-three of the Revised Statutes, is hereby repealed. Repeal.

9. The items numbered 95 and 122 in section ten of chapter twenty of the Statutes of 1890 are hereby repealed. Repeal.

10. The item numbered 1 in section one of chapter forty-five of the Statutes of 1891 is hereby repealed. Repea

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CHAP. 22.

An Act further to amend the Inland Revenue Act.

[*Assented to 9th July*, 1892.]

HER Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows :—

1. Section seven of *The Inland Revenue Act*, chapter thirty-four of the Revised Statutes, is hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor :— R.S.C., c. 34, s. 7 repealed.

"**7.** This Act extends and applies to the whole of Canada, subject always to the provisions respecting intoxicants in the Act respecting the District of Keewatin,—in which no license to manufacture any intoxicant shall issue, except under an Order in Council as provided in the said Act: Provided always, that no license shall be issued under this Act, nor shall any business subject to excise be carried on in any unsurveyed or unsettled tract of country, nor shall any such license issue or such business be carried on in any district or place designated in an Order in Council to that effect: Provided further, that the Minister of Inland Revenue may, where for any reason he deems it in the public interest to do so, refuse to issue any license authorized by this Act." Application of Act. As to Keewatin. As to unsettled tracts, &c

2. Section five of chapter forty-six of the Statutes of 1891 is hereby repealed and the following is substituted for the sub-section two added, by the said section five, to section one hundred and fifty-two of the said Act : Section 152 further amended.

"2. Subject to the provisions of *The Trade Mark and Design Act*, no person shall attach to any bottle, flask or other package of spirits any label, stamp or other device containing any statement or information other than the name of such spirits and the name of the bottler and his place of residence, unless the form and wording thereof have first been submitted to and approved by the Department of Inland Revenue." Labels on such bottles, &c.

3. Section two hundred and seventy-four of *The Inland Revenue Act* is hereby amended by adding thereto the following subsections :— Section 274 amended.

"2. Cigars, when put up in packages of three or six cigars, shall not be sold or removed from any licensed factory in lots of less than one hundred cigars : Sale of cigars.

"3. The provision of the last preceding subsection shall not affect licenses now in force ; and the Minister may also exempt from its operation, for a period not exceeding one year from the termination of such licenses, any factory, the owner of which, in the judgment of the Minister, could be unduly prejudiced by the same being brought into earlier operation." Exceptions. Licences in force. And certain factories unduly prejudiced.

CHAP. 23.

An Act further to amend the General Inspection Act.

[*Assented to 9th July*, 1892.]

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HER Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows :—

R.S.C., c. 99, s. 2, sub-s. 1 amended.

1. Subsection one of section two of *The General Inspection Act*, chapter ninety-nine of the Revised Statutes, is hereby amended by adding the following paragraphs thereto :—

Apples.

"(*h.*) Apples."

Cheese.

' (*i.*) Cheese."

Section 15 repealed and new section substituted.

2. Section fifteen of the said Act is hereby repealed, and the following substituted therefor :—

Choice of samples for standards of inspection.

"**15.** The Governor in Council may appoint such persons as he deems properly qualified for the purpose of choosing samples of any of the articles subject to inspection under this Act, to be standards by which the inspectors of such articles throughout Canada shall be governed in the work of inspection; and the persons so appointed shall distribute a portion of each of the standards so chosen to the councils of the boards of trade of the several cities in and for which inspectors of such articles have been appointed, and to such persons elsewhere as are designated for the purpose by the Governor in Council :

Distribution of standards.

Standard of grain from crop having marked characteristics.

"2. If a considerable portion of the crop of wheat or any other grain of any one year has any marked characteristics which exclude it, to the prejudice of the producer, from the grade to which it otherwise belongs, the persons appointed under the first subsection of this section may establish a special grade, and choose a sample of such grade to be the standard therefor ; and in such case the packages containing the samples distributed, and the certificates given by inspectors in relation to such grade, shall be marked 'commercial grade' :

Rejection of standards and substitution of others.

"3. The Governor in Council may reject the standards in this section mentioned, if he deems them to be unfairly or improperly chosen, and he shall forthwith cause others to be chosen in their place by such means as he directs :

Classification may be varied.

"4. The Governor in Council may, from time to time, modify the classification hereinafter provided for, with respect to any article subject to inspection under this Act; and such modified classification shall be published in four successive issues of the *Canada Gazette*, and shall thereupon have like force and effect as if herein enacted."

R.S.C., c. 99, s. 33 & 52 V., c. 16, s. 6, repealed.

3. Section thirty-three of the said Act, as amended by section six of chapter sixteen of the Statutes of 1889, is hereby repealed.

R.S.C., c. 99, s. 34, repealed.

4. Section thirty-four of the said Act is hereby repealed.

R.S.C., c. 99, s. 45, 52 V., c. 16, s. 3, and 54-55 V., c. 48. repealed.

5. Section forty-five of the said Act, as enacted by section three of chapter sixteen of the Statutes of 1889, and amended by chapter forty-eight of the Statutes of 1891, is hereby repealed.

R.S.C., c. 99, s. 70, repealed and new section substituted.

6. Section seventy of the said Act is hereby repealed, and the following substituted therefor :—

"**70.** Nothing in this Act shall prevent any person from exporting pot and pearl ashes, without inspection, if, on one end of the barrel containing them, there is neatly and legibly branded or marked the name and address of the manufacturer, the weight and tare of the barrel, the quality of ashes contained in it, and the words 'not inspected'; but every person who exports any pot or pearl ashes not so marked, or who marks any such barrel falsely, shall incur a penalty of twenty dollars for every barrel or other package so exported or falsely marked." Inspection of pot and pearl ashes not compulsory. Under certain conditions. Penalty for contravention.

7. The said Act is hereby further amended by adding the following sections thereto:— New sections added, as to inspection of apples.

"APPLES.

"**109.** In the inspection of closed packages of apples, the inspector shall open not less than one package in every five; and if the manner of packing is found to be fraudulent or unfair, then he shall open all the packages put up by the shipper of such package: Inspection of closed packages of apples.

"2. Every package found to be fairly and properly packed he shall brand as 'No. 1 Inspected Canadian Apples,' or 'No. 2 Inspected Canadian Apples,' as the case may be, if fit to be so branded: Brands.

"3. The inspector shall also examine the varieties of apples submitted for inspection, and shall correct the nomenclature if incorrectly marked, or if the name of the variety is not marked he shall cause it to be marked on the package: Name to be marked.

"4. The inspector may charge a fee of ten cents for each package inspected by him, and such charge shall cover the cost of opening and closing the package. Inspection fee.

"**110.** No. 1 inspected Canadian apples shall consist of perfect specimens of one variety, of uniform size, and, in the case of a coloured variety, of fairly uniform colour, and shall be free from scab, worm-holes, knots and blemishes of any kind: Qualities of apples.

"2. No. 2 inspected Canadian apples shall consist of specimens of one variety, free from scab, worm-holes, knots and blemishes of any kind, but not of uniform size or colour.

"**111.** The Governor in Council may make regulations for the inspection of cheese and the branding of packages thereof, and may make a tariff of the fees and charges to be allowed to the inspector for such inspection."

CHAP. 24.

An Act further to amend The Patent Act.

[*Assented to 9th July*, 1892.]

HER Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:— Preamble.

1. Section eight of *The Patent Act*, chapter sixty-one of the Revised Statutes, is hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor:— R. S. C. c. 61, s. 8, amended.

"**8.** Any inventor who elects to obtain a patent for his invention in a foreign country before obtaining a patent for the same invention in Canada, may obtain a patent in Canada, As to inventions for which foreign patents have been taken out.

if the same be applied for within one year from the date of the issue of the first foreign patent for such invention; and, if within three months after the date of the issue of a foreign patent, the inventor gives notice to the Commissioner of his intention to apply for a patent in Canada for such invention, then no other person having commenced to manufacture the same device in Canada during such period of one year, shall be entitled to continue the manufacture of the same after the inventor has obtained a patent therefor in Canada, without the consent or allowance of the inventor; and, under any circumstances, if a foreign patent exists, the Canadian patent shall expire at the earliest date on which any foreign patent for the same invention expires."

Manufacture in Canada.

Expiry of Canadian patent.

Sub-s. 3 of s. 10 amended.

2. The third sub-section of section ten of the said Act is hereby repealed, and the following substituted therefor :—

Before whom inventor may make oath.

"3. Such oath or affirmation may be made before a Minister Plenipotentiary, *chargé d'affaires*, consul, vice-consul or consular agent, a judge of any court, a notary public, a justice of the peace, or the mayor of any city, borough or town, or a commissioner for taking affidavits, having authority or jurisdiction within the place where the oath may be administered."

S.14 amended.

3. Section fourteen of the said Act is hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor :—

Model to be furnished when required.

"**14.** In all cases in which the invention admits of representation by model, the applicant, if required by the Commissioner, shall furnish a model of convenient size exhibiting its several parts in due proportion; and when the invention is a composition of matter, the applicant, if required by the Commissioner, shall furnish specimens of the ingredients, and of the composition, sufficient in quantity for the purpose of experiment. If such ingredients or composition be of an explosive or dangerous character, they shall be furnished with such precautions as are prescribed in the requisition therefor."

Or specimens.

Precautions to be taken with dangerous substances.

S.15 amended.

4. Section fifteen of the said Act is hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor :—

"**15.** No application for a patent shall be withdrawn without the consent in writing of each and every registered assignee of such patent or any part thereof."

S.22 amended.

5. Section twenty-two of the said Act is hereby repealed, and the following substituted therefor :—

Duration of patent.

"**22.** The term limited for the duration of every patent of invention issued by the Patent Office shall be eighteen years; but at the time of the application therefor it shall be at the option of the applicant to pay the full fee required for the term of eighteen years, or the partial fee required for the term of six years, or the partial fee required for the term of twelve years:

Duration when partial fee is paid.

"2. If a partial fee only is paid, the proportion of the fee paid shall be stated in the patent, and the patent shall, notwithstanding anything therein or in this Act contained, cease at the end of the term for which the partial fee has been paid, unless at or before the expiration of the said term the holder of the patent pays the fee required for the further term of six or twelve years, and obtains from the Patent Office a certificate of such payment in the form which is, from time to time, adopted, which certificate shall be attached to and refer to the patent, and shall be under the signature of the Commissioner, or the signature of any other member of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada acting for him:

Further fee and certificate to extend in such cases.

Effect of further payment.

"3. If such second payment, together with the first payment, makes up only the fee required for twelve years, then

the patent shall, notwithstanding anything therein or in this Act contained, cease at the end of the term of twelve years, unless at or before the expiration of such term the holder thereof pays the further fee required for the remaining six years, making up the full term of eighteen years, and obtains a like certificate in respect thereof."

Sub-s. 1 of s. 37 amended.

6. Sub-section one of section thirty-seven of the said Act, as enacted by section two of chapter thirteen of the Statutes of 1890, and amended by section one of chapter thirty-three of the Statutes of 1891, is hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor :—

Conditions of patent.

"**37.** Every patent granted under this Act shall be subject, and be expressed to be subject, to the following conditions :—

Manufacture in Canada.

"(*a.*) That such patent and all the rights and privileges thereby granted shall cease and determine, and that the patent shall be null and void at the end of two years from the date thereof, unless the patentee or his legal representatives, or his assignee, within that period or any authorized extension thereof, commence, and after such commencement, continuously carry on in Canada the construction or manufacture of the invention patented, in such a manner that any person desiring to use it may obtain it, or cause it to be made for him at a reasonable price, at some manufactory or establishment for making or constructing it in Canada ;

Importation into Canada.

"(*b.*) That if, after the expiration of twelve months from the granting of a patent, or any authorized extension of such period, the patentee or patentees, or any of them, or his or their representatives, or his or their assignee, for the whole or a part of his or their interest in the patent, imports, or causes to be imported into Canada, the invention for which the patent is granted, such patent shall be void as to the interest of the person or persons importing or causing to be imported as aforesaid :

Jurisdiction of Exchequer Court in such cases.

"2. Any question which arises as to whether a patent, or any interest therein, has or has not become void, under the provisions of this section, may be adjudicated upon by the Exchequer Court of Canada, which court shall have jurisdiction to decide any such question upon information in the name of the Attorney General of Canada, or at the suit of any person interested :

Jurisdiction of other courts not ousted.

"3. This section shall not be held to take away or affect the jurisdiction which any court other than the Exchequer Court of Canada possesses."

S.39 amended.

7. Section thirty-nine of the said Act, as amended by section three of chapter thirteen of the Statutes of 1890, is hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor :—

Tariff of fees.

"**39.** The following fees shall be payable before an application for any of the purposes herein mentioned shall be received by the Commissioner, that is to say :—

	$	cts.
Full fee for 18 years	60	00
Partial fee for 12 years	40	00
Partial fee for 6 years	20	00
Fee for further term of 12 years	40	00
Fee for further term of 6 years	20	00
On lodging a *caveat*	5	00
On asking to register a judgment *pro tanto*	4	00
On asking to register an assignment or any other document affecting or relating to a patent	2	00
On asking to attach a disclaimer to a patent	2	00
On asking for a copy of patent with specification	4	00

	$ cts.
On petition to re-issue a patent after surrender, and on petition to extend a former patent to the whole of Canada for every unexpired year of the duration of the provincial or sub-patent, the fee shall be at the rate of.....	4 00

"On office copies of documents, not above mentioned, the following charges shall be made :—

For every single or first folio of certified copy.....	0 25
For every subsequent hundred words (fractions from and under fifty not being counted, and over fifty being counted for one hundred).....	0 10"

Examination of applications for patents.

8. On each application for a patent, a thorough and reliable examination shall be made by competent examiners to be employed in the Patent Office for that purpose.

9. This Act shall only apply to patents issued after the passing hereof.

CHAP. 25.

An Act further to amend the Chinese Immigration Act.

[*Assented to 9th July*, 1892.]

HER Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Section 13 repealed.

1. Section thirteen of *The Chinese Immigration Act*, chapter sixty-seven of the Revised Statutes, is hereby repealed, and the following substituted therefor :—

Registration of Chinese leaving Canada and intending to return.

"**13.** Every Chinese person who wishes to leave Canada, with the intention of returning thereto, shall give written notice of such intention to the controller at the port or place whence he purposes to sail or depart, in which notice shall be stated the foreign port or place which such person wishes to visit, and the route he intends taking both going and returning, and such notice shall be accompanied by a fee of one dollar; and the controller shall thereupon enter in a register to be kept for the purpose, the name, residence, occupation and description of the said person, and such other information regarding him as is deemed necessary, under such regulations as are made for the purpose by the Governor in Council :

"2. The person whose name and description are so registered shall be entitled, on his return, which shall be within six months of such registration, and on proof of his identity to the satisfaction of the controller (as to which the decision of the controller shall be final) to receive from the controller the amount of the entrance duty paid by him on his return."

Saving.

2. Notwithstanding anything in the next preceding section, any Chinese person who has left Canada under the provisions of the section thereby repealed may return to Canada thereunder at any time during six months from the passing of this Act.

CHAP. 26.

An Act to amend "The Canada Temperance Amendment Act, 1888."

[*Assented to 12th April*, 1892.]

HER Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Section 11 of c. 35 of 1888 repealed.

1. Section eleven of chapter thirty-five of the Statutes of 1888, intituled *The Canada Temperance Amendment Act*, 1888, is hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

Sale of certain articles not prohibited.

"**11.** Nothing in *The Canada Temperance Act* shall be held to interfere with the purchase or sale, by legally qualified physicians, chemists or druggists, of the following articles, that is to say:—

Officinal preparations.

(*a.*) The officinal preparations of the authorized pharmacopæas when made of full medicinal strength and sold only for medicinal purposes;

Patent medicines.

(*b.*) Any patent medicine, unless such patent medicine is known to the vendor to be capable of being used as a beverage, the sale of which is a violation of *The Canada Temperance Act*;

Perfumery, &c.

(*c.*) Eau de Cologne, bay rum, or other articles of perfumery, lotions, extracts, varnishes, tinctures or other pharmaceutical preparations containing alcohol, but not intended for use as beverages;

Methylated spirits.

(*d.*) Methylated spirits for pharmaceutical, chemical or mechanical uses;

Alcohol for certain purposes and subject to certain regulations.

(*e.*) Spirituous liquors or alcohol for exclusively medicinal purposes, or for *bonâ fide* use in some art, trade or manufacture; provided that such spirituous liquor or alcohol, when sold for medicinal purposes, shall not exceed in quantity ten ounces at any one time, and shall be removed from the premises, and that the sale thereof be made on the certificate or prescription of a legally qualified physician, affirming that such liquor or alcohol has been prescribed for the person named therein; provided also, that when such sale is for its use in some art, trade or manufacture, such sale shall be made only on a certificate signed by two justices of the peace of the good faith of the application, accompanied by the affirmation of the applicant that such liquor or alcohol is to be used only for the purposes set forth in the application; provided further, that the vendor shall file all such certificates and prescriptions, and shall record every such sale in a book kept for that purpose, giving the name and address of the purchaser, the quantity of liquor or alcohol so sold, the name and address of the physician prescribing it, and of the person for whom it is prescribed, and of the justices whose names are appended to the certificate above referred to, and of the purpose for which the liquor or alcohol is prescribed; and the said file and book shall be kept for inspection by the inspector for the county or district at all proper times; and the vendor shall make an annual return of all such sales on the thirty-first day of December in every year to the collector of Inland Revenue within whose revenue division the county or district is situated."

CHAP. 27.

An Act further to amend the Railway Act.

[*Assented to 9th July*, 1892.]

HER Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows :—

Chapter 29, 1888, Section 2, amended.

1. The paragraph lettered (*q*) of section two of *The Railway Act*, chapter twenty-nine of the Statutes of 1888, is hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor :—

"Railway" interpreted.

"(*q.*) The expression 'railway' means any railway which the Company has authority to construct or operate, and includes all stations, depots, wharves, rolling stock, equipment, property, and works connected therewith, and also any railway bridge or other structure which the Company is authorized to construct under a special Act;"

Section 77 repealed.

2. Section seventy-seven of the said Act is hereby repealed, and the following substituted therefor :—

Company not bound to see to trusts, &c.

"**77.** The Company shall not be bound to see to the execution of any trust, whether express, implied or constructive, to which any share or security issued by it is subject, and whether or not the Company has had notice of the trust; and it may treat the registered holder as the absolute owner of any such share or security, and, accordingly, shall not be bound to recognize any claim on the part of any other person whomsoever, with respect to any such share or security, or the dividend or interest payable thereon: Provided, that nothing herein contained shall prevent a person equitably interested in any such share or security from procuring the intervention of the court to protect his rights."

Proviso.

Section 90 amended.

3. The paragraph lettered (*s*), added by section one of chapter twenty-eight of the Statutes of 1890, to section ninety of the said Act, is hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor :—

Declaration as to powers with respect to lands

"(*s.*) Any company which has obtained from the Crown by way of subsidy or otherwise, in respect of the construction or operation of its railway, a right to any land or to an interest in land, has, and from the time of obtaining such right has had, as incident to the exercise of its corporate powers, authority to acquire, sell or otherwise dispose of the same or any part or parts thereof; and such company may convey the same, or any part or parts thereof, to any other company which has entered into any undertaking for the construction or operation, in whole or in part, of the railway in respect of which such land or interest in land was given; and thereafter such other company shall have, in respect of such land or interest in land, the same authority as that of the company which has so conveyed it; and as to any lands given to the company by any corporation or other party, as aid towards, or as consideration in whole or in part for, the construction or operation of the company's railway, either generally or with respect to the adoption of any particular route, or on any other account, the authority of the company and of any other company to which it may convey its right in any of the said lands shall be the same as if such lands had been obtained by the company from the Crown as aforesaid."

Section 93 amended.

4. Subsection four of section ninety-three of the said Act is amended by striking out the following words : "But no bonds or debentures shall be issued until twenty per centum of the cost has been actually expended on the work."

5. Section one hundred and seventy-three of the said Act is hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor :— Section 173 repealed.

"**173.** The railway of any company shall not be crossed, intersected, joined or united by or with any other railway, nor shall any railway be intersected or crossed by any street railway, electric railway or tramway, whether constructed under Dominion or Provincial or municipal authority or otherwise, unless the place and mode of protection of the proposed crossing, intersection or junction or union are first approved by the Railway Committee, on application therefor,—of which application ten clear days' notice in writing shall be given by the party or company desiring the approval, such notice to be sent by mail addressed to the president, general manager, managing director, secretary, or superintendent of the company whose railway is to be so crossed, intersected, joined or united ; and in the case of crossing by street railways, electric railways or tramways respectively the said Railway Committee shall have the same powers in all respects as to the protection of such crossing and otherwise as are given the said Railway Committee by this Act in regard to one railway crossing another." Crossing subject to approval of Railway Committee.

6. Section one hundred and ninety-seven of the said Act is hereby repealed, and the following substituted therefor :— Section 197 repealed.

"**197.** At every public road crossing at rail level of the railway, the fence on both sides of the crossing and on both sides of the track shall be turned in to the cattle guards, so as to allow of the safe passage of trains." Fencing at crossings.

7. Section two hundred and fifty-five of the said Act is hereby amended by adding thereto the following sub-section :— Section 255 amended.

"2. Wherever there is adopted or in use on any railway at any such bridge an interlocking switch and signal system, or other device which, in the opinion of the Railway Committee, renders it safe to permit engines and trains to pass over such bridge without being brought to a stop, the said Committee may, by an order in writing, give permission for engines and trains to pass over such bridge without stopping, under such regulations, as to speed and other matters, as the said Committee deem proper ; and the said Committee may at any time modify or revoke such order." Exception in case of interlocking switches.

8. Section two hundred and fifty-nine of the said Act is hereby repealed, and the following substituted therefor :— Section 259 repealed.

"**259.** No locomotive or railway engine shall pass in or through any thickly peopled portion of any city, town or village, at a speed greater than six miles an hour, unless the track is fenced in the manner prescribed by this Act." Rate of speed in cities, &c.

9. Section two hundred and sixty of the said Act is hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor :— Section 260 repealed.

"**260.** Whenever any train of cars is moving reversely in any city, town or village, the locomotive and tender being in the rear of such train, the company shall station on the last car in the train a person who shall warn persons standing on or crossing the track of such railway, of the approach of such engine, tender and train ; and for every violation of any of the provisions of this section, or of any of the three sections next preceding, the company shall incur a penalty of one hundred dollars." As to train moving reversely.

CHAP. 28.

An Act further to amend "The Winding-up Act."

[*Assented to 9th July*, 1892.]

Preamble.

HER Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

52 V., c. 32, s. 14 amended as to notice to creditors by liquidator.

1. Section fourteen of *The Winding-up Amendment Act*, 1889, is hereby amended by inserting in the second line thereof after the word "him" the words "or of whose claims he has notice."

Provision for discharge of liquidator, and distribution of assets remaining.

2. Whenever a company is being wound up and the realization and distribution of its assets has proceeded so far that in the opinion of the court it becomes expedient that the liquidator should be discharged, and the balance remaining in his hands of the moneys and assets of the company can be better realized and distributed by the court, the court may make an order discharging the liquidator and for payment, delivery and transfer into court, or to such officer or person as the court may direct, of such moneys and assets, and the same shall be realized and distributed, by or under the direction of the court, among the persons entitled thereto, in the same way, as nearly as may be, as if the distribution were being made by the liquidator; the court may likewise make an order directing how the books, accounts and documents of the Company and of the liquidator may be disposed of, and may order that they be deposited in court or otherwise dealt with as may be thought fit.

Disposal of books and documents.

Short title.

3. This Act may be cited as *The Winding-up Amendment Act*, 1892.

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The Canada Gazette

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

OTTAWA, SATURDAY, JULY 30, 1892.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

PROCLAMATION.

STANLEY OF PRESTON.

[L.S.]

CANADA.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, QUEEN, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To all to whom these presents shall come, or whom the same may in anywise concern,—GREETING :

A PROCLAMATION.

ROBT. SEDGEWICK, Deputy of the Minister of Justice, Canada. } WHEREAS in pursuance of the provisions of the Canada Temperance Act, the following notice has been addressed to the Secretary of State for Canada, embodying the petition therein set forth :

"To the Honourable the Secretary of State for "Canada,—

"SIR,—We, the undersigned electors of the County "of Drummond, request you to take notice that we "are desirous of presenting the following petition to "His Excellency the Governor General, viz :—

"'To His Excellency the Governor General of "'Canada in Council :

"'The petition of the electors of the County of "'Drummond, qualified and competent to vote at the "'election of a member of the House of Commons, in "'the said county,

"'Respectfully sheweth, that your petitioners are "'desirous that the second part of "The Canada "'Temperance Act" should be revoked in the said "'County of Drummond ;

"'Wherefore your petitioners humbly pray that "'Your Excellency will be pleased by an Order in "'Council to declare, under the provisions of the said "'Act, that the second part of the Canada Temper-"'ance Act shall be revoked in the said County.'

"And that we desire that the votes of all the electors "of the said county be taken for and against the adop-"tion of the said petition."

"And your petitioners will ever pray, &c."

AND WHEREAS the second part of the said Act was brought into force in the said County of Drummond, in the Province of Quebec, by an Order in Council dated the eighth day of May, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, to take effect as therein directed :

AND WHEREAS it appears by evidence to the satisfaction of the Governor General in Council that such petition has appended to it the genuine signatures of one-fourth or more of all the electors of the said County of Drummond, in the Province of Quebec, the number of the signatures to the petition proved to be genuine, being one thousand two hundred and forty-three, and that the other requirements of the law have been observed ;

AND WHEREAS an Order of the Governor General in Council has been passed directing that the votes of all the electors of the said County of Drummond be taken for and against the adoption of the said petition,—

NOW KNOW YE, that We do hereby, and by virtue of the authority vested in Us by the said Act and Order in Council, proclaim and declare, that on Thursday, the eighteenth day of August next, a poll will be held in the said County of Drummond for taking the votes of the electors for and against the said petition ; That such votes will be taken between the hours of nine o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon of that day and by ballot ; That Pierre Ambroise Bérard, of Drummondville, in the said County of Drummond, Esquire, Doctor of Medicine, has been appointed Returning Officer for the purpose of taking on that day the votes of the electors for and against the petition, and of afterwards summing up the same and making a return of the result to the Governor General in Council ; That the said Returning Officer is empowered and required to appoint a Deputy Returning Officer at and for each polling place or station ; That the Returning Officer will appoint persons to attend at the various polling stations and at the final summing up of votes, on behalf of the persons interested in and promoting or opposing, respectively, the adoption of the petition, at the Town Hall at Drummondville aforesaid, on Monday, the fifteenth day of August next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon. That the votes of the electors will be summed up and the result of the polling declared by the Returning Officer at the said Town Hall at Drummondville aforesaid, on Monday, the twenty-second day of August next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon.

And in the event of the petition being adopted by the electors, the Governor General in Council may, at any time after the expiration of thirty days from the day on which the same was adopted, and after the expiration of three years from the day of the coming into force of the second part of the said Act in the said County of Drummond, under the said Order in Council dated the eighth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, by Order in Council published in the *Canada Gazette*, revoke the said Order in Council of the eighth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, by which the second part of "The Canada Temperance Act" was brought into force in the said County of Drummond, as therein mentioned.

Of all which Our loving subjects and all others whom these presents may concern, are hereby required to take notice and to govern themselves accordingly.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Our Right Trusty and Well-Beloved the Right Honourable Sir Frederick Arthur Stanley, Baron Stanley of Preston, in the County of Lancaster, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom; Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Honourable Order of the Bath; Governor General of Canada.

At Our Government House, in Our CITY of OTTAWA, this TWENTIETH day of JUNE, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, and in the Fifty-sixth year of Our Reign.

By Command,

J. C. PATTERSON,
Secretary of State.

3-3

DESPATCHES.

(Copy.)

Colonial Office to the Governor General.

No. 179. Canada.

Downing Street,
5th July, 1892.

My Lord,—I have the honour to transmit to you, for the information of your Ministers, with reference to my despatch No. 169 of the 23rd June, the document specified below respecting the Cuban tariff.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) R. H. MEADE,
For the Secretary of State.

The Governor General,
&c., &c., &c.

—

Extract from the *Gaceta de Madrid* of the 19th June, 1892.

Sirs,—When the Export Tariff which is to come into force in Cuba on the 1st July next was drawn up the reduction granted to tobacco, whether manufactured or unmanufactured, under the Budget Law of the 1st July, 1880, was taken into account; and, accordingly, tariffs were drawn up which, in their turn were subject to another reduction of 20 per cent, and made effective by the Royal Decree of the 4th March, 1887, in virtue of powers granted by Article 4 of the Budget Law of the 5th August, 1886.

Although this latter ordinance has not been repealed, and therefore the reduction of 20 per cent aforesaid continues in force, still in order to avoid any doubts that might arise when the operations of the custom-houses for the next financial year begin,—

His Majesty the King (whom God preserve) and in his name the Queen Regent has been pleased to order that the Export Tariff which is to be in force in Cuba for tobacco grown and manufactured in the Cuban provinces, be re-published and that this document be drawn up in the following form:—

Packets of cigarettes (per 1,000)	90
Chipped tobacco, or "Picadura" (100 kilos)	3 75
Manufactured tobacco, cigars (per 1,000)	1 35
Leaf tobacco (100 kilos)	6 30

Leaf tobacco, grown in the province of Santiago de Cuba, and exported through the custom-houses of the capital of that province or Gibara or Manzanilla enjoys a reduction of 30 per cent, in accordance with the Budget Law of 1882-1883; and again according to that of 1883-1884 a further reduction of 30 per cent, the duty being thus reduced to two dollars and twenty and a half centavos per 100 kilogrammes.

By Royal Order, &c.,
(Signed,) ROMERO.

Madrid, 15th June, 1892.

4-3

(Circular)

Downing Street,
15th June, 1892.

My Lord,—With reference to my Circular Despatch of 24th April, 1888, I have the honour to transmit to you a copy of an Act, passed during the present session of Parliament, to provide for the recognition in the United Kingdom of Probates and Letters of Administration granted in British Possessions.

I have the honour to be,
My Lord,
Your most obedient humble servant,
KNUTSFORD.

The Officer Administering
the Government of Canada.

—

CHAPTER 6.

An Act to provide for the Recognition in the United Kingdom of Probates and Letters of Administration granted in British Possessions.

[20th May, 1892.

Be it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

1. Her Majesty the Queen may, on being satisfied that the legislature of any British possession has made adequate provision for the recognition in that possession of probates and letters of administration granted by the courts of the United Kingdom, direct by Order in Council that this Act shall, subject to any exceptions and modifications specified in the Order, apply to that possession, and thereupon, while the Order is in force, this Act shall apply accordingly.

2.—(1.) Where a court of probate in a British possession to which this Act applies has granted probate or letters of administration in respect of the estate of a deceased person, the probate or letters so granted may, on being produced to, and a copy thereof deposited with, a court of probate in the United Kingdom, be sealed with the seal of that court, and, thereupon, shall be of the like force and effect, and have the same operation in the United Kingdom, as if granted by that court.

(2.) Provided that the court shall, before sealing a probate or letters of administration under this section, be satisfied—

(*a.*) That probate duty has been paid in respect of so much (if any) of the estate as is liable to probate duty in the United Kingdom; and

(*b.*) In the case of letters of administration that security has been given in a sum sufficient in amount to cover the property (if any) in the United Kingdom to which the letters of administration relate;

and may require such evidence, if any, as it thinks fit as to the domicile of the deceased person.

(3.) The court may also, if it thinks fit, on the application of any creditor, require, before sealing, that adequate security be given for the payment of debts due from the estate to creditors residing in the United Kingdom.

(4.) For the purposes of this section, a duplicate of any probate or letters of administration sealed with the seal of the court granting the same, or a copy thereof certified as correct by or under the authority of the court granting the same, shall have the same effect as the original.

(5.) Rules of court may be made for regulating the procedure and practice, including fees and costs, in courts of the United Kingdom, on and incidental to an application for sealing a probate or letters of administration granted in a British possession to which this Act applies. Such rules shall, so far as they relate to probate duty, be made with the consent of the Treasury, and, subject to any exceptions and modifications made by such rules, the enactments for the time being in force in relation to probate duty (including the penal provisions thereof) shall apply as if the person who applies for sealing under this section were a person applying for probate or letters of administration.

3. This Act shall extend to authorise the sealing in the United Kingdom of any probate or letters of

administration granted by a British court in a foreign country, in like manner as it authorises the sealing of a probate or letters of administration granted in a British possession to which this Act applies, and the provisions of this Act shall apply accordingly with the necessary modifications.

4.—(1.) Every Order in Council made under this Act shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament as soon as may be after it is made, and shall be published under the authority of Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

(2.) Her Majesty the Queen in Council may revoke or alter any Order in Council previously made under this Act.

(3.) Where it appears to Her Majesty in Council that the legislature of part of a British possession has power to make the provision requisite for bringing this Act into operation in that part, it shall be lawful for Her Majesty to direct by Order in Council that this Act shall apply to that part as if it were a separate British possession, and thereupon, while the Order is in force, this Act shall apply accordingly.

5. This Act when applied by an Order in Council to a British possession shall, subject to the provisions of the Order, apply to probates and letters of administration granted in that possession either before or after the passing of this Act.

6. In this Act—

The expression "court of probate" means any court or authority, by whatever name designated, having jurisdiction in matters of probate, and in Scotland means the sheriff court of the county of Edinburgh :

The expressions "probate" and "letters of administration" include confirmation in Scotland, and any instrument having in a British possession the same effect which under English law is given to probate and letters of administration respectively :

The expression "probate duty" includes any duty payable on the value of the estate and effects for which probate or letters of administration is or are granted :

The expression "British court in a foreign country" means any British court having jurisdiction out of the Queen's dominions in pursuance of an Order in Council, whether made under any Act or otherwise.

7. This Act may be cited as the Colonial Probates Act, 1892. 3-3

(Circular.)

DOWNING STREET,
30th May, 1892.

My Lord,—I have the honour to transmit to you, for publication in the Colony under your Government, a copy in an Order of Her Majesty the Queen in Council, dated the 9th day of May, 1892, for giving effect to the Treaty between Her Majesty and His Serene Highness the Prince of Monaco, for the mutual extradition of Fugitive criminals, signed at Paris on the 17th of December, 1891, the ratifications of which were exchanged at Paris on the 17th of March, 1892.

I have the honour to be,
My Lord,
Your most obedient humble servant,
KNUTSFORD.

The Officer Administering
the Government of Canada.

EXTRADITION TREATY BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND MONACO.

WINDSOR, 9th May, 1892.

AT the Court at *Windsor*, the 9th day of May, 1892.

PRESENT :

The QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty.
Lord President.
Lord Steward.
Earl of Yarborough.
Sir Walter Barttelot, Bart.
Mr. Forwood.

WHEREAS by the Extradition Acts, 1870 and 1873, it was amongst other things enacted that, where an arrangement has been made with any foreign State with respect to the surrender to such State of any fugitive criminals, Her Majesty may, by Order in Council, direct that the said Acts shall apply in the case of such foreign State ; and that Her Majesty may, by the same or any subsequent Order, limit the operation of the Order, and restrict the same to fugitive criminals who are in or suspected of being in the part of Her Majesty's dominions specified in the Order, and render the operation thereof subject to such conditions, exceptions and qualifications as may be deemed expedient ; and that if, by any law made after the passing of the Act of 1870 by the Legislature of any British possession, provision is made for carrying into effect within such possession the surrender of fugitive criminals who are in or suspected of being in such British possession, Her Majesty may, by the Order in Council applying the said Acts in the case of any foreign State, or by any subsequent Order, suspend the operation within any such British possession of the said Acts, or of any part thereof, so far as it relates to such foreign State, and so long as such law continues in force there, and no longer :

And whereas by an Act of the Parliament of Canada passed in 1886, and entitled "An Act respecting the Extradition of Fugitive Criminals," provision is made for carrying into effect within the Dominion the surrender of fugitive criminals :

And whereas by an Order of Her Majesty the Queen in Council, dated the seventeenth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight, it was directed that the operation of the Extradition Acts, 1870 and 1873, should be suspended within the Dominion of Canada so long as the provision of the said Act of the Parliament of Canada of 1886 should continue in force, and no longer :

And whereas a Treaty was concluded on the seventeenth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one, between Her Majesty and His Serene Highness the Prince of Monaco, for the mutual extradition of fugitive criminals, which Treaty is in the terms following :—

"Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India, and His Serene Highness the Prince of Monaco, having judged it expedient, with a view to the better administration of justice and to the prevention of crime within their respective territories, that persons charged with or convicted of the crimes hereinafter enumerated, and being fugitives from justice, should, under certain circumstances, be reciprocally delivered up ; the said High Contracting Parties have named as their Plenipotentiaries to conclude a Treaty for this purpose, that is to say :—

"Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India, Edwin Henry Egerton, Esquire, Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Her Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary at Paris ;

"And His Serene Highness the Prince of Monaco, Louis Fernand de Bonnefoy, Baron du Charmel, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Monaco in France ;

"Who, having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following Articles :—

"ARTICLE I.

"The High Contracting Parties engage to deliver up to each other those persons who, being accused or convicted of a crime or offence committed in the territory of the one Party, shall be found within the territory of the other Party, under the circumstances and conditions stated in the present Treaty.

"ARTICLE II.

"The crimes or offences for which the extradition is to be granted are the following :—

"1. Murder, or attempt, or conspiracy to murder.

"2. Manslaughter.

"3. Assault occasioning actual bodily harm. Malicious wounding or inflicting grievous bodily harm.

"4. Counterfeiting or altering money, or uttering counterfeit or altered money.

"5. Knowingly making any instrument, tool, or engine adapted and intended for counterfeiting coin.

"6. Forgery, counterfeiting, or altering or uttering what is forged, or counterfeited, or altered.

"7. Embezzlement or larceny.

"8. Malicious injury to property if the offence be indictable.

"9. Obtaining money, goods, or valuable securities by false pretences.

"10. Receiving money, valuable security, or other property knowing the same to have been stolen, embezzled, or unlawfully obtained.

"11. Crimes against bankruptcy law.

"12. Fraud by a bailee, banker, agent, factor, trustee, or director, or member or public officer of any company.

"13. Perjury, or subornation of perjury.

"14. Rape.

"15. Carnal knowledge, or any attempt to have carnal knowledge, of a girl under sixteen years of age, so far as such acts are punishable by the law of the State upon which the demand is made.

"16. Indecent assault. Indecent assaut without violence upon children of either sex under thirteen years of age.

"17. Administering drugs or using instruments with intent to procure the miscarriage of a woman.

"18. Abduction.

"19. Child stealing.

"20. Abandoning children, exposing or unlawfully detaining them.

"21. Kidnapping and false imprisonment.

"22. Burglary or housebreaking.

"23. Arson.

"24. Robbery with violence.

"25. Any malicious act done with intent to endanger the safety of any person in a railway train.

"26. Threats by letter, or otherwise, with intent to extort.

"27. Piracy by law of nations.

"28. Sinking or destroying a vessel at sea, or attempting or conspiring to do so.

"29. Assaults on board a ship on the high seas, with intent to destroy life, or to do grievous bodily harm.

"30. Revolt, or conspiracy to revolt, by two or more persons on board a ship on the high seas against the authority of the master.

"31. Dealing in slaves in such manner as to constitute a criminal offence against the laws of both States.

"Extradition is also to be granted for participation in any of the aforesaid crimes, provided such participation be punishable by the laws of both Contracting Parties.

"Extradition may also be granted at the discretion of the State applied to, in respect of any other crime for which, according to the laws of both the Contracting Parties for the time being in force, the grant can be made.

"ARTICLE III.

"Either Government may, in its absolute discretion, refuse to deliver up its own subjects to the other Government.

"ARTICLE IV.

"The extradition shall not take place if the person claimed on the part of the British Government, or the person claimed on the part of the Government of Monaco has already been tried and discharged or punished, or is still under trial, within the territories of the two High Contracting Parties respectively, for the crime for which his extradition is demanded.

"If the person claimed on the part of the British Government, or if the person claimed on the part of the Government of Monaco should be under examination, or is undergoing sentence under a conviction, for any other crime within the territories of the two High Contracting Parties respectively, his extradition shall be deferred until after he has been discharged, whether by acquittal or on expiration of his sentence, or otherwise.

"ARTICLE V.

"The extradition shall not take place if, subsequently to the commission of the crime, or the institution of the penal prosecution, or the conviction thereon, exemption from prosecution or punishment has been acquired by lapse of time, according to the laws of the State applied to.

"ARTICLE VI.

"A fugitive criminal shall not be surrendered if the offence in respect of which his surrender is demanded is one of a political character, or if he prove that the requisition for his surrender has, in fact, been made with a view to try or punish him for an offence of a political character.

"ARTICLE VII.

"A person surrendered can in no case be kept in prison or be brought to trial in the State to which the surrender has been made for any other crime, or on account of any other matters than those for which the extradition shall have taken place, until he has been restored or had an opportunity of returning to the State by which he has been surrendered.

"This stipulation does not apply to crimes committed after the extradition.

"ARTICLE VIII.

"The requisition for extradition shall be made in the following manner:—

"Applications on behalf of Her Britannic Majesty's Government for the surrender of a fugitive criminal in Monaco shall be made by Her Majesty's Consul in the Principality.

"Application on behalf of the Principality of Monaco for the surrender of a fugitive criminal in the United Kingdom shall be made by the Consul-General of Monaco in London.

"The requisition for the extradition of an accused person must be accompanied by a warrant of arrest issued by the competent authority of the State requiring the extradition, and by such evidence as, according to the laws of the place where the accused is found, would justify his arrest if the crime had been committed there.

"If the requisition relates to a person already convicted, it must be accompanied by the sentence of condemnation passed against the convicted person by the competent Court of the State that makes the requisition for extradition.

"A sentence passed *in contumaciam* is not to be deemed a conviction, but a person so sentenced may be dealt with as an accused person.

"ARTICLE IX.

"If the requisition for extradition be in accordance with the foregoing stipulations, the competent authorities of the State applied to shall proceed to the arrest of the fugitive.

"ARTICLE X.

"If the fugitive has been arrested in the British dominions, he shall forthwith be brought before a competent Magistrate, who is to examine him and to conduct the preliminary investigation of the case, just as if the apprehension had taken place for a crime committed in the British dominions.

"In the examinations which they have to make in accordance with the foregoing stipulations, the authorities of the British dominions shall admit as valid evidence the sworn depositions or the affirmations of witnesses taken in Monaco, or copies thereof, and likewise the warrants and sentences issued therein, and certificates of, or judicial documents stating the fact of, a conviction, provided the same are authenticated as follows:—

"1. A warrant must purport to be signed by a Judge, Magistrate, or officer of the Principality of Monaco.

"2. Depositions or affirmations, or the copies thereof, must purport to be certified under the hand of a Judge, Magistrate, or officer of the Principality of Monaco, to be the original depositions or affirmations, or to be true copies thereof, as the case may require.

"3. A certificate of, or judicial document stating the fact of a conviction, must purport to be certified by a Judge, Magistrate, or officer of the Principality of Monaco.

"4. In every case, such warrant, deposition, affirmation, copy, certificate, or judicial document must be

authenticated either by the oath of some witness, or by being sealed with the official seal and legalization of the Governor General of the Principality of Monaco; but any other mode of authentication for the time being permitted by the law in that part of the British dominions where the examination is taken, may be substituted for the foregoing.

"ARTICLE XI.

"If the fugitive has been arrested in the Principality of Monaco, his surrender shall be granted if, upon examination by a competent authority, it appears that the documents furnished by the British Government contain sufficient primâ facie evidence to justify the extradition.

"The authorities of the Principality shall admit as valid evidence records drawn up by the British authorities of the depositions of witnesses, or copies thereof, and records of conviction or other judicial documents or copies thereof: Provided that the said documents be signed or authenticated by an authority whose competence shall be certified by the seal of a Minister of State of Her Britannic Majesty.

"ARTICLE XII.

"The extradition shall not take place unless the evidence be found sufficient, according to the laws of the State applied to, either to justify the committal of the prisoner for trial, in case the crime had been committed in the territory of the said State, or to prove that the prisoner is the identical person convicted by the Courts of the State which makes the requisition, and that the crime of which he has been convicted is one in respect of which extradition could, at the time of such conviction, have been granted by the State applied to. In Her Britannic Majesty's dominions the fugitive criminal shall not be surrendered until the expiration of fifteen days from the date of his being committed to prison to await his surrender.

"ARTICLE XIII.

"If the individual claimed by one of the two High Contracting Parties in pursuance of the present Treaty should be also claimed by one or several other Powers, on account of other crimes or offences committed upon their respective territories, his extradition shall be granted to that State whose demand is earliest in date.

"ARTICLE XIV.

"If sufficient evidence for the extradition be not produced within two months from the date of the apprehension of the fugitive, or within such further time as the State applied to, or the proper Tribunal thereof shall direct, the fugitive shall be set at liberty.

"ARTICLE XV.

"All articles seized which were in the possession of the person to be surrendered, at the time of his apprehension, shall, if the competent authority of the State applied to for the extradition has ordered the delivery thereof, be given up when the extradition takes place, and the said delivery shall extend not merely to the stolen articles, but to everything that may serve as a proof of the crime.

"ARTICLE XVI.

"All expenses connected with extradition shall be borne by the demanding State.

"ARTICLE XVII.

"Either of the High Contracting Parties who may wish to have recourse for purposes of extradition to transit through the territory of a third Power shall be bound to arrange the condition of transit with such third Power.

"ARTICLE XVIII.

"When in a criminal case of a non-political character either of the High Contracting Parties should think it necessary to take the evidence of witnesses residing in the dominion of the other, or to obtain any other legal evidence, a "Commission Rogatoire" to that effect shall be sent through the channel indicated in Article VIII, and effect shall be given thereto conformably to the laws in force in the place where the evidence is to be taken.

"ARTICLE XIX.

"All documents which shall be reciprocally communicated in execution of the present Treaty shall be accompanied by a French or English translation (certified to be correct by the Consul who transmits the document in accordance with Article VIII), when they are not drawn up in the language of the country upon which the demand is made.

"The expense of such translation shall be borne by the demanding State.

"ARTICLE XX.

"The stipulations of the present Treaty shall be applicable to the Colonies and foreign possessions of Her Britannic Majesty, so far as the laws for the time being in force in such Colonies and foreign possessions respectively will allow.

"The requisition for the surrender of a fugitive criminal who has taken refuge in any of such Colonies or foreign possessions may be made to the Governor or chief authority of such Colony or possession by any person authorized to act in such Colony or possession as a Consular officer of the Principality of Monaco.

"Such requisitions may be disposed of, subject always, as nearly as may be, and so far as the law of such Colony or foreign possession will allow, to the provisions of this Treaty, by the said Governor or chief authority, who, however, shall be at liberty either to grant the surrender or to refer the matter to his Government.

"Her Britannic Majesty shall, however, be at liberty to make special arrangements in the British Colonies and foreign possessions for the surrender of criminals from Monaco who may take refuge within such Colonies and foreign possessions, on the basis, as nearly as may be, and so far as the law of such Colony or foreign possession will allow, of the provisions of the present Treaty.

"Requisitions for the surrender of a fugitive criminal emanating from any Colony or foreign possession of Her Britannic Majesty shall be governed by the rules laid down in the preceding Articles of the present Treaty.

"ARTICLE XXI.

"The present Treaty shall come into force ten days after its publication, in conformity with the forms prescribed by the laws of the High Contracting Parties. It may be terminated by either of the High Contracting Parties at any time on giving to the other six months' notice of its intention to do so.

"The Treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Paris as soon as possible.

"In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seal of their arms.

"Done at Paris, the 17th day of December, 1891.

"(L.S.) EDWIN H. EGERTON.
"(L.S.) LE BARON DU CHARMEL."

And whereas the ratifications of the said Treaty were exchanged at Paris on the seventeenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two.

Now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, and in virtue of the authority committed to Her by the said recited Acts, doth order, and it is hereby ordered, that from and after the twenty-third day of May, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, the said Acts shall apply in the case of Monaco, and of the said Treaty with His Serene Highness the Prince of Monaco.

Provided always, and it is hereby further ordered that the operation of the said Extradition Acts, 1870 and 1873, shall be suspended within the Dominion of Canada so far as relates to Monaco and to the said Treaty, and so long as the provisions of the Canadian Act aforesaid of 1886 continue in force, and no longer.

3–3 HERBERT M. SUFT.

ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Friday, the 15th day of July, 1892.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, under the provisions of "The Dominion Lands Act," chap. 54 of the Revised Statutes, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that the north half of the north-east quarter of Section 2, Township 7, Range 25, West of the 4th Meridian, which by Order in Council of the 12th October, 1889, was reserved as a watering place for stock, and as an approach to water, shall be and the same is hereby withdrawn from such reserve.

JOHN J. McGEE,
5-4 Clerk, Privy Council.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Saturday, the 9th day of July, 1892.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, under the provisions of "The Dominion Lands Act," and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, has been pleased to order that subsection (*a*) of section 51 of the Regulations for the disposal of coal lands, established by the Order in Council of the 17th September, 1889, shall be and the same is hereby cancelled and the following substituted in lieu thereof, namely :—

"51 (*a.*) All the arbitrators appointed under the "authority of these regulations shall be sworn before "a Justice of the Peace to the impartial discharge of "the duties assigned to them, and they shall forthwith "proceed to estimate the reasonable damages which "the owners or occupants of such lands, according to "their several interests therein, shall sustain by reason "of such prospecting and mining operations."

JOHN J. McGEE,
4-4 Clerk, Privy Council.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Thursday, the 30th day of June, 1892.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, under the provisions of sections 57 and 58 of "The Weights and Measures Act," chapter 104 of the Revised Statutes, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that the Computing Scale, manufactured by the Computing Scale Company of Dayton, Ohio, shall be and the same is hereby added to the list of scales which may be admitted to verification, and that the fees to be charged for the verification thereof shall be fifty (50) per cent higher than that charged for ordinary scales of a like capacity.

JOHN J. McGEE,
3-4 Clerk, Privy Council.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Thursday, the 16th day of June, 1892.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, having in view the better protection of Speckled Trout in the Province of New Brunswick, is pleased, under the provisions of section 16 of "The Fisheries Act," chapter 95 of the Revised Statutes, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, to order that section 11 (*a*) of the General Fishery Regulations for the Province of New Brunswick, established by the Order in Council of the 18th of July, 1889, chapter 70 of the Consolidated Orders in Council of Canada, in so far as it relates to Speckled Trout, shall be and the same is hereby rescinded, and the following substituted in lieu thereof :

Speckled Trout.

"In the Province of New Brunswick, no one shall "fish for, catch, kill, buy, sell or have in possession, "any Speckled Trout (*Salvelinus fontinalis*) between "the 15th day of September and the 31st day of March "in each year, both days inclusive."

JOHN J. McGEE,
3-4 Clerk, Privy Council.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Monday, the 20th day of June, 1892.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, in virtue of the powers vested in him by the 21st section of chap. 72 of the Revised Statutes, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to grant permission to change the name of tug "Hiawatha" of Toronto, official number 85,499, to that of "Ospray."

JOHN J. McGEE,
3-4 Clerk, Privy Council.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Friday, the 15th day of July, 1892.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS by a clause of the Order in Council of the 4th April, 1892, respecting the rebate to be allowed on certain food products traversing the Welland and St. Lawrence Canals bound for Montreal or some port East of Montreal for exportation, it was provided that the right to such rebate should extend to shipments of the said products made "from any Canadian Lake Ontario Port," this provision being taken from the Order in Council of the 29th April, 1891 ;

And whereas it was not intended that the restriction in favour of Canadian Lake Ontario ports should be continued,—

His Excellency, under the provisions of chapter 37 of the Revised Statutes, intituled "An Act respecting the Department of Railways and Canals," and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that the said order in Council of the 4th April, 1892, shall be and the same is hereby amended by the omission of the word "Canadian" from the clause in question ; and that such amendment shall have force and effect from the 4th day of April last.

JOHN J. McGEE,
3-4 Clerk, Privy Council.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Wednesday, the 22nd day of June, 1892.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, under the provisions of chapter 97 of the Revised Statutes, intituled : "An Act respecting Ferries," and the Act 51 Victoria, chapter 23, amending the same, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that the tariff of fees established by the Order in Council of the 30th January, 1892, section 5, for the ferry between Pembroke, in the Province of Ontario, and Allumette Island, in the Province of Quebec, shall be and the same is hereby cancelled, and the following tariff of fees established in lieu thereof :—

5. TARIFF.

Two horses with conveyance and driver and load of grain, oats or potatoes, one way and return..... $1.50

For a two-horse cart or conveyance and driver, each way, including horses	$0.40
For one horse and conveyance, with driver and load of grain, hay or potatoes, one way and return	1.00
For one-horse cart or conveyance and driver, including horse each way	0.25
For one horse each way	0.15
For each additional horse the property of the same party	0.10
For each head of horned cattle, each way	0.15
For each additional head of horned cattle, the property of the same party, each way	0.10
For each head of sheep or swine	0.10
For each additional head of sheep or swine the property of the same party	0.05
For each passenger with baggage not exceeding fifty pounds, each way	0.10
For each package of merchandise or goods (other than the above), over 25 and under 100 lbs	0.05
For oats, peas, rye, barley, potatoes and buckwheat, per 100 lbs	0.03
For pressed hay in bales, per 100 lbs	0.03
For lime in barrels, per 100 lbs	0.05

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk, Privy Council.

2-4

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Thursday, the 16th day of June, 1892.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, under the authority of the 16th section of "The Fisheries Act," chapter 95 of the Revised Statutes, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to make the following General Fishery Regulation for the better protection of Speckled Trout in Canada :—

Speckled Trout.

Fishing for Speckled Trout, *(Salvelinus fontinalis)* through the ice is prohibited in Canada.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk, Privy Council.

2-4

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

Saturday, the 28th day of May, 1892.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, in virtue of the provisions of "The Dominion Lands Act," chapter 54 of the Revised Statutes, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that in addition to the lands already reserved in the North-West Territories as watering places for stock and as approaches to the water, the following lands be reserved for the same purpose, and the same are hereby reserved accordingly, namely :—

The west half of Section 2, Township 17, Range 2, west of the 5th Meridian ; Section 10, Township 17, Range 1, west of the 5th Meridian ; and Section 23, Township 16, Range 30, west of the 4th Meridian.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk, Privy Council.

2-4

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Friday, the 10th day of June, 1892.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, under the provisions of the 21st section of chapter 72 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, has been pleased to grant permission to change the name of the steamer "Gatineau" of Quebec, official number 69595, to "Paul Smith."

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk, Privy Council.

2-4

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Thursday, the 16th day of June, 1892.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, in view of the fact that the close season relating to Maskinongé in Manitoba and the North-West Territories established by the Order in Council of the 20th February, 1892, between the 15th of April and the 15th of June is unnecessary, as it interferes with the General Code of Regulations for Manitoba and the North-West Territories established by the Order in Council of the 4th January, 1892, which lays down a close season for Maskinongé between the 15th of April and the 15th of May, is pleased, under the provisions of "The Fisheries Act," and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, to order that the said Order in Council of the 20th February, 1892, fixing a close season for Maskinongé in Manitoba and the North-West Territories between the 15th April and the 15th June, be rescinded, and the same is hereby rescinded accordingly.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk, Privy Council.

2-4

GOVERNMENT NOTICES.

IN THE EXCHEQUER COURT OF CANADA.

GENERAL ORDER.

SPECIAL sittings of the Exchequer Court of Canada, for the trial of cases, &c., will be holden as follows :—

At the Court House, in the City of Winnipeg, Man., commencing on Tuesday, the 13th day of September, 1892, at 10 a.m.

At the Court House, in the City of Regina, N.W.T., commencing on Tuesday, the 20th day of September, 1892, at 10 a.m.

At the Court House, in the Town of Calgary, N.W.T., commencing on Thursday, the 22nd day of September, 1892, at 10 a.m.

At the Court House, in the City of Vancouver, B.C., commencing on Tuesday, the 27th day of September, 1892, at 10 a.m.

At the Court House, in the City of Victoria, B.C., commencing on Thursday, the 29th day of September, 1892, at 10 a m.

At the Court House, in the City of Ottawa, Ont., commencing on Tuesday, the 11th day of October, 1892, at 10 a.m.

At the Court House, in the City of Toronto, Ont., commencing on Tuesday, the 18th day of October, 1892, at 10 a.m.

At the Court House, in the City of Quebec, commencing on Wednesday, the 2nd day of November, 1892, at 10 a.m.

On the first day of each sitting, the Court will hear any argument of demurrer, special case, motion for judgment, appeal from the Report of the Registrar or other officer of the Court, or other motion, application or business which cannot be transacted by a Judge in Chambers ; and such sittings will be continued from day to day until the business coming before the Court is disposed of.

The General Order made on the 2nd day of February, 1892, fixing sittings of the Court at the places above mentioned is hereby rescinded.

GEO. W. BURBIDGE,
J. E. C.

Dated on the 27th day of July, 1892. 5-tf

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 29 of 1892.

I. BAY OF QUINTÉ BRIDGE LIGHTS.

A highway bridge having been constructed across the Bay of Quinté, immediately west of Belleville, vessels will require to be cautious in approaching the

draw both by day and night. The centre pier of the swing span is 195 feet from the south or Prince Edward County side of the bridge, and there is a channel 100 feet wide both north and south of this central pier, either of which can be used by vessels. The bridge is straight, and runs N. ½ W. (N. 13° 30' W. true), and S. ½ E.

Lat. N. 44° 8' 30"
Long. W. 77° 22' 35"

The following lights have been established for the guidance of Mariners at the pivot or draw span of the said bridge :—One fixed white light shown from a lens lantern hoisted 18 feet above the level of the Bay, at the south of the southern opening, and one similar fixed white light at the north of the northern opening. When the draw is closed against navigation a red light, elevated 18 feet above the water, will show at each end of the draw span, or close to the two fixed white lights above described, and showing both up and down the Bay. When the draw is open two green lights at an elevation of 18 feet above the water will be visible from each end of the draw span, facing east and west, indicating the position of the rest piers. There will then appear to a vessel approaching from either direction when the draw is open, two green lights flanked by two white lights in a line north and south.

All these lights should be visible a distance of three miles in clear weather, both up and down the Bay.

This notice affects Admiralty charts Nos. 797 and 1152, and the substance of it should be entered in the Canadian List of Lights and Fog Signals next after the number 169*a*.

II. MAST LIGHT ON POTTERS ISLAND.

A mast temporarily established by the Government of Canada on the outer point of Potters Island, opposite Nigger Island, on the south shore of the Bay of Quinté, in the County of Prince Edward and Province of Ontario, was put in operation on the 22nd ultimo.

Lat. N. 44° 6' 5"
Long. W. 77° 29' 30"

The light is fixed white and is shown from a tubular lantern hoisted to the top of a mast 20 feet high, standing on the shore on the most northerly part of the low point locally known as Potters Island. The light is elevated 22 feet above the water level, and should be visible 9 miles from all points of approach seaward.

It is intended to guide to the narrow channel between Nigger Island and the south shore from the Bay of Quinté Bridge on the east, and from the east entrance of the Murray Canal on the west.

This notice affects Admiralty charts Nos. 797 and 1152, and the substance of it should be entered in the Canadian List of Lights and Fog Signals next after the Bay of Quinté bridge lights.

III. DECREASED DEPTH ON McINNES BANK.

Staff-Commander J. G. Boulton, R.N., in charge of the Hydrographic Survey of the Georgian Bay, reports having found a depth of 11½ feet at the present stage of water on McInnes Bank, Mudge Bay, on which 16 feet was the shoalest water previously found. A temporary bush buoy has been placed on this shoal.

This notice affects Admiralty charts Nos. 519, 678, 908 and 910, and Georgian Bay and North Channel Pilot, 1890, page 70.

WM. SMITH,
Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

Department of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa, Canada, 14th July, 1892.

☞ All bearings are magnetic and are given from seaward, miles are nautical miles, heights are above high water, and all depths are at mean low water.

Pilots, masters, or others interested are earnestly requested to send information of dangers, changes in aids to navigation, notice of new shoals or channels, errors in publications, or any other facts affecting the navigation of Canadian waters, to the Deputy Minister of Marine, Ottawa, Canada. 5–3

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 30 of 1892.

CHANNEL OF NORTH FORK, FRASER RIVER.

Two black spar buoys, one red spar buoy and two piles have been placed in the channel of the North Fork, Fraser River, British Columbia, across Sturgeon Bank, to mark the turn near its eastern end.

This channel cannot be used except by small vessels of shallow draft, and then only at or near high water, as the channel nearly dries at low water. Rounding Point Grey, at a distance of nearly half a mile, a S. E. by E. course will bring the westernmost pile ahead, which must be kept so until the western black spar buoy is close on port beam, then the channel as marked by the buoys and piles must be followed, leaving the piles on starboard side the same as red buoy. This channel should not be used by a stranger.

This notice affects Admiralty charts Nos. 599 and 1922 ; and British Columbia Pilot, 1888, page 136.

WM. SMITH,
Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

Department of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa, Canada, 22nd July, 1892.

☞ All bearings are magnetic and are given from seaward, miles are nautical miles, heights are above high water, and all depths are at mean low water.

Pilots, masters or others interested are earnestly requested to send information of dangers, changes in aids to navigation, notice of new shoals or channels, errors in publications, or any other facts affecting the navigation of Canadian waters, to the Deputy Minister of Marine, Ottawa, Canada. 5–3

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under "The Companies Act" letters patent have been issued under the Great Seal of Canada, bearing date the 15th day of July, 1892, incorporating William Henry Thorne, of the City of Saint John, merchant, Alfred Markham, of the same place, mining engineer, Frederick E. Barker, of the same place, barrister, Arthur T. Thorne, of the same place, merchant, Ezekiel McLeod, of the same place, barrister, for the following purposes, viz. :—Printing and publishing newspapers, printing, stereotyping, publishing, book-binding, and doing a general paper and stationery business, throughout the Dominion of Canada,—by the name of "The Sun Printing Company" (Limited), with a total capital stock of twenty thousand dollars divided into two hundred shares of one hundred dollars.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 29th day of July, 1892.

J. C. PATTERSON,
5–3 Secretary of State.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF INSURANCE,

OTTAWA, 18th July, 1892.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Great West Life Assurance Company has this day received a license, No. 134, for the transaction of the business of Life Insurance in Canada. Jeffry Hall Brock is the chief agent, and the head office is situated in the City of Winnipeg, Manitoba.

W. FITZGERALD,
4–4 Superintendent of Insurance.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under "The Companies Act" supplementary letters patent have been issued under the Great Seal of Canada, bearing date the 22nd day of June, 1892, whereby the total capital stock of "The Anderson Trading Company" (Limited) is increased from twelve thousand dollars ($12,000) to seventy-two thousand dollars ($72,000).

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 22nd day of July, 1892.

J. C. PATTERSON,
4–3 Secretary of State.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under "The Companies Act," letters patent have been issued under the Great Seal of Canada, bearing date the 20th day of June, 1892, incorporating Alfred Ernest Cross, of Mosquito Creek, in the District of Alberta, in the North-West Territories, in the Dominion of Canada, brewer; Herbert Samson, of High River, in the District of Alberta, in the North-West Territories, ranchman; John Lineham, of the Town of Calgary, in the District of Alberta, lumber dealer; William Roper Hull, of the same place, rancher, and John Roper Hull, of Kamloops, in the Province of British Columbia, rancher, both doing business under the name, style and firm of "Hull Bros. & Company"; Duncan Holdane Macpherson, of High River, in the District of Alberta, rancher; and William Edward Cochrane, of Mosquito Creek, in the District of Alberta, rancher, for the following purposes, viz. :—

(*a.*) The brewing, manufacturing and sale of beer of all descriptions and varieties from malt or other suitable materials and ingredients, and generally for the carrying on of the business of brewers, throughout the Dominion of Canada;

(*b.*) The preparation, manufacture and sale of malt, and generally the carrying on of the business of malsters in all its departments, throughout the Dominion of Canada,—by the name of "Calgary Brewing and Malting Company" (Limited), with a total capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars divided into one thousand shares of one hundred dollars.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 15th day of July, 1892.

J. C. PATTERSON,
3-3 Secretary of State.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under "The Companies Act" letters patent have been issued under the Great Seal of Canada, bearing date the 28th day of June, 1892, incorporating William Forest Robinson, gentleman, Victor Evelyn Mitchell, accountant, Peers Davidson, gentleman, Percy Carroll Ryan, gentleman, and Arthur George Cunningham, gentleman, all of the City and District of Montreal, for the following purposes, viz. :—To manufacture and deal in all kinds of electrical and other machinery, fixtures, fittings, dynamos, lamps, and the several parts thereof; to acquire by lease, purchase or otherwise real estate, buildings and property necessary to its business; to generate and supply electric light, heat and power, and generally to carry on an electrical and machinery business, throughout the Dominion of Canada,—by the name of "Packard Lamp Company" (Limited), with a total capital stock of six thousand dollars divided into six hundred shares of ten dollars.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 15th day of July, 1892.

J. C. PATTERSON,
3-3 Secretary of State.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under "The Companies Act" letters patent have been issued under the Great Seal of Canada, bearing date the 25th day of June, 1892, incorporating George Thomas Marks, merchant, George Wesley Brown, merchant, William Currie Dobie, merchant, John Lovell Meikle, merchant, Harry Servais, ship-owner, Thomas Anson Woodside, manufacturer, Alexander Lord Russell, civil engineer, Franklin Samuel Wiley, broker, Andrew Marks Wiley, broker, M. Neelin Garland, merchant, Daniel Francis Burk, gentleman, Isaac Erékkéla, hotel-keeper, Nicholas Marin, master mariner, Richard Thomas Inglis, accountant, Samuel Wellington Ray, banker, Caleb Hubert Shera, merchant, Aaron Squier, insurance agent, Ole Brand, hotel-keeper, Henry De Quincey Sewell, surveyor, William Joseph Hasking, merchant, Robert George Spofford, butcher, Geoffrey Strange Beck, physician, James Michael Neelin, merchant, Herbert Shear, mining superintendent, William Graham Johnston, hotel-keeper, William Kenneth Cameron, barrister, Phillippe Labby, merchant, William Joseph Clarke, druggist, Franklin Burton Allen, journalist, William Howard Langworthy, town-clerk, William Blanchard, fisherman, William James Bawlf, merchant, May Louise Gibbs, married woman, William John Barrie, photographer, David Maxwell Davidson, baker, John Andrew, merchant, Walter Francis Fortune, merchant, Hugh Thomas Jackson, hotel-keeper, John Merrill, hotel-keeper, George Hodder, hotel-keeper, Victoria McVicar, spinster, Christina McVicar, spinster, Alexander Stronach Wink, barrister, Alexander Guerard, hotel-keeper, and Robert Milne, teamster, all of Port Arthur; Shirley Ogilvie, grain merchant, of Winnipeg; Elie Rochon, hotel-keeper, of Fort William; Adolphe Perras, hotel-keeper, of Silver Mountain; and William McKirdy, merchant, Donald McDonald, Hudson Bay Co.'s factor, and John Alexander McDonald, Hudson Bay Co.'s employee, all of Nepigon; for the following purposes, viz: The purchasing, constructing, acquiring, chartering, buying, selling, leasing, disposing of, repairing, navigating, maintaining and operating steamships, tugs or other vessels, carrying, transporting and conveying passengers, goods, mails, freight, merchandise and other traffic on Lake Superior or on any of the navigable waters within or bordering upon the Dominion of Canada, to and from Port Arthur or any port in Canada to and from any foreign port, and generally to carry on the business of carriers by water and shippers, and to do all other things incidental or conducive to all or any of the purposes aforesaid or requisite in the company's undertakings,—by the name of "The Port Arthur and Duluth Steam Packet Company" (Limited), with a total capital stock of twenty-five thousand dollars divided into two hundred and fifty shares of one hundred dollars.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 15th day of July, 1892.

J. C. PATTERSON,
3-3 Secretary of State.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under "The Companies Act" letters patent have been issued under the Great Seal of Canada, bearing date the 15th day of July, 1892, incorporating Henry William Darling, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York and Province of Ontario, Esquire; Marshall Daniel Barr, of the said City of Toronto, manager of the Edison General Electric Company; John Langton, of the Town of Peterboro', in the County of Peterboro' and Province of Ontario, electrical engineer; Samuel Insull, of the City of New York, in the State of New York, one of the United States of America, 2nd vice-president of the Edison General Electric Company, and William Fair, of the Town of Peterboro' aforesaid, auditor, for the following purposes, viz. :—The manufacturing, buying, selling, leasing and using of machinery, generators, motors, lamps, apparatus, devices, supplies, and articles of every kind appertaining to or in anywise connected with the production, use, distribution, regulation, control or application of electricity or electrical apparatus for the purpose of light, heat, power, locomotion, telephony, phonography, telegraphy, metallurgy or for any other use or purpose; of constructing, acquiring, using, selling, buying or leasing any works, construction or plant, or part thereof, connected with or involving such use, distribution, regulation, control or application of electricity, or the control or use of electrical apparatus for any purpose; and of producing, furnishing and supplying electricity or electrical apparatus in any form and for any purpose whatsoever, and generally to manufacture, buy, sell, lease, and use machines, engines, mechanical devices and articles of every other character, and to carry on a general manufacturing business of the description aforesaid. Of acquiring by purchase or otherwise, and of owning, using, selling, granting, assigning and licensing others to use, letters patent, patent rights, inventions, processes and contrivances relating to electrical apparatus, and the production or application of electricity for the purpose of light, heat, power, locomotion, telegraphy, telephony, phonography, metallurgy or any other purpose, or any such letters patent or patent rights, inventions, processes or contrivances which may be used or employed in connection with any such use or application of electricity or electrical apparatus; and in consideration of any such license, sale, grant, or assignment, of receiving royalties, shares of the capital stock,

bonds or other securities of any other corporation, or any other consideration, and of contracting therefor; of acquiring, holding, owning, buying, selling, pledging and disposing of shares in the capital stock, and the bonds or other securities of any corporation owning, leasing, using or employing any letters patent or patent rights relating to or in any way connected with electrical apparatus or the application or use of electricity in any form or suitable for any portion of the business of this company, and the stock, bonds and other securities of any corporation owning, leasing, manufacturing, purchasing, using or employing any machinery, apparatus, devices, materials or other property of any kind relating to electrical apparatus, or the use, distribution or application of electricity for any purpose, or for use in connection therewith, or necessary for the business of this company; and in respect of such shares of capital stock, of exercising all the rights, powers and privileges which a holder being a natural person might have or exercise; of constructing, purchasing, operating, leasing and selling for itself or others, manufactories or other properties suitable for any of the foregoing objects; of acquiring, holding, using, issuing and conveying in the Dominion of Canada such real and personal estate, property, rights, privileges, consents and franchises as the purposes of the company, or the convenient transaction of its business may require; of investing the funds of the company in stocks, bonds, or securities of any other corporation owning any such lands or other property and to mortgage any part of its real or personal estate, with or without its franchises, to secure the payments of any debts, obligations or liabilities incurred by it in its business, as its board of directors may direct, under and pursuant and subject to the provisions of its by-laws made in relation thereto. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada.

Provided that the power to acquire the stock of any other company shall be limited to the acquisition of such stock as may be given in exchange for or in conderation of the sale of goods, wares or merchandise manufactured or dealt in by the company hereby incorporated or for the use or sale of any of the patents or other rights held or enjoyed by it;

And provided that nothing herein contained shall be construed to interfere with any private rights or to confer on the said company the right of building bridges, piers or works over any navigable river in Canada, without the consent of the Governor in Council, or of erecting posts or placing their lines of telegraph or telephone, upon the line of any railway, without the consent of the company, or parties to whom such railway belongs;

And provided further that any message in relation to the administration of justice, the arrest of criminals, the discovery or prosecution of crime, and government messages or despatches shall always be transmitted in preference to any other message or despatch, if required by any person connected with the administration of justice, or any person thereto authorized by any Minister of Canada,—by the name of "Canadian General Electric Company" (Limited), with a total capital stock of one million dollars, divided into ten thousand shares of one hundred dollars.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 15th day of July, 1892.

J. C. PATTERSON,
Secretary of State.

3-3

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under "The Companies Act" supplementary letters patent have been issued under the Great Seal of Canada, bearing date the 20th day of June, 1892, whereby the total capital stock of "The Real Estate Loan Company of Canada" is reduced from two million dollars ($2,000,000) to one million six hundred thousand dollars ($1,600,000).

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 14th day of July, 1892.

J. C. PATTERSON,
Secretary of State.

3-3

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 24 of 1892.

I. BARRIEFIELD COMMON RANGE LIGHTS.

Two Range Lights, established by the Government of Canada on Barriefield Common, near the junction of the Great Cataraqui Creek and the St. Lawrence River, at the outlet of Lake Ontario, in the County of Frontenac and Province of Ontario, to guide between Four Mile Point and Kingston Harbour, were put in operation on the 13th instant.

The buildings are iron skeleton towers, triangular in plan, with oval, slatted targets or beacons at their tops, and sheds at their bases.

The beacons are white, the iron frameworks red, and the sheds brown.

The lights are fixed white, shown from locomotive head-light lanterns hoisted to the tops of the tripods, and visible 12 miles over a small arc on each side of the line of range.

The front range building stands 370 feet east from the end of the bridge over Great Cataraqui Creek, and is 50 feet high.

Lat. N. 44° 14' 4"
Long. W. 76° 28' 24"

The light is elevated 48 feet above the Lake level.

The back range light tower stands 1,500 feet North-East Northerly (N. 36° 40' E. true) from the front one. It is 80 feet high and the light elevated 75 feet above the Lake level.

The range leads inside of Carruthers and Point Frederick shoals.

This notice affects Admiralty charts Nos. 259b, 797 and 1,152, and the substance of it should be entered in the Canadian List of Lights and Fog Signals, under the Nos. 161a and 161b.

II. SHOAL REPORTED NEAR PELEE POINT.

Mr. W. A. Grubb, Light-keeper at Pelee Point, near the west end of Lake Erie, in the County of Essex, Ontario, reports the existence of a shoal about three miles W. N. W. from his light station (the Dummy). He states that this shoal lies about half a mile north-west from the spot marked 19 feet on Chart No. 490, and has on it two 13-feet spots, one composed of stone and boulders, the other made by a wreck, probably that of the schooner "Nichols," sunk 10 or 12 years ago, laden with iron ore. The position of this shoal requires verification.

This notice affects Admiralty charts Nos. 332, 490 and 678.

WM. SMITH,
Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

Department of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa, Canada, 23rd June, 1892.

☞All bearings are magnetic and are given from seaward, miles are nautical miles, heights are above high water, and all depths are at mean low water.

Pilots, masters or others interested are earnestly requested to send information of dangers, changes in aids to navigation, notice of new shoals or channels, errors in publications, or any other facts affecting the navigation of Canadian waters, to the Deputy Minister of Marine, Ottawa, Canada. 3-3

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 25 of 1892.

LOUISBURG AUTOMATIC BUOY.

The automatic whistling buoy of Louisburg Harbour, N. S., which has been off its station for some time, was replaced on the 11th May last.

Lat. N. 45° 54' 0"
Long. W. 59° 55' 10"

The buoy is painted red, and is surmounted by a 10-inch whistle which sounds automatically.

The buoy is moored in 30 fathoms, S. E. ¼ E. (S. 75° 23' E. true) 1⅝ miles from the lighthouse.

From the buoy a course N. W. by W. will clear the Broad Shoal, and lead to the fairway of Louisburg harbour.

This notice affects Admiralty charts Nos. 2,516, 2,666 et 2,692, and the substance of it should be entered in the Canadian List of Lights and Fog Signals under the No. 364a.

WM. SMITH,
Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

Department of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa, Canada, 25th June, 1892.

☞ All bearings are magnetic and are given from seaward, miles are nautical miles, heights are above high water, and all depths are at mean low water.

Pilots, masters, or others interested are earnestly requested to send information of dangers, changes in aids to navigation, notice of new shoals or channels, errors in publications, or any other facts affecting the navigation of Canadian waters, to the Deputy Minister of Marine, Ottawa, Canada. 3–3

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 26 of 1892.

I. BUOYAGE OF INNER CHANNELS, VANCOUVER ISLAND.

The following buoys have been established by the Government of Canada in the inner channels between Vancouver Island and the Strait of Georgia, in British Columbia :—

1. HARO STRAIT, ENTRANCE TO SIDNEY CHANNEL.

A spar buoy, painted black, showing 10 feet above high water mark, on the E. S. E. extremity of the two 3-fathom patches west of Darcy Island.

Lat. N. 48° 34' 17"
Long. W. 123° 18' 25"

This notice affects Admiralty charts Nos. 1917, 2689 and 2840.

2. MILL CREEK, COWITCHIN HARBOUR.

A light spar buoy, painted red, on the end of the reef, at the entrance to the creek.

Lat. N. 48° 45' 43"
Long. W. 123° 35' 50"

This notice affects Admiralty charts Nos. 1917, 2689 and 2840.

3. NEAR SHOAL ISLANDS, STUART CHANNEL.

A spar buoy, painted black, on an uncharted rock, on which several coasting steamers have struck, off Shoal Islands. The rock lies N. 35° W., 300 feet from, and is a continuation of, the rock awash at high water marked on the charts, and just uncovers at low water springs.

Lat. N. 48° 53' 39"
Long. W. 123° 38' 0"

The notice affects Admiralty charts Nos. 579, 1917 and 2689.

4. GRAPPLER REEF, HOUSTON PASSAGE.

A spar buoy, moored in 7 fathoms, on the W. S. W. extremity of the ledge.

Lat. N. 48° 56' 34"
Long. W. 123° 36' 27"

This notice affects Admiralty charts Nos. 579, 1917 and 2689.

5. CHANGES IN BUOYS NEAR NANAIMO.

A large spar buoy, painted red, replaces the wooden can buoy which recently went adrift from Lighthouse Island reef, entrance to Nanaimo Harbour. It is proposed later to replace this spar buoy by an iron can buoy.

A spar buoy, painted red, replaces the wooden can buoy which recently drifted away from Clarke Rock, in the Inner channel into Departure Bay and Nanaimo.

This notice affects Admiralty charts Nos. 579, 1917 and 2512.

II. DECREASED DEPTHS ON PARTHIA SHOAL.

A re-survey of Burrard Inlet, British Columbia, made in 1891 by Mr. W. J. Stewart, Assistant to Staff-Commander Boulton, R.N., in charge of the Georgian Bay Survey, shows that Parthia Shoal, lying north-westward of Brockton Point, has depths of 3½ fathoms on it at low water, spring tides (hard bottom), and that within a 5-fathom line it extends about 650 yards in an east and west direction, with an average breadth of 200 yards. Its eastern edge lies with the east extreme of Brockton Point bearing S. E. ½ E. (S. 27° 30' E. true) distant 500 yards, and Moodyville sawmill E. E. by E. ⅝ E. (N. 86° E. true).

This notice corrects Notices to Mariners Nos. 46 and 52 of 1890, and affects Admiralty charts Nos. 922, 1917, 1922 and 2689. The results of Mr. Stewart's survey will be embodied in a new Admiralty chart to replace No. 922.

☞ NOTE.—*Vessels of heavy draught should proceed with caution in this vicinity, particularly as the strong current when the tide is running is liable to give them a sudden sheer.*

III. CASTLE ISLET BEACON DESTROYED.

Information has been received through the Admiralty, from commander C. R. Wood, of H. M. S. "Daphne," that the beacon established by the Government of Canada in 1887 on Castle Islet, western channel of Barclay Sound, has been destroyed, and that the remains of it are lying on the north side of the islet.

Lat. N. 48° 57' 30"
Long. W. 125° 23' 0"

This beacon was described in Notice to Mariners' No. 27 of 1887. Its disappearance affects Admiralty charts Nos. 584, 592 and 1917.

A note that "the beacons are not always to be relied upon" has been placed on Admiralty chart No. 592.

WM. SMITH,
Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

Department of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa, Canada, 25th June, 1892.

☞ All bearings are magnetic and are given from seaward, miles are nautical miles, heights are above high water, and all depths are at mean low water.

Pilots, masters, or others interested are earnestly requested to send information of dangers, changes in aids to navigation, notice of new shoals or channels, errors in publications, or any other facts affecting the navigation of Canadian waters, to the Deputy Minister of Marine, Ottawa, Canada. 3–3

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 28 of 1892.

GAS AND BELL BUOYS FOR POINTE AUX TREMBLES AND STE. CROIX.

On the 29th June, two combined gas and bell buoys were moored in the River St. Lawrence above Quebec, to take the places of the light-ships temporarily maintained during the last two seasons off the south-east extremity of Trembles schoal, and off the west extremity of Paget Bank, near Ste. Croix, respectively, as described in Notice to Mariners No. 42 of 1890.

The buoys are moored in the positions previously occupied by the schooners, and are painted red, with the words "Trembles Shoal" and "Ste. Croix" respectively on them.

Each buoy will show an occulting white light, from an elevation of 14 feet above the water, and is supplied with a bell, which will be rung automatically by the action of the waves.

This Notice effects Canadian List of Lights and Fog Signals Nos. 66g and 67a, and Admiralty charts Nos. 797 and 2830a.

WM. SMITH,
Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

Department of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa, Canada, 2nd July, 1892.

☞All bearings are magnetic and are given from seaward, miles are nautical miles, heights are above high water, and all depths are at mean low water.

Pilots, masters, or others interested are earnestly requested to send information of dangers, changes in aids to navigation, notice of new shoals or channels, errors in publications, or any other facts affecting the navigation of Canadian waters, to the Deputy Minister of Marine, Ottawa, Canada. 3–3

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 27 of 1892.

CORUNNA BACK RANGE LIGHTHOUSE BURNT DOWN.

The back range light at Corunna, on the River St Clair, (described in Notice to Mariners No. 23 of 1890), was burnt down on the 15th inst.

Until a new tower can be erected a temporary light will be shown from a lantern hoisted on a pole 40 feet high.

This notice affects Admiralty charts Nos. 330, 332 and 678, and Canadian List of Lights and Fog Signals Nos. 213a and 213b.

WM. SMITH,
Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

Department of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa, Canada, 27th June, 1892.

☞All bearings are magnetic and are given from seaward, miles are nautical miles, heights are above high water, and all depths are at mean low water.

Pilots, masters, or others interested are earnestly requested to send information of dangers, changes in aids to navigation, notice of new shoals or channels, errors in publications, or any other facts affecting the navigation of Canadian waters, to the Deputy Minister of Marine, Ottawa, Canada. 3–3

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

HEADQUARTERS.

Ottawa, 29th July, 1892.

G. O. (32.)

Royal Military College of Canada.

Admission as Cadets.

The gentlemen undernamed having passed their examinations and been certified by the Headquarters Board of Examiners, have been duly approved for admission as Cadets to the Royal Military College of Canada :—

Name and Residence.	Marks.		
	Obligatory.	Voluntary.	Total.
Guy Hamilton Kirkpatrick, Kingston, Ont.	3202	4900	8102
Frank Maskelyne Lockhart Gordon, Toronto, Ont.	2696	5255	7951
Arthur Stuart Evans, Toronto, Ont.	3374	3815	7189
William Henry Northcote Cantlie, Montreal, Que.	2688	3823	6511
George Osborn Hayne, Toronto, Ont.	2561	3500	6061
Alexander Clyde Caldwell, Lanark, Ont.	2610	3025	5635
Henri Pie Marie Joseph Alfred La Rocque, Montreal, Que	2631	2940	5571
Arthur William Roger Wilby, Halifax, N.S.	2496	2646	5142
Wilson Leslie Pitcaithly, Halifax, N.S.	2288	2510	4798
Francis Easton Leach, Montreal, Que.	2511	2260	4771
John Hegan Parks, jr., St. John, N.B.	1989	2680	4660
John Chiene Holden, St. John, N.B.	2143	2250	4393
Darcy Weatherbe, Halifax, N.S.	2263	1660	3923
Richard Clare Finlow Alexander, Fredericton, N.B.	1886	1825	3711
Archibald Montgomery Russel, Montreal, Que.	2022	1607	3629
Frank Delamere Lafferty, Calgary, Alb.	2051	1550	3601
Kenneth Joseph Morrison Baldwin, Yorkville, Ont	2006	1265	3271
Alan McDougall Jones, Toronto, Ont.	1996	990	2986
Charles Merton Stephen, Halifax, N.S.	1685	1290	2975
Walter John English, Peterborough, Ont.	1710	1145	2855
Charles Carroll Wood, Halifax, N.S.	1495	1110	2605
Norman Weber Cosby, Toronto, Ont.	1892	710	2602
Murray Hendrie, Hamilton, Ont.	1864	730	2594
Charles James Townshend Stewart, Halifax, N.S.	1696	815	2511
Grant Espie Hardie, Ottawa, Ont.	1782	700	2482
Harry Edward Sawyer, Halifax, N.S.	1240	.....	1240

By Command,

D. T. IRWIN, Lieut.-Colonel,
for Adjutant General of Militia, Canada.

STATEMENT OF THE PUBLIC DEBT OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA, ON THE 30TH JUNE, 1892.

	$ cts.	$ cts.
Liabilities—		
Payable in England	189,479,076 89	
do do Temporary Loans	8,808,666 64	
do Canada	10,572,760 89	
Dominion Notes	16,281,482 41	
Savings Banks	38,105,872 17	
Trust Funds	8,188,224 79	
Province Accounts	16,407,414 03	
Miscellaneous and Banking Accounts	1,540,014 55	
Bank circulation Redemption Fund	871,692 90	
Total Gross Debt		290,255,205 27
Assets—		
Investments—Sinking Funds	27,905,131 16	
Other Investments	5,229,581 07	
Province Accounts	10,412,457 29	
Miscellaneous and Banking Accounts	10,797,861 80	
		54,345,031 32
Total Net Debt		235,910,173 95
do 31st May, 1892		236,493,600 74
Decrease of Debt		583,426 79

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE ON CAPITAL ACCOUNT, &c.

Expenditure to 31st May, on:—		
Public Works, Railways and Canals	1,632,328 20	
Dominion Lands	55,577 27	
Railway Subsidies	1,100,809 93	
		2,788,715 40
Add Expenditure in June, on:—		
Public Works, Railways and Canals	175,107 18	
Dominion Lands	6,125 93	
Railway Subsidies	47,656 00	
		228,889 11
Total		3,017,604 51

W. FITZGERALD,
Asst. Deputy Minister of Finance.

Certified correct,
J. FRASER, *Acting Accountant.*

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 8th July, 1892.

2-tf

STATEMENT of the Revenue and Expenditure on account of the Consolidated Fund of the Dominion of Canada, as by Returns furnished to the Finance Department to the night of the 30th June, 1892.

	$ cts.
REVENUE:	
Customs	$1,598,024 06
Excise	645,541 12
Post Office	208,449 96
Public Works, including Railways	225,163 36
Miscellaneous	130,569 17
	2,807,747 67
REVENUE to 31st May, 1892	33,094,280 75
	35,902,028 42
EXPENDITURE	1,994,251 80
do to 31st May, 1892	29,272,969 60
	31,267,221 40

W. FITZGERALD,
Asst. Deputy Minister of Finance.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 8th July, 1892.

2-tf

CIRCULATION AND SPECIE.

	31st July.	31st August.	30th September.	31st October.	30th November.	31st December.
Fractionals	181,880 60	182,508 60	183,317 60	184,415 85	184,788 10	184,807 60
$1 & $2	6,305,025 25	6,451,572 25	6,612,241 25	6,838,591 75	6,737,290 25	6,616,386 25
$4	435,937 00	437,966 00	444,378 00	466,018 00	458,212 00	442,032 00
$5, $10 & $20	10,878 63	10,868 63	10,804 16	10,684 16	10,639 16	10,494 16
$50 & $100	270,200 00	277,350 00	263,700 00	250,200 00	236,350 00	237,050 00
$500 & $1000	9,365,500 00	9,299,500 00	9,328,500 00	9,091,500 00	8,849,000 00	8,716,000 00
Total	16,569,421 48	16,659,765 48	16,842,941 01	16,841,409 76	16,476,279 51	16,206,770 01

	31st January.	29th February.	31st March.	30th April.	31st May.	30th June.
Fractionals	185,303 60	185,355 85	184,734 60	185,444 35	185,729 25	186,295 50
$1 & $2	6,332,303 75	6,200,600 50	6,212,727 00	6,145,939 00	6,124,560 00	6,245,524 00
$4	426,206 00	428,010 00	441,310 00	438,486 00	439,934 00	456,330 00
$5, $10 & $20	10,434 16	10,379 16	10,354 16	10,244 16	10,204 16	10,199 16
$50 & $100	258,150 00	269,900 00	269,900 00	265,850 00	274,500 00	277,350 00
$500 & $1000	8,960,000 00	9,092,000 00	9,094,500 00	9,243,000 00	9,532,000 00	10,107,000 00
Total	16,172,397 51	16,186,245 51	16,213,525 76	16,288,963 51	16,566,927 41	17,282,698 66

Fractional Notes	186,295 50
Provincial "	31,210 66
Dominion Fours	456,330 00
Montreal issue	9,049,851 50
Toronto "	5,377,956 00
Halifax "	1,026,595 50
St. John "	611,782 00
Winnipeg "	3,000 00
Victoria "	497,677 50
Charlottetown issue	42,000 00
Total	$17,282,698 66

Specie held by the several Assistant Receivers General, on the 30th June, 1892		$4,921,577 26
Guaranteed Sterling Debentures		1,946,666 67
Guaranteed Debentures to be held under the Revised Statutes of Canada, cap. 31—		$6,868,243 93
10 p. c. on $17,282,698.66	$1,728,269 86	
Specie to be held under the Revised Statutes of Canada, cap. 31—		
15 p. c. on $17,282,698.66	2,592,404 80	$4,320,674 66
Excess of Specie and Guaranteed Debentures		$2,547,569 27
Unguaranteed Debentures		$14,250,000 00
Unguaranteed Debentures to be held under the Revised Statutes of Canada, cap. 31—		
75 p. c. on $17,282,698.66		12,962,023 99
Excess of Unguaranteed Debentures		$1,287,976 01

SUMMARY.

Excess of Specie and Guaranteed Debentures	$2,547,569 27
Excess of Unguaranteed Debentures	1,287,976 01
Total Excess	$3,835,545 28

FRED. TOLLER,
Comptroller Dominion Currency.

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy Minister of Finance.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 14th July, 1892.

3-tf

UNREVISED STATEMENT of Inland Revenue accrued during the month of May, 1892.

Source of Revenue.	Amounts.	Total.
	$ cts.	$ cts
Spirits	335,959 75	
Malt	80,923 50	
Malt Liquor	96 00	
Tobacco	208,365 15	
Cigars	60,676 98	
Inspection of Petroleum	1,891 30	
Manufactures in Bond	3,420 35	
Seizures	5,104 52	
Other Receipts	772 14	
Total Excise Revenue		697,209 9
Culling Timber		
Hydraulic and other Rents		152 50
Minor Public Works		110 00
Inspection of Weights and Measures		2,738 43
" Gas		679 50
Law Stamps		586 15
Other Revenues		51 00
Grand Total Revenue		701,527 57

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 15th June, 1892.

E. MIALL, Commissioner.

51-tf

SUMMARY STATEMENT showing the Quantity and Value of Goods entered for Consumption in the Dominion of Canada and the Duty Collected thereon (exclusive of British Columbia) during the month ending 30th June, 1892.

ARTICLES.		ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Duty.
			$ cts.	$ cts.
Acids	$	.....	4,080 00	2,733 33
Agricultural Implements	"	.....	23,485 00	8,466 91
Ale, Beer and Porter	Galls.	27,719	13,477 00	5,646 64
Animals	$	.....	4,468 00	901 30
Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c.	"	.....	79,410 00	16,642 56
Brass and manufactures of	"	.....	39,965 00	10,759 35
Breadstuffs, viz. :—				
Grain of all kinds	Bush.	119,833	54,552 00	8,992 93
Flour	Brls.	1,277	5,542 00	952 75
Meal	"	4,716	11,271 00	1,888 25
Rice and other Breadstuffs	$	.....	106,054 00	19,654 77
Candles	Lbs.	15,168	2,147 00	550 45
Chicory	"	22,224	677 00	888 96
Coal and Coke	Tons.	305,116	809,360 00	178,848 89
Coffee from U. S.	Lbs.	8,727	1,652 00	244 46
Copper and manufactures of	$	.....	26,211 00	3,262 05
Cordage of all kinds	"	.....	8,978 00	2,187 80
Cotton, manufactures of	"	.....	259,759 00	68,746 79
Drugs and Medicines	"	.....	81,499 00	19,975 97
Earthen, Stone and Chinaware	"	.....	69,847 00	22,868 27
Fancy Goods	"	.....	72,971 00	23,427 23
Fish	"	.....	15,791 00	3,589 63
Fruit, Dried	"	.....	42,230 00	17,572 85
" Green, &c.	"	.....	160,596 00	19,967 07
Furs	"	.....	58,895 00	9,484 83
Glass and Glassware	"	.....	130,670 00	33,132 68
Gunpowder and explosive substances	"	.....	4,598 00	1,609 32
Hats, Caps and Bonnets	"	.....	27,504 00	8,260 79
Hops	Lbs.	35,229	9,313 00	2,113 74
Iron and Steel, and manufactures of	$	.....	867,018 00	229,830 50
Jewellery and Watches and manufactures of gold and silver	"	.....	41,777 00	9,550 02
Lead and manufactures of	"	.....	27,131 00	4,507 83
Leather and manufactures of	"	.....	98,800 00	20,622 64
Marble and Stone, and manufactures of	"	.....	26,056 00	6,569 33
Malt	Bush.	175	216 00	26 25
Metals, Composition, &c., and manufactures of	$	.....	27,921 00	8,115 03
Musical Instruments	"	.....	26,434 00	7,254 14
Oil, Coal and Kerosene, &c., &c.	Galls.	271,643	21,465 00	19,557 78
" all other	"	217,431	86,173 00	22,489 04
Paints and Colours	$	.....	89,786 00	9,614 17
Paper and manufactures of	"	.....	95,959 00	31,147 45
Perfumery	"	.....	3,379 00	1,039 48
Provisions, viz. :				
Bacon, Ham, Shoulders, Sides, Beef, Pork, Mutton, Butter, Cheese, Lard, &c.	$	.....	51,835 00	18,129 42
Salt, not imported from Great Britain or British Possessions, or for Gulf Fisheries	Lbs.	982,639	3,916 00	717 07
Seeds	$	.....	4,401 00	460 63
Silks, manufactures of	"	.....	124,335 00	37,204 19
Soap of all kinds	"	.....	13,959 00	5,116 04
Spices, ground and unground	"	.....	12,723 00	1,906 65
Starch	Lbs.	56,738	3,329 00	1,164 02
Spirits of all kinds	Galls.	73,356	85,083 00	156,131 76
Wines, other than Sparkling	"	57,759	49,351 00	32,264 03
" Sparkling	Doz.	1,729	14,593 00	8,246 56
Sugar, above No. 14, D.S	Lbs.	9,076	367 00	109 22
" Melado, &c., &c.	"	.....	.....	.....
" Cane, Sugar indirect not above No. 14 D. S	"	874,336	19,370 00	12,244 02
" Molasses	Galls.	278,816	60,365 00	4,413 00
Tea from United States	Lbs.	74,122	8,162 00	816 20
Tobacco and Cigars	"	12,389	17,841 00	17,978 65
Wood and manufactures of	$	.....	96,460 00	25,828 66
Woollen manufactures	"	.....	662,738 00	206,056 61
All other dutiable articles	$	.....	801,206 00	211,581 21
Total Dutiable Goods		.....	5,557,151 00	1,604,062 17
Coin and Bullion (except U. S. silver coin)		.....	370,248 00	
Free Goods, all other		.....	5,248,140 00	
Grand Total entered for Consumption		.....	11,175,539 00	1,604,062 17

W. G. PARMELEE,
Commissioner of Customs.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 21st July, 1892.

4-tf

STATEMENT of Goods Exported from the Dominion of Canada, during the month of June, 1892.

——	Produce of Canada.	Produce of other Countries.	Total.
	$	$	$
Produce of the Mine	463,524	26,165	489,689
do Fisheries	1,055,184	9,820	1,065,004
do Forest	4,155,440	169,442	4,324,882
Animals and their produce	3,525,476	191,043	3,716,519
Agricultural Products	2,550,544	1,088,180	3,638,724
Manufactures	831,210	61,478	892,688
Miscellaneous Articles	15,426	9,675	25,101
Totals	12,596,804	1,555,803	14,152,607
Bullion	20,563	.....	20,563
Coin	.....	15,791	15,791
Grand Total	12,617,367	1,571,594	14,188,961

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 19th July, 1892.

W. G. PARMELEE,
Commissioner of Customs.
4-tf

DR. POST OFFICE Savings Bank Account for the month of May, 1892. CR.

(Furnished to the Minister of Finance in accordance with the Post Office Act, 1875, Sec. 69, and Public Accounts Audit Act, 1878, Sec. 20.)

	$ cts.		$ cts.
Balance in hands of the Minister of Finance on 30th April, 1892	21,465,047 60	Withdrawals during month	569,407 99
Deposits in the Post Office Savings Banks during month	576,862 00		
Interest allowed to Depositors, on accounts closed during month	8,272 78	Balance :— At the credit of Depositors' Accounts	21,480,774 39
	22,050,182 38		22,050,182 38

N. S. GARLAND,
Clerk of Financial Statistics.

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy Minister of Finance.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
OTTAWA, 21st June, 1892.

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STATEMENT of the Balance at Cr. of Depositors in the Dominion Government Savings Banks, on 30th June, 1892. Published in accordance with Consolidated Statutes, Chapter 121, Section 16.

BANK.	Balance, 31st May, 1892.	Deposits for June, 1892.	Total.	Withdrawn, June, 1892.	Balance, 30th June, 1892.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Ontario :—					
Toronto	515,012 57	11,199 66	526,212 23	11,294 18	514,918 05
Manitoba :—					
Winnipeg	714,687 09	24,933 00	739,620 09	33,136 36	706,483 73
British Columbia :—					
Victoria	699,620 87	18,787 00	718,407 87	19,191 91	699,215 96
Nova Scotia :—					
Acadia Mines	41,083 29	362 00	41,445 29	310 50	41,134 79
Amherst	210,276 15	5,527 00	215,803 15	2,907 95	212,895 20
Annapolis	231,265 07	3,067 00	234,332 07	5,527 18	228,804 89
Arichat	184,403 14	1,792 00	186,195 14	2,275 81	183,919 33
Barrington	144,917 61	2,270 00	147,187 61	928 66	146,258 95
Bridgewater	109,804 46	2,832 00	112,636 46	968 87	111,667 59
Guysboro'	93,160 16	708 00	93,868 16	2,322 49	91,545 67
Halifax	2,552,163 10	35,639 00	2,587,802 10	41,236 63	2,546,565 47
Kentville	291,228 60	8,005 00	299,233 60	7,387 24	291,846 36
Liverpool	238,722 99	3,713 00	242,435 99	2,508 85	239,927 14
Lunenburg	240,625 85	2,142 00	242,767 85	2,513 72	240,254 13
Maitland	53,865 61	1,202 00	55,067 61	978 94	54,088 67
New Glasgow	344,396 55	5,519 00	349,915 55	5,068 41	344,847 14
Parrsboro'	85,668 06	2,185 00	87,853 06	1,084 47	86,768 59
Pictou	285,042 47	7,233 00	292,275 47	4,642 13	287,633 34
Port Hood	125,439 26	1,199 00	126,638 26	2,037 48	124,600 78
Shelburne	101,044 32	929 00	101,973 32	999 00	100,974 32
Sherbrooke	52,546 13	570 00	53,116 13	928 00	52,188 13
Sydney	314,593 07	5,467 00	320,060 07	8,806 92	311,253 15
Sydney Mines	73,950 54	757 00	74,707 54	3,144 00	71,563 54
Truro	318,334 84	9,881 00	328,215 84	6,785 90	321,429 94
Wallace	71,205 61	1,517 00	72,722 61	1,294 00	71,428 61
Weymouth	107,435 63	640 00	108,075 63	2,002 53	106,073 10
Yarmouth	607,994 44	6,367 00	614,361 44	5,456 05	608,905 39
New Brunswick :—					
Bathurst	120,650 63	3,828 00	124,478 63	1,359 16	123,119 47
Chatham	236,906 79	1,591 00	238,497 79	2,410 87	236,086 92
Dalhousie	330,721 10	1,446 00	332,167 10	5,633 83	326,533 27
Dorchester	92,155 13	672 00	92,827 13	1,334 34	91,492 79
Fredericton	501,221 14	12,337 00	513,558 14	9,478 93	504,079 21
Newcastle	204,003 11	5,484 00	209,487 11	2,654 59	206,832 52
St. Andrews	315,584 68	1,051 00	316,635 68	4,900 89	311,734 79
St. John	3,437,484 31	56,665 00	3,494,149 31	46,894 71	3,447,254 60
Sussex	144,791 67	2,033 00	146,824 67	2,401 11	144,423 56
Woodstock	412,183 56	11,223 00	423,406 56	8,191 11	415,215 45
Prince Edward Island :—					
Charlottetown	1,776,435 42	31,649 00	1,808,084 42	48,993 51	1,759,090 91
Summerside	303,001 59	7,594 00	310,595 59	4,446 19	306,149 40
Total	16,683,626 61	300,015 66	16,983,642 27	314,437 42	16,669,204 85

C. J. ANDERSON,
Chief Savings Bank Branch.

J M. COURTNEY,
Deputy Minister of Finance.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 21st July, 1892.

4-tf

RETURN OF THE AMOUNT OF LIABILITIES AND ASSETS OF THE MONTREAL CITY AND DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK, AND OF THE CAISSE D'ÉCONOMIE DE NOTRE-DAME DE QUÉBEC, ON THE 30TH JUNE, 1892.

	CAPITAL.		LIABILITIES.								
	Capital Stock.	Capital paid up.	Dominion Govt. deposits payable on demand.	Provincial Govt. deposits payable on demand.	Other deposits payable on demand.	Dominion Govt. deposits payable after notice or on a fixed day.	Provincial Govt. deposits payable after notice or on a fixed day.	Other deposits payable after notice or on a fixed day.	Special Poor Fund or Charity Fund Trust.	Other Liabilities not included under the foregoing heads.	Total Liabilities.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts
City and District Savings Bank..	2,000,000 00	600,000 00	93,341 86	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,525,373 76	180,000 00	82,669 88	8,881,385 50
Caisse d'Economie Notre-Dame de Québec	1,000,000 00	250,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,710,726 14	83,000 00	18,314 81	3,812,040 95

ASSETS.

	Dominion Securities.	Provincial or Municipal Securities.	Loans for which Dominion or Provincial Securities are held as Collateral Security.	Loans for which Bank Stocks are held as Collateral Security.	Loans for which other Stocks, Bonds or Debentures as authorised by law are held as Collateral Security.	Cash in hand or in deposit on call in Chartered Banks.	Special Poor Fund or Charity Fund Investments.	Investments in Bank Stock made previous to the incorporation of the Bank.	Other Assets not included under the foregoing heads.	Total Assets.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
City and District Savings Bank.....	1,530,000 00	2,223,049 23	3,312 50	2,396,256 86	2,210,847 47	933,233 09	180,000 00	.....	* 507,408 97	9,984,108 12
Caisse d'Economie Notre-Dame de Québec.....	.....	1,727,657 75	244,575 00	301,211 62	1,013,119 38	658,550 70	83,000 00	73,239 00	80,726 38	4,182,079 83

* Including landed property of Bank $443,925.11

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy Minister of Finance.

N. S. GARLAND,
Clerk of Financial Statistics.

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FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 8th July, 1892.

THE FOLLOWING NEW POST OFFICES WERE ESTABLISHED IN CANADA ON THE 1st JULY, 1892.

Name of Post Office.	Township or Parish.	Electoral County and Province or Territory.	Postmaster.
Beaconsfield	Sec. 30, Tp. 6, R. 9, W. of 1st P. M.	Selkirk.....M.	Charles Sala.
Brockton	Lot 3	Prince.....P.E.I.	John McCarthy.
Cardston	Sec. 9, Tp. 3, R. 25, W. of 4 P. M.	.....Alta.	Heber S. Allen.
Catalone Road	Louisburg	Cape Breton.....N.S.	Neil McDonald.
Glen Alda (reopened)	Chandos	Peterborough, E.R.....O.	Andrew Post.
Hilton	Sec. 26, Tp. 6, R. 16, W. of 1st P. M.	Selkirk.....M.	James Davies.
Jamieson (reopened)	Ramsay	Lanark, N.R.....O.	R. McLellan.
Jumping Pond	Sec. 30, Tp. 24, R. 4, W. of 5th P. M.	.....Alta.	W. W. Stuart.
Kimbo	South Grimsby	Wentworth, S.R.....O.	Mrs. Mary Newnham.
Lorne Park (summer office)	Toronto	Peel.....O.	George D. Perry.
Montmorency Est	L'Ange Gardien	Montmorency.....Q.	Mrs. T. Garneau.
Nesbitt	Sec. 28, Tp. 7, R. 18, W. of 1st P. M.	Selkirk.....M.	Richard Kellett, jnr.
Parkman	Clarendon	Pontiac.....Q.	A. S. Smart.
Rivière du Loup Wharf	Fraserville	Temiscouata.....Q.	Silvio Peltier.
Rutledge	Onslow	Pontiac.....Q.	Joseph J. Rutledge.
St. Catharines	Lot 65	Queen's.....P.E.I.	William Hodgson.
St. Eugène Mission		Yale and Kootenay.....B.C.	Rev. N. Coccola.
Silverdale	Gainsborough	Monck.....O.	Adam B. Simmerman.
Snider's Corners	Trafalgar	Halton.....O.	Joseph M. Snider.
Squamish		New Westminster.....B.C	William Mashiter.
Tappen Siding		Yale and Kootenay.....B.C.	F. McCulla.
Torbrook Mines	Wilmot	Annapolis.....N.S.	George E. Spurr.
Widder (reopened)	Bosanquet	Lambton, E.R.....O.	George Underhay.
Yamaska East (reopened)	Yamaska	Yamaska.....Q.	A. Lassalle.

CHANGES IN POST OFFICES ALREADY ESTABLISHED.

OFFICES CLOSED.

Cranbrook	District of Yale and Kootenay, B. C.
Cumminsville	County of Halton, O.
Green Cove	" Victoria, N.S.
Keyser	" Middlesex, W.R., O.
North Branch	" Russell, O. 4th June, 1892.
Wallbrook	" Kings, N.S.
Waternish	" Guysboro, N.S. 1st April, 1892.

NAMES CHANGED.

Druhn	County of Antigonishe, N.S.	to Mayfield.
Jacquet River Station	" Restigouche, N.B.	to Durhamville.
River David	" Yamaska, Q.	to St. David de Yamaska.
St. Théodore de Chertsey	" Montcalm, Q.	to St. Théodore.
Settrington	" Charlevoix, Q.	to St. Hilarion.

TO ADVERTISERS IN THE *GAZETTE*.

PARTIES sending advertisements to be inserted in "The Canada Gazette," will please observe the following rules :

1st. Address "The Canada Gazette, Ottawa, Canada."

2nd. Indicate the number of insertions required.

3rd. Invariably remit the fees for such advertisements, together with the price of one Gazette, as below. Otherwise they will not be inserted. The rates are ten cts. for the first insertion, and five cents for each subsequent insertion per line of nine words, each figure counting as one word. No advertisement is inserted for a less charge than one dollar.

By settled or understood practice as prescribed by law, the rules of Parliament or decisions of the Department of Justice, notices receive the following insertions :—

Notices of applications for divorce—27 insertions.

Notices of the withdrawal of deposits of Insurance Companies—13 insertions.

Notices of ordinary applications to Parliament—9 insertions.

Notices of applications for Letters Patent—6 insertions.

Notices of dividends and meetings of Banks and Insurance Companies—1 calendar month, or 5 insertions.

Subscribers will also notice that the subscription, $4 per annum, is invariably payable in advance, and that the "Gazette" will be stopped from them at the end of the period paid for. Single numbers will be charged ten cts. each, and when more than one are required by advertisers, must be remitted for likewise.

S. E. DAWSON,
Queen's Printer and Controller of Stationery.
Department of Public Printing and Stationery,
Ottawa, November, 1891.

APPLICATIONS TO PARLIAMENT.

Rules relating to Notices for Private Bills.

All applications for Private Bills, properly the subjects of legislation by the Parliament of Canada, within the purview of "The British North America Act, 1867," whether for the erection of a Bridge, the making of a Railroad, Turnpike Road or Telegraph Line ; the construction or improvement of a Harbour, Canal, Lock, Dam or Slide, or other like work ; the granting the right of Ferry ; the incorporation of any particular Trade or Calling, or of any Banking or other Joint Stock Company ; or otherwise for the granting to any individual or individuals, any exclusive or peculiar rights or privileges whatever, or for doing any matter or thing which, in its operation, would affect the rights or property of other parties, or relate to any particular class of the community ; or for making any amendment of a like nature to any former Act, shall require a Notice, clearly and distinctly specifying the nature and object of the application, and (except in the case of existing corporations) signed by, or on behalf of the applicants, to be published as follows, viz :

In the Provinces of Quebec and Manitoba.

A notice inserted in the *Canada Gazette*, in the English and French languages, and in one newspaper in the English, and in one in the French language in the District affected, or in both languages in one paper, if there be but one in the said District, or if there be no paper published therein, then, in both languages, in a paper in the nearest District in which a newspaper is published.

In any other Province or Territory.

A notice inserted in the *Canada Gazette*, and in one newspaper published in the County or District, or Union of Counties affected, or if there be no paper published therein, then in a newspaper in the nearest County or District in which a newspaper is published. Such Notices to be continued in each case, for a period of two months during the interval of time between the close of the next preceding Session and the consideration of the Petition. And copies of the newspapers containing the first and last insertion of such notice shall be sent to the Clerk of each House.

When a Petition is for leave to bring in a Private Bill for the erection of a Toll Bridge, the petitioner or petitioners, upon giving the notice prescribed by the preceding Rule, shall also, at the same time, and in the same manner, give notice of the rates which they intend to ask ; the extent of the privilege, the height of the arches, the interval between the abutments or piers for the passage of rafts and vessels, and whether they intend to erect a drawbridge, and the dimensions of the same.

Any person seeking to obtain any Private Bill shall, eight days before the meeting of Parliament, deposit with the Clerk of the House, in which the bill is to originate, a copy of such bill in the English or French language, with a sum sufficient to pay for translating and printing the same—600 copies to be printed in English, and 200 copies in French—the translation to be done by the officers of the House, and the printing by the contractor. The applicant shall be also required to pay the Clerk of the Senate, or the accountant of the House of Commons (as the case may be) a sum of $200 and the cost of printing the Act in the Statutes, and lodge the receipt of the same with the Clerk of the Committee to which such Bill is referred—such payment to be made immediately after the second reading, and before the consideration of the Bill by such Committee.

The fee payable on any Private Bill is paid only in the House in which it originates.

No Petition for a Private Bill is received by either House after the first ten days of the session.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Clerk of the Senate.

JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Clerk of the Commons.

Additional Rules of the House of Commons respecting Private Bills.

All Private Bills for Acts of Incorporation shall be so framed as to incorporate by reference the *clauses* of the *General Acts* relating to the details to be provided for by such Bills ;—special grounds shall be established for any proposed departure from this principle, or for the introduction of other provisions as to such details, and a note shall be appended to the Bill indicating the provisions thereof, in which the *General Act* is proposed to be departed from ;—Bills which are not framed in accordance with this *Rule*, shall be re-cast by the promoters, and reprinted at their expense, before any Committee passes upon the *Clauses*.

51*a*. All Private Bills for Acts of incorporation of, or in amendment of Acts incorporating Railway Companies, shall be drawn in accordance with the Model Bill adopted by the House on 23rd June, 1887, copies of which may be obtained from the Clerk of the House.

(a.) The provisions contained in any Bill which are not in accord with the Model Bill, shall be inserted between brackets, and when revised by the proper officer shall be so printed, and bills which are not in accordance with this Rule shall be returned to the promoters to be re-cast before being revised and printed ;

(b.) Any sections of existing Acts which are proposed to be amended shall be re-printed in full with the amendments inserted in their proper places and between brackets ;

(c.) Any exceptional provisions that it may be proposed to insert in any Bill shall be clearly specified in the Notice of Application for the same.

51*b*. No Bill for the incorporation of a Railway Company, or for changing the route of the railway of any company already incorporated, shall be considered by the Railway Committee until there has been filed with the Committee, at least one week before the consideration of the Bill :—

(a.) AMap or Plan drawn upon a scale of not less than half an inch to the mile, showing the location upon which it is intended to construct the proposed work, and showing also the lines of existing or authorized works of a similar character within, or in any way affecting the district, or any part thereof, which the proposed work is intended to serve, and such map

or plan shall be signed by the Engineer or other person making the same ;

(b.) An exhibit showing the total amount of capital proposed to be raised for the purposes of the undertaking, and the manner in which it is proposed to raise the same, whether by ordinary shares, bonds, debentures, or other securities, and the amount of each, respectively.

JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Clerk of the Commons.

SUBSTANCE OF RULES OF THE SENATE RELATING TO NOTICES AND APPLICATIONS FOR BILLS OF DIVORCE.

Every applicant for a Bill of Divorce shall give notice of his or her intended application, and shall specify therein from whom and for what cause such divorce is sought, and shall cause such notice to be published during six months before the presentation of his or her petition for the said Bill, in the CANADA GAZETTE and in two newspapers published in the District in Quebec, Manitoba, British Columbia or the North-West Territories, or in the County or Union of Counties in other Provinces, wherein such applicant usually resided at the time of the separation of the parties ; but if the requisite number of papers cannot be found therein, then in an adjoining District or County or Union of Counties. Notices given in the Provinces of Quebec and Manitoba are to be published in one English and one French newspaper, if there be such newspapers published in the District, but otherwise shall be published in each newspaper in both languages.

A copy of the said Notice shall, not less than one month before the date of the presentation of the Petition, at the instance of the applicant, be served personally on the person from whom the divorce is sought, when that can be done.

No petition for divorce shall be received after the first thirty days of each session.

The petition of an applicant for divorce must be fairly written and must be signed by the Petitioner, and should briefly set forth the marriage, when, where and by whom the ceremony was performed, the grounds on which relief is asked and the nature of the relief prayed, and should also negative condonation, collusion and connivance. The allegations of the petition must be verified by declaration of the Petitioner, under the "*Act respecting Extra-Judicial Oaths.*"

The applicant shall deposit with the Clerk of the Senate, eight days before the opening of Parliament, a copy, in the English or French language, of the proposed Bill of Divorce, and therewith a sum sufficient to pay for translating and printing 600 copies thereof in English and 200 copies in French.

No petition for a Bill of Divorce shall be presented unless the applicant has paid into the hands of the Clerk of the Senate the sum of two hundred dollars ($200).

The petition when presented shall be accompanied by the evidence of the publication of the notice, and by declaration in evidence of the service of a copy thereof, and by a copy of the proposed Bill.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Clerk of the Senate.

NOTICE is hereby given that James Frederick Doran, of Lachine, in the County of Jacques Cartier, Province of Quebec, clerk, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from his wife Mary Augusta Wood, lately of Winnipeg, Province of Manitoba, now of Paris, France, on the ground of adultery and desertion.

J. FRED. DORAN,
Applicant.

Dated at Montreal, Province of Quebec, the 20th July, 1892. 5-27

NOTICE is hereby given that Robert Young Hebden, of the City of New York, in the State of New York, in the United States of America, (heretofore of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec), one of the agents of the Bank of Montreal, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from his wife Edith Montagu Hebden (*née* Patterson), heretofore of the said City of Montreal, but whose present residence is unknown, on the grounds of adultery and desertion.

GORMULLY & SINCLAIR,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated at Ottawa, in the Province of Ontario, this 22nd day of July, A.D. 1892. 4-27

NOTICE is hereby given that Annette Marion Goff, of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from her husband, Edward Robert Taché Rowand, of the City of Winnipeg, in the Province of Manitoba, Gentleman, on the grounds of adultery and cruelty.

CARTER & GOLDSTEIN,
Solicitors for applicant.

Dated at Montreal, Province of Quebec, this 18th day of July, 1892. 4-27

NOTICE is hereby given that Edmund Holyoake Heward, of the Town of St. John's, in the District of Iberville, in the Province of Quebec, manager at St. John's of the Merchants Bank of Canada, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from his wife, Dame Marie Louise Elwes, presently of the City of Chicago, in the State of Illinois, one of the United States of America, on the ground of adultery.

L. G. MACDONALD,
Solicitor for applicant.

By CHRISTIE, CHRISTIE & GREENE,
His agents at Ottawa.

Dated at St. John's, the 4th day of July, 1892. 3-27

NOTICE is hereby given that Robert Oliver King, of the Township of Brantford, in the County of Brant and Province of Ontario, farmer, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from his wife Jennie Gowling, on the grounds of adultery and desertion.

GEORGE D. HEYD,
Solicitor for applicant.

By GEMMILL & MAY,
His agents at Ottawa.

Dated at Brantford, this 5th day of July, A.D. 1892. 2-27

NOTICE is hereby given that James Balfour, of the City of Hamilton, in the County of Wentworth, in the Province of Ontario, architect, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from his wife Georgina Catharine Balfour, of the City of Hamilton aforesaid, on the ground of adultery.

BELL & PRINGLE,
Solicitors for James Balfour.

Dated at Hamilton, Province of Ontario, this 30th day of June, 1892. 2-27

NOTICE is hereby given that John Francis Schwaller, of the Town of Thorold, in the County of Welland, and Province of Ontario, merchant, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from his wife Florence Schwaller, now of the Town of Niagara Falls, in the County and Province aforesaid, on the grounds of desertion, adultery and bigamy.

PATTISON, COLLIER & SHAW,
Solicitors for applicant.

Dated at Thorold, in the Province of Ontario, this 7th day of April, A.D. 1892. 51-27

NOTICE is hereby given that Martha Ballantyne, of the Township of Scarboro, in the County of York, in the Province of Ontario, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of divorce from her husband, William Ballantyne, of the City of Hamilton, in the County of Wentworth, labourer, on the ground of adultery and desertion.

CHISHOLM & LOGIE,
Solicitors for applicant.

Dated at Hamilton, Province of Ontario, 31st day of March, 1892. 47-27

APPLICATIONS FOR CHARTER BY LETTERS PATENT.

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made by the persons hereinafter named to the Governor General in Council for the grant of a charter of incorporation by letters patent under "The Companies Act," Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119 :

1. The name of the company is to be "The Automatic Vending Machine Company of Canada (Limited)."

2. The objects for which incorporation is sought, are, the purchase of letters patent for automatic vending machines, the manufacture and sale of the said machines and the business of selling matches and other small articles through the medium of such machines.

3. The chief place of business within Canada of the company is to be at the City of Toronto, in the County of York.

4. The amount of the capital stock of the company is to be $2,500.

5. The number of shares is to be twenty-five, and the amount of each share one hundred dollars.

6. The names in full and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follows :—Jacob Singer, of Toronto, jeweller ; Catherine Hicks, of Toronto, widow ; A. T. Elliot, of the County of York, gentleman ; K. Murdock, of Toronto, estate agent ; W. H. Chamberlin, of Chicago, counsellor ; T. C. Kirham, of the County of York, wood manufacturer ; Thomas Wilson, of Toronto, estate agent, and James Bishop, of Markham, County of York, contractor ; and the said Jacob Singer, Archibold T. Elliot and Kenneth Murdock are to be the first directors of the company.

DELAMERE, REESOR, ENGLISH & ROSS,
Solicitors for the applicants.

Dated at Toronto, this 30th day of July, 1892. 5-6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice, application will be made by the parties hereinafter named, to the Governor in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of "The Companies Act."

1. The name of the company is to be "Dominion Electrical Manufacturing Company" (Limited).

2. The purposes for which incorporation is sought are,—

(*a.*) To purchase the letters patent of inventions recorded in the Patent Office of the Dominion of Canada, under number 32097, on "Improvements in Thermostats," and number 36514 on "Improvements in Electric Annunciators," and to purchase the Automatic Fire Alarm business heretofore carried on under the said patents, and the stock in trade, plants, apparatus, machinery, tools, materials, and assets generally of the said business, and to carry on the business of manufacturing, erecting and maintaining or selling automatic or other fire, burglar and other alarms and time and temperature regulators and annunciators, and to build, construct and maintain such lines, exchanges and offices for transmission of signals and intelligence as may be necessary for such business, and to acquire such other inventions, patents and patent rights as may be applicable, necessary or expedient for such business, and to sell, grant and assign to other persons or companies the right and benefit of such patents, and the right to use or sell such patent rights, inventions or contrivances, or any of them ; and to grant licenses to other persons or companies to use such patent rights or inventions ; and to own, sell and transfer stock and shares in other corporations organized to carry on the said business in the Dominion of Canada or any part or parts thereof ;

(*b.*) To manufacture, sell, handle, and deal generally as agents or otherwise in electric supplies, machinery and appliances, goods and materials used in connection with the generation, application and transmission of electricity ;

(*c.*) To acquire and hold any real or leasehold estate or buildings, and any mine or mines necessary or expedient for the purposes of the company, and to make sale, disposition or use thereof as may be necessary or expedient for the purposes of the said company.

3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be at the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario.

4. The amount of the capital stock of the company is to be $40,000.

5. The number of shares is to be 400, and the amount of each share is to be $100.

6. The names in full, and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follows :—Harvey Cortland, of the City of Toronto, electrician ; George Walker Marsh, of the City of London, barrister-at-law ; Walker Lewis Edward Marsh, of said City of Toronto, barrister-at-law ; Edward A. Speers, of said City of Toronto, electrician ; and George Henry Grundy, of the said City of Toronto, broker.

The said Harvey Cortland, George Walker Marsh and Walker L. E. Marsh, are to be the first or provisional directors of the said company.

MARSH & MARSH,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated at Toronto, this 25th day of July, 1892. 5-6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of "The Companies Act," Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic, under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned :—

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is "The National Trust and Construction Company" (Limited).

2. The purposes for which incorporation is sought, are :—To carry on the business of manufacturing, selling, dealing and operating in rolling stock, and general equipments for railways, including locomotives and engines, and of building and contracting for the building and equipping of railways, steam and other vessels, telegraph and telephone lines, canals, bridges, warehouses, elevators, docks and other works and undertakings. To enter into contracts and agreements with any government, municipal or other corporation or person for the building and contracting for the building and equipping of railways, steam and other vessels, canals, telegraph and telephone lines, bridges, warehouses, elevators, docks, and other public works and undertakings, and to deal in and manufacture all things necessary for the construction, running and operating of any and all of the works and undertakings aforesaid. To acquire by purchase or otherwise and to own and use in their works any patent or patent rights, and inventions, and to sell and dispose of the same if desirable.

3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be at the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario.

4. The proposed amount of the capital stock is $500,000.

5. The number of shares is to be 5,000 and the amount of each share $100.

6. The names in full and address and calling of each of the applicants are as follows :—William Wainwright, of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, Dominion of Canada, assistant general

manager of the Grand Trunk Railway; Samuel Insull, of the City of Chicago, in the State of Illinois, one of the United States of America, president of the Chicago Edison Company; James Leggat, of the City of Montreal, merchant; Isaac Anderson, of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, and Dominion of Canada aforesaid, manager of the Standard Oil Company; and Marshall Daniel Barr, of the said City of Toronto, Canadian manager of the Edison General Electric Company, all of whom are to be the first or provisional directors of the said company.

McCARTHY, OSLER, HOSKIN & CREELMAN,
Solicitors for the applicants.

CHRYSLER & LEWIS,
Ottawa agents.

Dated at Toronto, this 20th day of July, 1892. 4-6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice application will be made to the Governor in Council for a charter of incorporation under the provisions of the Act of the Dominion of Canada, being "An Act respecting the incorporation of Joint Stock Companies by Letters Patent" for the incorporation of the company hereinafter mentioned.

(*a*). The name of the company is to be "The James Robertson Company" (Limited).

(*b.*) The objects for which incorporation is sought are, the manufacturing, buying, selling, trading and dealing in saws, barbed wire, lead pipe, lead shot, lead traps, white lead, putty, mixed paints, colours, varnish, plumbers', tinsmiths' and saw mill supplies, tools, utensils, household furniture, stoves, hardware goods, and all kinds of supplies for merchants, dealers, farmers and consumers; the manufacturing, producing, buying, selling, trading and dealing in iron, steel, lead, nickel and other metals and ores of every description, and all products and articles made therefrom; and of purchasing, selling and dealing in said articles, and the manufacturing, purchasing, selling, dealing in and erecting all machinery and fixtures for the purposes of the said business and for the purposes of any other business; to subscribe for, acquire, purchase, hold, sell, pledge and transfer stock or shares in any other incorporated companies, and to vote upon and represent the same and to sell, assign, transfer, convey, lease, let, sub-let, mortgage or pledge the plant, real estate, leaseholds, tools, machinery, patents, inventions, shoprights, copyrights, trade marks, trade names, patterns or brands or any or all of them, and the stock in trade and good-will of the said company; to purchase, acquire and hold absolutely or for terms of years under lease or otherwise, contracts, agreements, options, leases, plant, real estate, leaseholds, tools, machinery, patents, inventions, shoprights, copyrights, trade marks, trade names, patterns, or brands or any or all of them, and the stock in trade and good-will of any other incorporated company or companies or individuals in the Dominion of Canada; to amalgamate, co-operate, join and to make agreements with any other incorporated company or companies, or individuals, for the purpose of carrying on its said business or objects, or any of them, or for the purpose or purposes of carrying on the said business or objects or any of them of the said other company or companies or individuals, to purchase, acquire, hold, lease, sell, mortgage, transfer, pledge and assign real and personal property and to take and hold mortgages, liens and charges upon real and personal property by way of security or otherwise howsoever; to issue preferential stock, bonds and debentures, and to negotiate, sell and transfer the same and thereby to pledge the assets and property of the said company as security for repayment of advances made upon or in respect to the said bonds or debentures, and to do all acts in respect to each and all of the matters hereinbefore referred to, and all such other matters or things as are or may become necessary or incidental or conducive to any of the foregoing purposes.

(*c.*) The chief place of business of the said company will be at the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

(*d.*) The capital stock of the company is to be seven hundred, and fifty thousand dollars.

(*e.*) The number of shares is to be seven thousand five hundred, and the amount of each share one hundred dollars.

(*f.*) The applicants are, James Robertson and Alexander Robertson, of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, manufacturers; James Robertson (junior), of the City of Winnipeg, in the Province of Manitoba, Gentleman; Alexander A. McMichael, of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, manufacturer; and John Robertson, of the City of St. John, in the Province of New Brunswick, manufacturer; and the above named James Robertson, Alexander A. McMichael and John Robertson are to be the provisional directors of the said company.

WATSON, THORNE, SMOKE & MASTEN.
Dated this 20th day of July, A.D. 1892. 4-6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent unter the provisions of "The Companies' Act," incorporating the applicants and such others as may become shareholders in the proposed company a body corporate and politic under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned:—

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is "Verity Plow Company" (Limited).

2. The purposes for which incorporation is sought are:—(*a*) To purchase, acquire and take over as a going concern the business carried on by the firm of W. H. Verity & Sons, of Exeter, in the County of Huron, manufacturers of plows, including the lands, plant, machinery, tools, fixtures, patterns, patents, inventions, trade marks, trade names, shoprights, copyrights, brands and devices of the said business, and the good-will, rights, credits and assets generally thereof;

(*b.*) To carry on the said business in all its branches and to extend the same and to manufacture, buy, sell, repair and deal in plows, scufflers, land-rollers, corn, bean and potato planters, and the parts and castings of each and every of them, and all machinery, plant, tools, furniture, materials and supplies used in the manufacture of the same and each and every of them;

(*c.*) To apply for, purchase or otherwise acquire any exclusive right, letters patent of invention, patent rights or privileges in connection with the business of the company and any licenses to work, use or turn to account the same;

(*d.*) To construct buildings, to acquire, buy, hold, sell, lease, exchange and mortgage such real and personal property rights and privileges as the company may think necessary and convenient for its operations, and to take and accept mortgages, charges and liens on real and personal property or any other securities whatsoever from purchasers or other debtors of the company, and to sell, assign or otherwise dispose of all or any such securities and to draw, make, accept, endorse and execute any bills of exchange, promissory notes or any other negotiable securities for the purposes of the said company;

(*e.*) To purchase or otherwise acquire any business within the objects of this company, and any lands, property, privileges, rights, contracts and liabilities appertaining to the same;

(*f.*) To take, purchase or acquire, hold, transfer, sell and dispose of shares, stock or debentures in any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of the company or carrying on business capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit the company;

(*g.*) To sell or otherwise dispose of the business, property or undertaking of the company or any part thereof for such consideration as the company shall think fit and in particular for shares, debentures or securities of any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to any of those of the company;

(*h.*) To amalgamate with any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of the company, and generally to do all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the purposes aforesaid or any of them.

3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be the City of Brantford, in the Province of Ontario.

4. The amount of the capital stock is $150,000.

5. The number of shares is to be 1,500 and the amount of each share is to be of the value of $100.

6. The names in full and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follows:—William Henry Verity, Robert Henry Verity, William John Verity, all three of Exeter, Ontario, manufacturers; Hart Almerrin Massey, of Toronto, Ontario, manufacturer, and Edmund W. H. Van Allen, of Brantford, Ontario, manufacturer; of whom William Henry Verity, Robert Henry Verity, William John Verity, Hart Almerrin Massey and Edmund W. H. Van Allen are to be the first or provisional directors of the said company.

RYCKMAN & THOMSON,
Solicitors for applicants.

Toronto, 16th July, 1892. 4-6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice, application will be made by the persons hereinafter named to the Governor General in Council, for the grant of a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of "The Companies Act":—

1. The name of the company is to be "The Canada Axe and Harvesting Tool Manufacturing Company."

2. The objects for which incorporation is sought, are the manufacture and sale of axes, scythes, forks, rakes, hoes and other harvesting tools.

3. The operations of the company are to be carried on in the Town of Oshawa, in the County and Province of Ontario, and at the Town of St. Jérôme, in the County of Terrebonne, in the Province of Quebec, which places are also to be the chief places of business of said company.

4. The amount of capital stock of the company is to be one hundred thousand dollars.

5. The number of shares is to be one thousand and the amount of each share one hundred dollars.

6. The names in full and the address and calling of each of applicants are as follows:—James Robson, manufacturer, Oshawa, Ontario; Thomas Goulding Hawthorn, agent, Oshawa, Ontario; William Clarke Widdifield, solicitor, Newmarket, Ontario; Samuel Goulding, Gentleman, New York City, United States; L. V. Sibbie, banker, Stockton, California, United States; and the following will be provisional directors: James Robson, manufacturer, Oshawa, Ontario, William Clarke Widdifield, solicitor, Newmarket, Ontario, Thomas Goulding Hawthorn, agent, Oshawa, Ontario.

D. D. GRIERSON,
Solicitor for applicants.

4-6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice, application will be made to the Governor General in Council, for a charter of incorporation under the provisions of "The Companies Act," for the incorporation of the company hereinafter named:—

(*a.*) The name of the company is to be "Park, Blackwell & Company" (Limited).

(*b.*) The objects for which incorporation is sought are, the buying, selling, trading and dealing in live stock of all kinds and their products; the curing and manufacturing of pork and other kinds of meats, lard, tallow and animal products, and trading and dealing therein; the buying, selling, trading and dealing in agricultural products of all kinds both as principals and commission merchants; to purchase and acquire the business carried on by James Park & Son, of Toronto, as pork-packers, commission merchants and produce dealers.

(*c.*) The chief place of business of the said company will be at Toronto, in the Province of Ontario.

(*d.*) The capital stock of the said company is to be $50,000.

(*e.*) The number of shares is to be 500 and the amount of each share $100.

(*f.*) The applicants are James Park, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, merchant; Charles Seward Blackwell, of the Town of Lindsay, in the County of Victoria, merchant; Andrew Park, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, merchant; Susan Blackwell, of the Town of Lindsay, in the County of Victoria, widow; Margaret Thompson Park, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, married woman; and Thomas Blackwell, of the Town of Lindsay, in the County of Victoria, grocer. And the above named James Park, Charles Seward Blackwell, Andrew Park and Thomas Blackwell, are to be the provisional directors of the said company.

R. J. McLAUGHLIN,
Solicitor for applicants.

Lindsay, 19th July, 1892. 4-6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice, application will be made to the Governor in Council for a charter of incorporation under the provisions of the Act of the Dominion of Canada, being an "Act respecting the Incorporation of Joint Stock Companies by Letters Patent," for the incorporation of the company hereinafter named:—

(*a.*) The name of the company is to be "James Morrison Brass Manufacturing Company" (Limited).

(*b.*) The objects for which incorporation is sought, are, the manufacturing, buying, selling, trading and dealing in copper, brass, iron, glass, earthenware and sanitary ware used by engineers, steam-fitters, plumbers, gas-fitters, bell-hangers, boat-builders and others, steel, nickel and all other metals and ores of any and every description, and all products, articles, machinery, machines, implements, tools, utensils and supplies for merchants, dealers, farmers and consumers made therefrom; and to carry on business and deal as general traders; and to subscribe for, acquire, purchase, hold, sell, pledge and transfer stock or shares in any other incorporated company or companies and to vote upon and represent the same; and to sell, assign, transfer, convey, lease, let, sublet, make over or pledge the plant, real estate, leaseholds, tools, machinery, patents, inventions, shoprights, copyrights, trade marks, trade names, patterns or brands or any or all of them and the stock in trade and good-will of the said company; to purchase, acquire and hold absolutely or for terms of years under lease or otherwise all contracts, agreements, options, leases, plant, real estate, leaseholds, tools, machinery, patents, inventions, shoprights, copyrights, trade marks, trade names, patterns or brands or any or all of them and the stock in trade and good-will of any other incorporated company or companies or individuals in the Dominion of Canada; to amalgamate, co-operate, join and to make agreements with any other incorporated company or companies or individuals for the purpose of carrying on its said business or objects or any of them or for the purpose or purposes of carrying on the business or objects or any of them of the said other company or companies or individuals; to purchase, acquire, hold, lease, sell, mortgage, transfer, pledge and assign real and personal property and to take and hold mortgages, liens and charges upon real and personal property by way of security or otherwise howsoever; to issue preferential stock, bonds, debentures, and to negotiate, sell and transfer the same and thereby to pledge the shares and stock and assets and property or any of them of the said company as security for repayment of advances made upon or in respect of the said stock, shares, bonds or debentures, and to do all acts in respect to each and all of the matters hereinbefore referred to and all other such acts, matters and things as are or may become necessary or incidental to any of the foregoing purposes.

(*c.*) The chief place of business of the said company will be at Toronto.

(*d.*) The capital stock of the said company is to be $300,000.

(*e.*) The number of shares is to be three thousand and the amount of each share $100.

(*f.*) The applicants are James Morrison, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, manufacturer; Charles Erwin Morrison, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, manufacturer; Robert Arthur Morrison, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, manufacturer; John Brown, of the City of Toronto, manufacturer, and Grace Emma Morrison, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York,

married woman; and the above named James Morrison, Charles Erwin Morrison and John Brown are to be the provisional directors of the said company.

WATSON, THORNE, SMOKE & MASTEN,
Solicitors for the applicants.

Dated this 7th day of July, 1892. 3-6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication hereof in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made by the persons hereinafter named to the Governor in Council for a grant of a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the Great Seal of Canada, in pursuance of the provisions of "The Companies Act":—

(*a.*) The proposed name of the company is "The Hoffmann Patent Caster Company of Canada" (Limited).

(*b.*) The purposes for which incorporation is sought, are, the manufacture and sale of roller casters, rollers, wheels, pulleys and like articles, and the purchase or acquisition of patents of invention granted or to be granted therefor.

(*c.*) The City of Hamilton, in the Province of Ontario, is to be the chief place of business of the company.

(*d.*) The capital stock of the company is to be sixty thousand dollars.

(*e.*) The number of shares is to be six hundred of one hundred dollars each.

The names in full and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follows:—Charles Mathew Counsell, broker, of Hamilton, Canada; John Wesley Freeman, merchant, William Kerns, merchant, and David Albert Ghent, gentleman, all of Burlington, Canada, and David Rich, merchant, and William Arthur Beddoe, gentleman, both of the City of New York; and the said Charles Mathew Counsell, John Wesley Freeman, William Kerns and David Albert Ghent, David Rich and William Arthur Beddoe are to be the first directors of the company.

F. MacKELCAN,
Solicitor for applicants.

3-6

NOTICE is hereby given that after the expiration of one month from the first publication, and within one month from the last publication of this notice, application will be made by the persons hereinafter named to His Excellency the Governor General, through the Honourable the Secretary of State, for a grant of charter for incorporation by letters patent, under the provisions of "The Companies Act," and amendments thereto.

1. The name of the proposed company is to be "The Dominion Embroidery Company of Toronto" (Limited).

2. The objects of the said company shall be the trade or business of manufacturing table and piano covers, scarves, antimacassars, guipures, buggy dusters, embroidered flannels, and all kinds of Swiss, French and German decorative art embroideries, ladies' dresses, skirts, capes, cloaks and mantles, and other articles of a like nature.

3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be at No. 27 Front Street West, in the City of Toronto, in the County of York and Province of Ontario, or at such other place in the said city as may from time to time be determined.

4. The amount of capital stock of the said company is to be $40,000.

5. The said stock is to be divided into 1,600 shares of $25.00 each.

6. The following are the names in full and addresses and callings of each applicant:—William Reichling, Toronto, designer; John Samuel Playle, Toronto, salesman; Phaon Allen Brauss, Toronto, merchant; William Trimble, Toronto, adjuster of machines; Florence Silverstein, Toronto, married woman.

7. The said William Reichling, John S. Playle, Phaon Allen Brauss and William Trimble, are to be the first directors of the said company.

DuVERNET & JONES,
18 Toronto Street, Toronto,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated at Toronto, this 4th day of July, 1892. 2-6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent, under the provisions of "The Companies Act," Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned:

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is "The Toronto and British Columbia Lumber Company" (Limited).

2. The purposes for which incorporation is sought are to purchase, acquire, hold and sell timber lands and other lands in fee or otherwise, and also timber and timber limits by lease, license or otherwise, and rights to cut and remove timber and other trees, and to manufacture and purchase and sell saw-logs, timber and lumber, and carry on the business of lumbering in all its branches, and all other business incidental thereto or connected therewith, and also to manufacture and deal in furniture, doors, sashes, blinds, railway ties, cordwood, and any other articles of whatever kind or nature of which wood shall form a component part, and to build, purchase or otherwise obtain possession of and operate factories, grist mills, flour mills and saw mills, and machinery of all kinds, and to carry on all business incidental thereto, or usually connected therewith, with power to purchase, sell and deal in grain, flour and breadstuffs generally, throughout the Dominion of Canada; and to purchase and otherwise acquire and work mines, minerals and mining rights, lands, hereditaments and chattels in the Dominion of Canada, and to crush, smelt, reduce and amalgamate the ore, to render marketable the produce, to develop the resources of the same mines, to crush, smelt, reduce and amalgamate the produce of any mines whether belonging to said company or not, also to construct or aid in and subscribe towards the construction, maintenance and improvement of roads, tramways, docks, piers, wharves, viaducts, acqueducts, flumes, ditches, quartz mills, ore houses, and other buildings and works which may be necessary or convenient for the purposes of the said proposed company, also to construct, purchase, own, charter, and employ vessels for the purposes aforesaid and for the purpose of transporting the produce of the mills, mines and works to any place or places within the Dominion of Canada, or elsewhere, to purchase or acquire any business within the objects of this company and any property, privileges, rights or contracts appertaining to the same; to sell, lease, sub-let or otherwise dispose of the business, property or undertaking, or any part thereof, for such consideration and in such manner as the company or its directors may think fit; to amalgamate with any other company or companies having objects similar or in part similar to those of this company, under the name of this company or any other company, or a new name, the consent of the Governor in Council having been first obtained to any such amalgamation or amalgamations; to establish shops or stores on the said lands, or any part thereof, and to purchase and vend general merchandise, and to carry on in all its branches farming and stock-raising, and generally to do all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects or any of them, to sell or otherwise dispose of the undertaking or any part thereof, for such consideration and in such manner as the company or its directors may think fit, and to buy and sell lands for profit.

3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be at the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario.

4. The intended amount of the capital stock of the said company is $1,000,000.

5. The number of shares is to be 10,000, and the amount of each share is to be of the value of $100.

6. The names in full and the addresses and calling of each of the applicants are as follows:—John White, of Roslin, in the County of Hastings, in the Province of Ontario, manufacturer; Robert Thomson, of the City of Hamilton, in the County of Wentworth, in said Province, lumber merchant; John Davidson, of

the Town of Barrie, in the County of Simcoe, in said Province, lumber manufacturer ; Thomas John Hammill, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, in said Province, lumber merchant ; John Stinson Hatton, of the said City of Toronto, lumber merchant ; William Bell, of the City of Guelph, in the County of Wellington, in said Province, manufacturer ; John Alexander Strathy, of the said Town of Barrie, banker ; Jonathan Henderson, of the said Town of Barrie, merchant ; Henry Hatton Strathy, of the said Town of Barrie, barrister-at-law ; and Ernest V. Bodwell, of the City of Victoria, in the Province of British Columbia, barrister-at-law ; all of whom are to be the first or provisional directors of the said company.

STRATHY & ESTEN,
Solicitors for the applicants.

Dated at Barrie, this 25th day of June, 1892. 1–6

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that after the expiration of one month from the first publication and within one month from the last publication of this notice, application will be made by the persons hereinafter named to the Governor in Council for the grant of a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of "The Companies Act."

1. The name of the proposed company is to be "The British America Starch Company" (Limited).

2. The objects of the said company shall be to acquire the real estate, plant and factory of the British America Starch Works Company, George Foster & Co. (Limited), and also of any other similar company in the Dominion of Canada, and to carry on the manufacture of starch, glucose, or any compound of which starch forms a component part, and to deal in such goods. The operations of the said company are to be carried on in the Township of Brantford, in the County of Brant, or in any other such place or places as may be from time to time determined upon.

3. The chief place of business of the said company shall be at the Township of Brantford, in the said County of Brant.

4. The capital stock of the said company shall be $150,000, $100,000 of which shall be common stock, and $50,000 of which shall be preference stock.

5. The said common stock shall be divided into 1,000 shares of $100 each, and the said preference stock into 500 shares of $100 each.

6. The said company shall have the power to issue bonds which shall be a preferential lien and charge upon the assets of the said company to the extent of $30,000, and they shall bear interest at the rate of six per centum per annum payable half-yearly.

7. The names in full and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follows :—George Foster, merchant, Brantford, Ont. ; Wynn Ellis, manufacturer, Township of Brantford, Ont. ; Alfred J. Wilkes, Esquire, Brantford, Ont. ; Frank M. Foster, merchant, Brantford, Ont., and Joseph Ruddy, accountant, Brantford, Ont.

8. The said George Foster, Alfred J. Wilkes and Wynn Ellis are to be the first directors of the said company.

HARDY, WILKES & HARDY,
Solicitors for the said applicants.

Dated at Brantford, this 16th day of June, A.D. 1892. 52–6

MISCELLANEOUS.

UNION BANK OF HALIFAX.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of three per cent upon the capital of this Bank has been declared for the current half-year, and the same will be payable at the banking room, on and after Wednesday, the 31st August next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 16th to 30th August, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
E. L. THORNE,
Cashier.

Halifax, N.S., 26th July, 1892. 5–5

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that the Queen Insurance Company intends to cease to carry on the business of life insurance in Canada, and that said company will, on the 1st day of November next, apply to the Honourable the Minister of Finance for the release of its assets and securities, and all Canadian holders of life policies issued by the Queen Insurance Company who may wish to oppose such release are hereby notified to file their oppositions with the said Minister on or before said date.

H. J. MUDGE,
Chief agent.

Montreal, 25th July, 1892. 5–13

THE PORT ARTHUR, DULUTH AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that a special general meeting of the shareholders of the above company will be held at 3 o'clock p.m., on Monday, the 29th August, 1892, at the offices of the company, in Burk's Block, Port Arthur, for the transaction of the following business affecting the company :—

1. Receiving annual report and election of directors.
2. Handing over to the contractors the remaining $6,000 per mile of bonds on the first fifty miles of the road.
3. Authorizing the directors to apply for legislation at the next session of Parliament, for authority to hold all meetings of this company in Toronto.
4. Confirming the following agreements :—Between John Paulson & Kristian Kortgaard and Middleton & Conmee, dated 8th April, 1892 ; between this company and The Port Arthur, Duluth and Western Railway Company of Minnesota ; between this company and The Gun Flint Lake Iron Company, dated 28th April, 1892 ; between Middleton & Conmee and A. B. Lee and Eby, Blain & Co.
5. Extending time for completion of road by contractors.
6. General business.

S. J. DAWSON,
President.
A. J. McCOMBER,
Secretary.

Dated at Port Arthur, 23rd July, 1892. 5–5

NOTICE.—A special general meeting of the shareholders of the Atlantic and North-West Railway Company will be held at its head office in Montreal (the principal head office of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company), at noon on Monday, the twenty-second day of August, 1892, for the purpose of electing directors of the company, and of dividing into sections, in pursuance of its Act of incorporation, so much of the line of railway which the company is authorized to construct or acquire as has not already been so divided.

By order of the Board,
CHARLES DRINKWATER,
Secretary.

Montreal, 20th July, 1892. 4–6

NOTICE.—Public notice is hereby given that the Royal Canadian Insurance Company of Montreal, Canada, has ceased to transact the business of fire and marine insurance, and has applied to the Honourable the Minister of Finance and Receiver General of Canada for the release of its securities deposited on account of Fire and Marine Department on the 25th day of August, 1892.

And notice is hereby given that all business in Canada of the Royal Canadian Insurance Company has been taken up and re-insured in the Alliance Assurance Company of London, England.

And notice is hereby given calling upon all Canadian policy holders in the said company, opposing such release, to file their opposition with the Honourable the Minister of Finance and Receiver General of Canada, on or before the 25th day of August, 1892.

G. H. McHENRY,
Manager.

47–13

THE ST. CATHARINES AND NIAGARA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY.

TAKE notice that a special general meeting of the shareholders of the St. Catharines and Niagara Central Railway Company will be held at the office of the company, on James Street, in the City of St. Catharines, in the County of Lincoln, on Monday, the 22nd day of August, 1892, at the hour of 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of taking into consideration an agreement or arrangement between N. and O. J. Phelps & Company, the said St. Catharines and Niagara Central Railway Company and one Lucius S. Oille, for the purpose of putting an end to pending litigation between the said N. and O. J. Phelps & Company and the said Lucius S. Oille, and the confirmation of a resolution of the Board of Directors of the said company duly passed on the 9th day of July, 1892, approving of the said agreement or arrangement.

RICHARD WOOD,
Secretary-treasurer.
St. C. and N. C. Ry. Co.

St. Catharines, Ont., 11th July, 1892. 3–4

THE annual general meeting of the shareholders of The New Brunswick Railway Company will be held in the company's office, St. John, N.B., on Thursday, 4th August, 1892, at 3 o'clock P.M.

ALFRED SEELY,
Secretary.

St. John, N.B., 6th July, 1892. 2–4

NOTICE is hereby given that a special general meeting of the shareholders of the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company will be held at the Rossin House, in the City of Toronto, on Tuesday, the 9th day of August, 1892, at the hour of 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of considering the amalgamation of the Brantford, Waterloo and Lake Erie Railway Company with the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company, pursuant to chapter 86 of 54-55 Victoria, Statutes of Canada, and for approving and adopting articles of agreement for such amalgamation, or otherwise acting in relation thereto.

And also for the purpose of taking into consideration the issue of bonds upon the lines, rolling stock and property of the amalgamated line of the said two railways when amalgamated as authorized by law, and the execution of a mortgage upon the amalgamated companies' franchises, rolling stock and property to trustees to secure such bond issue, and for the transaction of such other business as may be properly brought before the meeting.

EPHRAIM MILLER,
Secretary,
Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Co.

Dated at Hamilton, this 6th day of July, 1892. 2–4

MONTREAL AND OTTAWA RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE.—A special general meeting of the shareholders of the Montreal and Ottawa Railway Company will be held at its head office, room 44, Imperial Building, St. James Street, Montreal, on Tuesday, the 9th day of August, 1892, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of sanctioning a lease of its railway to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, in perpetuity, and of settling the terms and conditions thereof.

H. A. LANSDELL,
Secretary.

Montreal, 5th July, 1892. 2–5

NOTICE is hereby given that "The City of London Fire Insurance Company" (Limited), having ceased to carry on the business of fire insurance in Canada, and re-insured all outstanding or existing risks, will apply to the Minister of Finance, at Ottawa, on the 12th day of October next, for the release of the securities deposited by the said company with the Minister of Finance.

And notice is hereby given to Canadian policy-holders, who may desire to oppose such release, that any opposition to the same must be filed, with the Minister of Finance, on or before the day above named.

HATTON & McLENNAN,
Attorneys for the said company.

Montreal, 5th July, 1892. 2–13

BANK OF YARMOUTH.

NOTICE.—A dividend on the paid up capital of the Bank of Yarmouth, N.S., at the rate of six per centum per annum, for the current half-year, has this day been declared and will be payable, on and after the first August next, at the office of the Bank, in Yarmouth.

By order of the directors,

T. W. JOHNS,
Cashier.

Yarmouth, N.S., 27th June, 1892. 1–5

THE PORT ARTHUR, DULUTH AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual general meeting of the shareholders of the above named company will be held at three o'clock in the afternoon, on Tuesday, the second day of August, 1892, at the offices of the company, in Burk's Block, in the Town of Port Arthur, for the election of directors, and such other business as is usually transacted at such meetings.

S. J. DAWSON,
President.
A. J. McCOMBER,
Secretary.

Dated this 29th day of June, 1892. 2–4

CITIZENS INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA (Life Department).

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that the "Citizens Insurance Company of Canada" has ceased to transact the business of life insurance, and will apply to the Honourable the Minister of Finance and Receiver General of Canada for the release of its securities deposited on account of the Life Department, on the twelfth (12th) day of October, 1892.

And notice is hereby given calling upon all Canadian policy-holders in the said company opposing such release to file their opposition with the Honourable the Minister of Finance and Receiver General of Canada, on or before the twelfth (12th) day of October, eighteen hundred and ninety-two (1892).

E. P. HEATON,
General manager.

Montreal, 28th June, 1892. 2–13

CITIZENS INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA (Fire Department).

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that the "Citizens Insurance Company of Canada" has ceased to transact the business of fire insurance, and has applied to the Honourable the Minister of Finance and Receiver General of Canada, for the release of its securities deposited on account of the Fire Department, on the twelfth (12th) day of October, 1892.

And notice is hereby given that all business of the "Citizens Insurance Company of Canada," in the Provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, has been taken up and re-insured in the "Phœnix Insurance Company of Hartford," Connecticut, and that the business throughout the Dominion of Canada, with the exception of the Provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, has been taken up and re-insured in the "Guardian Assurance Company of England."

And notice is hereby given calling upon all Canadian policy-holders in the said company opposing such release to file their opposition with the Honourable the Minister of Finance and Receiver General of Canada, on or before the twelfth (12th) day of October, eighteen hundred and ninety-two (1892).

E. P. HEATON,
General manager.

Montreal, 28th June, 1892. 2–13

LA BANQUE DE ST. HYACINTHE.

DIVIDEND No. 35.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of three per cent upon the capital stock of this institution has been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at its banking house, in this city, on and after the 1st day of August next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st of July next, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,

E. R. BLANCHARD,
Cashier.

St. Hyacinthe, 24th June, 1892. 1–5

NOTICE is hereby given that in 30 days after date application will be made by the undersigned to the Governor in Council and to the Minister of Public Works for permission to extend the wharf situated on Lots 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, and 1264, City of Victoria, Province of British Columbia, fronting on Victoria Harbour and Rock Bay. Plans of the situation of the proposed extension have been deposited with the Honourable the Minister of Public Works and at the Registry Office, Victoria.

W. P. SAYWARD,
By EBERTS & TAYLOR,
His solicitors.

McINTYRE, CODE & ORDE,
Ottawa agents.

Dated the 2nd day of July, 1892. 1–5

PUISSANCE DU CANADA.

PROCLAMATION.

STANLEY DE PRESTON.
[L.S.]

CANADA.

VICTORIA, par la Grâce de Dieu, Reine du Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande, défenseur de la foi, etc., etc., etc.

A tous ceux qui les présentes verront ou qu'icelles pourront concerner,—SALUT :

PROCLAMATION.

ROBT. SEDGEWICK, Député du ministre de la Justice, Canada. } ATTENDU qu'en vertu des dispositions de l'Acte de tempérance du Canada, l'avis suivant a été adressé au Secrétaire d'Etat pour le Canada, accompagné de la pétition ci-jointe :—

"A l'honorable Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada,—

"MONSIEUR,—Nous, soussignés, électeurs du comté "de Drummond, vous prions de prendre connaissance "que nous désirons présenter la pétition ci-dessous à "Son Excellence le Gouverneur général, savoir :

"'A Son Excellence le Gouverneur général du "'Canada en conseil,—

"'La pétition des électeurs du comté de Drummond, "'ayant qualité et capacité pour voter à l'élection "'d'un membre de la Chambre des Communes, dans "'le dit comté,—Expose respectueusement,—

"'Que vos pétitionnaires désirent que la deuxième "'partie de l'Acte de tempérance du Canada, soit "'révoquée dans le dit comté de Drummond. ;

"'C'est pourquoi vos pétitionnaires prient humble-"'ment qu'il plaise à Votre Excellence, par un ordre "'en conseil suivant les dispositions du dit acte de "'déclarer que la deuxième partie de l'Acte de tempé-"'rance du Canada soit révoquée dans le dit comté ;

"Et que nous désirons que les votes de tous les "électeurs du dit comté soient enregistrés pour et "contre l'adoption de la dite pétition. Et vos requé-"rants ne cesseront de prier."

Et attendu que la deuxième partie du dit Acte a été mise en vigueur dans le dit comté de Drummond, dans la province de Québec, par un ordre en conseil du huitième jour de mai, dans l'année de Notre-Seigneur mil huit cent quatre-vingt-cinq, pour y entrer en vigueur tel que mentionné ;

Et attendu qu'il appert à la satisfaction du Gouverneur général en conseil que cet avis est revêtu des signatures authentiques d'un quart ou plus de tous les électeurs du dit comté de Drummond, dans la province de Québec ; qu'il est constaté que les signatures apposées à la pétition sont des signatures authentiques au nombre de mille deux cent quarante-trois, et que les autres exigences de l'acte ont été observées ;

Et attendu qu'un ordre du Gouverneur général en conseil a été passé, ordonnant que les votes de tous les électeurs dit comté de Drummond soient enregistrés pour ou contre l'adoption de la dite pétition,—

SACHEZ maintenant, que, par les présentes et en vertu de l'autorité qui Nous est conférée par le dit acte et le dit ordre en conseil, Nous proclamons et déclarons que jeudi, le dix-huitième jour d'août prochain, un poll sera tenu dans le dit comté de Drummond, pour y recevoir les votes des électeurs pour et contre la dite pétition. Que ces votes seront enregistrés au scrutin secret depuis neuf heures du matin jusqu'à cinq heures de l'après-midi de ce jour-là.

Que Pierre Ambroise Bérard, de Drummondville, dans le dit comté de Drummond, écuyer, docteur en médecine, a été nommé officier-rapporteur dans le but de recevoir ce jour-là les votes des électeurs pour et contre la pétition, de compter ensuite les votes, et puis de faire rapport du résultat au Gouverneur général en conseil. Que le dit officier-rapporteur est autorisé et requis de nommer un sous-officier-rapporteur à et pour chaque bureau de votation. Que l'officier-rapporteur nommera les différentes personnes qui devront se tenir aux différents bureaux de votation, et qui devront faire le décompte final des votes, au nom des personnes autorisées à favoriser ou à s'opposer respectivement à l'adoption de la pétition, à l'Hôtel-de-Ville de Drummondville susdit, lundi, le quinzième jour d'août prochain, à dix heures de l'avant-midi. Que les votes des électeurs seront comptés, et le résultat de la votation annoncé par l'officier-rapporteur au dit Hôtel-de-Ville de Drummondville, lundi le vingt-deuxième jour d'août prochain, à dix heures de l'avant-midi.

Et, dans le cas d'adoption de la pétition par les électeurs, le Gouverneur général en conseil pourra, en tout temps après l'expiration d'une période de trente jours depuis la date de l'adoption de la dite pétition, et après l'expiration de trois années à compter du jour de l'entrée en vigueur de la deuxième partie du dit acte dans le dit comté de Drummond, en vertu du dit ordre en conseil en date du huitième jour de mai mil huit cent quatre-vingt-cinq, par un ordre en conseil publié dans la *Gazette du Canada*, révoquer le dit ordre en conseil du huitième jour de mai mil huit cent quatre-vingt-cinq, par lequel la deuxième partie de l'Acte de tempérance du Canada devenait exécutoire dans le dit comté de Drummond, tel que y mentionné.

De ce qui précède Nos féaux sujets et tous ceux que les présentes peuvent concerner, sont par les présentes requis d'en prendre avis et d'agir en conséquence.

EN FOI DE QUOI, Nous avons fait émettre nos présentes Lettres Patentes et à icelles fait apposer le Grand Sceau du Canada. TÉMOIN, Notre très fidèle et bien-aimé le Très honorable Sir FREDERICK ARTHUR STANLEY, Baron Stanley de Preston, dans le comté de Lancaster, dans la Pairie du Royaume-Uni, Chevalier Grand-croix de Notre Très-honorable Ordre du Bain ; Gouverneur général du Canada.

A Notre Hôtel du Gouvernement, en Notre CITÉ d'OTTAWA, ce VINGTIÈME jour de JUIN, dans l'année de Notre-Seigneur, mil huit cent quatre-vingt-douze, et de Notre Règne la cinquante-sixième.

Par ordre,

J. C. PATTERSON,
Secrétaire d'Etat.

3–3

DÉPÊCHES.

Le Bureau des Colonies au Gouverneur Général.

No. 179. DOWNING STREET,
Canada. 5 juillet 1892.

MILORD,—J'ai l'honneur de vous transmettre, pour le renseignement de vos ministres, relativement à ma dépêche No. 169 du 23 juin, le document ci-dessous concernant le tarif cubain.

J'ai etc.,

(Signé) R. H. MEADE,
Pour le Secrétaire d'Etat.

Au Gouverneur Général,
etc., etc., etc.

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Extrait de la "*Gaceta de Madrid*" du 19 juin 1892.

MESSIEURS,—Lorsque fut dressé le tarif des exportations qui doit entrer en vigueur le 1er de juillet prochain, la réduction accordée sur le tabac, soit fabriqué ou non, en vertu de la loi budgétaire du 1er juillet 1880, fut prise en considération, et, en conséquence, des tarifs furent préparés, lesquels, à leur tour, furent soumis à une autre réduction de 20 pour cent, et rendus exécutoires par décret royal du 4 mars 1887, en vertu de pouvoirs accordés par l'article 4 de la loi budgétaire du 5 août 1886.

Bien que cette dernière ordonnance n'ait pas été abrogée, et qu'en conséquence la réduction de 20 pour 100 susdite continue en vigueur, cependant, afin d'éviter tous doutes qui pourraient s'élever lorsque commenceront les opérations des douanes pour la prochaine année fiscale,—

Sa Majesté le Roi (que Dieu préserve) et en son nom la Reine régente, a bien voulu ordonner que le tarif des exportations qui doit entrer en vigueur à Cuba pour le tabac produit et fabriqué dans les provinces cubaines, soit publié de nouveau, et que ce document soit préparé dans la forme ci-dessous :—

Paquets de cigarettes (par 1,000).....	90
Tabac haché, ou "Picadura" (100 kilos)....	3.75
Tabac fabriqué, cigares (par 1,000).....	1.35
Tabac en feuille (100 kilos).....	6 30

Le tabac en feuille cultivé dans la province de Santiago de Cuba, et exporté par la voie des douanes de la capitale de cette province ou Gibara ou Manzanilla jouit d'une réduction de 30 pour cent, en conformité de la loi budgétaire de 1882-83, et encore, d'après la loi de 1883-84 une autre réduction de 30 pour cent, le droit se trouvant ainsi réduit à deux piastres et vingt et un centavos et demi par 100 kilogrammes.

Par décret royal,

(Signé) ROMERO.

Madrid, 15 juin 1892. 4-3

(Circulaire.)

DOWNING STREET,

15 juin 1892.

MILORD,—Vu ma dépêche circulaire du 24 avril 1888, j'ai l'honneur de vous transmettre copie d'un acte passé durant la présente session du parlement, à l'effet de faire reconnaître dans le Royaume-Uni les vérifications de testament et les lettres d'administration accordées dans les possessions britanniques.

J'ai l'honneur d'être,
Milord,
Votre très humble serviteur,

KNUTSFORD.

A l'administrateur
du Gouvernement du Canada.

CHAPITRE 6.

Acte à l'effet de faire reconnaître dans le Royaume-Uni les vérifications de testament et les lettres d'administration accordées dans les possessions britanniques.

[20 mai 1892.

QU'IL soit statué par Sa Très-Excellente Majesté la Reine, par et avec l'avis et le consentement des Lords spirituels et temporels, et des Communes réunis en ce présent parlement, et par leur autorité, comme suit :—

1. Sa Majesté la Reine pourra, sur preuve satisfaisante que la législature d'une possession britannique a pris les mesures nécessaires pour faire reconnaître dans cette possession les vérifications de testament et les lettres d'administration accordées par les cours du Royaume-Uni, décréter par arrêté en conseil que le présent acte s'appliquera à la dite possession, sauf toutes exceptions et modifications spécifiées dans l'arrêté, et là-dessus, tant que l'arrêté sera en vigueur, le présent acte s'appliquera en conséquence.

2.—(1.) Chaque fois qu'une cour de vérification des testaments dans une possession britannique à laquelle le présent acte s'applique a accordé une vérification de testament ou des lettres d'administration au sujet des biens d'une personne décédée, la vérification de testament ou les lettres d'administration ainsi accordées pourront, en étant produites devant une cour de vérification de testaments dans le Royaume-Uni, et une copie déposée dans la dite cour, être revêtues du sceau de cette cour, et là-dessus auront la même force et le même effet, et auront la même vigueur dans le Royaume-Uni, que si elles étaient accordées par la dite cour.

(2.) Pourvu que la cour avant d'apposer son sceau sur une vérification de testament ou des lettres d'administration soit convaincue—

(*a.*) Que le droit de succession a été payé à l'égard de telle partie (s'il y en a) des biens assujétie à un droit de succession dans le Royaume-Uni ; et

(*b.*) Dans le cas de lettres d'administration, qu'une somme de deniers nécessaire pour couvrir la propriété (s'il en est) dans le Royaume-Uni à laquelle se rapportent les lettres d'administration ait été fournie comme garantie ;

et pourra exiger telle preuve, s'il y en a, qu'elle jugera nécessaire quant au domicile de la personne décédée.

(3.) La cour pourra aussi, si elle le juge à propos, sur la demande de tout créancier, exiger, avant d'apposer son sceau, qu'une garantie suffisante soit donnée pour le paiement des dettes dues par la succession aux créanciers résidant dans le Royaume-Uni.

(4.) Pour les fins du présent article, un double de toute vérification de testament ou des lettres d'administration revêtu du sceau de la cour qui l'accorde, aura le même effet que l'original.

(5.) Des règles de cour seront faites pour régler la procédure et la pratique, y compris les honoraires et les frais, dans les cours du Royaume-Uni, incidents à la demande de revêtir du sceau la vérification de testament ou les lettres d'administration accordées dans une possession britannique à laquelle s'applique le présent acte. Ces règlements, en tant qu'il s'agit du droit de succession, seront faits avec le consentement de la Trésorerie, et sauf toutes exceptions et modifications faites par ces règlements, les lois alors en vigueur concernant le droit de succession (y compris leurs dispositions pénales) s'appliqueront comme si la personne qui demande l'apposition du sceau en vertu du présent article était une personne demandant une vérification de testament ou des lettres d'administration.

3. Le présent acte pourra autoriser l'apposition du sceau dans le Royaume-Uni sur toute vérification de testament ou lettres d'administration accordées par une cour britannique dans un pays étranger, au même degré qu'elle autorise l'apposition du sceau sur une vérification de testament ou des lettres d'administration accordées dans une possession britannique à laquelle s'applique le présent acte, et le présent acte s'appliquera en conséquence, sauf les modifications nécessaires.

4.—(1.) Tout arrêté en conseil passé en vertu du présent acte sera soumis aux deux chambres du parlement aussitôt que possible après avoir été passé, et sera publié sous l'autorité du Bureau de la papeterie de Sa Majesté.

(2.) Sa Majesté en conseil pourra révoquer ou changer tout arrêté en conseil antérieurement fait en vertu du présent acte.

(3.) Lorsqu'il appert à Sa Majesté en conseil que la législature d'une possession britannique a le pouvoir de légiférer à l'effet de mettre le présent acte en vigueur dans cette partie, Sa Majesté pourra décréter par arrêté en conseil que le présent acte s'appliquera à cette partie comme si elle était une possession britannique distincte, et là-dessus, tant que l'arrêté est en vigueur le présent acte s'appliquera en conséquence.

5. Lorsque le présent acte est appliqué à une possession britannique par un arrêté en conseil, il s'appliquera, sauf les dispositions de l'arrêté, aux vérifications de testaments et lettres d'administration accordées soit avant soit après l'adoption du présent acte.

6. Dans le présent acte—

L'expression "cour de vérification des testaments" signifiera toute cour ou autorité, sous quelque nom qu'elle soit désignée, ayant juridiction dans les matières de vérifications de testaments ; et en Ecosse elle signifiera la cour du shérif du comté d'Edimbourg :

Les expressions "vérification de testament" et "lettres d'administation" comprennent confirmation en Ecosse, et tout instrument ayant dans une possession britannique le même effet que la loi anglaise donne aux vérifications de testament et aux lettres d'administration respectivement :

L'expression "droit de succession" comprend tout droit payable sur la valeur des biens et effets pour lesquels une vérification de testament ou des lettres d'administration est ou sont accordées :

L'expression "cour britannique dans un pays étranger" signifie toute cour britannique ayant juridiction en dehors des possessions de la Reine en vertu d'un arrêté en conseil, qu'il soit passé sous l'empire d'un acte quelconque ou autrement.

7. Le présent acte pourra être cité sous le titre de "Acte des cours coloniales de vérification des testaments, 1892." 4–3

(Circulaire.)

DOWNING STREET,
30 mai 1892.

MILORD,—J'ai l'honneur de vous transmettre, afin qu'elle soit publiée dans la colonie que vous administrez, copie d'un arrêté de Sa Majesté la Reine en conseil, daté du 9 mai 1892, mettant en vigueur le traité conclu entre Sa Majesté et Son Altesse Sérénissime le Prince de Monaco, touchant l'extradition mutuelle des criminels fugitifs, signée à Paris le 17 de décembre 1891, et dont les ratifications ont été échangées à Paris le 17 de mars 1892.

J'ai l'honneur d'être,
Milord,
Votre très-obéissant serviteur,
KNUTSFORD.

A l'administrateur
du gouvernement du Canada.

TRAITÉ D'EXTRADITION ENTRE LA GRANDE-BRETAGNE ET MONACO.

AU CHATEAU DE WINDSOR,

Le 9e jour de mai 1892.

PRÉSENTS :

Sa Très-Excellente Majesté la REINE.
Le Lord Président.
Le Lord Intendant.
Le comte de Yarborough.
Sir Walter Barttelot, Bart.
M. Forwood.

CONSIDÉRANT que par les *Actes d'Extradition*, 1870 et 1873, il est statué, entre autres choses, que chaque fois qu'un arrangement aura été conclu avec un Etat étranger au sujet de la reddition à cet Etat des criminels fugitifs, Sa Majesté pourra ordonner par arrêté en conseil que les dits actes s'appliqueront à l'égard de l'Etat étranger en question ; et que Sa Majesté pourra, par le même ou par un arrêté subséquent, restreindre l'opération du dit arrêté et limiter son application aux criminels fugitifs qui se trouvent ou sont supposés se trouver dans la partie des possessions de Sa Majesté spécifiées dans l'arrêté, et en rendre l'exécution sujette aux conditions, exceptions et restrictions qui pourront être jugées convenables ; et que si, par quelque loi adoptée après la sanction de l'Acte de 1870 par la législature de toute possession britannique, il est pourvu à l'extradition des criminels fugitifs qui se trouvent ou sont soupçonnés se trouver dans cette possession britannique, Sa Majesté pourra, par un arrêté en conseil, appliquer les dits actes à l'égard de tout Etat étranger, ou par tout arrêté subséquent suspendre la mise en opération, dans toute telle possession britannique, des dits actes ou de toute partie de ces actes, et tant qu'ils se rapportent à cette puissance étrangère, et aussi longtemps que ces lois continueront d'y être en vigueur, mais pas plus longtemps ;

Et considérant que dans un acte du parlement du Canada, passé en 1886, intitulé "Acte concernant l'extradition de criminels fugitifs," il est pourvu à la reddition des criminels fugitifs qui se trouvent ou pourront se trouver au Canada ;

Et considérant que par un arrêté de Sa Majesté en conseil, en date du dix-septième jour de novembre mil huit cent quatre-vingt-huit, il est décrété que l'opération des Actes d'extradition de 1870 et 1873 sera suspendue au Canada tant que les dispositions du dit acte du parlement du Canada de 1886 continueront en vigueur et pas plus longtemps ;

Et considérant qu'un traité a été conclu le dix-septième jour de décembre mil huit cent quatre-vingt-onze, entre Sa Majesté et Son Altesse Sérénissime le Prince de Monaco, pour l'extradition mutuelle des criminels fugitifs, lequel est rédigé comme suit :—

"SA Majesté la Reine du Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande, Impératrice des Indes, et Son Altesse Sénénissime le Prince de Monaco, ayant jugé convenable, en vue d'une meilleure administration de la justice, et pour prévenir les crimes dans leurs territoires respectifs, que les individus accusés ou convaincus des crimes ci-après énumérés, et qui se seraient soustraits par la fuite aux poursuites de la justice fussent, dans certaines circonstances, réciproquement extradés : les dites Hautes Parties Contractantes ont nommé pour leurs plénipotentiaires, à l'effet de conclure un traité dans ce but, savoir :

"Sa Majesté la Reine du Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande, Impératrice des Indes, M. Edwin Henry Egerton, Compagnon du Très Honorable Ordre du Bain, Ministre Plénipotentiaire de Sa Majesté à Paris ;

"Et Son Altesse Sérénissime le Prince de Monaco, Louis Fernand de Bonnefoy, Baron du Charmel, Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire de Monaco en France ;

"Lesquels, après s'être communiqués leurs pleins pouvoirs respectifs, trouvés en bonne et due forme, ont arrêté et conclu les articles suivants :—

"ARTICLE I.

"Les hautes parties contractantes s'engagent à se livrer réciproquement les individus qui, poursuivis ou condamnés pour un crime ou un délit commis sur le territoire de l'une des parties, seraient trouvés sur le territoire de l'autre, dans les circonstances et sous les conditions prévues par le présent traité.

"ARTICLE II.

"Les crimes et délits pour lesquels l'extradition sera accordée sont les suivants :—

"1. Assassinat, tentative et complicité d'assassinat, ou complot ayant ce crime pour but.

"2. Homicide sans préméditation ou guet-apens.

"3. Voies de fait ayant occasionné des lésions corporelles.

"4. Contrefaçon, altération de monnaies, et mise en circulation de monnaies contrefaites ou altérées.

"5. Fabrication avec connaissance de cause d'un instrument, outil, ou engin destiné à la contrefaçon de la monnaie du pays.

"6. Faux, contrefaçon, altération ou mise en circulation de pièces, effets ou écritures publics ou privés, falsifiés, contrefaits, ou altérés.

"7 Soustraction frauduleuse ou vol.

"8. Destruction ou dégradation de toute propriété, lorsque le fait incriminé est punissable de peines criminelles ou correctionnelles.

"9. Escroquerie d'argent, valeurs, ou d'autres objets, sous de faux prétextes.

"10. Recel en connaissance de cause de numéraire, valeurs ou autres objets volés, provenant de soustractions, d'escroquerie ou d'abus de confiance.

"11. Banqueroute frauduleuse et fraudes commises dans les faillites.

"12. Abus de confiance (commis par un dépositaire, administrateur, banquier, fidéicommissaire, mandataire, commissionnaire, membre ou fondateur d'une Société quelconque).

"13. Faux serment ou subornation de témoins.

"14. Viol.

"15. Commerce charnel avec une jeune fille âgée de moins de 16 ans, ou tentative de ce fait, en tant que les faits sont punissables d'après la loi du pays requis.

"16. Attentat à la pudeur avec violence. Attentat à la pudeur sans violence sur des enfants de l'un ou l'autre sexe, âgés de moins de 13 ans.

"17. Administration de substances ou emploi d'instruments dans l'intention de provoquer l'avortement.

"18. Enlèvement ou détournement de mineurs.

"19. Vol d'enfants.

"20. Abandon, exposition, ou séquestration illégale d'enfants.

"21. Séquestration ou détention illégale.

"22. Vol avec effraction, escalade, ou à l'aide de fausses clefs.

"23. Incendie volontaire

"24. Vol avec violence.

"25. Tout acte commis avec intention de mettre en danger la vie de personnes se trouvant dans un train de chemin de fer.

"26. Menaces, écrites ou autres, faites en vue d'extorsion.

"27. Piraterie considérée comme crime par le droit des gens.

"28. Submersion, échouement, ou destruction d'un navire en mer, ou tentative ou complot ayant ce crime pour but.

"29. Attaque à bord d'un navire en haute mer dans le but d'homicide ou afin de porter de graves lésions corporelles.

"30. Révolte, ou complot en vue de révolte, commis par deux ou plusieurs personnes à bord d'un navire en haute mer, contre l'autorité du capitaine.

"31. Traite des Esclaves telle qu'elle est punie par les lois des deux pays.

"L'extradition aura également lieu pour complicité d'un des crimes ci-dessus mentionnés, pourvu que la complicité soit punissable par les lois des deux parties contractantes.

"Il dépendra de l'Etat requis d'accorder également l'extradition pour tout autre crime à raison duquel l'extradition peut avoir lieu d'après les lois en vigueur des deux parties contractantes.

"ARTICLE III.

"Chacun des deux gouvernements aura liberté pleine et entière de refuser à l'autre l'extradition de ses propres sujets.

"ARTICLE IV.

"L'extradition ne sera pas accordée si l'individu réclamé par le Gouvernement du Royaume-Uni ou par celui de la Principauté de Monaco a déjà été jugé, acquitté ou puni, ou se trouve encore sous jugement, dans les territoires des deux hautes parties contractantes respectivement, pour le crime à raison duquel l'extradition est demandée.

"Si la personne réclamée par le gouvernement du Royaume-Uni ou par celui de la Principauté de Monaco est en état de prévention ou si, ayant été condamnée, elle subit la peine qui lui a été infligée dans les territoires des deux hautes parties contractantes respectivement, pour un autre crime, son extradition sera différée jusqu'à sa remise en liberté, soit qu'elle ait été acquittée, soit qu'elle ait purgé sa peine ou pour toute autre raison.

"ARTICLE V.

"L'extradition n'aura pas lieu si depuis la perpétration du crime, les poursuites ou la condamnation, la prescription des poursuites ou de la peine est acquise d'après les lois du pays auquel la demande est adressée.

"ARTICLE VI.

"Le criminel fugitif ne sera pas extradé si le délit pour lequel l'extradition est demandée est considéré comme un délit politique, ou si l'individu prouve que la demande d'extradition a été faite en réalité dans le but de le poursuivre ou de le punir pour un délit d'un caractère politique.

"ARTICLE VII.

"L'individu qui aura été livré ne pourra, en aucun cas, dans le pays auquel l'extradition a été accordée, être maintenu en état d'arrestation ou poursuivi pour aucun crime ou faits autres que ceux qui avaient motivé l'extradition, à moins qu'il n'ait été réintégré, ou n'ait eu l'occasion de retourner de lui-même dans l'Etat qui l'avait extradé.

"Cette stipulation n'est pas applicable aux crimes commis après l'extradition.

"ARTICLE VIII.

"L'extradition sera demandée de la manière suivante :—

"La demande de la part du gouvernement de Sa Majesté Britannique pour l'extradition d'un criminel réfugié dans la Principauté de Monaco, sera faite par le Consul de Sa Majesté accrédité près de Son Altesse Sérénissime.

"La demande de la part de la Principauté de Monaco pour l'extradition d'un criminel fugitif dans le Royaume-Uni sera faite par le Consul-Général de Monaco à Londres.

"La demande d'extradition d'un prévenu devra être accompagnée d'un mandat d'arrêt décerné par l'autorité compétente de l'Etat requérant, et des preuves qui, d'après les lois de l'endroit où le prévenu a été trouvé, justifieraient son arrestation si l'acte punissable y avait été commis.

"Si la demande d'extradition concerne une personne déjà condamnée, elle doit être accompagnée de l'arrêt de condamnation qui a été rendu contre le coupable par le tribunal compétent de l'Etat requérant.

"Un arrêt rendu par contumace ne sera pas considéré comme une condamnation, mais une personne ainsi condamnée pourra être traitée comme une personne poursuivie.

"ARTICLE IX.

"Si la demande d'extradition s'accorde avec les stipulations précédentes, les autorités compétentes de l'Etat requis procéderont à l'arrestation du fugitif.

"ARTICLE X.

"Si le fugitif est arrêté sur le territoire britannique, il sera aussitôt amené devant un magistrat compétent, qui devra l'entendre et procéder à l'examen préliminaire de l'affaire de la même manière que si l'arrestation avait eu lieu pour un crime commis sur le territoire britannique.

Les autorités de la Grande-Bretagne, quand elles procéderont à l'examen établi par les stipulations précédentes, devront admettre comme preuves entièrement valables les dépositions assermentées ou les affirmations faites à Monaco, ou les copies de ces pièces, de même que les mandats d'arrêt et les sentences rendues dans ce pays, ainsi que les certificats de condamnation ou les pièces judiciaires constatant le fait d'une condamnation, pourvu que ces documents soient rendus authentiques de la manière suivante :—

"1. Un mandat doit être signé par un juge, magistrat, ou officier de la Principauté de Monaco.

"2. Les dépositions ou affirmations ou les copies de ces pièces doivent porter la signature d'un juge, magistrat, ou officier de la Principauté de Monaco, constatant que ces dépositions ou ces affirmations se trouvent être en expédition originale ou en copie vidimée, selon le cas.

"3. Un certificat de condamnation ou un document judiciaire constatant le fait d'une condamnation doit être certifié par un juge, magistrat, ou officier de la Principauté de Monaco.

"4. Ces mandats, dépositions, affirmations, copies, certificats ou documents judiciaires doivent être rendus authentiques dans chaque cas, soit par le serment d'un témoin, soit par l'apposition du sceau officiel et la légalisation du Gouverneur général de la Principauté de Monaco ; cependant, les pièces sus-énoncées pourront être rendues authentiques de toute autre manière qui serait reconnue par les lois locales en vigueur dans la partie du territoire britannique où l'examen de l'affaire aura lieu.

"ARTICLE XI.

"L'extradition d'un fugitif arrêté dans la Principauté de Monaco sera accordée, s'il résulte de l'examen qui en sera fait par une autorité compétente que les documents fournis par le gouvernement bri- contiennent des preuves primâ facie suffisantes pour justifier l'extradition.

"Les autorités de la Principauté devront admettre comme preuves entièrement valables les procès-verbaux des dépositions de témoins dressés par les autorités britanniques, ou les copies de ces procès-verbaux ; ainsi que les procès-verbaux des condamnations ou autres documents judiciaires, ou les copies de ces actes ; pourvu que ces documents soient signés et rendus authentiques par une autorité dont la compétence sera tannique certifiée par le sceau d'un Ministre d'Etat de Sa Majesté Britannique.

"ARTICLE XII.

"L'extradition n'aura lieu que dans le cas où les preuves fournies auront été trouvées suffisantes d'après les lois de l'Etat requis, soit pour justifier la mise sous jugement du prisonnier, dans le cas où le crime aurait été commis sur le territoire du dit Etat, soit pour constater l'identité du prisonnier avec l'individu condamné par les tribunaux de l'Etat requérant, et prouver que le crime dont il a été reconnu coupable aurait pu causer son extradition par l'Etat requis à l'époque de sa condamnation. L'extradition du fugitif n'aura lieu, dans les territoires de Sa Majesté Britannique, qu'à l'expiration d'un terme de quinze jours à dater de son emprisonnement en vue de l'extradition.

"ARTICLE XIII.

"Si l'individu réclamé par l'une des deux hautes parties contractantes, en exécution du présent traité, est aussi réclamé par une ou plusieurs autres puissances, du chef d'autres crimes ou délits commis sur leurs territoires respectifs, son extradition sera accordée à l'Etat dont la demande est la plus ancienne en date.

"ARTICLE XIV.

"Le fugitif sera mis en liberté si les preuves suffisantes à l'appui de la demande en extradition ne sont pas produites dans l'espace de deux mois, à partir du jour de l'arrestation ou de tel autre terme plus éloigné qui aura été indiqué par l'Etat requis ou le tribunal compétent de cet Etat.

"ARTICLE XV.

"Les objets saisis en la possession de l'individu réclamé au moment de son arrestation seront, si l'autorité compétente de l'Etat requis en a ordonné la remise, livrés lorsque l'extradition aura lieu ; cette remise ne comprendra pas seulement les objets volés, mais encore tout ce qui peut servir de pièce de conviction.

"ARTICLE XVI.

"Toutes les dépenses occasionnées par une demande d'extradition seront à la charge de l'Etat requérant.

"ARTICLE XVII.

"Celle des hautes parties contractantes qui voudrait recourir, pour l'extradition, au transit sur le territoire d'une tierce Puissance, aurait à en régler les conditions avec cette dernière.

"ARTICLE XVIII.

"Lorsque dans la poursuite d'une affaire pénale non politique, une des hautes parties contractantes jugera nécessaire l'audition de témoins résidant dans les Etats de l'autre, ou tout autre acte d'instruction, une commission rogatoire sera envoyée à cet effet par la voie indiquée à l'article VIII, et il y sera donné suite, en observant les lois du pays sur le territoire duquel l'acte d'instruction devra avoir lieu.

"ARTICLE XIX.

"Tous les actes et documents qui seront communiqués réciproquement en exécution du présent traité, seront accompagnés d'une traduction française ou anglaise, certifiée exacte par le Consul qui transmet les documents conformément à l'article VIII, lorsqu'ils ne seront point rédigés dans la langue du pays requis.

"Les frais occasionnés par ces traductions seront à la charge de l'Etat requérant.

"ARTICLE XX.

"Les stipulations du présent traité seront applicables aux colonies et possessions étrangères de Sa Majesté Britannique, pour autant que faire se pourra d'après les lois en vigueur dans ces colonies et possessions étrangères respectivement.

"La demande d'extradition d'un criminel qui s'est réfugié dans une de ces colonies ou possessions étrangères pourra être faite au Gouverneur ou à l'autorité supérieure de cette colonie ou possession, par toute personne autorisée à fonctionner dans cette colonie ou posse ion comme autorité consulaire de la Principauté de Monaco.

"Le Gouverneur ou l'autorité supérieure mentionné ci-dessus décidera à l'égard de telles demandes, en se conformant, autant que faire se pourra, d'après les lois de ces colonies ou possessions étrangères, aux stipulations du présent traité. Il sera toutefois libre d'accorder l'extradition ou de soumettre le cas à son gouvernement.

"Il est réservé toutefois à Sa Majesté Britannique de faire, en se conformant autant que faire se pourra d'après les lois de ces colonies ou possessions étrangères, aux stipulations du présent traité, des arrangements spéciaux dans les colonies ou possessions étrangères pour l'extradition de criminels de Monaco qui auraient trouvé un refuge dans ces colonies ou possessions étrangères.

"Les demandes concernant l'extradition de criminels qui se sont échappés d'une des colonies ou possessions étrangères de Sa Majesté Britannique seront traités suivant les dispositions des articles précédents du présent traité.

"ARTICLE XXI.

"Le présent traité sera exécutoire à dater du dixième jour après sa promulgation, dans les formes prescrites par les lois des deux pays. Chacune des hautes parties contractantes pourra en tout temps mettre fin au traité en donnant à l'autre six mois à l'avance avis de son intention.

"Il sera ratifié, et les ratifications en seront échangées à Paris aussitôt que faire se pourra.

"En foi de quoi les plénipotentiaires respectifs ont signé le présent traité et y ont apposé le cachet de leurs armes.

"Fait à Paris, le 17 décembre 1891.

"(L.S.) EDWIN H. EGERTON.
"(L.S.) LE BARON DU CHARMEL."

Et attendu que les ratifications du dit traité ont été échangées à Paris le dix-septième jour de mars mil huit cent quatre-vingt-douze.

C'est pourquoi Sa Majesté, par et de l'avis de son Conseil privé, et en vertu de l'autorité que lui confèrent les dits actes cités, ordonne et il est par le présent ordonné, que le et après le vingt-troisième jour de mai mil huit cent quatre-vingt-douze, les dits actes s'appliqueront dans le cas de Monaco, et du dit traité avec Son Altesse Sérénissime le Prince de Monaco.

Pourvu, toujours, et il est par le présent ordonné que l'opération des dits actes d'extradition 1870 et 1873 sera suspendue dans la Puissance du Canada, en tant qu'il s'agit de Monaco et de la dite convention, tant que les dispositions de l'acte canadien de 1886 resteront en vigueur, et pas plus longtemps.

4-3 HERBERT M. SUFT.

ARRÊTÉS EN CONSEIL.

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT À OTTAWA.

Vendredi, le 15e jour de juillet 1892.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

CONSIDÉRANT que par une clause de l'arrêté en conseil du 4 avril 1892, concernant le rabais à être alloué sur certains produits alimentaires passant par les canaux de Welland et du Saint-Laurent en destination de Montréal pour l'exportation, il est établi que le droit à ce rabais s'étendra aux envois de ces produits faits "de tout port canadien sur le lac Ontario," cette disposition provenant d'un arrêté en conseil du 29 avril 1891 ;

Et considérant que l'intention n'était pas de continuer la restriction en faveur des ports canadiens sur le lac Ontario,—

Il plaît à Son Excellence, en vertu des dispositions du chapitre 37 des Statuts Revisés, intitulé "Acte concernant le département des Chemins de fer et Canaux," et par et avec l'avis du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada, d'ordonner que le dit arrêté en conseil du 4 avril 1892 soit et il est par le présent modifié en omettant de la clause en question le mot "canadien," et que cette modification sera exécutoire à compter du 4 avril dernier.

JOHN J. McGEE,
4–4 Greffier du Conseil privé.

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT À OTTAWA.

Samedi, le 9e jour de juillet 1892.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

IL plaît à Son Excellence, en vertu des dispositions de l'Acte des terres fédérales," et par et avec l'avis du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada, d'ordonner que la sous-section (*a*) de l'article 51 des règlements concernant les terrains houillers, établis par l'arrêté en conseil du 17 septembre 1889, soit et elle est par le présent cancellée, et remplacée par la suivante, savoir :—

"51 (*a.*) Tous les arbitres nommés en vertu des présents règlements prêteront serment devant un juge de paix de remplir impartialement les devoirs qui leur seront assignés, et il procèderont immédiatement à évaluer les dommages raisonnables que les propriétaires ou occupants de ces terrains, selon qu'ils y sont intéressés, souffriront à cause de ces recherches et opérations minières."

JOHN J. McGEE,
4–4 Greffier du Conseil privé.

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT À OTTAWA.

Jeudi, le 30e jour de juin 1892.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

IL plaît à Son Excellence, en vertu des dispositions des articles 57 et 58 de "l'Acte des poids et mesures," chapitre 104 des Statuts Revisés, et par et avec l'avis du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada, d'ordonner que la balance dite "Computing Scale," fabriquée par la Computing Scale Company de Dayton, Ohio, soit et elle est par le présent ajoutée à la liste des balances qui peuvent être admises à la vérification, et que les honoraires à exiger pour la vérification de cette balance sera cinquante (50) pour cent plus élevé que l'honoraire exigé pour les balances ordinaires d'une même capacité.

JOHN J. McGEE,
3–4 Greffier du Conseil Privé.

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT À OTTAWA.

Mercredi, le 22e jour de juin 1892.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

IL plaît à Son Excellence, en vertu des dispositions du chapitre 97 des Statuts Revisés, intitulé : "Acte concernant les passages d'eau," et l'Acte 51 Victoria, chapitre 23 qui le modifie, et par et avec l'avis du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada, d'ordonner que le tarif des péages établis par l'arrêté en conseil du 30 janvier 1892, article 5, pour le passage d'eau entre Pembroke, dans la province d'Ontario, et l'île des Allumettes, dans la province de Québec, soit et il est par le présent annulé, et remplacé par le tarif de péages suivant :

5. TARIF.

Deux chevaux avec voiture et conducteur et charge de grains, foin ou pommes de terre, aller et retour	$1.50
Pour une voiture à deux chevaux et son conducteur, en chaque sens, y compris les chevaux.	0.40
Pour un cheval et une voiture avec conducteur et charge de grains, foin ou pommes de terre, aller et retour	1.00
Pour une voiture à un cheval et son conducteur, y compris le cheval, en chaque sens	0.25
Pour un cheval, en chaque sens	0.15
Pour chaque cheval en sus appartenant à la même personne	0.10
Pour chaque tête de bétail, en chaque sens	0.15
Pour chaque tête de bétail en sus, appartenant à la même personne, en chaque sens	0.10
Pour chaque cochon ou mouton	0.10
Pour chaque cochon ou mouton en sus, appartenant à la même personne	0.05
Pour chaque piéton, avec bagage n'excédant pas 50 livres, en chaque sens	0.10
Pour chaque colis de marchandises autres que ci-dessus, de plus de 25 et moins de 100 livres.	0.05
Pour l'avoine, les pois, le seigle, l'orge, les pommes de terre et le sarrasin, par 100 livres	0.03
Pour le foin pressé, en ballots de 100 livres	0.03
Pour la chaux en barils, par 100 livres	0.05

JOHN J. McGEE,
2–4 Greffier du Conseil privé.

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT À OTTAWA.

Jeudi, le 16e jour de juin 1892.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

IL plaît à Son Excellence, en vertu du 16e article de "l'Acte des pêcheries," chapitre 95 des Statuts Revisés, et par et avec l'avis du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada, de faire le règlement général de pêche qui suit pour la meilleure protection de la truite mouchetée en Canada :—

Truite mouchetée.

Il est défendu de pêcher la truite mouchetée (*Salvelinus fontinalis*) à travers la glace en Canada.

JOHN J. McGEE,
2–4 Greffier du Conseil privé.

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT À OTTAWA.

Vendredi, 10e jour de juin 1892.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

IL plaît à Son Excellence, en vertu des dispositions du 21e article du chapitre 72 des Statuts Revisés du Canada, de permettre de changer le nom du vapeur "Gatineau" de Québec, numéro 69595, en celui de "Paul Smith."

JOHN J. McGEE,
2–4 Greffier du Conseil privé.

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT À OTTAWA.

Jeudi, le 16e jour de juin 1892.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

CONSIDÉRANT que la saison réservée pour le maskinongé dans le Manitoba et les Territoires du Nord-Ouest établie par l'arrêté en conseil du 20 février 1892, entre le 15e jour d'avril et le 15e jour de juin est inutile, vu qu'elle vient en conflit avec le Code général de Règlements pour le Manitoba et les Territoires du Nord-Ouest établis par l'arrêté en conseil du 4 janvier 1892, qui fixe une saison réservée pour le maskinongé entre le 15e jour d'avril et le 15e jour de mai,—il plaît à Son Excellence, en vertu des dispositions de "l'Acte des Pêcheries," et par et avec l'avis du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada, d'ordonner que le dit arrêté en conseil du 20 février 1892, fixant une saison réservée pour le maskinongé dans le Manitoba et les Territoires du Nord-Ouest entre le 15 avril et le 15 juin, soit rescindé, et le dit arrêté est par le présent rescindé en conséquence.

JOHN J. McGEE,
2–4 Greffier du Conseil privé.

AVIS DU GOUVERNEMENT.

COUR DE L'ÉCHIQUIER DU CANADA.

ORDRE GÉNÉRAL.

DES séances spéciales de la Cour de l'Echiquier du Canada, pour la décision des causes, etc., auront lieu comme suit :

Au palais de justice, en la cité de Winnipeg, Man., commençant mardi le 13e jour de septembre 1892, à 10 a.m.

Au palais de justice, en la cité de Régina, T.N.-O., commençant mardi le 20e jour de septembre 1892, à 10 a.m.

Au palais de justice, en la ville de Calgary, T.N.-O., commençant jeudi le 22e jour de septembre 1892, à 10 a.m.

Au palais de justice, en la cité de Vancouver, C.-B., commençant mardi le 27e jour de septembre 1892, à 10 a.m.

Au palais de justice, en la cité de Victoria, C.-B., commençant jeudi le 29e jour de septembre 1892, à 10 a.m.

Au palais de justice, en la cité d'Ottawa, Ont., commençant mardi le 11e jour d'octobre 1892, à 10 a.m.

Au palais de justice, en la cité de Toronto, Ont., commençant mardi le 18e jour d'octobre 1892, à 10 a.m.

Au palais de justice, en la cité de Québec, P.Q., commençant mercredi le 2e jour de novembre 1892, à 10 a.m.

Le 1er jour de chacune de ces séances la cour entendra tout argument de défense en droit, cause spéciale, motion pour jugement, appel du rapport du régistraire ou autre officier de la cour, ou autre motion, demande ou affaire qui ne peut être décidée par un juge en chambre ; et ces séances seront continuées de jour en jour jusqu'à ce que les causes devant la cour aient été décidées.

L'ordre général du 2e jour de février 1892, fixant les séances de la cour aux endroits ci-dessus mentionnés, est par le présent rescindé.

GEO. W. BURBIDGE,
J. C. E.

Daté le 27e jour de juillet 1892. 5–tf

BUREAU DU SURINTENDANT DES ASSURANCES,

OTTAWA, 18 juillet 1892.

AVIS est donné par le présent que la Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite "Great West," a ce jour reçu un permis, No 134, pour faire des opérations d'assurance sur la vie en Canada. Jeffry Hall Brock est l'agent en chef, et le siège des affaires est situé en la cité de Winnipeg, Manitoba.

W. FITZGERALD,
4–4 Surintendant des assurances.

AVIS AUX MARINS.

No. 28 de 1892.

BOUÉES À GAZ ET À CLOCHE POUR POINTE AUX TREMBLES ET SAINTE-CROIX.

Le 29 juin, deux bouées combinées à gaz et à cloche ont été ancrées dans le fleuve Saint-Laurent en amont de Québec, pour remplacer les phares flottants entretenus temporairement pendant les deux dernières saisons au large de l'extrémité sud-est de la batture des Trembles, et au large du banc Paget, près de Sainte-Croix respectivement, tel que décrit dans l'avis aux marins n° 42 de 1890.

Les bouées sont ancrées dans les positions antérieurement occupées sur les goélettes, et sont peinturées en rouge, et marquées "Trembles Shoal" et "Sainte-Croix" respectivement.

Chaque bouée exhibera une lumière blanche occultante, d'une élévation de 14 pieds au-dessus de l'eau, et est munie d'une cloche qui sera sonnée automatiquement par l'action des vagues.

Le présent avis affecte la Liste des phares canadiens et des signaux de brume n^{os} 66g et 67a, et les cartes de l'Amirauté n^{os} 797 et 2830a.

WM. SMITH,
Sous-ministre de la Marine et des Pêcheries.

Ministère de la Marine et des Pêcheries,
Ottawa, Canada, 2 juillet 1892.

☞Tous les relèvements sont magnétiques et sont donnés venant de la mer, les milles sont des milles marins, les hauteurs sont au-dessus des hautes eaux, et toutes les profondeurs sont à l'eau basse moyenne.

Les pilotes, capitaines et autres intéressés sont instamment priés d'envoyer tous renseignements quant aux dangers, changements pour faciliter la navigation, avis de nouvelles battures ou de nouveaux chenaux, erreurs dans les publications, ou autres faits touchant la navigation dans les eaux canadiennes, au "Sous-ministre de la Marine, Ottawa, Canada." 3–3

DÉTAILS DE LA DETTE PUBLIQUE DE LA PUISSANCE DU CANADA, LE 30 JUIN 1892.

	$ cts.	$ cts.
Passif—		
Payable en Angleterre	189,479,076 89	
" " prêts temporaires	8,808,666 64	
" au Canada	10,572,760 89	
Billets en circulation	16,281,482 41	
Banques d'épargnes	38,105,872 17	
Fonds en fidéicommis	8,188,224 79	
Comptes des provinces	16,407,414 03	
Divers, et comptes de banque	1,540,014 55	
Le fonds de rachat de la circulation des banques	871,692 90	
Total de la dette brute		290,255,205 27
Actif—		
Placements—Fonds d'amortissement	27,905,131 16	
Autres placements	5,229,581 07	
Comptes des provinces	10,412,457 29	
Divers, et comptes de banque	10,797,861 80	
		54,345,031 32
Total de la dette brute		235,910,173 95
" 31 mai 1892		236,493,600 74
Diminution de la dette		583,426 79
ETAT DES DÉPENSES À COMPTE DU CAPITAL, ETC.		
Dépenses au 31 mai, sur—		
Travaux publics, chemins de fer et canaux	1,632,328 20	
Terres fédérales	55,577 27	
Subventions aux chemins de fer	1,100,809 93	
		2,788,715 40
Dépenses ajoutées en juin, sur :		
Travaux publics, chemins de fer et canaux	175,107 18	
Terres fédérales	6,125 93	
Subventions aux chemins de fer	47,656 00	
		228,889 11
Total		3,017,604 51

W. FITZGERALD,
Sous-ministre des Finances adjoint.

Certifié exact,
J. FRASER, *comptable intérimaire.*

DÉPARTEMENT DES FINANCES,
OTTAWA, 8 juillet 1892.

2-tf

ETAT du revenu et des dépenses à compte du Fonds Consolidé de la Puissance du Canada, d'après les états fournis au département des Finances à la nuit du 30 juin 1892.

	$ cts.
REVENU :	
Douanes	1,598,024 06
Excise	645,541 12
Departement des Postes	208,449 96
Travaux Publics, y compris les chemins de fer	225,163 36
Divers	130,569 17
	2,807,747 67
REVENU au 31 mai 1892	33,094,280 75
	35,902,028 42
DÉPENSES	1,994,251 80
" au 31 mai 1892	29,272,969 60
	31,267,221 40

W. FITZGERALD,
Sous-ministre des Finances adjoint.

DÉPARTEMENT DES FINANCES,
OTTAWA, 8 juillet 1892.

2-tf

DT. COMPTE de la Caisse d'Epargne des Postes, pour le mois de mai 1892. AV.

Fourni au Ministre des Finances aux termes de l'Acte pour l'Audition des Comptes Publics, 1878, *Sec.* 20.

Balance en caisse chez le Ministre des Finances, au 30 avril 1892	$21,465,047 60	Remboursements durant le mois	$569,407 99
Dépôts durant le mois	576,862 00		
Intérêt payé aux déposants, sur les comptes clos durant le mois	8,272 78		
		Balance:— Au crédit des comptes des déposants	21,480,774 39
	$22,050,182 38		$22,050,182 38

J. M. COURTNEY,
Député du Ministre des Finances.

N. S. GARLAND,
Commis des statistiques financières.

DÉPARTEMENT DES FINANCES,
Ottawa, 21 juin 1892.

52-tf

AUX ANNONCEURS DANS LA *GAZETTE*.

CEUX qui envoient des annonces pour être insérées dans la *Gazette du Canada* voudront bien se conformer aux règles ci-dessous :

1. Adresser "Gazette du Canada, Ottawa, Canada."
2. Indiquer le nombre d'insertions voulues.
3. Transmettre invariablement le prix de l'annonce ainsi que le prix d'un exemplaire de la *Gazette*, tels que donnés plus bas ; sans cela l'annonce ne sera pas publiée.

Les prix sont de dix cts. pour la première insertion, et cinq cts. pour chaque insertion subséquente par ligne de neuf mots, chaque chiffre comptant pour un mot. Aucune annonce n'est insérée pour moins d'une piastre.

D'après la pratique établie et reconnue, telle que prescrite par la loi, les règlements du parlement et les décisions du ministre de la Justice, les avis reçoivent le nombre d'insertions ci-dessous :—

Les avis de demandes de divorce—27 insertions.

Les avis de retrait de dépôts des compagnies d'assurance—13 insertions.

Les avis de demandes ordinaires au parlement—9 insertions.

Les avis de demandes de lettres patentes—6 insertions.

Les avis de dividendes et d'assemblées de banques et de compagnies d'assurances,—1 mois de calendrier ou 5 insertions.

Les abonnés observeront aussi que le prix d'abonnement, $4 par année, est invariablement payable d'avance, et que l'envoi de la *Gazette* sera arrêté à l'expiration de la période payée. Chaque exemplaire coûte dix cts., et quand les annonceurs en veulent plus qu'un, ils devront faire une remise en conséquence.

S. E. DAWSON,
Imprimeur de la Reine et Contrôleur de la Papeterie.

Département des Impressions
et de la Papeterie publiques,
Ottawa, novembre 1891.

DEMANDES AU PARLEMENT.

Règles relatives aux avis de bills privés.

Dans le cas de toute demande de bill privé, proprement du ressort législatif du Parlement du Canada suivant les dispositions de l'Acte de l'Amérique Britannique du Nord, 1867, et ayant pour objet, soit la construction d'un pont, d'un chemin de fer, d'un chemin à barrières ou d'une ligne télégraphique ; soit la construction ou l'amélioration d'un port, d'un canal, d'une écluse, d'une digue ou d'une glissoire ou autre ouvrage semblable ; soit la concession d'un droit de passage d'eau, l'incorporation de professions ou métiers, ou d'une compagnie de banque ou autre compagnie par actions, soit la concession à une ou plusieurs personnes de certains droits ou privilèges exclusifs ou particuliers, soit le pouvoir de faire quelque chose qui, dans ses effets, pourrait toucher aux droits ou à la propriété d'autrui, ou concerner une classe particulière de la société ; ou ayant pour objet quelque amendement de même nature à un acte antérieur,—un avis, énonçant d'une manière claire et intelligible la nature et l'objet de la demande, et signé (excepté s'il s'agit de corporations déjà existantes) par les pétitionnaires ou de leur part, est nécessaire et doit être publié comme il suit :—

Dans les provinces de Québec et du Manitoba.

Un avis doit être inséré dans la *Gazette du Canada* en anglais et en français, ainsi que dans un journal anglais et un journal français du district intéressé, ou en anglais et en français dans le même journal, s'il ne s'en publie qu'un seul dans ce district ; ou s'il n'y paraît pas de journal, alors la publication de l'avis en anglais et en français doit se faire dans un journal du district le plus voisin où il s'en publie.

Dans les autres provinces ou territoires.

Un avis doit être inséré dans la *Gazette du Canada*, et et dans un journal du comté, du district ou des comtés-unis intéressés, ou s'il n'y paraît pas de journal alors la publication doit se faire dans un journal du comté ou district le plus voisin où il s'en publie.

La publication de ces avis durera, dans chaque cas la période de deux mois pendant l'intervalle de temps qui s'écoulera entre la clôture de la session précédente et la prise en considération de la pétition. Un exemplaire des numéros des journaux, reproduisant la première et la dernière insertion de l'avis, devra être transmis au greffier de chaque Chambre.

Si la pétition demande l'autorisation de présenter un bill privé ayant pour objet la construction d'un pont de péage, le pétitionnaire ou les pétitionnaires devront, en même temps qu'ils donneront l'avis prescrit par la règle précédente, donner aussi, de la même manière, avis des péages qu'ils entendent exiger, de l'étendue du privilège, de la hauteur des arches, de l'espace à laisser libre entre les culées ou les piliers pour le passage des radeaux et des navires ; et mentionner de plus s'ils se proposent de construire un pont mobile, et quelles en seront les dimensions.

Toute personne désirant obtenir un bill privé devra, dans les huit jours qui précéderont l'ouverture du parlement, déposer au bureau du greffier de la Chambre dans laquelle le bill doit prendre naissance, une copie de ce bill en langue anglaise ou en langue française, avec une somme suffisante pour en payer la traduction et l'impression. Il en sera imprimé 600 exemplaires en anglais et 200 en français ; la traduction devra être faite par les officiers de la Chambre, et l'impression par l'entrepreneur des impressions. Le pétitionnaire aura aussi à payer au greffier du Sénat, ou au comptable de la Chambre des Communes (selon le cas) une somme de $200, plus le coût de l'impression de l'acte dans les Statuts, et remettra le reçu de ce paiement au greffier du comité auquel ce bill aura été renvoyé—le dit paiement sera effectué immédiatement après la seconde lecture, et avant la prise en considération du bill par le comité.

L'honoraire payable sur tout bill privé, ne sera payé que dans la Chambre où il a pris naissance.

Aucune pétition pour l'obtention d'un bill privé ne sera reçue par l'une ou par l'autre Chambre après les dix premiers jours de la session.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Greffier du Sénat.
JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Greffier des Communes.

Règles additionnelles de la Chambre des Communes concernant les bills privés.

Tous les bills privés demandant des actes constitutifs devront être rédigés de manière à y incorporer, en les spécifiant, les *clauses* des Actes généraux concernant les détails qui font l'objet de ces bills ; des raisons spéciales seront données chaque fois que l'on aura l'intention de se départir de ce principe, ou que l'on voudra y introduire d'autres dispositions touchant ces détails ; et une note sera annexée au bill indiquant les dispositions au sujet desquelles l'on entend s'écarter de l'Acte général ; les bills qui ne seront pas rédigés conformément à cette Règle, devront être remodelés par les auteurs et réimprimés à leurs frais, avant qu'aucun comité en examine les clauses.

51*a*. Tous les bills privés pour chartes ou pour modification de chartes de compagnies de chemins de fer seront rédigés conformément au bill-modèle adopté par la Chambre, le 23 juin 1887, dont copie peut être obtenue du greffier de la Chambre ;

(*a*.) Les dispositions contenues dans un bill quelconque qui ne seront pas conformes au bill-modèle, seront insérées entre crochets, et après avoir été revisées par l'officier compétent, elles seront imprimées ainsi ; et les bills qui ne seront pas rédigés en conformité de cette règle seront renvoyés aux auteurs pour être remodelés avant leur revision et impression ;

(*b*.) Toutes clauses d'actes existants que l'on proposera de modifier, seront imprimées en entier, avec les amendements insérés en leur lieu et place, et entre crochets ;

(*c*.) Toutes dispositions exceptionnelles que l'on proposera d'insérer dans un bill quelconque, seront imprimées dans l'avis publié.

51*b*. Nul bill pour la constitution légale d'une compagnie de chemin de fer ou pour changer le tracé du chemin de fer d'une compagnie déjà constituée ne sera pris en considération par le comité des chemins de fer

à moins qu'il n'ait été donné au comité, au moins une semaine avant la prise en considération du bill—

(a.) Une carte ou plan à l'échelle de pas moins d'un demi-pouce au mille, indiquant le territoire sur lequel l'on se propose de construire les travaux projetés, ainsi que les lignes de travaux analogues existants ou autorisés, dans les limites du district, ou partie du district que la ligne projetée doit desservir, ou affectant le dit district en aucune manière ; cette carte ou plan devra être signé par l'ingénieur ou toute autre personne qui l'aura fait ;

(b.) Un exhibit faisant connaître le montant total du capital que l'on se propose de prélever pour les fins de l'entreprise, et la manière dont on se propose de le prélever, soit au moyen d'actions ordinaires, obligations, débentures ou autres garanties, et le montant respectif de chacune.

JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Greffier des Communes.

SUBSTANCE DES RÈGLES ET FORMES DE PROCÉDER DU SÉNAT CONCERNANT LES BILLS DE DIVORCE.

L'époux qui a l'intention de demander un bill de divorce doit faire connaître cette intention, ainsi que les noms de l'autre époux et la cause du divorce, par avis inséré, durant six mois, entre l'expiration de la dernière session parlementaire avant l'avis et la présentation de sa pétition pour obtenir le bill, dans la *Gazette du Canada* et dans deux journaux du district où il avait sa résidence habituelle à l'époque de séparation d'avec son conjoint, s'il résidait alors dans la province de Québec, le Manitoba, la Colombie-Britannique ou les Territoires du Nord-Ouest,—ou du comté ou des comtés-unis, s'il résidait dans une autre province ; mais si ce nombre de journaux ne s'y trouve pas, l'avis sera publié dans le district, le comté ou les comtés-unis voisins. Dans les provinces de Québec et de Manitoba, les insertions seront faites dans un journal anglais et un journal français, s'il en existe des deux langues dans le district ; autrement, elles se feront en anglais et en français au même journal.

Il doit être signifié, à la diligence de l'époux pétitionnaire, un mois au moins avant la présentation de la pétition, une copie de cet avis à l'autre époux en personne, si cela est possible.

Aucune pétition en divorce n'est reçue après l'expiration des trente premiers jours de la session.

Toute pétition en divorce devra être écrite lisiblement et porter la signature du pétitionnaire. Elle énoncera sommairement le fait du mariage, le lieu et l'époque de sa célébration, les noms du célébrant, les griefs qui donnent lieu à la demande de redressement et la nature du redressement demandé, et en outre contiendra assurance qu'il n'y a pas eu réconciliation, collusion ni connivence. Les allégations de la pétition seront appuyées de la déclaration du pétitionnaire, faite en vertu de "l'Acte concernant les serments extrajudiciaires."

Huit jours avant l'ouverture du Parlement, le pétitionnaire déposera au bureau du greffier du Sénat, une copie en langue anglaise ou française du bill de divorce qui doit être présenté, et en même temps une somme suffisante pour payer la traduction et l'impression et tirage à 600 exemplaires anglais et 200 exemplaires français de ce bill.

La pétition en obtention d'un bill de divorce n'est présentée que lorsque le pétitionnaire a versé au bureau du greffier du Sénat une somme de $200.

La pétition, au moment de sa présentation, doit être accompagnée de la preuve de la publication d'avis, d'une déclaration qu'il a été signifié une copie de l'avis, et d'une copie du bill qui doit être présenté.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Greffier du Sénat.

AVIS est donné que James Frederick Doran, de Lachine, dans le comté Jacques-Cartier, province de Québec, commis, adressera une demande au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, pour obtenir un bill de divorce d'avec son épouse Mary Augusta Wood, ci-devant de Winnipeg, province du Manitoba, maintenant de Paris, France, pour cause d'adultère et désertion.

J. FRED. DORAN,
Pétitionnaire.

A Montréal, province de Québec, ce 20ème jour de juillet 1892. 5–27

AVIS est donné par le présent que Robert Young Hebden, de la cité de New-York, dans l'Etat de New-York, dans les Etats-Unis d'Amérique, (ci-devant de la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec), un des agents de la banque de Montréal, s'adressera au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un bill de divorce d'avec sa femme Edith Montagu Hebden (née Patterson), ci-devant de la dite cité de Montréal, mais dont le domicile actuel est inconnu, pour cause d'adultère et de désertion.

GORMULLY ET SINCLAIR,
Solliciteurs du requérant.

Daté à Ottawa, dans la province d'Ontario, ce 22e jour de juillet A.D. 1892. 4–27

AVIS est donné par le présent que Annette Marion Goff, de la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec, s'adressera au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un bill de divorce d'avec son mari Edward Robert Taché Rowand, de la cité de Winnipeg, dans la province du Manitoba, bourgeois, pour cause d'adultère et de cruauté.

CARTER ET GOLDSTEIN,
Solliciteurs de la requérante.

Daté à Montréal, province de Québec, ce dix-huitième jour de juillet 1892. 4–27

AVIS est donné par le présent que Edmund Holyoake Heward, de la ville de Saint-Jean, dans le district d'Iberville, dans la province de Québec, gérant de la banque des Marchands du Canada, à Saint-Jean, s'adressera au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un bill de divorce d'avec sa femme Dame Marie-Louise Elwes, actuellement de la cité de Chicago, dans l'Etat d'Illinois, un des Etats-Unis d'Amérique, pour cause d'adultère.

L. G. MACDONALD,
Solliciteur du requérant.

Par CHRISTIE, CHRISTIE et GREENE,
Ses agents à Ottawa.

Daté à Saint-Jean, le 4 juillet 1892. 3-27

DEMANDES POUR CHARTE PAR LETTRES PATENTES.

AVIS est donné par le présent que sous un mois après la dernière publication de cet avis, une demande sera adressée au Gouverneur en conseil afin d'obtenir des lettres patentes en vertu des dispositions de "l'Acte des compagnies," constituant en corporation la compagnie ci-après mentionnée :—

(a.) Le nom de la compagnie sera "La Compagnie James Robertson," (à resp. limitée).

(b.) Les objets pour lesquels une charte est demandée sont les suivants :—Fabriquer, acheter, vendre, et faire le commerce de scies, fil barbelé, tuyaux de plomb, plomb de chasse, trappes de plomb, blanc de plomb, mastic, peintures préparées, couleurs, vernis, fournitures de plombiers, de ferblantiers et de scieries, outils, ustensiles, meubles de ménage, poêles, ferronnerie, et de toutes sortes de fournitures pour les marchands, commerçants, cultivateurs et consommateurs ; fabriquer, produire, acheter, vendre et commercer sur le fer, l'acier, le plomb, le nickel et autres métaux et minerais de toutes sortes, et tous les produits et articles qui en sont faits ; et acheter, vendre et commercer sur ces articles, et fabriquer, acheter, vendre, et ériger toutes machineries et accessoires pour les fins des

dites affaires, et pour les fins de toutes autres affaires ; souscrire, acquérir, acheter, posséder, vendre, engager et transférer des actions ou parts dans toute autre compagnie constituée, et de voter sur ces parts et les représenter, et de vendre, céder, transférer, louer, sous-louer, hypothéquer ou engager l'outillage, immeubles, baux, outils, machinerie, brevets d'invention, inventions, droits d'usine, droits d'auteurs, marques de commerce, noms de commerce, patrons ou marques ou tous ou chacun d'iceux, et le fonds de commerce et achalandage de la dite compagnie ; acheter, acquérir et tenir absolument ou pour un certain nombre d'années sous bail ou autrement, des contrats, conventions, choix, baux, outillage, immeubles, outils, machinerie, brevets d'invention, inventions, droits d'usine, droits d'auteur, marques de commerce, noms de commerce, patrons ou marques ou tous ou chacun d'iceux, et le fonds de commerce et achalandage de toute autre compagnie ou compagnies constituées ou particuliers dans la Puissance du Canada; se fusionner, coopérer, joindre et faire des arrangements avec toute autre compagnie ou compagnies constituées ou particuliers dans le but de faire les dites opérations ou atteindre les dits objets, ou aucun d'iceux, ou dans le but de faire les opérations ou atteindre les objets de la dite autre compagnie ou compagnies ou individus ; acheter, acquérir, posséder, louer, vendre, hypothéquer, transférer, engager et céder des biens meubles et immeubles et de faire et prendre des hypothèques, gages et charges sur les dits biens meubles et immeubles comme sûreté ou autrement ; émettre des actions privilégiées, obligations et débentures, et les négocier, vendre et transférer, et par là engager l'actif et propriété de la dite compagnie comme garantie du remboursement des avances faites sur ou à l'égard des dites obligations ou débentures, et de faire tous actes à l'égard de toutes et chacune des matières ci-dessus énumérées, et toutes autres matières ou choses qui sont ou pourront devenir nécessaires, ou découleront ou seront propres à atteindre les objets susdits.

(*c.*) Le principal lieu d'affaires de la dite compagnie sera en la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec.

(*d.*) Le capital-actions de la compagnie sera de sept cent cinquante mille piastres.

(*e.*) Le nombre des actions sera de sept mille cinq cents, et le montant de chaque action sera de cent piastres.

(*f.*) Les requérants sont James Robertson et Alexander Robertson, de la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec, manufacturiers ; James Robertson, jeune, de la cité de Winnipeg, dans la province du Manitoba, bourgeois ; Alexander A. McMichael, de la cité de Toronto, dans la province d'Ontario, manufacturier ; et John Robertson, de la cité de Saint-Jean, dans la province du Nouveau-Brunswick, manufacturier. Et les susdits James Robertson, Alexander A. McMichael et John Robertson seront les directeurs provisoires de la dite compagnie.

WATSON, THORNE, SMOKE ET MASTEN.
Daté ce 20e jour de juillet, A.D. 1892. 4–6

AVIS est donné par le présent que sous un mois après la dernière publication de cet avis, les personnes ci-dessous mentionnées s'adresseront au Gouverneur général en conseil à l'effet d'obtenir des lettres patentes les constituant en corporation en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies."

1. Le nom de la compagnie sera "The Canada Axe and Harvesting Tool Manufacturing Company."

2. Les objets pour lesquels une charte est demandée sont de fabriquer et vendre des haches, faux, fourches, râteaux, houes et autres instruments agricoles.

3. Les opérations de la compagnies seront faites en la ville d'Oshawa, dans les comté et province d'Ontario, et en la ville de Saint-Jérôme, dans le comté de Terrebonne, dans la province de Québec, lesquels endroits seront les principaux sièges d'affaires de la dite compagnie.

4. Le montant du capital-actions de la compagnie sera de cent mille piastres.

5. Le nombre des actions sera de mille, et le montant de chaque action sera de cent piastres.

6. Les noms au long et les adresse et occupation de chacun des requérants sont comme suit :—James Robson, manufacturier, Oshawa, Ont.; Thomas Goulding Hawthorn, agent, Oshawa, Ont.; William Clarke Widdifield, solliciteur, Newmarket, Ont.; Samuel Goulding, bourgeois, cité de New-York, Etats-Unis ; L. V. Sibbie, banquier, Stockton, Californie, Etats-Unis. Et les dits James Robson, manufacturier, Oshawa, Ont., William Clarke Widdifield, solliciteur, Newmarket, Ont., et Thomas Goulding Hawthorn, agent, Oshawa, Ont., seront les directeurs provisoires de la compagnie.

D. D. GRIERSON,
4-6 Solliciteur des requérants.

AVIS DIVERS.

AVIS public est donné par le présent que la Compagnie d'assurance Queen a l'intention de cesser de faire des opérations d'assurance sur la vie en Canada, et que le 1er novembre prochain la dite compagnie s'adressera à l'honorable ministre des Finances pour la libération de ses valeurs et effets déposés comme garantie, et tous les porteurs canadiens de polices sur la vie émises par la Compagnie d'assurance Queen qui désireraient s'opposer à cette libération sont par le présent avertis de produire leurs oppositions entre les mains du dit ministre au jour susdit ou avant.

M. J. MUDGE,
Agent en chef.
Montréal, 25 juillet 1892. 5–13

AVIS.—Une assemblée générale spéciale des actionnaires de la Compagnie du chemin de fer Atlantique et Nord-Ouest aura lieu à son bureau principal à Montréal (le bureau principal de la Compagnie du chemin fer Canadien du Pacifique), à midi, lundi, le vingt-deuxième jour d'août 1892, afin d'élire des directeurs de la compagnie, et de diviser en sections, en conformité de son acte constitutif, telle partie de la voie ferrée que la compagnie est autorisée à construire ou acquérir qui n'a pas encore été divisée.

Par ordre du conseil de direction,
CHARLES DRINKWATER.
Secrétaire.
Montréal, 20 juillet 1892. 4–6

COMPAGNIE D'ASSURANCE DES CITOYENS DU CANADA.

(DÉPARTEMENT D'ASSURANCE SUR LA VIE.)

AVIS.—Avis public est donné par le présent que la Compagnie d'assurance des Citoyens du Canada, a cessé de faire des opérations d'assurance sur la vie, et a demandé à l'honorable Ministre des Finances et Receveur Général du Canada le remboursement de ses garanties déposées au compte du département d'assurance sur la vie, le 12e jour d'octobre 1892.

Et avis est par le présent donné à tous les porteurs de polices de la dite compagnie en Canada qui s'opposent à cette remise de dépôts, de produire leur opposition au bureau de l'honorable Ministre des Finances et Receveur Général du Canada, le ou avant le douzième (12e) jour d'octobre mil huit cent quatre-vingt-douze (1892).

E. P. HEATON,
Gérant général.
Montréal, 28 juin 1892. 2–13

COMPAGNIE D'ASSURANCE DES CITOYENS DU CANADA.

(DÉPARTEMENT DE L'INCENDIE.)

AVIS.—Avis public est donné par le présent que la Compagnie d'assurance des Citoyens du Canada, a cessé de faire des opérations d'assurance contre l'incendie, et a demandé à l'honorable Ministre des Finances et Receveur Général du Canada le remboursement de ses garanties déposées au compte du département de l'incendie le 12e jour d'octobre 1892.

Et avis est par le présent donné que tous les risques au Canada de la Compagnie d'assurance des Citoyens du Canada, dans les provinces du Nouveau-Brunswick et de la Nouvelle-Ecosse ont été rentrés et réassurés dans la Compagnie d'assurance Phœnix de Hartford,

Connecticut, et que tous les risques par toute la Puissance du Canada, à l'exception des provinces du Nouveau-Brunswick et de la Nouvelle-Ecosse ont été rentrés et réassurés dans la Compagnie d'assurance Guardian d'Angleterre.

Et avis est par le présent donné à tous les porteurs de polices de la dite compagnie en Canada qui s'opposent à cette remise de dépôts, de produire leur opposition au bureau de l'honorable Ministre des Finances et Receveur Général du Canada, le ou avant le douzième (12e) jour d'octobre mil huit cent quatre-vingt-douze (1892).

E. P. HEATON,
Gérant général.

Montréal, 28 juin 1892. 2–13

COMPAGNIE DE CHEMIN DE FER MONTRÉAL ET OTTAWA.

AVIS.—Une assemblée générale spéciale des actionnaires de la Compagnie de chemin de fer Montréal et Ottawa aura lieu à son siège d'affaires, chambre 44, Imperial Building, rue St-Jacques, Montréal, mardi, le 9e jour d'août 1892, à 11 heures du matin, à l'effet de sanctionner un bail de son chemin de fer à la Compagnie de chemin de fer Canadien du Pacifique, à perpétuité, et d'en régler les termes et conditions.

H. A. LANSDELL,
Secrétaire.

Montréal, 5 juillet 1892. 2–5

LA BANQUE DE SAINT-HYACINTHE.

DIVIDENDE No 35.

AVIS est par le présent donné qu'un dividende de trois pour cent sur le capital payé de cette institution, a été déclaré pour le semestre courant et sera payable au bureau de la banque, à Saint-Hyacinthe, le et après le 1er août prochain.

Les livres de transferts seront fermés du 17 au 31 juillet prochain, ces deux jours inclusivement.

Par ordre du conseil de direction,
E. R. BLANCHARD,
Caissier.

Saint-Hyacinthe, 24 juin 1892. 1–5

AVIS.—Avis public est donné par le présent que la Compagnie d'assurance Royale Canadienne de Montréal, Canada, a cessé de faire des opérations d'assurance maritime et contre l'incendie, et a demandé à l'honorable Ministre des Finances et Receveur Général du Canada le remboursement de ses garanties déposées au compte du département de l'incendie et des risques maritimes, le 25e jour d'août 1892.

Et avis est par le présent donné que tous les risques au Canada de la Compagnie d'assurance Royale Canadienne ont été rentrés et réassurés dans la Compagnie d'assurance Alliance de Londres, Angleterre.

Et avis est par le présent donné à tous les porteurs de polices de la dite compagnie en Canada qui s'opposent à cette remise de dépôts, de produire leur opposition au bureau de l'honorable Ministre des Finances et Receveur Général du Canada, le ou avant le 25e jour d'août 1892.

G. H. McHENRY,
47–13 Gérant.

AVIS est donné par le présent que la Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie la City of London (à resp. limitée), ayant cessé de faire les opérations d'assurance contre l'incendie en Canada, et réassuré tous les risques en cours ou existants, s'adressera au ministre des Finances à Ottawa, le 12e jour d'octobre prochain, pour être remboursée des garanties déposées par la dite compagnie entre les mains du ministre des Finances.

Et avis est par le présent donné à tous les porteurs de polices de la dite compagnie en Canada qui s'opposent à cette remise de dépôts, de produire leur opposition au bureau de l'honorable Ministre des Finances, le ou avant le jour ci-dessus cité.

HATTON ET McLENNAN,
Procureurs de la dite compagnie.

Montréal, 5 juillet 1892. 3–13

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OTTAWA.—Printed by S. E. DAWSON, Printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty.

1892 JULY. 1892

REPORT

OF THE

CHARTERED BANKS OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA

MADE IN CONFORMITY WITH

SECTION 85 OF THE ACT 53 VICTORIA, CHAPTER 31 "AN ACT RESPECTING BANKS AND BANKING."

COMPILED BY

N. S. GARLAND, F.S.S., F.S.A.,

Clerk of Financial Statistics.

OTTAWA:

Printed by S. E. Dawson, Printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty.

1892.

STATEMENT OF BANKS ACTING UNDER CHARTER, for the month ending

NAME OF BANK. / NOM DE LA BANQUE.		CAPITAL. Capital Authorized. — Capital autorisé.	Capital Subscribed. — Capital souscrit.	Capital Paid Up. — Capital versé.	Amount of Rest or Reserve Fund. — Montant du Fonds de réserve.	Rate per cent. of last Dividend Declared. — Taux par cent du dernier dividende déclaré.	Notes in Circulation. — Billets en circulation.	Balance due to Dominion Government, after deducting advances for Credits, Pay-Lists, &c. — Balance due au gouvernement fédéral, déduction faite des avances sur crédits ouverts, bordereaux de paie, etc.
ONTARIO.		$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Bank of Toronto	Toronto.	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	1,700,000	10	1,562,725	23,301
Canadian Bank of Commerce	do	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	1,000,000	7	2,661,670	24,992
Dominion Bank	do	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,400,000	10	948,867	556
Ontario Bank	do	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	315,000	7	967,358	19,752
Standard Bank	do	2,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	525,000	8	657,121	20,051
Imperial Bank of Canada	do	2,000,000	1,963,600	1,947,840	1,023,910	8	1,342,611	41,537
Traders do	do	1,000,000	607,400	607,400	55,000	6	529,360	.....
Bank of Hamilton	Hamilton.	1,250,000	1,250,000	1,250,000	650,000	8	887,857	15,407
Bank of Ottawa	Ottawa.	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,244,220	603,793	8	798,047	16,445
Western Bank of Canada	Oshawa.	1,000,000	500,000	362,605	80,000	7	240,965	.....
Total, Ontario		19,750,000	17,821,000	17,412,065	7,352,703	.....	10,596,581	162,041
QUEBEC.								
Bank of Montreal	Montreal.	12,000,000	12,000,000	12,000,000	6,000,000	10	4,981,340	1,049,703
Bank of British North America	do	4,866,666	4,866,666	4,866,666	1,289,666	7½	1,149,336	5,248
Banque du Peuple	do	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000	480,000	6	823,112	11,945
Banque Jacques-Cartier	do	500,000	500,000	500,000	175,000	7	381,446	17,966
Banque Ville-Marie	do	500,000	370,500	350,000	.....	6	327,180	19,054
Banque d'Hochelaga	do	1,000,000	710,100	710,100	200,000	6	553,336	20,658
Molson's Bank	do	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	1,100,000	8	1,653,522	32,553
Merchants' Bank of Canada	do	6,000,000	5,914,800	5,914,800	2,687,020	7	2,780,465	219,471
Banque Nationale	Quebec.	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000	.....	6	776,554	3,015
Quebec Bank	do	3,000,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	550,000	7	661,799	13,636
Union Bank of Canada	do	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000	225,000	6	926,552	5,600
Banque de St. Jean	St. Johns.	1,000,000	500,200	254,792	.....	.....	43,998	.....
Banque de St. Hyacinthe	St. Hyacinthe.	1,000,000	504,600	305,905	15,000	6	280,422	.....
Eastern Townships Bank	Sherbrooke.	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,487,582	625,000	7	805,204	23,153
Total, Quebec		36,966,666	34,966,866	34,489,845	13,346,686	.....	16,144,266	1,422,002
Total, Ontario		19,750,000	17,821,000	17,412,065	7,352,703	.....	10,596,581	162,041
Total, Ontario and Quebec		56,716,666	52,787,866	51,901,910	20,699,389	.....	26,740,847	1,584,043
NOVA SCOTIA.								
Bank of Nova Scotia	Halifax.	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,000,000	8	1,214,102	257,225
Merchants Bank of Halifax	do	1,500,000	1,100,000	1,100,000	450,000	6	1,023,626	133,681
People's Bank do	do	800,000	700,000	700,000	115,000	6	426,692	6,128
Union Bank do	do	500,000	500,000	500,000	110,000	6	233,567	6,167
Halifax Banking Company	do	1,000,000	500,000	500,000	210,000	6	467,518	24,521
Bank of Yarmouth	Yarmouth.	300,000	300,000	300,000	60,000	6	100,442	15,375
Exchange Bank of Yarmouth	do	280,000	280,000	249,788	30,000	6	52,881	.....
Commercial Bank of Windsor	Windsor.	500,000	500,000	260,000	71,000	6	99,487	14,117
Total, Nova Scotia		6,380,000	5,380,000	5,109,788	2,046,000	.....	3,618,315	457,214
NEW BRUNSWICK.								
Bank of New Brunswick	St. John.	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	12	461,859	28,638
People's Bank do	Fredericton.	180,000	180,000	180,000	105,000	8	117,432	8,394
St. Stephen's Bank	St. Stephen.	200,000	200,000	200,000	45,000	6	122,177	18,226
Total, New Brunswick		880,000	880,000	880,000	650,000	.....	701,468	55,258
MANITOBA.								
Commercial Bank of Manitoba	Winnipeg.	2,000,000	740,500	552,450	50,000	7	323,295	.....
Total, Manitoba		2,000,000	740,500	552,450	50,000	.....	323,295	.....
BRITISH COLUMBIA.								
Bank of British Columbia	Victoria.	9,733,333	2,920,000	2,920,000	1,266,229	6	953,456	257,637
Total, British Columbia		9,733,333	2,920,000	2,920,000	1,266,229	.....	953,456	257,637
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.								
Summerside Bank	Summerside.	48,666	48,666	48,666	5,113	7	35,926	.....
Merchants Bank of Prince Edward Island	Charlottetown.	200,020	195,899	184,670	40,000	8	115,409	.....
Total, Prince Edward Island		248,686	244,565	233,336	45,113	.....	151,335	.....

RECAPIT

Total, Ontario and Quebec	56,716,666	52,787,866	51,901,910	20,699,389	.....	26,740,847	1,584,043
Total, Nova Scotia	6,380,000	5,380,000	5,109,788	2,046,000	.....	3,618,317	457,214
Total, New Brunswick	880,000	880,000	880,000	650,000	.....	701,468	55,258
Total, Manitoba	2,000,000	740,500	552,450	50,000	.....	323,295	.....
Total, British Columbia	9,733,333	2,920,000	2,920,000	1,266,229	.....	953,456	257,637
Total, Prince Edward Island	248,686	244,565	233,336	45,113	.....	151,335	.....
Grand Total	75,958,685	62,952,937	61,597,484	24,756,731	.....	32,488,718	2,354,152

31st July 1892, according to Returns furnished by them to the Department of Finance.

LIABILITIES.

Balance due to Provincial Governments.	Deposits by the Public, payable on demand.	Deposits by the Public, payable after notice or on a fixed day.	Loans from other Banks in Canada, secured.	Deposits, payable on demand or after notice or on a fixed day, made by other Banks in Canada.	Balances due to other Banks in Canada in daily exchanges.	Balances due to Agencies of the Bank, or to other Banks or Agencies in Foreign Countries.	Balances due to Agencies of Bank, or to other Banks or Agencies in United Kingdom.	Liabilities not included under foregoing Heads.	Total Liabilities
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Balance due aux gouvernements provinciaux.	Dépôts du public remboursables à demande.	Dépôts du public remboursables après avis ou à une date fixe.	Emprunts faits à d'autres banques en Canada, garantis.	Dépôts remboursables sur demande ou après avis, ou à une date fixe, faits par d'autres banques en Canada.	Balances dues à d'autres banques en Canada sur échanges quotidiens.	Balances dues à des agences de la banque ou à d'autres banques ou agences dans les pays étrangers.	Balances dues à des agences de la banque ou à d'autres banques ou Agences dans le Royaume-Uni.	Engagements non compris dans les items qui précèdent.	Total du passif
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
.....	5,052,759	3,031,033	.....	174,567	58,396	12,289	.....	1,075	9,916,148
101,330	5,477,269	10,894,817	.....	339,925	8,875	28,145	965,921	4,530	20,507,479
773	5,907,097	3,051,378	.....	.....	420	.....	276,939	.....	10,24
64,412	1,640,459	3,440,821	.....	35,574	3,618	.....	90,651	.....	
5,070	1,620,150	2,717,533	.....	.....	30	.....	192,358	.....	
373,547	2,929,856	5,157,819	.....	.....	1,415	.....	.....	.....	
82,982	839,054	1,898,258	.....	.....	527	.....	314,329	.....	
18,760	1,266,398	3,387,523	.....	4,438	.....	.....	246,266	.....	5,820,651
173,821	931,413	2,471,369	.....	4,585	.....	.....	85,539	.....	4,481,222
.....	113,989	1,028,088	.....	.....	840	.....	.....	.....	1,383,883
820,695	25,838,444	37,078,639	.....	559,089	74,121	40,434	2,172,003	5,605	77,347,678
1,168,790	13,040,388	11,029,687	.....	571,530	6,857	.....	.....	102,254	31,950,551
62,722	2,222,500	7,003,623	.....	48,153	5,332	14,236	.....	33	10,511,183
109,818	1,405,250	3,267,088	.....	.....	3,051	.....	92,729	7,119	5,780,116
50,000	299,833	1,977,069	.....	.....	3,422	.....	20,808	2,450	2,753,002
.....	167,565	586,198	.....	.....	.....	715	.....	1,037	1,101,750
24,451	671,821	1,607,923	.....	.....	389	.....	.....	27,096	2,905,577
10,089	4,994,637	3,753,288	.....	150,128	7,123	13,528	.....	123	10,614,195
4,434	3,552,356	6,378,394	.....	1,024,199	13,473	.....	.....		
15,387	868,558	1,425,159	.....	28,029	29,509	125	.....	.....	3,145,799
7,184	4,540,399	1,563,745	.....	58,997	.....	.....	210,795	.....	7,050,556
457,861	1,169,704	2,657,419	.....	100,000	859	.....	56,521	.....	5,374,518
20,804	6,565	33,277	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,595	106,240
6,497	65,447	586,238	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	938,604
27,058	465,891	2,091,442	.....	.....	.....	.....	45,869	.....	3,458,618
2,025,095	33,470,914	43,960,550	.....	1,981,036	70,075	28,604	426,722	146,686	99,675,4
820,695	25,838,444	37,078,639	.....	559,089	74,121	40,434	2,172,003	5,605	77,347
2,845,790	59,309,358	81,039,189	.....	2,540,125	144,196	69,038	2,598,725	152,291	177,023,654
.....	1,111,180	4,403,990	.....	7,465	.....	78,359	319,630	59,694	
35,510	1,010,030	2,655,340	.....	204,699	.....	1,842	258,865	33,659	5,350,650
.....	253,787	772,974	.....	42,915	.....	.....	.....		
17,987	334,647	526,695	.....	2,948	.....	6,228	195,099	32,	
.....	363,441	1,571,029	.....	.....	1,028	.....	.....	18,	
.....	88,490	455,894	.....	.....	2,716	.....	.....	.....	
.....	60,697	119,382	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	57,928	208,127	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
53,497	3,280,200	10,713,431	.....	258,027	3,744	86,429	773,594		
.....	521,260	1,102,905	.....	50,879	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	48,888	159,043	.....	26,572	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	101,371	87,711	30,000	.....	43	4,224	.....	253	
.....	671,519	1,349,659	30,000	77,451	43	4,224	.....	253	2,
103,295	694,462	156,358	125,000	.....	6,387	.....	.....	1,076	1,409,874
103,295	694,462	156,358	125,000	.....	6,387	.....	.....	1,076	1,409,874
920,096	2,429,742	492,604	.....	29,223	9,114	98,916	1,548,595	.....	6,739,386
920,096	2,429,742	492,604	.....	29,223	9,114	98,916	1,548,595	.....	6,739,386
.....	18,415	31,603	.....	248	.....	.....	.....	2,248	88,441
688	86,073	35,832	.....	536	.....	.....	.....	584	239,124
688	104,488	67,435	.....	784	.....	.....	.....	2,832	327,565

ULATION.

2,845,790	59,309,358	81,039,189	.....	2,540,125	144,196	69,038	2,598,725	152,291	177,023,654
53,497	3,280,200	10,713,431	.....	258,027	3,747	86,429	773,594	148,425	19,392,895
.....	671,519	1,349,659	30,000	77,451	43	4,224	.....	253	2,889,879
103,295	694,462	156,358	125,000	.....	6,387	.....	.....	1,076	1,409,874
920,096	2,429,742	492,604	.....	29,223	9,114	98,916	1,548,595	.....	6,739,386
688	104,488	67,435	.....	784	.....	.....	.....	2,832	327,565
3,923,366	66,489,769	93,818,676	155,000	2,905,610	163,484	258,607	4,920,914	304,877	207,783,253

Return of Bank British North America includes Canadian business only.
Bank of British Columbia bonus of 1 per cent equal in all to a dividend of 7 per cent per annum.
Dominion Bank bonus of 1 per cent equal in all to a dividend of 11 per cent per annum.
Imperial Bank bonus 1 per cent equal in all to a dividend of 9 per cent per annum.

ASSETS—

NAME OF BANK. — NOM DE LA BANQUE.		Specie. — Espèces.	Dominion Notes. — Billets fédéraux.	Deposits with Dominion Government for security of note circulation. — Dépôt fait au gouvernement fédéral en garantie de la circulation des billets.	Notes of and Cheques on other Banks. — Billets d'autres banques et chèques sur d'autres banques.	Loans to other Banks in Canada, secured. — Prêts faits à d'autres banques en Canada, garantis.	Deposits, payable on demand or after notice or on a fixed day, made with other Banks in Canada. — Dépôts remboursables sur demande ou après avis, ou à une date fixe, faits dans d'autres banques du Canada.	Balances due from other Banks in Canada in daily exchanges. — Balances dues par d'autres banques en Canada sur échanges quotidiens.	Balances due from Agencies of the Bank, or from other Banks or Agencies in foreign countries. — Balances dues par les agences de la banque, ou par d'autres banques ou agences dans les pays étrangers.	Balances due from Agencies of the Bank, or from other Banks or Agencies in the United Kingdom. — Balances dues par les agences de la banque, ou par d'autres banques ou agences dans le Royaume-Uni.	Dominion Government Debentures or Stocks. — Obligations ou effets du gouvernement fédéral.	Canadian Municipal Securities, and British, Provincial, or Foreign, or Colonial Public Securities, (other than Dominion.) — Effets des municipalités canadiennes et effets publics britanniques, provinciaux, ou étrangers, ou coloniaux, (autres que ceux du gouvernement fédéral.)
		$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
ONTARIO.												
Bank of Toronto	Toronto.	344,185	1,197,543	82,000	379,501	.....	33,693	878	794,790	242,284	.....	84,765
Canadian Bank of Commerce	do	416,006	825,665	143,391	819,118	.....	131,130	11,469	2,521,739	.....	155,516	1,683,138
Dominion Bank	do	207,714	447,210	75,000	290,767	.....	268,077	.....	1,289,163	.....	.....	330,207
Ontario Bank	do	155,493	330,243	50,676	267,378	.....	106,631	12,305	124,750	.....	106,545	217,106
Standard Bank	do	146,152	282,934	38,766	121,218	.....	113,771	45,040	154,923	.....	148,666	1,087,244
Imperial Bank of Canada	do	300,222	691,807	70,500	197,563	.....	256,578	10	657,624	595,977	172,783	1,000,479
Traders do	do	85,039	191,707	26,624	121,957	.....	73,678	.....	45,588	.....	302,500	.....
Bank of Hamilton	Hamilton.	167,263	321,796	50,960	165,039	.....	127,943	.....	299,250	.....	321,270	302,431
Bank of Ottawa	Ottawa.	114,282	123,658	42,900	88,009	.....	190,132	3,428	418,674	.....	172,300	30,000
Western Bank of Canada	Oshawa.	36,328	25,741	15,657	11,210	.....	472,772	19,534	38,415	25,210	25,000	.....
Total, Ontario		1,972,684	4,447,304	596,414	2,462,351	....	1,774,405	92,664	6,344,916	863,471	1,404,640	4,735,370
QUEBEC.												
Bank of Montreal	Montreal.	2,276,888	1,643,153	260,000	1,048,726	30,000	.....	9,520	10,710,773	730,174	540,000	1,238,275
Bank of British North America	do	283,055	647,859	59,888	219,009	.....	13,248	2,848	948,652	.....	.....	.....
Banque du Peuple	do	68,869	427,443	18,873	225,530	.....	.....	6,144	144,773	.....	.....	.....
Banque Jacques-Cartier	do	29,346	251,012	21,885	168,320	.....	.....	26,972	79,143	25,255	.....	.....
Banque Ville-Marie	do	14,108	35,188	20,000	78,991	.....	1,331	.....	18,618	161	.....	.....
Banque d'Hochelaga	do	73,587	210,463	29,644	96,572	.....	6,717	4,810	141,200	3,870	.....	.....
Molson's Bank	do	205,662	620,003	90,000	317,951	.....	78,675	71,146	188,530	4,693	104,375	345,095
Merchants Bank of Canada	do	603,588	212,987	153,274	566,965	129,572	77,390	4,486	1,072,893	62,630	822,040	232,171
Banque Nationale	Quebec.	56,731	156,535	35,332	188,517	.....	376,109	7,621	97,891	3,232	35,000	200,000
Quebec Bank	do	81,136	714,439	32,786	127,079	.....	7,823	2,416	130,293	.....	148,433	699,207
Union Bank of Canada	do	33,177	410,819	52,000	122,527	.....	34,378	.....	90,248	.....	.....	.....
Banque de St. Jean	St. John's.	2,868	4,204	2,647	894	.....	26,172	1,044	6,103	.....	.....	.....
Banque de St. Hyacinthe	St. Hyacinthe	16,370	17,038	13,100	15,929	.....	138,740	3,021	107,513	.....	.....	500
Eastern Townships Bank	Sherbrooke.	107,477	93,018	40,819	30,510	.....	291,865	4,123	316,253	.....	13,000	.....
Total Quebec		3,852,862	5,444,161	830,248	3,208,246	159,572	1,052,456	144,151	14,052,883	830,015	1,662,848	2,715,248
Total Ontario		1,972,684	4,447,304	596,414	2,462,351	.....	1,774,405	92,664	6,344,916	863,471	1,404,640	4,735,370
Total Ontario and Quebec		5,825,546	9,891,465	1,426,662	5,670,597	159,572	2,826,861	236,815	20,397,799	1,693,486	3,067,488	7,450,618
NOVA SCOTIA.												
Bank of Nova Scotia	Halifax.	349,374	274,805	62,000	348,136	.....	131,517	5,304	1,017,356	.....	.....	575,638
Merchants Bank of Halifax	do	155,371	370,801	49,083	121,078	.....	58,699	.....	101,595	23,165	15,000	376,098
People's Bank do	do	33,095	76,632	24,768	38,414	.....	7,685	.....	84,681	97,308	.....	.....
Union Bank do	do	24,385	79,270	20,000	42,809	.....	124,093	.....	21,118	.....	1,000	232,000
Halifax Banking Company	do	25,760	192,196	23,944	46,315	.....	75,432	.....	151,117	8,099	.....	.....
Bank of Yarmouth	Yarmouth.	23,043	20,822	4,800	13,998	.....	39,533	.....	142,383	3,402	19,200	71,000
Exchange Bank of Yarmouth	do	5,558	6,404	3,000	1,234	.....	54,028	.....	37,964	.....	.....	35,000
Commercial Bank of Windsor	Windsor.	13,063	14,242	4,458	7,391	.....	38,411	.....	13,235	993	.....	.....
Total, Nova Scotia		630,249	1,035,172	192,053	619,375	.....	529,398	5,304	1,569,449	132,967	35,200	1,289,736
NEW BRUNSWICK.												
Bank of New Brunswick	St. John.	165,102	184,854	23,305	51,371	.....	80,792	.....	140,891	11,931	.....	26,562
People's Bank do	Fredericton.	8,037	17,781	6,730	1,589	.....	5,857	.....	7,678	12,126	.....	1,500
St. Stephen's Bank	St. Stephen.	9,058	7,324	5,383	3,674	.....	14,659	.....	27,221	1,354	.....	.....
Total, New Brunswick		182,197	209,959	35,418	56,634	.....	101,308	.....	175,790	25,411	.....	28,062
MANITOBA.												
Commercial Bank of Manitoba	Winnipeg.	11,263	25,653	19,700	39,363	.....	39,108	505	73,380	10,258	.....	.....
Total, Manitoba		11,263	25,653	19,700	39,363	.....	39,108	505	73,380	10,258	.....	.....
BRITISH COLUMBIA.												
Bank of British Columbia	Victoria.	289,549	611,955	55,424	45,124	.....	113,367	.....	28,836	12,955	.....	.....
Total, British Columbia		289,549	611,955	55,424	45,124	.....	113,367	.....	28,836	12,955	.....	.....
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.												
Summerside Bank	Summerside.	326	2,774	1,761	2,631	.....	9,649	.....	3,023	.....	.....	.....
Merchants Bank of P.E.I.	Charlottetown	11,436	10,468	3,892	12,857	.....	13,462	.....	24,312	15,915	.....	5,500
Total, Prince Edward Island		11,762	13,242	5,653	15,488	.....	23,111	.....	27,335	15,915	.....	5,500

RECAPIT

Total, Ontario and Quebec	5,825,546	9,891,465	1,426,662	5,670,597	159,572	2,826,861	236,815	20,397,799	1,693,486	3,067,488	7,450,618
Total, Nova Scotia	630,249	1,035,172	192,053	619,375	.....	529,398	5,304	1,569,449	132,967	35,200	1,289,736
Total, New Brunswick	182,197	209,959	35,418	56,634	.....	101,308	.....	175,790	25,411	.....	28,062
Total, Manitoba	11,263	25,653	19,700	39,363	.....	39,108	505	73,380	10,258	.....	.....
Total, British Columbia	289,549	611,955	55,424	45,124	.....	113,367	.....	28,836	12,955	.....	.....
Total, Prince Edward Island	11,762	13,242	5,653	15,488	.....	23,111	.....	27,335	15,915	.....	5,500
Grand Total	6,950,566	11,787,446	1,734,910	6,446,581	159,572	3,633,153	242,624	22,272,589	1,890,992	3,102,688	8,773,916

31st July, 1892, according to Returns furnished by them to the Department of Finance.

ACTIF.

Canadian, British and other Railway Securities. — Effets de chemins de fer canadiens, britanniques et autres.	Call Loan on Bonds and Stocks. — Prêts remboursables sur demande, sur obligations et actions.	Current Loans. — Prêts courants.	Loans to the Government of Canada. — Prêts au gouvernement du Canada.	Loans to Provincial Governments. — Prêts aux gouvernements provinciaux.	Overdue Debts, — Créances en souffrance.	Real Estate, the property of the Bank (other than the Bank premises.) — Immeubles appartenant à la banque (autres que les édifices de la banque.)	Mortgages on Real Estates sold by the Bank. — Hypothèques sur des immeubles vendus par la banque.	Bank Premises. — Edifices de la banque.	Other Assets not included under the foregoing heads. — Autres créances non comprises dans les items précédents.	Total Assets. — Total de l'actif.	Aggregate amount of Loans to Directors, and firms of which they are partners. — Montant collectif des prêts faits à des directeurs et à des raisons sociales dont ils forment partie.	Average amount of specie held during the month. — Chiffre moyen des espèces possédées durant le mois.	Average amount of Dominion Notes held during the month. — Chiffre moyen des billets de la Puissance possédés durant le mois.	Greatest amount of Notes in circulation at any time during the month. — Chiffre le plus élevé des billets en circulation en aucun temps durant le mois.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
....	884,152	9,673,730	.....	.....	5,810	6,233	.....	120,000	.....	13,849,572	172,453	343,843	1,057,703	1,5
.....	1,907,488	17,911,086	.....	.....	172,236	13,093	184,264	661,116	72,181	27,628,642	321,061	426,000	670,000	2,900,0
1,575,251	1,982,044	6,502,192	.....	.....	77,780	17,816	.....	254,702	5,603	13,323,530	431,000	212,000	497,000	1,015,0
93,188	334,552	6,047,428	.....	.....	54,115	100,106	40,330	164,766	1,392	8,216,011	450,537	152,700	333,000	1,005,1
.....	920,454	3,604,310	.....	.....	14,679	22,395	.....	90,000	29,645	6,820,143	189,246	146,550	243,450	657,121
185,266	1,105,283	7,353,194	.....	.....	31,367	58,771	100,431	224,848	11,631	13,014,640	351,290	296,993	692,830	1,392,1
.....	461,113	3,008 861	.....	.....	7,896	.....	1,013	14,413	18,640	4,358.492	192,374	84,000	331,936	5
.....	259,866	5,459,406	.....	.....	74,786	6,708	10,553	221,311	50,822	7,838,899	49,823	168,319	263,537	9
90,074	75,000	5,058,009	.....	.....	23,776	22,623	2,945	51,582	.....	6,507,997	26,555	121,092	122,197	873,3
.....	.....	1,173,904	.....	.....	5,401	.....	.....	.....	6,026	1,855,202	19,030	36,709	27,303	269,1
1,943,779	7,929,952	65,792,120	.....	.....	467,846	247,745	339,536	1,802,758	195,140	103,413,128	2,193,369	1,988,806	4,239,016	11,233,059
3,426,342	131,781	27,251,027	.....	400,000	445,753	1,887	43,780	600,000	251,482	51,039,568	715,000	1,911,000	2,167,000	
.....	264,100	9,742,721	.....	347,161	253,056	17,545	.....	200,000	19,896	13,019,728	.....	283,387	712,276	1,197,072
.....	680,714	5,628,687	.....	.....	49,818	84,242	86,201	66,760	6,733	7,494,798	218,593	66,851	488,456	831,0
.....	362,212	2,121,061	.....	.....	16,284	103,548	65,348	82,415	107,881	3,460,688	152,530	39,333	130,230	423,529
.....	4,047	955,557	.....	.....	49,184	48,188	19,036	22,000	198,667	1,465,080	84,327	16,573	29,496	342,0
.....	558,000	2,494,360	.....	50,000	65,505	48,614	37,600	....	24,012	3,845,558	120,759			
673,597	186,347	10,803,476	.....	.....	132,650	55,912	1,142	190,000	14,467	14,083,759	102,800	208,581	552,348	1,686,2
287,987	1,708,040	15,846,265	.....	.....	124,896	203,444	68,767	508,173	74,549	22,760,733	911,463	524,000	351,000	
.....	288,995	2,718,143	.....	.....	50,281	56,557	2,067	141,153	45,747	4,459,919	88,000	75,000	150,000	795,367
72,398	2,337,919	5,309,583	.....	150,000	128,457	19,345	21,077	162,173	58,179	10,202,749	168,000	70,344	401,626	753,801
.....	.....	5,770,229	.....	.....	65,320	23,743	.....	187,300	115,614	6,911,258	398,681	32,313	170,937	957,861
....	90,250	122,486	.....	.....	67,114	....	40,305	.....	5,983	370,074	13,871	2,850	4,000	53,0
.....	82,500	807,887	.....	.....	54,620	25,992	6,426	15,743	8,758	1,314,143	63,211	17,809	19,990	
.....	.....	4,362,665	.....	.....	96,157	50,835	74,577	101,000	32,793	5,615,094	201,746	108,829	93,9	
4,460,324	6,695,505	93,940,147	.....	947,161	1,599,095	739,852	466,326	2,276,717	965,261	146,043,149	3,239,481	3,423,778	5,305,587	16,573,71
1,943,779	7,929,952	65,792,120	.....	.....	467,846	247,745	339,536	1,802,758	195,140	103,413,128	2,193,369	1,988,806	4,239,016	11,233,059
6,404,103	14,625,457	159,732,267	.....	947,161	2,066,941	987,597	805,862	4,079,475	1,160,401	249,456,277	5,432,850	5,412,584		
976,457	541,165	5,542,116	.....	27,902	28,110	12,508	20,747	88,592	9,748	10,011,481	89,115	326,063	264,630	1,245,152
132,000	610,611	4,886,198	.....	.....	25,485	2,000	1,000	64,000	14,098	7,006,887	369,453	150,080	352,000	1,023,020
.....	.....	1,890,922	.....	.....	14,411	.....	.....	62,279	19,406	2,349,606	67,331	28,792	89,064	469,366
.....	.....	1,365,599	.....	.....	30,815	4,062	.....	48,000	134	1,993,289	10,580	25,433	83,280	268,456
.....	.....	2,603,634	.....	.....	33,566	7,370	.....	1,800	8,509	3,177,747	12,385	20,8		
.....	.....	695,639	.....	.....	5,303	10,000	.....	8,000	.....	1,057,726	7			
.....	....	353.202	.....	.....	8,948	.....	....	22,881	.....	528,221	4			
.....	.....	611,706	.....	.....	20,791	.....	....	.....	642	724,937	12			
1,108,457	1,151,776	17,949,016	.....	27,902	167,429	35,940	21,747	295,552	53,137	26,849,894	797,555			
320,827	133,399	2,036,029	.....	.....	7,270	.....	.....	30,000	2,275	3,214,603	165,525	135,068	137,772	471,682
.....	300	568,237	.....	.....	683	15,488	.....	6,000	18,275	670,284	31,287	7,647	17,870	141,395
38,259	.....	487,268	....	.....	7,384	2,000	1,926	12,000	.....	617,514	29,000	10,163	7,294	122,177
359,086	133,699	3,091,534	.....	.....	15,327	17,488	1,926	48,000	20,550	4,502,401	225,812	152,878	162,936	735,254
.....	.....	1,682,118	.....	.....	64,277	26,247	11,975	9,600	7,603	2,021,052	75,190	9,250	20,275	332,245
.....	....	1,682,118	.....	.....	64,277	26,247	11,975	9,600	7,603	2,021,052	75,190	9,250	20,275	332,245
.....	.....	6,587.795	.....	.....	1,659	18,000	.....	130,586	8,967	7,904,221	.....	282,904	598,420	1,014,496
.....	.....	6,587,795	.....	.....	1,659	18,000	.....	130,586	8,967	7,904,221	.....	282,904	598,420	1,014,496
....	.....	118,021	.....	.....	1,263	531	480	658	1,099	142,221	36,742	334	2,834	36,124
.....	.....	352,570	.....	.....	422	9,051	1,098	6,906	1,322	469,219	101,069	11,151	9,617	123,030
.....	.....	470,591	.....	.....	1,685	9,582	1,578	7,564	2,421	611,440	137,811	11,485	12,451	159,154

ULATION.

6,404,103	14,625.457	159,732,267	.....	947,161	2,066,941	987,597	805,862	4,079,475	1,160,401	249,456,277	5,432,850	5,412,584	9,744,603	27,807,67
1,108,457	1,151,776	17,949,016	.....	27,902	167,429	35,940	21,747	295,552	53,137	26,849,894	797,555	599,310	1,000,373	3,730,2
359,086	133,699	3,091,534	.....	.....	15,327	17,488	1,926	48,000	20,550	4,502,401	225,812	152,878	162,936	735,254
.....	....	1,682,118	.....	.....	64,277	26,247	11,975	9,600	7,603	2,021,052	75,190	9,250	20,275	332,245
.. ..	.....	6,587,795	....	.....	1,659	18,000	.....	130,586	8,967	7,904,221	.....	282,904	598,420	1,014,496
.....	.....	470,591	.....	.....	1,685	9,582	1,578	7,564	2,421	611,440	137,811	11,485	12,451	159,154
7,871,646	15,910,932	189,513,321	.....	975,063	2,317,318	1,094,854	843,088	4,570,777	1,253,079	291,345,285	6,669,218	6,468,411	11,545,058	33,785,612

No. 6. VOL. XXVI.

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OTTAWA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 6, 1892.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

APPOINTMENTS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE OF CANADA.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL has been pleased to make the following appointment, viz. :—

OTTAWA, 26th July, 1892.

JAMES PLUNKETT, of the City of Ottawa, in the Province of Ontario, Esquire : to be a Chief Clerk in the inside service of the Post Office Department and Superintendent of the Postage Stamp Branch.

COMMISSION.

STANLEY OF PRESTON.

[L.S.]

CANADA.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, QUEEN, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To the Honourable Adolphe Basile Routhier, of the City of Quebec, one of the Judges of the Superior Court in and for the Province of Quebec, and the Honourable Melbourne M. Tait, of the City of Montreal, one of the Judges of the Superior Court in and for the Province of Quebec,—GREETING :

ROBT. SEDGEWICK, Deputy of the Minister of Justice, Canada. } WHEREAS it is, in and by the Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 114, intituled "An Act respecting Enquiries concerning public matters," among other things in effect enacted, that whenever the Governor in Council deems it expedient to cause enquiry to be made into and concerning any matter connected with the good government of Canada, or the conduct of any part of the public business thereof, and such enquiry is not regulated by any special Law, the Governor in Council may by the Commission in the case confer upon the Commissioners or persons by whom such enquiry is to be conducted, the power of summoning before them any witnesses, and of requiring them to give evidence on oath, orally or in writing, or on solemn affirmation, if they are persons entitled to affirm in civil matters, and to produce such documents and things as such Commissioners deem requisite to the full investigation of the matters into which they are appointed to examine ;

AND WHEREAS during the Session of Parliament which took place during the present year (1892) Mr. James D. Edgar, a member of the House of Commons, made in his place in the House of Commons, on the sixth day of April last, certain statements against the Honourable Sir Adolphe P. Caron, K.C.M.G., another member of the House, and a member of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, which are set forth in the Votes and Proceedings and in the Journals of the said House ;

AND WHEREAS on a subsequent day the said James D. Edgar moved that the said statements be referred to the Select Standing Committee of the House of Commons on Privileges and Elections, and a debate arising thereon, as to the propriety and expediency of so referring the said statements, and on the meaning of the charges and imputations which were contained and implied in the same, the following resolution was come to by the House :—

James D. Edgar, the member representing the Electoral District of the West Riding of the County of Ontario in this House, having stated from his place in this House, that he is credibly informed and believes that he can establish by satisfactory evidence—

1. That during each of the years 1882 to 1891 inclusive, the Quebec and Lake St. John Railway Company received by way of bonus from the Dominion of Canada, subsidies amounting, in the aggregate, to upwards of one million dollars, which subsidies were voted by Parliament on the recommendation of the Ministers of the Crown.

2. Arrangements were entered into by the said Railway Company whereby the expenditure of said subsidies was made by a Construction Company through, or in conjunction with, one H. J. Beemer, a contractor—and the said Beemer, and those who assisted him in financing for the said railway works, received the benefit of the said subsidies.

3. During the whole of the said period from 1882 to 1891, the Honourable Sir Adolphe P. Caron was, and still is, a member of the House of Commons of Canada, a member of the Canadian Goverment, and one of Her Majesty's Privy Councillors for Canada.

4. That the said Sir A. P. Caron was, during the whole, or the greater part of the said period, one of the members of the said Construction Company, and thus had means of knowledge of, and did know of the dealings with the said subsidies and their destination after they were paid over by the Government to the said Railway Company.

5. That during the said period, and while the said railway was being constructed in part by means of said subsidies, the said Sir A. P. Caron corruptly received large sums of money out of the said subsidies,

and from moneys raised upon the credit of the same, and from parties beneficially interested in the same.

6. That during the said period out of said subsidies, and out of moneys raised upon the credit of the same, and from parties beneficially interested in the same, large sums of money were from time to time corruptly paid and contributed, at the request and with the knowledge of said Sir A. P. Caron, for election purposes, and to aid in the election to the House of Commons of the said Sir A. P. Caron, and other members and supporters of the Government of which he was a member, and that after some of such last-mentioned corrupt payments and contributions were made, further and other subsidies were granted and paid to the said Railway Company by the Government of which Sir A. P. Caron was a member.

7. That the Temiscouata Railway Company was given incorporation by Letters Patent issued by the Canadian Government on 6th October, 1885, and since that date the said Railway Company has received from the Dominion of Canada subsidies to the extent of $649,200—which subsidies were voted by Parliament on the recommendation of Ministers of the Crown.

8. That since the 6th October, 1885, and while the said Temiscouata Railway was being constructed in part by means of the said subsidies, the said Sir A. P. Caron corruptly received large sums of money from the persons who from time to time controlled the said Temiscouata Railway Company and the said subsidies, or who were beneficially interested in the said subsidies.

9. That also since the said 6th October, 1885, the persons who from time to time controlled the said Temiscouata Railway Company and the said subsidies, or who were beneficially interested in the said subsidies paid and contributed large sums at the request, and with the knowledge of the said Sir A. P. Caron, for election purposes to aid in the election to the House of Commons of the said Sir A. P. Caron, and other members and supporters of the Government of which he was a member, and that after some of such last-mentioned corrupt payments and contributions were made, further and other subsidies were granted and paid to the said Railway Company by the Government of which the said Sir A. P. Caron was a member.

That in the course of the Debate arising on the resolution based on such statements of the said Mr. Edgar, it was stated by the Honourable Mr. Mills, the member representing the Electoral District of Bothwell, as follows :—

"So when the leader of the Government and his colleague undertake to seriously argue that this House is denuded of all its power to enquire into the misappropriation of public money for the purpose of corrupting the electors of this country, because the trial of election petitions has been referred to the courts, I take issue with those hon. gentlemen on that ground. The trial of election petitions is one thing. The use of public money for deliberate corruption of the electors by a member of the Administration is a proper matter for enquiry by this House, and is not in the smallest degree restricted in any way by reason of the trial of election petitions having been referred to the courts."

That it was further stated by the said Mr. Mills : "These charges point to a member of this House in his official capacity as a member of the Administration, rather than to his conduct as a member of this House. What, in effect, are the charges here made ? They point to the fact that the Crown was advised to appropriate large sums of money for particular purposes, and that these moneys were diverted from these public purposes and placed in the hands of a Minister of the Crown for the purpose of corrupting the electorate in certain portions of the Dominion of Canada."

That it was further stated by the said Mr. Mills : "There is a statement made here that this hon. gentleman, the Postmaster General, is the Minister of the Crown who advised these subsidies being appropriated to aid these companies. There is a charge that he obtained a portion of the subsidy so voted, or its equivalent, from these companies, and used it for his own purpose in his own election, and in the elections in twenty-three constituencies in this Dominion. That charge is specific and clear enough. It is also stated that after some of these moneys were received by him this same gentleman advised the Crown to grant other subsidies to other parties, and that from these other subsidies, moneys were also obtained."

That it was further stated by the said Mr. Mills as follows :—

"If he advised the Crown to make these appropriations, and had an understanding with one of the railway companies participating in them that these moneys, or a portion of them, should go to him, we ought to know it ; we are entitled to know it."

That it was stated in the said Debate by Sir Richard Cartwright, the member representing the Electoral District of the South Riding of Oxford, referring to the said charges of the said Mr. Edgar, as follows :—

"What in the name of wonder is it that my hon. friend beside me has charged the Postmaster General with ? He has charged him in no vague language, but in terms, with being guilty of the most corrupt conspiracy, for the purpose of destroying the electoral liberties of the people of Canada, of which any adviser of the Crown can be found guilty."

It was stated in the said Debate by Mr. Edgar aforesaid, as follows :—

"Those railways which are involved in this charge were aided by the Dominion and Provincial Governments, and what I complain of is the appropriation of Dominion subsidies to the Postmaster General." And again :

"The Minister of Marine drew a nice point when he said that I did not, as I should have done, charge his colleague with public robbery. Well, I did not put it in those words but in words which I certainly intended to mean robbing the public. If it is not public robbery for a member to take moneys out of public subsidies, I would like to know what is." And again :

"So I think if I get a chance to go on and prove these charges there will be what is, under the law, a most abominable conspiracy."

That, from the aforesaid statements made by the said J. D. Edgar, and from comments and arguments thereon by the said David Mills and Sir Richard Cartwright and the said James D. Edgar from their places in this House, it appears that it was the intention of the said J. D. Edgar by said statement to charge Sir A. P. Caron, a member of this House, and of the Honourable the Privy Council of Canada, with grave offences and derelictions of duty, notwithstanding that the said statement of the said J. D. Edgar, first above cited, did not make any definite or precise charge against him.

That the following charges and allegations are indicated by the said statement made by the said J. D. Edgar, and by the comments and arguments of the aforesaid other members of this House, and by his own comments thereon as intended to be made in the said statement, against the said Sir A. P. Caron, namely :

1. That during each of the years 1882 to 1891 inclusive, the Quebec and Lake St. John Railway Company received by way of bonus from the Dominion of Canada, subsidies amounting in the aggregate to upwards of a million of dollars, which subsidies were voted by Parliament on the recommendation of Ministers of the Crown.

2. That, during the whole of the said period from 1882 to 1891, the Honourable Sir A. P. Caron was, and still is, a member of the Canadian Government, and one of Her Majesty's Privy Councillors for Canada, and also a member of the House of Commons in each Parliament which has been elected since the year 1882.

3. That, during the said period, and while the Quebec and Lake St. John Railway was being constructed in part by means of said subsidies, the said Sir A. P. Caron knowingly aided and participated in diverting the said subsidies from the purpose for which they were granted, by receiving, for election purposes, from the said railway company, or from a construction company formed for the construction of the said railway, or from one H. J. Beemer, as manager thereof, or contractor of the said railway, large sums of money out of the said subsidies, and out of moneys raised upon the credit of the same ; and also, during the said period, did further knowingly so aid and par-

ticipate by obtaining from the said companies, or one of them, the payment out of said subsidies, and out of moneys raised by the said companies, or one of them, on the credit of the same, of large sums of money for election purposes, and to aid in the election to the House of Commons of the said Sir A. P. Caron, and other members and supporters of the Government of which he was a member.

4. That, after some of the last-mentioned payments were so obtained and made, the said Sir A. P. Caron, in consideration thereof, corruptly aided and assisted the said Company to obtain further and other subsidies from the Dominion Parliament.

5. That, since the 6th of October, 1885, the said Témiscouata Railway Company received various subsidies from the Dominion of Canada, amounting, in all, to about $649,200, and that the said Sir A. P. Caron knowingly aided and participated in diverting the said subsidies from the purposes for which they were granted, by receiving from the said Company large sums of money out of the said subsidies, or out of moneys raised on the credit of the same, and also by obtaining the payment by the said Company, out of the said subsidies, or out of moneys raised on the credit of the same, of very large sums of money to aid in his election as a member of the House of Commons, and in the election of other persons as members of the House.

6. That after some of the last-mentioned payments were so obtained and made, the said Sir A. P. Caron, in consideration thereof, corruptly aided and assisted the said Company to obtain further and other subsidies from the Dominion Parliament.

7. That the said Sir A. P. Caron misappropriated public money for the purpose of corrupting the electors of Canada, to wit, a portion of the moneys voted as subsidies as hereinbefore stated.

8. That the Crown having been advised to appropriate large sums of money for public purposes, to wit, the said subsidies, such moneys, or a portion of them, were diverted from the purposes for which they were so appropriated, and placed in the hands of Sir A. P. Caron for the purpose of corrupting the electorate in certain portions of Canada.

9. That the said Sir A. P. Caron had an understanding, when the said subsidies or some of them were voted or recommended, with one or more of the railway companies participating in said appropriations, or with a person or persons interested in said appropriations, that the moneys so appropriated by Parliament, or portions of them, should go to him.

10. That the said Sir A. P. Caron, by virtue of the fact so alleged, entered into a corrupt conspiracy with the said companies, or one or more of them.

That, in the opinion of this House, it is expedient that enquiry should be made as to the truth or falsity of the allegations and charges last mentioned, and numbered respectively 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 (being the allegations and charges included in the original statement of the said James D. Edgar, and those made in the course of the debate thereon), and that for that purpose the House deems it proper and convenient that the evidence relating to such allegations and charges should be taken by one or more commissioners to be appointed under Chapter 114 of the Revised Statutes of Canada and having all the powers mentioned in said chapter, and that such evidence should be laid before this House when completed.

That the names of the said Commissioner or Commissioners be submitted for the approval of this House before his or their appointment.

AND WHEREAS it is expedient, pursuant to the said resolution of the House of Commons, that enquiry under oath should be made as to the truth or falsity of the said charges or allegations mentioned;

AND WHEREAS the names of you the said Adolphe Basile Routhier, and Melbourne M. Tait, having been submitted to, were duly approved by, the said House of Commons,—

NOW KNOW YE, that under and by virtue of all and every the powers and power, in that behalf vested in Us, and by and with the advice of Our Privy Council for Canada, We, reposing trust and confidence in your loyalty, integrity and ability, have nominated, constituted and appointed, and do hereby nominate, constitute and appoint you the said Adolphe Basile Routhier and Melbourne M. Tait to be Our Commissioners to take evidence as to the truth or falsity of the said charges and allegations so made as aforesaid against the said Sir Adolphe P. Caron and hereinbefore more particularly mentioned and set out.

And under and by virtue of the powers vested in Us by the statute lastly hereinbefore recited, We do hereby authorize and empower you as such Commissioners to summon before you any witnesses who may be able to testify or to produce documents showing the truth or falsity of the charges or allegations aforesaid, and require them to give evidence on oath orally, or in writing or on solemn affirmation, in case they are persons entitled to affirm in civil matters and to produce such documents and things as you our said Commissioners shall deem requisite to the full investigation and procuring of the evidence with respect to the matters into which you are hereby appointed to enquire and examine.

And We do hereby confer upon you all the powers and authority which We are authorized by the said statute to confer.

And We ordain and instruct that a record shall be made of all the evidence and documents which shall be given before you as to the aforesaid statements, charges and allegations, and that in the event of a difference of opinion arising as to the admissibility of any evidence or documents submitted to you as such Commissioners, then such evidence shall be taken and such documents shall be received, subject to any objection which may arise or appear to you, and shall be recorded separately.

To have, hold, exercise and enjoy the said office, place and trust unto you the said Adolphe Basile Routhier, and unto you the said Melbourne M. Tait, together with the rights, powers, privileges and emoluments unto the said office, place and trust, of right and by law appertaining, during pleasure.

And We do hereby require and direct you to report to Our Secretary of State for Canada, the evidence taken before you as such Commissioners as aforesaid.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS, Our Right Trusty and Well-Beloved the Right Honourable Sir FREDERICK ARTHUR STANLEY, Baron Stanley of Preston, in the County of Lancaster, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom; Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Honourable Order of the Bath; Governor General of Canada.

At Our Government House, in Our City of OTTAWA, this SIXTEENTH day of JUNE, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, and in the Fifty-fifth year of Our Reign.

By Command,

L. A. CATELLIER,
Under Secretary of State.

6-3

DESPATCHES.

(Copy.)

Colonial Office to the Governor General.

No. 179. Canada.

DOWNING STREET, 5th July, 1892.

MY LORD,—I have the honour to transmit to you, for the information of your Ministers, with reference to my despatch No. 169 of the 23rd June, the document specified below respecting the Cuban tariff.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) R. H. MEADE,
For the Secretary of State.

The Governor General,
&c., &c., &c.

—

Extract from the *Gaceta de Madrid* of the 19th June, 1892.

SIRS,—When the Export Tariff which is to come into force in Cuba on the 1st July next was drawn up

the reduction granted to tobacco, whether manufactured or unmanufactured, under the Budget Law of the 1st July, 1880, was taken into account; and, accordingly, tariffs were drawn up which, in their turn were subject to another reduction of 20 per cent, and made effective by the Royal Decree of the 4th March, 1887, in virtue of powers granted by Article 4 of the Budget Law of the 5th August, 1886.

Although this latter ordinance has not been repealed, and therefore the reduction of 20 per cent aforesaid continues in force, still in order to avoid any doubts that might arise when the operations of the custom-houses for the next financial year begin,—

His Majesty the King (whom God preserve) and in his name the Queen Regent has been pleased to order that the Export Tariff which is to be in force in Cuba for tobacco grown and manufactured in the Cuban provinces, be re-published and that this document be drawn up in the following form:—

Packets of cigarettes (per 1,000)	90
Chipped tobacco, or "Picadura" (100 kilos)	3 75
Manufactured tobacco, cigars (per 1,000)	1 35
Leaf tobacco (100 kilos)	6 30

Leaf tobacco, grown in the province of Santiago de Cuba, and exported through the custom-houses of the capital of that province or Gibara or Manzanilla enjoys a reduction of 30 per cent, in accordance with the Budget Law of 1882-1883; and again according to that of 1883-1884 a further reduction of 30 per cent, the duty being thus reduced to two dollars and twenty and a half centavos per 100 kilogrammes.

By Royal Order, &c.,

(Signed,) ROMERO.

Madrid, 15th June, 1892. 4-3

ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Tuesday, the 26th day of July, 1892.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS application has been received from the Government of British Columbia for a grant of certain lots situated in the Town of Golden, Kootenay District, for the purpose of erecting a Court-house and offices thereon,—

His Excellency, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that lots Nos. 17, 18, 19, and 20 in block 7, Town of Golden, British Columbia, shall be and the same are hereby set apart for the use of the Province of British Columbia, for the purposes mentioned in the aforesaid application.

JOHN J. McGEE,
6-4 Clerk, Privy Council.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Tuesday, the 26th day of July, 1892.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, under the provisions of section 8 of "The Dominion Lands Act," chapter 54 of the Revised Statutes, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that the road allowance on Goose Island, in Lake Winnipeg, which lies in Township 25, Ranges 5 and 6, shall be and the same is hereby cancelled and its area thrown into Section 30, Township 25, Range 6, west of the Principal Meridian.

JOHN J. McGEE,
6-4 Clerk, Privy Council.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Saturday, the 23rd day of July, 1892.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, under the provisions of clause 78 of "The Dominion Lands Act," chapter 54 of the Revised Statutes, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that the lands surrounding Lake Louise, in the District of Alberta, shall be and the same are hereby reserved for the Forest Park, viz:—

Commencing at the intersection of the south bank of the Bow River with the east boundary of Township twenty-eight, Range sixteen, west of the Fifth Meridian; thence southerly along the east boundary of Townships twenty-eight and twenty-seven, Range sixteen, west of the Fifth Meridian, to the south-east corner of Section twenty-five, in said Township twenty-seven; thence westerly along the south boundary of Sections twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, twenty-nine and thirty, in said Township twenty-seven, and Sections twenty-five and twenty-six, in Township twenty-seven, Range seventeen, west of the Fifth Meridian, to the intersection of the said south boundary of the last mentioned section twenty-six with the line of continental watershed of the Rocky Mountains dividing the waters flowing into the Pacific Ocean from those flowing to Hudson Bay, thence northerly along the said line of watershed to its intersection with the south limit of the right of way of the Canadian Pacific Railway; thence easterly along said south limit of right of way to its intersection with the south bank of Bath Creek; thence in a south-easterly direction along said south bank of Bath Creek to its junction with the Bow River; thence in a south-easterly direction along the south bank of Bow River to the point of commencement, containing an area of fifty-one square miles, be the same more or less.

JOHN J. McGEE,
6-4 Clerk, Privy Council.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Monday, the 6th day of June, 1892.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, in virtue of the powers vested in him by chapter 97 of the Revised Statutes, intituled "An Act respecting Ferries," and amendments thereof, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that the Order in Council of the 1st July, 1890, establishing Regulations for the governance of a ferry across the Saint John River, between Edmundston, in the County of Madawaska, and Province of New Brunswick, in the Dominion of Canada, and a point opposite in the State of Maine, one of the United States of America, shall be amended, so as to establish the limits of said ferry, which shall be two miles above and two miles below Edmundston, New Brunswick, and the same is hereby so amended accordingly.

JOHN J. McGEE,
6-4 Clerk, Privy Council.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Tuesday, the 26th day of July, 1892.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, in virtue of the powers vested in him by section 234 of "The Inland Revenue Act" (as amended by the Act 52 Vic., chap. 15, section 9), and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order as follows:—

1st. That where alcohol is used in a bonded manufactory in the manufacture of perfumed spirits, such alcohol shall, when delivered ex-warehouse for use in such manufacture, be liable only to a duty of seventy-five cents per proof gallon.

2nd. That the use of such alcohol and the manufacture of such perfumed spirits shall be carried on under such regulations as the Department of Inland Revenue shall prescribe; such regulations, however, to provide that the actual cost of production of such perfumed spirits, in which alcohol at the above rate of duty is used, shall be not less than the selling price of duty-paid alcohol.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk, Privy Council.

6–4

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Friday, the 15th day of July, 1892.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, under the provisions of "The Dominion Lands Act," chap. 54 of the Revised Statutes, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that the north half of the north-east quarter of Section 2, Township 7, Range 25, West of the 4th Meridian, which by Order in Council of the 12th October, 1889, was reserved as a watering place for stock, and as an approach to water, shall be and the same is hereby withdrawn from such reserve.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk, Privy Council.

5–4

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Saturday, the 9th day of July, 1892.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, under the provisions of "The Dominion Lands Act," and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, has been pleased to order that subsection (*a*) of section 51 of the Regulations for the disposal of coal lands, established by the Order in Council of the 17th September, 1889, shall be and the same is hereby cancelled and the following substituted in lieu thereof, namely:—

"51 (*a.*) All the arbitrators appointed under the "authority of these regulations shall be sworn before "a Justice of the Peace to the impartial discharge of "the duties assigned to them, and they shall forthwith "proceed to estimate the reasonable damages which "the owners or occupants of such lands, according to "their several interests therein, shall sustain by reason "of such prospecting and mining operations."

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk, Privy Council.

4–4

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Thursday, the 30th day of June, 1892.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, under the provisions of sections 57 and 58 of "The Weights and Measures Act," chapter 104 of the Revised Statutes, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that the Computing Scale, manufactured by the Computing Scale Company of Dayton, Ohio, shall be and the same is hereby added to the list of scales which may be admitted to verification, and that the fees to be charged for the verification thereof shall be fifty (50) per cent higher than that charged for ordinary scales of a like capacity.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk, Privy Council.

3–4

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Thursday, the 16th day of June, 1892.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, having in view the better protection of Speckled Trout in the Province of New Brunswick, is pleased, under the provisions of section 16 of "The Fisheries Act," chapter 95 of the Revised Statutes, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, to order that section 11 (*a*) of the General Fishery Regulations for the Province of New Brunswick, established by the Order in Council of the 18th of July, 1889, chapter 70 of the Consolidated Orders in Council of Canada, in so far as it relates to Speckled Trout, shall be and the same is hereby rescinded, and the following substituted in lieu thereof:

Speckled Trout.

"In the Province of New Brunswick, no one shall "fish for, catch, kill, buy, sell or have in possession, "any Speckled Trout (*Salvelinus fontinalis*) between "the 15th day of September and the 31st day of March "in each year, both days inclusive."

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk, Privy Council.

3–4

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Monday, the 20th day of June, 1892.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, in virtue of the powers vested in him by the 21st section of chap. 72 of the Revised Statutes, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to grant permission to change the name of tug "Hiawatha" of Toronto, official number 85,499, to that of "Ospray."

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk, Privy Council.

3–4

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Friday, the 15th day of July, 1892.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS by a clause of the Order in Council of the 4th April, 1892, respecting the rebate to be allowed on certain food products traversing the Welland and St. Lawrence Canals bound for Montreal or some port East of Montreal for exportation, it was provided that the right to such rebate should extend to shipments of the said products made "from any Canadian Lake Ontario Port," this provision being taken from the Order in Council of the 29th April, 1891;

And whereas it was not intended that the restriction in favour of Canadian Lake Ontario ports should be continued,—

His Excellency, under the provisions of chapter 37 of the Revised Statutes, intituled "An Act respecting the Department of Railways and Canals," and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that the said order in Council of the 4th April, 1892, shall be and the same is hereby amended by the omission of the word "Canadian" from the clause in question; and that such amendment shall have force and effect from the 4th day of April last.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk, Privy Council.

3–4

GOVERNMENT NOTICES.

COPYRIGHTS

Entered during the fortnight ending August 4th, 1892, at the Department of Agriculture,—Copyright and Trade Mark Branch.

6537. "Murmurs from the Atlantic," by Maggie A. Macdonald, Sydney, Cape Breton, N.S., 22nd July, 1892.

6538. Tableau Miraculeux de la Bonne Sainte-Anne," dont l'original repose dans l'église de la Bonne Sainte-Anne de Beaupré. (Photographie cabinet.) Jules Ernest Livernois, 22 juillet 1892.

6539. "Guide Me, Keep Me." Sacred Song. Words and Music by Sim Fax, Arranged by T. J. Hatton. Whaley, Royce & Co., Toronto, Ont., 25th July, 1892.

6540. "The Bell Telephone Company of Canada, Limited, Quebec, Lévis, St. Joseph, Etchemin, Three Rivers, Louiseville, Berthier and Joliette, Subscribers' Directory, July, 1892." The Bell Telephone Company of Canada, Limited, Montreal, Que., 25th July, 1892.

6541. "Relique de Sainte-Anne et son Reliquaire." (Photographie cabinet.) J. E. Livernois, Québec, Qué., 25 juillet 1892.

6542. "Photographic facsimile of the last written words of John Brown, Liberator of Kansas and Martyr of Virginia." Dr. A. M. Ross, Toronto, Ont., 27th July, 1892.

6543. "Articles and Reading Matter appearing in the monthly newspaper:—'Good News, July, 1892,'" David Lemay, Toronto, Ont., 28th July, 1892.

6544. "Zanita." Song. Words by Clifton Bingham, Music by H. Trotère. J. B. Cramer & Co., London, England, 28th July, 1892.

6545. "Abrégé de la Grammaire Française Elémentaire." A l'usage des Ecoles Primaires. Frères Maristes, St. Athanase d'Iberville, Qué., 28 juillet 1892.

6546. "Nouveaux Principes de Lecture." A l'usage des Ecoles des Petits Frères de Marie. Frères Maristes, St. Athanase d'Iberville, Qué., 28 juillet 1892.

6547. "Le Guide de l'Enfance; ou, Premier Livre de Lecture Courante." A l'usage des Ecoles Primaires. Frères Maristes, St. Athanase d'Iberville, Qué., 28 juillet 1892.

6548. "C. E. Holiwell's New Guide to the City of Quebec and Environs, with a coloured Map of the City." 8th Edition. Chas. Edwin Holiwell, Quebec, Que., 29th July, 1892.

6549. "A Slave to Drink." Words and Music by John Marchant Whyte, Toronto, Ont., 29th July, 1892.

6550. "La Prairie Waltz," by May Bell. Miller and Burley, Portage la Prairie, Man., 30th July, 1892.

6551. "Sights and Shrines of Montreal, with Map and Index." F. E. Grafton and Sons, Montreal, Que., 1st August, 1892.

6552. "Lovell's Montreal Directory, 1892-93." John Lovell & Son, Montreal, Que., 2nd August, 1892.

6553. "Father of Mercy." Words by A. Horspool, Music by Alfred Rawlings. I. Suckling & Sons, Toronto, Ont., 2nd August, 1892.

6554. "Terry Denver." Story which is now being preliminarily published in separate articles in "Pen and Scissors," Toronto. (Temporary Copyright.) Annie Letitia Watson, Toronto, Ont., 2nd August, 1892.

6555. "Seven Years Apprenticeship in a Woollen Mill. "An article which is now being preliminarily published in separate articles in "The Canadian Journal of Fabrics," Montreal. (Temporary Copyright.) Emerson Bristol Biggar, Montreal, Que., 4th August, 1892.

INTERIM COPYRIGHT.

374. Treatise Explaining and Illustrating a System for Governing Procedure in Manufacture, &c., of Boots and Shoes." William Buchanan Hamilton, Toronto, Ont., 22nd July, 1892.

JOHN LOWE,
6-1 Deputy of the Minister of Agriculture.

MEDICAL CERTIFICATES.

HIS Excellency the Governor General in Council, by an Order in Council bearing date the 23rd July, 1892, has been pleased to appoint every duly qualified medical practitioner whose name is registered in the Medical Register of the Province in which he resides, to be an authorized medical practitioner for the purpose of issuing medical certificates as required by subsection 3 of section 51 of the Civil Service Act.

By command,

J. C. PATTERSON,
Secretary of State.

Ottawa, 3rd August, 1892. 6-1

NOTICE.—Under the provisions of the one hundred and first clause of the "Dominion Lands Act," 49 Victoria, chap. 54, the Board of Examiners for Dominion Land Surveyors will meet, for the examination of candidates, at the office of the Surveyor General, in the City of Ottawa, on Tuesday, the 9th day of August, at 9.30 a.m.

By order,

P. B. SYMES,
Sec.-treasurer to the Board.

Ottawa, 1st August, 1892. 6-3

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 31 of 1892.

BUOYS AND BEACONS IN BAYNE'S SOUND.

I. Goose Spit beacon at the entrance to Port Augusta, Bayne's Sound, is reported by the navigating officer of H. M. S. "Champion" to be situated on the extreme south-west edge of the spit, S. 51° E., $1\frac{1}{4}$ cables from the position shown on the plan of Port Augusta, on Admiralty chart No. 585. The beacon is also reported by him to be pyramidal-shaped, with a triangle at the apex, and to be painted with a black base and yellow top.

This notice affects page 160 of British Columbia Pilot, 1888.

II. The black buoy at the south entrance to Bayne's Sound, was removed when the beacon on Maple Point was built, and will not be replaced.

This notice affects Admiralty chart 580, and page 156 of British Columbia Pilot, 1888.

WM. SMITH,
Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

Department of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa, Canada, 29th July, 1892.

☞ All bearings are magnetic and are given from seaward, miles are nautical miles, heights are above high water, and all depths are at mean low water.

Pilots, masters, or others interested are earnestly requested to send information of dangers, changes in aids to navigation, notice of new shoals or channels, errors in publications, or any other facts affecting the navigation of Canadian waters, to the Deputy Minister of Marine, Ottawa, Canada. 6-3

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under "The Companies Act" letters patent have been issued under the Great Seal of Canada, bearing date the 2nd day of August, 1892, incorporating Robert Bickerdike, live stock exporter, David Ross McCord, advocate, Wellington Edward Ball, book-keeper, Albert Lee, book-keeper, all of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, and George H. Phillips, of Valleyfield, in the said Province of Quebec, railway official, for the following purposes, viz.:—*a.* The building, purchasing, selling, owning, hiring, chartering or operating steamers, tugs, barges or other vessels propelled by steam, sails or in any other way; *b.* The carriage and conveyance for hire or pay of passengers, mails, goods, movable objects, chattels, wares and merchandise of every kind, vehicles and animals by or upon said steamers, tugs, barges or vessels anywhere within the Dominion of Canada, or between any port or ports in the said Dominion of Canada, and any port or ports in the United States of America, returning to the former, as may be deemed expedient; *c.* To make and erect, purchase, sell, lease or charter any wharf or wharfs, dock or docks, or immovable property of any kind within the said Dominion of Canada required for the said undertaking or in any way therewith connected; *d.* To carry on the business of common carriers of passengers and goods for hire or pay, forwarders and of wharfingers and warehousemen, as their business may require,—by the name of "The Adirondack and St. Lawrence Rapids Tourists Line" (Limited), with a total capital stock of twenty thousand dollars divided into two hundred shares of one hundred dollars.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 3rd day of August, 1892.

J. C. PATTERSON,
6-3 Secretary of State.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under "The Companies Act" letters patent have been issued under the Great Seal of Canada, bearing date the 26th day of July, 1892, incorporating Robert Davidson McGibbon, Queen's Counsel, Hormidas Lajeunesse, gentleman, Arthur Frederick Hagle, gentleman, O'Hara Baynes, notary public, and William Forrest Robinson, gentleman, all of the City and District of Montreal, Province of Quebec, for the following purposes, namely:—To manufacture, operate, sell, let, hire, or lease every description of electrical apparatus, instruments, machinery, fixtures, lamps, fittings, plant and patents; to assist or become a shareholder in any subsidiary or allied company or corporation constituted in Canada for similar objects and purposes; to acquire, hold and sell real estate, buildings, mill sites and water privileges, which may be necessary to carry out the undertakings of the said company; to generate and supply electrical light, heat and power, and to do all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the objects aforesaid, or any of them, the operations of the said company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada; provided that the power to acquire the stock of any other company shall be limited to the acquisition of such stock as may be given in exchange for or in consideration of the sale of goods, wares or merchandise, manufactured or dealt in by the company hereby incorporated or for the use or sale of any of the patents or other rights held or enjoyed by it, by the name of "Dominion Electric Company" (Limited), with a total capital stock of thirty thousand dollars, divided into three hundred shares of one hundred dollars.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 5th day of August, 1892.

J. C. PATTERSON,
Secretary of State.

6-3

IN THE EXCHEQUER COURT OF CANADA.

GENERAL ORDER.

SPECIAL sittings of the Exchequer Court of Canada, for the trial of cases, &c., will be holden as follows:—

At the Court House, in the City of Winnipeg, Man., commencing on Tuesday, the 13th day of September, 1892, at 10 a.m.

At the Court House, in the City of Regina, N.W.T., commencing on Tuesday, the 20th day of September, 1892, at 10 a.m.

At the Court House, in the Town of Calgary, N.W.T., commencing on Thursday, the 22nd day of September, 1892, at 10 a.m.

At the Court House, in the City of Vancouver, B.C., commencing on Tuesday, the 27th day of September, 1892, at 10 a.m.

At the Court House, in the City of Victoria, B.C., commencing on Thursday, the 29th day of September, 1892, at 10 a.m.

At the Court House, in the City of Ottawa, Ont., commencing on Tuesday, the 11th day of October, 1892, at 10 a.m.

At the Court House, in the City of Toronto, Ont., commencing on Tuesday, the 18th day of October, 1892, at 10 a.m.

At the Court House, in the City of Quebec, commencing on Wednesday, the 2nd day of November, 1892, at 10 a.m.

On the first day of each sitting, the Court will hear any argument of demurrer, special case, motion for judgment, appeal from the Report of the Registrar or other officer of the Court, or other motion, application or business which cannot be transacted by a Judge in Chambers; and such sittings will be continued from day to day until the business coming before the Court is disposed of.

The General Order made on the 2nd day of February, 1892, fixing sittings of the Court at the places above mentioned is hereby rescinded.

GEO. W. BURBIDGE,
J. E. C.

Dated on the 27th day of July, 1892. 5-3

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 30 of 1892.

CHANNEL OF NORTH FORK, FRASER RIVER.

Two black spar buoys, one red spar buoy and two piles have been placed in the channel of the North Fork, Fraser River, British Columbia, across Sturgeon Bank, to mark the turn near its eastern end.

This channel cannot be used except by small vessels of shallow draft, and then only at or near high water, as the channel nearly dries at low water. Rounding Point Grey, at a distance of nearly half a mile, a S. E. by E. course will bring the westernmost pile ahead, which must be kept so until the western black spar buoy is close on port beam, then the channel as marked by the buoys and piles must be followed, leaving the piles on starboard side the same as red buoy. This channel should not be used by a stranger.

This notice affects Admiralty charts Nos. 599 and 1922; and British Columbia Pilot, 1888, page 136.

WM. SMITH,
Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

Department of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa, Canada, 22nd July, 1892.

☞ All bearings are magnetic and are given from seaward, miles are nautical miles, heights are above high water, and all depths are at mean low water.

Pilots, masters or others interested are earnestly requested to send information of dangers, changes in aids to navigation, notice of new shoals or channels, errors in publications, or any other facts affecting the navigation of Canadian waters, to the Deputy Minister of Marine, Ottawa, Canada. 5-3

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 29 of 1892.

I. BAY OF QUINTÉ BRIDGE LIGHTS.

A highway bridge having been constructed across the Bay of Quinté, immediately west of Belleville, vessels will require to be cautious in approaching the draw both by day and night. The centre pier of the swing span is 195 feet from the south or Prince Edward County side of the bridge, and there is a channel 100 feet wide both north and south of this central pier, either of which can be used by vessels. The bridge is straight, and runs N. ½ W. (N. 13° 30' W. true), and S. ½ E.

Lat. N. 44° 8' 30"
Long. W. 77° 22' 35"

The following lights have been established for the guidance of Mariners at the pivot or draw span of the said bridge:—One fixed white light shown from a lens lantern hoisted 18 feet above the level of the Bay, at the south of the southern opening, and one similar fixed white light at the north of the northern opening. When the draw is closed against navigation a red light, elevated 18 feet above the water, will show at each end of the draw span, or close to the two fixed white lights above described, and showing both up and down the Bay. When the draw is open two green lights at an elevation of 18 feet above the water will be visible from each end of the draw span, facing east and west, indicating the position of the rest piers. There will then appear to a vessel approaching from either direction when the draw is open, two green lights flanked by two white lights in a line north and south.

All these lights should be visible a distance of three miles in clear weather, both up and down the Bay.

This notice affects Admiralty charts Nos. 797 and 1152, and the substance of it should be entered in the Canadian List of Lights and Fog Signals next after the number 169*a*.

II. MAST LIGHT ON POTTERS ISLAND.

A mast temporarily established by the Government of Canada on the outer point of Potters Island, opposite Nigger Island, on the south shore of the Bay of Quinté, in the County of Prince Edward and Province of Ontario, was put in operation on the 22nd ultimo.

Lat. N. 44° 6' 5"
Long. W. 77° 29' 30"

The light is fixed white and is shown from a tubular lantern hoisted to the top of a mast 20 feet high, standing on the shore on the most northerly part of the low point locally known as Potters Island. The light is elevated 22 feet above the water level, and should be visible 9 miles from all points of approach seaward.

It is intended to guide to the narrow channel between Nigger Island and the south shore from the Bay of Quinté Bridge on the east, and from the east entrance of the Murray Canal on the west.

This notice affects Admiralty charts Nos. 797 and 1152, and the substance of it should be entered in the Canadian List of Lights and Fog Signals next after the Bay of Quinté bridge lights.

III. DECREASED DEPTH ON McINNES BANK.

Staff-Commander J. G. Boulton, R.N., in charge of the Hydrographic Survey of the Georgian Bay, reports having found a depth of 11½ feet at the present stage of water on McInnes Bank, Mudge Bay, on which 16 feet was the shoalest water previously found. A temporary bush buoy has been placed on this shoal.

This notice affects Admiralty charts Nos. 519, 678, 908 and 910, and Georgian Bay and North Channel Pilot, 1890, page 70.

WM. SMITH,
Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

Department of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa, Canada, 14th July, 1892.

☞ All bearings are magnetic and are given from seaward, miles are nautical miles, heights are above high water, and all depths are at mean low water.

Pilots, masters, or others interested are earnestly requested to send information of dangers, changes in aids to navigation, notice of new shoals or channels, errors in publications, or any other facts affecting the navigation of Canadian waters, to the Deputy Minister of Marine, Ottawa, Canada. 5–3

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under "The Companies Act" letters patent have been issued under the Great Seal of Canada, bearing date the 15th day of July, 1892, incorporating William Henry Thorne, of the City of Saint John, merchant, Alfred Markham, of the same place, mining engineer, Frederick E. Barker, of the same place, barrister, Arthur T. Thorne, of the same place, merchant, Ezekiel McLeod, of the same place, barrister, for the following purposes, viz. :—Printing and publishing newspapers, printing, stereotyping, publishing, book-binding, and doing a general paper and stationery business, throughout the Dominion of Canada,—by the name of "The Sun Printing Company" (Limited), with a total capital stock of twenty thousand dollars divided into two hundred shares of one hundred dollars.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 29th day of July, 1892.

J. C. PATTERSON,
5–3 Secretary of State.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF INSURANCE,

OTTAWA, 18th July, 1892.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Great West Life Assurance Company has this day received a license, No. 134, for the transaction of the business of Life Insurance in Canada. Jeffry Hall Brock is the chief agent, and the head office is situated in the City of Winnipeg, Manitoba.

W. FITZGERALD,
4–4 Superintendent of Insurance.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under "The Companies Act" supplementary letters patent have been issued under the Great Seal of Canada, bearing date the 22nd day of June, 1892, whereby the total capital stock of "The Anderson Trading Company" (Limited) is increased from twelve thousand dollars ($12,000) to seventy-two thousand dollars ($72,000).

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 22nd day of July, 1892.

J. C. PATTERSON,
4–3 Secretary of State.

STATEMENT OF THE PUBLIC DEBT OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA, ON THE 30TH JUNE, 1892.

	$ cts.	$ cts.
Liabilities—		
Payable in England	189,479,076 89	
do do Temporary Loans	8,808,666 64	
do Canada	10,572,760 89	
Dominion Notes	16,281,482 41	
Savings Banks	38,105,872 17	
Trust Funds	8,188,224 79	
Province Accounts	16,407,414 03	
Miscellaneous and Banking Accounts	1,540,014 55	
Bank circulation Redemption Fund	871,692 90	
Total Gross Debt		290,255,205 27
Assets—		
Investments—Sinking Funds	27,905,131 16	
Other Investments	5,229,581 07	
Province Accounts	10,412,457 29	
Miscellaneous and Banking Accounts	10,797,861 80	54,345,031 32
Total Net Debt		235,910,173 95
do 31st May, 1892		236,493,600 74
Decrease of Debt		583,426 79

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE ON CAPITAL ACCOUNT, &c.

Expenditure to 31st May, on:—		
Public Works, Railways and Canals	1,632,328 20	
Dominion Lands	55,577 27	
Railway Subsidies	1,100,809 93	2,788,715 40
Add Expenditure in June, on:—		
Public Works, Railways and Canals	175,107 18	
Dominion Lands	6,125 93	
Railway Subsidies	47,656 00	228,889 11
Total		3,017,604 51

W. FITZGERALD,
Asst. Deputy Minister of Finance.

Certified correct,
J. FRASER, *Acting Accountant.*

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 8th July, 1892.

2-tf

STATEMENT of the Revenue and Expenditure on account of the Consolidated Fund of the Dominion of Canada, as by Returns furnished to the Finance Department to the night of the 30th June, 1892.

	$ cts.
REVENUE:	
Customs	$1,598,024 06
Excise	645,541 12
Post Office	208,449 96
Public Works, including Railways	225,163 36
Miscellaneous	130,569 17
	2,807,747 67
REVENUE to 31st May, 1892	33,094,280 75
	35,902,028 42
EXPENDITURE	1,994,251 80
do to 31st May, 1892	29,272,969 60
	31,267,221 40

W. FITZGERALD,
Asst. Deputy Minister of Finance.
2-tf

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 8th July, 1892.

CIRCULATION AND SPECIE.

	31st July.	31st August.	30th September.	31st October.	30th November.	31st December.
Fractionals	181,880 60	182,508 60	183,317 60	184,415 85	184,788 10	184,807 60
$1 & $2	6,305,025 25	6,451,572 25	6,612,241 25	6,838,591 75	6,737,290 25	6,616,386 25
$4	435,937 00	437,966 00	444,378 00	466,018 00	458,212 00	442,032 00
$5, $10 & $20	10,878 63	10,868 63	10,804 16	10,684 16	10,639 16	10,494 16
$50 & $100	270,200 00	277,350 00	263,700 00	250,200 00	236,350 00	237,050 00
$500 & $1000	9,365,500 00	9,299,500 00	9,328,500 00	9,091,500 00	8,849,000 00	8,716,000 00
Total	16,569,421 48	16,659,765 48	16,842,941 01	16,841,409 76	16,476,279 51	16,206,770 01

	31st January.	29th February.	31st March.	30th April.	31st May.	30th June.
Fractionals	185,303 60	185,355 85	184,734 60	185,444 35	185,729 25	186,295 50
$1 & $2	6,332,303 75	6,200,600 50	6,212,727 00	6,145,939 00	6,124,560 00	6,245,524 00
$4	426,206 00	428,010 00	441,310 00	438,486 00	439,934 00	456,330 00
$5, $10 & $20	10,434 16	10,379 16	10,354 16	10,244 16	10,204 16	10,199 16
$50 & $100	258,150 00	269,900 00	269,900 00	265,850 00	274,500 00	277,350 00
$500 & $1000	8,960,000 00	9,092,000 00	9,094,500 00	9,243,000 00	9,532,000 00	10,107,000 00
Total	16,172,397 51	16,186,245 51	16,213,525 76	16,288,963 51	16,566,927 41	17,282,698 66

Fractional Notes	186,295 50
Provincial "	31,210 66
Dominion Fours	456,330 00
Montreal issue	9,049,851 50
Toronto "	5,377,956 00
Halifax "	1,026,595 50
St. John "	611,782 00
Winnipeg "	3,000 00
Victoria "	497,677 50
Charlottetown issue	42,000 00
Total	$17,282,698 66

Specie held by the several Assistant Receivers General, on the 30th June, 1892		$4,921,577 26
Guaranteed Sterling Debentures		1,946,666 67
Guaranteed Debentures to be held under the Revised Statutes of Canada, cap. 31—		$6,868,243 93
10 p. c. on $17,282,698.66	$1,728,269 86	
Specie to be held under the Revised Statutes of Canada, cap. 31—		
15 p. c. on $17,282,698.66	2,592,404 80	$4,320,674 66
Excess of Specie and Guaranteed Debentures		$2,547,569 27
Unguaranteed Debentures		$14,250,000 00
Unguaranteed Debentures to be held under the Revised Statutes of Canada, cap. 31—		
75 p. c. on $17,282,698.66		12,962,023 99
Excess of Unguaranteed Debentures		$1,287,976 01

SUMMARY.

Excess of Specie and Guaranteed Debentures	$2,547,569 27
Excess of Unguaranteed Debentures	1,287,976 01
Total Excess	$3,835,545 28

FRED. TOLLER,
Comptroller Dominion Currency.

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy Minister of Finance.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 14th July, 1892.

3-tf

UNREVISED STATEMENT of Inland Revenue accrued during the month of May, 1892.

Source of Revenue.	Amounts.	Total.
	$ cts.	$ cts
Spirits	335,959 75	
Malt	80,923 50	
Malt Liquor	96 00	
Tobacco	208,365 15	
Cigars	60,676 98	
Inspection of Petroleum	1,891 30	
Manufactures in Bond	3,420 35	
Seizures	5,104 52	
Other Receipts	772 14	
Total Excise Revenue		697,209 9
Culling Timber		
Hydraulic and other Rents		152 50
Minor Public Works		110 00
Inspection of Weights and Measures		2,738 43
" Gas		679 50
Law Stamps		586 15
Other Revenues		51 00
Grand Total Revenue		701,527 57

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 15th June, 1892.

E. MIALL, Commissioner.

51-tf

SUMMARY STATEMENT showing the Quantity and Value of Goods entered for Consumption in the Dominion of Canada and the Duty Collected thereon (exclusive of British Columbia) during the month ending 30th June, 1892.

ARTICLES.		ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Duty.
		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Acids	$	....	4,080 00	2,733 33
Agricultural Implements	"	....	23,485 00	8,466 91
Ale, Beer and Porter	Galls.	27,719	13,477 00	5,646 64
Animals	$	....	4,468 00	901 30
Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c.	"	....	79,410 00	16,642 56
Brass and manufactures of	"	....	39,965 00	10,759 35
Breadstuffs, viz. :—				
Grain of all kinds	Bush.	119,833	54,552 00	8,992 93
Flour	Brls.	1,277	5,542 00	952 75
Meal	"	4,716	11,271 00	1,888 25
Rice and other Breadstuffs	$	....	106,054 00	19,654 77
Candles	Lbs.	15,168	2,147 00	550 45
Chicory	"	22,224	677 00	888 96
Coal and Coke	Tons.	305,116	809,360 00	178,848 89
Coffee from U. S	Lbs.	8,727	1,652 00	244 46
Copper and manufactures of	$	....	26,211 00	3,262 05
Cordage of all kinds	"	....	8,978 00	2,187 80
Cotton, manufactures of	"	....	259,759 00	68,746 79
Drugs and Medicines	"	....	81,499 00	19,975 97
Earthen, Stone and Chinaware	"	....	69,847 00	22,868 27
Fancy Goods	"	....	72,971 00	23,427 23
Fish	"	....	15,791 00	3,589 63
Fruit, Dried	"	....	42,230 00	17,572 85
" Green, &c.	"	....	150,596 00	19,967 07
Furs	"	....	58,895 00	9,484 83
Glass and Glassware	"	....	130,670 00	33,132 68
Gunpowder and explosive substances	"	....	4,598 00	1,609 32
Hats, Caps and Bonnets	"	....	27,504 00	8,260 79
Hops	Lbs.	35,229	9,313 00	2,113 74
Iron and Steel, and manufactures of	$	....	867,018 00	229,830 50
Jewellery and Watches and manufactures of gold and silver	"	....	41,777 00	9,550 02
Lead and manufactures of	"	....	27,131 00	4,507 83
Leather and manufactures of	"	....	98,800 00	20,622 64
Marble and Stone, and manufactures of	"	....	26,056 00	6,569 33
Malt	Bush.	175	216 00	26 25
Metals, Composition, &c., and manufactures of	$	....	27,921 00	8,115 03
Musical Instruments	"	....	26,434 00	7,254 14
Oil, Coal and Kerosene, &c., &c.	Galls.	271,643	21,465 00	19,557 78
" all other	"	217,431	86,173 00	22,489 04
Paints and Colours	$	....	89,786 00	9,614 17
Paper and manufactures of	"	....	95,959 00	31,147 45
Perfumery	"	....	3,379 00	1,039 48
Provisions, viz. :				
Bacon. Ham, Shoulders, Sides, Beef, Pork, Mutton, Butter, Cheese, Lard, &c.	$	....	51,835 00	18,129 42
Salt, not imported from Great Britain or British Possessions, or for Gulf Fisheries	Lbs.	982,639	3,916 00	717 07
Seeds	$	....	4,401 00	460 63
Silks, manufactures of	"	....	124,335 00	37,204 19
Soap of all kinds	"	....	13,959 00	5,116 04
Spices, ground and unground	"	....	12,723 00	1,906 65
Starch	Lbs.	56,738	3,329 00	1,164 02
Spirits of all kinds	Galls.	73,356	85,083 00	156,131 76
Wines, other than Sparkling	"	57,759	49,351 00	32,264 03
" Sparkling	Doz.	1,729	14,593 00	8,246 56
Sugar, above No. 14, D.S	Lbs.	9,076	367 00	109 22
" Melado, &c., &c.	"	....	....	....
" Cane, Sugar indirect not above No. 14 D. S	"	874,336	19,370 00	12,244 02
" Molasses	Galls.	278,816	60,365 00	4,413 00
Tea from United States	Lbs.	74,122	8,162 00	816 20
Tobacco and Cigars	"	12,389	17,841 00	17,978 65
Wood and manufactures of	"	....	96,460 00	25,828 66
Woollen manufactures	$	....	662,738 00	206,056 61
All other dutiable articles	$	....	801,206 00	211,581 21
Total Dutiable Goods		....	5,557,151 00	1,604,062 17
Coin and Bullion (except U. S. silver coin)		....	370,248 00	
Free Goods, all other		....	5,248,140 00	
Grand Total entered for Consumption		....	11,175,539 00	1,604,062 17

W. G. PARMELEE,
Commissioner of Customs.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 21st July, 1892.

4-tf

STATEMENT of Goods Exported from the Dominion of Canada, during the month of June, 1892.

	Produce of Canada.	Produce of other Countries.	Total.
	$	$	$
Produce of the Mine	463,524	26,165	489,689
do Fisheries	1,055,184	9,820	1,065,004
do Forest	4,155,440	169,442	4,324,882
Animals and their produce	3,525,476	191,043	3,716,519
Agricultural Products	2,550,544	1,088,180	3,638,724
Manufactures	831,210	61,478	892,688
Miscellaneous Articles	15,426	9,675	25,101
Totals	12,596,804	1,555,803	14,152,607
Bullion	20,563	.....	20,563
Coin	....	15,791	15,791
Grand Total	12,617,367	1,571,594	14,188,961

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 19th July, 1892.

W. G. PARMELEE,
Commissioner of Customs.
4-tf

DR. POST OFFICE Savings Bank Account for the month of May, 1892. CR.

(Furnished to the Minister of Finance in accordance with the Post Office Act, 1875, Sec. 69, and Public Accounts Audit Act, 1878, Sec. 20.)

	$ cts.		$ cts.
Balance in hands of the Minister of Finance on 30th April, 1892	21,465,047 60	Withdrawals during month	569,407 99
Deposits in the Post Office Savings Banks during month	576,862 00		
Interest allowed to Depositors, on accounts closed during month	8,272 78	Balance :— At the credit of Depositors' Accounts	21,480,774 39
	22,050,182 38		22,050,182 38

N. S. GARLAND,
Clerk of Financial Statistics.

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy Minister of Finance.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
OTTAWA, 21st June, 1892.

52-tf

STATEMENT of the Balance at Cr. of Depositors in the Dominion Government Savings Banks, on 30th June, 1892. Published in accordance with Consolidated Statutes, Chapter 121, Section 16.

BANK.	Balance, 31st May, 1892.	Deposits for June, 1892.	Total.	Withdrawn, June, 1892.	Balance, 30th June, 1892.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Ontario :—					
Toronto	515,012 57	11,199 66	526,212 23	11,294 18	514,918 05
Manitoba :—					
Winnipeg	714,687 09	24,933 00	739,620 09	33,136 36	706,483 73
British Columbia :—					
Victoria	699,620 87	18,787 00	718,407 87	19,191 91	699,215 96
Nova Scotia :—					
Acadia Mines	41,083 29	362 00	41,445 29	310 50	41,134 79
Amherst	210,276 15	5,527 00	215,803 15	2,907 95	212,895 20
Annapolis	231,265 07	3,067 00	234,332 07	5,527 18	228,804 89
Arichat	184,403 14	1,792 00	186,195 14	2,275 81	183,919 33
Barrington	144,917 61	2,270 00	147,187 61	928 66	146,258 95
Bridgewater	109,804 46	2,832 00	112,636 46	968 87	111,667 59
Guysboro'	93,160 16	708 00	93,868 16	2,322 49	91,545 67
Halifax	2,552,163 10	35,639 00	2,587,802 10	41,236 63	2,546,565 47
Kentville	291,228 60	8,005 00	299,233 60	7,387 24	291,846 36
Liverpool	238,722 99	3,713 00	242,435 99	2,508 85	239,927 14
Lunenburg	240,625 85	2,142 00	242,767 85	2,513 72	240,254 13
Maitland	53,865 61	1,202 00	55,067 61	978 94	54,088 67
New Glasgow	344,396 55	5,519 00	349,915 55	5,068 41	344,847 14
Parrsboro'	85,668 06	2,185 00	87,853 06	1,084 47	86,768 59
Pictou	285,042 47	7,233 00	292,275 47	4,642 13	287,633 34
Port Hood	125,439 26	1,199 00	126,638 26	2,037 48	124,600 78
Shelburne	101,044 32	929 00	101,973 32	999 00	100,974 32
Sherbrooke	52,546 13	570 00	53,116 13	928 00	52,188 13
Sydney	314,593 07	5,467 00	320,060 07	8,806 92	311,253 15
Sydney Mines	73,950 54	757 00	74,707 54	3,144 00	71,563 54
Truro	318,334 84	9,881 00	328,215 84	6,785 90	321,429 94
Wallace	71,205 61	1,517 00	72,722 61	1,294 00	71,428 61
Weymouth	107,435 63	640 00	108,075 63	2,002 53	106,073 10
Yarmouth	607,994 44	6,367 00	614,361 44	5,456 05	608,905 39
New Brunswick :—					
Bathurst	120,650 63	3,828 00	124,478 63	1,359 16	123,119 47
Chatham	236,906 79	1,591 00	238,497 79	2,410 87	236,086 92
Dalhousie	330,721 10	1,446 00	332,167 10	5,633 83	326,533 27
Dorchester	92,155 13	672 00	92,827 13	1,334 34	91,492 79
Fredericton	501,221 14	12,337 00	513,558 14	9,478 93	504,079 21
Newcastle	204,003 11	5,484 00	209,487 11	2,654 59	206,832 52
St. Andrews	315,584 68	1,051 00	316,635 68	4,900 89	311,734 79
St. John	3,437,484 31	56,665 00	3,494,149 31	46,894 71	3,447,254 60
Sussex	144,791 67	2,033 00	146,824 67	2,401 11	144,423 56
Woodstock	412,183 56	11,223 00	423,406 56	8,191 11	415,215 45
Prince Edward Island :—					
Charlottetown	1,776,435 42	31,649 00	1,808,084 42	48,993 51	1,759,090 91
Summerside	303,001 59	7,594 00	310,595 59	4,446 19	306,149 40
Total	16,683,626 61	300,015 66	16,983,642 27	314,437 42	16,669,204 85

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy Minister of Finance.

C. J. ANDERSON,
Chief Savings Bank Branch.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 21st July, 1892.

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RETURN OF THE AMOUNT OF LIABILITIES AND ASSETS OF THE MONTREAL CITY AND DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK, AND OF THE CAISSE D'ÉCONOMIE DE NOTRE-DAME DE QUÉBEC, ON THE 31ST JULY, 1892.

	CAPITAL.		LIABILITIES.								
	Capital Stock.	Capital paid up.	Dominion Govt. deposits payable on demand.	Provincial Govt. deposits payable on demand.	Other deposits payable on demand.	Dominion Govt. deposits payable after notice or on a fixed day.	Provincial Govt. deposits payable after notice or on a fixed day.	Other deposits payable after notice or on a fixed day.	Special Poor Fund or Charity Fund Trust.	Other Liabilities not included under the foregoing heads.	Total Liabilities.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts
City and District Savings Bank	2,000,000 00	600,000 00	93,341 86	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,612,679 73	180,000 00	35,347 00	8,921,368 59
Caisse d'Economie Notre-Dame de Québec	1,000,000 00	250,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,747,415 25	83,000 00	51,373 18	3,881,788 43

ASSETS.

	Dominion Securities.	Provincial or Municipal Securities.	Loans for which Dominion or Provincial Securities are held as Collateral Security.	Loans for which Bank Stocks are held as Collateral Security.	Loans for which other Stocks, Bonds or Debentures as authorised by law are held as Collateral Security.	Cash in hand or in deposit on call in Chartered Banks.	Special Poor Fund or Charity Fund Investments.	Investments in Bank Stock made previous to the incorporation of the Bank.	Other Assets not included under the foregoing heads.	Total Assets.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
City and District Savings Bank	1,500,000 00	2,240,549 23	1,900 00	2,356,050 88	2,338,838 75	899,374 42	180,000 00	.....	* 503,811 04	10,020,524 32
Caisse d'Economie Notre-Dame de Québec	.....	1,749,385 70	240,540 56	319,594 75	1,064,495 87	637,878 58	83,000 00	73,239 00	83,692 85	4,251,827 31

* Including landed property of Bank $443,925.11

N. S. GARLAND,
Clerk of Financial Statistics.

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy Minister of Finance.

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FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 5th August, 1892.

LIST OF INSURANCE COMPANIES LICENSED TO DO BUSINESS IN CANADA UNDER THE INSURANCE ACT.

NAME OF THE COMPANY.	Chief Agent to receive process.	Amount of Deposit. Deposits marked (A) are applicable solely to Life Policies existing 31st March, 1878; marked (B) to policies issued or assumed subsequent to that date.	Description of Insurance business for which Licensed.
The Accident Insurance Company of North America	Edward Rawlings, Manager, Montreal	$23,500 Montreal Harbour bonds; $500, Municipal Debentures, and $550, 5 p. c. Canada stock. (Accepted at $22,150)	Accident.
The Ætna Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut	F. W. Evans, General Agent, Montreal	$19,000 Municipal Securities, $4,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds, and $89,000 Canadian Pacific RailwayBonds. (Accepted at $100,800)	Fire and Inland Marine.
The Ætna Life Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut	Wm. H. Orr, Manager, Toronto	$360,500 Province of Quebec Debentures, $149,893 Province of Manitoba Debentures; $50,000 Province of New Brunswick Bonds; $100,000 Prince Edward Island Bonds; $60,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds; $2,595,060 Municipal Debentures and $150,000 U. S. Registered Bonds. Total $3,465,455. Accepted value, $3,169,621, being $100,000 (A), and $3,069,621 (B)	Life. Fire.
The Agricultural Insurance Company of Watertown, N.Y., U.S.	Joseph Flynn, Chief Agent, Toronto	$141,600 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $126,000)	Fire.
The Alliance Assurance Company	G. H. McHenry, Chief Agent, Montreal	$311,142 Canada 3 p.c. stock	Guarantee.
The American Surety Company of New York	Alexander Dixon, Chief Agent, Toronto	$50,000 U.S. Bonds	
The Atlas Assurance Company	Matthew C. Hinshaw, Chief Agent, Montreal	£17,000 stg., Canada 3½ per cent. Inscribed Stock, and £5,000 stg., New South Wales 3½ per cent. Inscribed Stock	Fire.
The Boiler Inspection and Insurance Company of Canada	W. B. McMurrich, Agent, Toronto	$46,724 Municipal Debentures, and $8,000 Loan Company Debentures. (Accepted at $49,252)	Steam Boilers, &c.
The British Empire Mutual Life Assurance Company, London, Eng.	Fred. Stancliffe, Chief Agent, Montreal	Canada 4 per cent. Bonds, £1,400 stg.; Province of British Columbia Bonds, £1,000 stg.; Tasmanian Bonds £6,800 stg.; Municipal Debentures, £15,800. (Accepted at $113,,977.33). Also $632,500 invested in the hands of Canadian Trustees under the Insurance Act	Life.
The British America Assurance Company, Toronto	John Morison, Governor, Toronto	$60,540 Municipal Debentures and $1,000 Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds. (Accepted at $54,900)	Fire and Inland Marine. Inland Marine.
The British and Foreign Marine Insurance Company (Limited)	E. L. Bond, Chief Agent, Montreal	$112,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $100,800)	
The Caledonian Insurance Company	Lansing Lewis, Manager, Montreal	Province of Quebec Bonds, $3,893.33; Canada Bonds, $4,866.67; Municipal Debentures, $106,438.86. (Accepted at $104,555)	Fire. Accident.
The Canada Accident Assurance Company	Henry Sutherland, Chief Agent, Toronto	$22,302 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $20,072)	Life.
The Canada Life Assurance Company, Hamilton	A. G. Ramsay, Manager, Hamilton	$61,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $54,900)	
†The Citizens' Insurance Company of Canada	E. P. Heaton, Chief Agent, Montreal	$131,744 Municipal Debentures; $5,840 Canada Central Railway Second Mortgage Bonds, and $2,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds. (Accepted at $125,370, being $54,710 for Life, $20,260 for Accident, and $50,400 for Fire)	Fire, Life and Accident.
*The City of London Fire Insurance Company (Limited)	H. M. Blackburn, Chief Agent, Toronto	£24,000 stg. Canada Stock and £3,000 South Australian Stock	Fire.
The Commercial Union Assurance Company (Limited) of London, Eng.	Evans & McGregor, General Agents, Montreal	$107,067 Cape of Good Hope 4 per cent. Stock (Life A); $29,200 Canada 4 per cent. Stock (Life B); $106,580 Canada 4 per cent. Stock; $73,000 Queensland Bonds and £12,000 Swedish Government 4 per cent. Bonds (Fire)	Fire, Inland Marine and Life.
The Confederation Life Association of Canada	J. K. Macdonald, Managing Director, Toronto	$84,669 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $75,955)	Life.
The Connecticut Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn	Geo. H. McHenry, Chief Agent, Montreal	$100,000 Canada 4 per cent. Stock	Fire.
The Covenant Mutual Benefit Association	A. H. Hoover, Chief Agent, Toronto	$53,533 Canada 3 per cent. Stock	Life, on the assessment plan.
The Dominion Life Assurance Company	Thos. Hilliard, Managing Director, Waterloo, O.	$56,303 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $50,195)	Life.
The Dominion Plate Glass Insurance Company	Alexander Ramsay, Chief Agent, Montreal	$5,000 Province of Quebec Bonds and $11,000 Municipal Securities. Total, $16,000. (Accepted at $14,900)	Plate Glass.
The Dominion Safety Fund Life Association	J. De Wolfe Spurr, St. John, N.B	$19,000 Province of Nova Scotia Bonds and $31,000 Province of New Brunswick Bonds	Life. Fire.
The Eastern Assurance Company	Chas. D. Cory, Chief Agent, Halifax, N.S	$56,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $50,400)	
The Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation (Limited)	Fred. Stancliffe, General Manager, Montreal	£6,500 stg., 2½ per cent. Annuities, £5,000 stg., South Australian Govt. 4 per cent. Bonds, and £10,840 Province of Quebec Bonds	Fire Re-assurance.
The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, N.Y.	Seargent P. Stearns, Manager, Montreal	$100,000 U.S. Bonds (A) $375,000 U.S. Bonds and $482,000 Municipal Debentures (B) (accepted at $908,800, being $100,000 A, and $808,800, B). Also $1,180,000 in the hands of Canadian Trustees under the Insurance Act	Life.
The Federal Life Assurance Company of Ontario	David Dexter, Managing Director, Hamilton	Municipal Debentures, $44,807. Canada Pacific Railway Bonds, $11,000. (Accepted $50,226)	Life.

LIST OF INSURANCE COMPANIES LICENSED TO DO BUSINESS IN CANADA UNDER THE INSURANCE ACT—*Continued.*

NAME OF THE COMPANY.	Chief Agent to receive process.	Amount of Deposit. Deposits marked (A) are applicable solely to Life Policies existing 31st March, 1878; marked (B) to policies issued or assumed subsequent to that date.	Description of Insurance business for which Licensed.
The Fire Insurance Association (Limited), London, England	John Kennedy, Chief Agent, Montreal	$100,000 Canada Stock	Fire.
The Germania Life Insurance Company	Jeffers & Rônne, Chief Agents, Toronto	$50,000 Canada Bonds	Life.
The Great West Life Assurance Company	J. H. Brock, Managing Director, Winnipeg, M.	$56,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $50,400)	Life.
The Guarantee Company of North America	Edward Rawlings, Manager, Montreal	$27,000 Municipal Securities; $29,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds and $2,400 Canada Stock. (Accepted at $53,800)	Guarantee.
The Guardian Fire and Life Assurance Company, London, England	Robt. Simms & Co., and Geo. Denholm, General Agents, Montreal	$94,000 Canada Guaranteed Bonds and $73,000 Canada Stock	Fire.
The Hartford Fire Insurance Company, Hartford, Connecticut	F. W. Evans, General Agent, Montreal	$62,500 Mun. Securit. and $25,420 Bank Stock. (Accepted at $100,000)	Fire.
The Imperial Insurance Company of London, England	E. D. Lacy, Agent, Montreal	$129,453 Canada Stock and $63,266.67 Province of British Columbia, 3 per cent Stock	Fire.
The Insurance Company of North America	Robert Hampson, Chief Agent, Montreal	$111,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $100,000)	Fire and Inland Marine.
The Lancashire Insurance Company	J. G. Thompson, Chief Agent, Toronto	$97,333 Canada 4 per cent. stock and $95,000 Canada 4 per cent. Bonds	Fire.
The Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company	G. F. C. Smith, Chief Agent, Montreal	$36,000 Municipal Debentures; $10,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds, and $277,133.33 Canada Stock. (Accepted at $318,533)	Fire and Life.
The Lloyds Plate Glass Insurance Company of New York	Levi Beemer, Chief Agent, Toronto	$10,000 Canada Bonds	Plate Glass.
The London Assurance Corporation, England	E. A. Lilly, Attorney and Agent, Montreal	$167,000 Municipal Securities. (Accepted at $150,300)	Fire, Life and Inland Marine.
The London Guarantee and Accident Co. (Limited)	A. T. McCord, Chief Agent, Toronto	£11,000 stg. Canada Stock	Guarantee and Accident.
The London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company, Liverpool	W. A. Sims, Chief Agent, Toronto	£22,000 stg. Canada 4 per cent. Inscribed Stock and £5,000 stg. Canada 3 per cent. Stock	Fire.
The London and Lancashire Life Assurance Company	B. Hal Brown, Manager, Montreal	$10,000 Victoria, B.C., Bonds; $2,000 Canada Bonds; $23,500 Province of Quebec Bonds; and Municipal Securities, $85,280. Also $698,197 invested with Canadian Trustees under Insurance Act. Accepted at $810,449, being $100,000 (A) and $710,449 (B)	Life.
The London Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Canada, London, Ont.	D. C. Macdonald, Secretary, London, Ont.	$40,020 Municipal Debentures and $15,600 Loan Companies Debentures. (Accepted at $50,058)	Fire.
The London Life Insurance Company	J. G. Richter, Manager, London, Ont.	$60,000 Loan Company Debentures. (Accepted at $54,000)	Life.
The Manchester Fire Assurance Company	James Boomer, Manager, Toronto	$102,200 Canada 3½ per cent Stock	Fire.
The Manufacturers' Accident Insurance Company	John F. Ellis, Managing Director, Toronto	$20,000 Canada Bonds	Accident.
The Manufacturers' Life Insurance Company	John F. Ellis, Managing Director, Toronto	$50,000 Canada Bonds	Life.
The Massachusetts Benefit Association	James G. Foster, Chief Agent, Toronto	$50,000 U.S. Bonds	Life, on the assessment plan.
The Mercantile Fire Insurance Company	James Lockie, Secretary, Waterloo, Ont	$55,916 Municipal Securities. (Accepted at $50,057)	Fire.
The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company of New York	Albert Goldthorpe, Chief Agent, Toronto	$116,800 Canadian Pacific Railway 3½ per cent. Land Grant Bonds. (Accepted at $101,178)	Life.
Mongenais, Boivin & Co	L. I. Boivin, Agent, Montreal	$5,000 Canada Stock and $8,567 Municipal Securities. (Accepted at $12,711)	Plate Glass.
The Mutual Accident Association (Limited)	Eastmure & Lightbourn, Chief Agents, Toronto	$37,960 Canada 3½ per cent. Inscribed Stock	Accident and Plate Glass.
The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York	Samuel H. Ewing, Attorney, Montreal	$125,000 Canada 4 per cent. Bonds; $400,000 Province of Nova Scotia Bonds; $199,000 Province of New Brunswick Bonds; and $990,333 Municipal Securities. Total, $1,714,333. (Accepted at $1,615,300)	Life.
The Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association, New York	Jno. S. Hall, Chief Agent, Montreal	$50,000 Province of Quebec Bonds and $53,533.33 Canada 3 per cent. Sterling Bonds. (Accepted at $100,857)	Life, on the assessment plan.
The National Assurance Company of Ireland	Matthew C. Hinshaw, Chief Agent, Montreal	$100,161 Canada Stock	Fire.
The New York Life Insurance Company	F. W. Campbell, M.D., Attorney, Montreal	$100,000 U.S. Bonds (Life A) $993,000 C.P.R. Bonds, $80,000 Province of Quebec Bonds, and $100,000 Municipal Debentures (Life B). (Accepted at $1,163,700, being $100,000 Life A and $1,063,700 Life B). Also $750,000 invested with Canadian Trustees under the Insurance Act.	Life.
The North American Life Assurance Company	Wm. McCabe, Managing Director, Toronto	$59,823 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $53,775)	Life.
The North British and Mercantile Insurance Company	Thos. Davidson, Managing Director, Montreal	$175,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds; $281,000 Municipal Debentures; $75,000 Province of New Brunswick Bonds; $31,146.67 Province of Manitoba Bonds; $50,613.33 Victoria Government Bonds; $97,333.33 Queensland bonds. Total, $710,093.33. Accepted at $658,193: being $266,347 Fire, $52,200 Life A, and $339,646 Life B	Fire and Life.
The Northern Assurance Company of Aberdeen and London	Robert W. Tyre, Manager, Montreal	$100,253 British Columbia Bonds and $111,446.67 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $200,555)	Fire.
The Norwich and London Accident Insurance Association	Scott & Walmsley, General Agents, Toronto	$58,400 Canada Stock	Accident.
The Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society, Norwich, England	Alex. Dixon, Manager, Toronto	$100,000 Canada Stock	Fire.
The Ontario Mutual Life Assurance Company	Wm. Hendry, Manager, Waterloo	$102,992 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $92,693)	Life.
The Phenix Insurance Company of Brooklyn	L. C. Camp, Chief Agent, Toronto	$100,000 U.S. Bonds	Fire and Inland Marine.

NAME OF THE COMPANY.	Chief Agent to receive process.	Amount of Deposit. Deposits marked (A) are applicable solely to Life Policies existing 31st March, 1878; marked (B) to policies issued or assumed subsequent to that date.	Description of Insurance business for which Licensed.
The Phœnix Fire Assurance Company, London, England	Paterson & Son, General Agents, Montreal	$57,500 Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds and $135,293 Canada Stock. (Accepted at $187,043)	Fire.
The Phœnix Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn	Gerald E. Hart, Manager, Montreal	$69,000 Municipal Debentures and $44,000 C. P. Railway Bonds. (Accepted at $101,700)	Fire.
The Provident Savings Life Assurance Society	R. H. Matson, Chief Agent, Toronto	$13,500 Province of Quebec Bonds and $41,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $50,400)	Life
The Quebec Fire Assurance Company	Edwin Jones, President, Quebec	Province of New Brunswick Bonds, $10,000, Province of Quebec Bonds, $16,500, and Municipal Debentures, $33,000. Total, $59,500. (Accepted at $56,200)	Fire.
The Queen Fire and Life Insurance Company, England	H. J. Mudge, Chief Agent, Montreal	$51,100 Canada 4 p.c. inscribed stock, and $42,373.33 Municipal Debentures. Total, $93,473. Accepted at $89,236)	Life.
The Queen Insurance Company of America	H. J. Mudge, Chief Agent, Montreal	$100,000 U.S. Bonds, $60,000 City of Halifax 5 p. c. Stock, $48,667 New Zealand 4 p. c. Stock, $24,333.33 Province of Quebec Bonds, and $29,200 Province of Manitoba 5 p. c. Debentures. Total, $262,200. (Accepted at $256,200)	Fire.
The Reliance Mutual Life Assurance Society, London, England	J. Cassie Hatton, Attorney, Montreal	$110,277 new 3 per cent. British Annuities, being $100,000 Life (A) and $10,277 Life (B)	Life.
*The Royal Canadian Insurance Company	Harry Cutt, Secretary, Montreal	$57,500 Municipal securities. (Accepted at $51,750)	Fire and Inland Marine.
The Royal Insurance Company	Wm. Tatley, Chief Agent, Montreal	$178,533 Canada 4 p. c. Inscribed Stock, and $511,000 British Annuities. Total $689,533, being $150,000 Fire, $50,000 Life (A) and $489,533 General	Fire and Life.
The Scottish Union and National Insurance Co	Walter Kavanagh, Agent, Montreal	$97,333.33 Canada 4 p. c. Inscribed Stock and $3,500 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $100,483)	Fire.
The Standard Life Assurance Company, Scotland	W. M. Ramsay, Manager, Montreal	$1,855,152 Municipal Debs., $106,500 Montreal Harbour Bds., and $9,000 Province of Quebec Debentures. Total, $1,970,652. (Accepted at $1,772,687, being $129,561 Life A, and $1,643,126 Life B)	Life.
The Star Life Assurance Society of England	Alfred D. Perry, General Agent, Toronto	$146,000 Canada 4 p. c. Stock	Life.
The Sun Insurance Office, London, Eng	H. M. Blackburn, Chief Agent, Toronto	$48,667 Canada Stock and $243,333 British Local Loans	Fire.
The Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada	R. Macaulay, Managing Director, Montreal	$63,890 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $57,501)	Life and Accident.
The Temperance and General Life Assurance Company of North America	Henry Sutherland, Chief Agent, Toronto	$61,225 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $50,000)	Life.
The Travelers' Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn	William Hanson, Chief Agent, Montreal	$74,947 Province of Manitoba 5 p. c. Bonds, $584,615 Municipal Debentures, $35,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds, and $50,000 Canadian Pacific R.R. Bonds. Total, $744,562. (Accepted at $677,600), being $103,500 (Life A), $534,100 (Life B), and $40,000 (Accident)	Life and Accident.
The Union Mutual Life Insurance Company of Maine	Wm. Mulock, Attorney, Toronto	Province of Ontario Annuity Bonds of face value $462,000, and present value at 4½ per cent, $239,474; Canada Pacific Ry. Bonds $100,000; Montreal Harbour Bonds, $30,000; and Province of New Brunswick Bonds, $100,000. Total accepted value, $456,474, being $100,000 (A) and $356,474 (B)	Life.
The Union Society, London, Eng	T. L. Morrisey, Chief Agent, Montreal	£22,000 Consolidated Stock	Fire.
The United Fire Reinsurance Company (Limited)	Percy F. Lane, Chief Agent, Montreal	Province of Quebec Bonds, $85,653.33; Province of Manitoba Bonds, $9,246.66; Municipal Debentures, $7,000. Total, $101,900. (Accepted at $101,200)	Fire Reinsurance
The United States Life Insurance Company	Thos. A. Temple, Attorney, St. John, N.B	$100,000 U. S. Bonds	Life.
The Western Assurance Company, Toronto	J. J. Kenny, Managing Director, Toronto	$35,600 Municipal Debentures and $22,100 Loan Company Debentures. (Accepted at $51,930)	Fire and Inland Marine.

* This Company has ceased to do new business in Canada and has given notice of an application to withdraw its deposit.

† This Company has ceased to transact the business of fire and life insurance in Canada and has given notice of an application to withdraw its deposits held on behalf of those branches.

THE FOLLOWING LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES HAVING CEASED TO TRANSACT NEW BUSINESS IN CANADA, ARE ENTITLED UNDER SECTION 32 OF "THE INSURANCE ACT" TO TRANSACT ALL BUSINESS CONNECTED WITH POLICIES EXISTING AT 31ST MARCH, 1878, AND THEIR DEPOSITS ARE APPLICABLE TO THOSE POLICIES SUBJECT TO THE PROVISIONS OF THE INSURANCE ACTS OF 1868 AND 1871.

NAME OF THE COMPANY.	Chief Agent to receive process.	Amount of Deposit.	Business.
The Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., U.S.	F. W. Evans, General Agent, Montreal	$100,000 U.S. Bonds	Life.
The Edinburgh Life Assurance Company	David Higgins, Chief Agent, Toronto	$113,000 Municipal Debentures and $48,667 Cape Good Hope 4 p.c. stock (Accepted at $150,367)	Life.
The Life Association of Scotland	Archibald Inglis, Chief Agent, Montreal	$50,127 Canada 4 p.c. Bonds, $2,433 Canada 4 p.c. Stock, $4,866 Canada Guaranteed Bonds, $48,667 Province of Quebec Debentures, $48,667 City of Toronto Bonds. (Accepted at $149,893)	Life.
The National Life Insurance Company of the United States of America	Chas. Powis, Chief Agent, Hamilton, Ont.	$110,000 Bank deposit receipts	Life.
The North-Western Mutual Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee	M. W. Mills, Chief Agent, Toronto	$100,000 U.S. Bonds	Life.
The Phœnix Mutual Life Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut	H. D. Simpson, Attorney, Montreal	$30,000 Municipal Debentures, and $99,280 Niagara Falls Park Bonds. (Accepted at $126,280)	Life.
The Scottish Amicable Life Assurance Society	William W. Robertson, Attorney, Montreal	36 Bonds Canada Atlantic Railway, guaranteed. Par $111,257.82. Present value, at 4½ per cent., $90,660.67. Also $30,000 Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds	Life.
The Scottish Provident Institution	John Dunlop, Attorney, Montreal	$100,000 Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds. (Accepted at $90,000)	Life.

THE FOLLOWING INSURANCE COMPANIES ARE REGISTERED UNDER THE INSURANCE ACT, AND ARE PERMITTED TO TRANSACT THE BUSINESS OF LIFE INSURANCE IN CANADA UPON THE ASSESSMENT PLAN.

Name of Company.	Chief Agent to receive process.
The Canadian Mutual Life Association	W. Pemberton Page, Secretary, Toronto.
The Commercial Travellers' Mutual Benefit Society	W. G. H. Lowe, Chief Agent, Toronto.
The Home Life Association of Canada	James G. Howorth, Chief Agent, Toronto.
The Mutual Relief Society of Nova Scotia	Thomas B. Crosby, Chief Agent, Yarmouth, N.S.
The Provincial Provident Institution	E. S. Miller, Secretary, St. Thomas, Ont.

NOTE.—The Glasgow and London Insurance Company has reinsured its outstanding risks with the Citizens' Insurance Company, and a portion of its deposit has been released.
The American Steam Boiler Insurance Company has ceased doing business in Canada. The deposit is still in the hands of the Hon. Receiver General.

Office of the Superintendent of Insurance,
Ottawa, 30th July, 1892.

W. FITZGERALD, Superintendent of Insurance. 47 tf

THE FOLLOWING NEW POST OFFICES WERE ESTABLISHED IN CANADA ON THE 1st JULY, 1892.

Name of Post Office.	Township or Parish.	Electoral County and Province or Territory.	Postmaster.
Beaconsfield	Sec. 30, Tp. 6, R. 9, W. of 1st P. M.	Selkirk.....M.	Charles Sala.
Brockton	Lot 3	Prince.....P.E.I.	John McCarthy.
Cardston	Sec. 9, Tp. 3, R. 25, W. of 4 P. M.	.....Alta.	Heber S. Allen.
Catalone Road	Louisburg	Cape Breton.....N.S.	Neil McDonald.
Glen Alda (reopened)	Chandos	Peterborough, E.R.....O.	Andrew Post.
Hilton	Sec. 26, Tp. 6, R. 16, W. of 1st P. M.	Selkirk.....M.	James Davies.
Jamieson (reopened)	Ramsay	Lanark, N.R.....O.	R. McLellan.
Jumping Pond	Sec. 30, Tp. 24, R. 4, W. of 5th P. M.	.....Alta.	W. W. Stuart.
Kimbo	South Grimsby	Wentworth, S.R.....O.	Mrs. Mary Newnham.
Lorne Park (summer office)	Toronto	Peel.....O.	George D. Perry.
Montmorency Est	L'Ange Gardien	Montmorency.....Q.	Mrs. T. Garneau.
Nesbitt	Sec. 28, Tp. 7, R. 18, W. of 1st P. M.	Selkirk.....M.	Richard Kellett, jnr.
Parkman	Clarendon	Pontiac.....Q.	A. S. Smart.
Rivière du Loup Wharf	Fraserville	Temiscouata.....Q.	Silvio Peltier.
Rutledge	Onslow	Pontiac.....Q.	Joseph J. Rutledge.
St. Catharines	Lot 65	Queen's.....P.E.I.	William Hodgson.
St. Eugène Mission		Yale and Kootenay.....B.C.	Rev. N. Coccola.
Silverdale	Gainsborough	Monck.....O.	Adam B. Simmerman
Snider's Corners	Trafalgar	Halton.....O.	Joseph M. Snider.
Squamish		New Westminster.....B.C	William Mashiter.
Tappen Siding		Yale and Kootenay.....B.C.	F. McCulla.
Torbrook Mines	Wilmot	Annapolis.....N.S.	George E. Spurr.
Widder (reopened)	Bosanquet	Lambton, E.R.....O.	George Underhay
Yamaska East (reopened)	Yamaska	Yamaska.....Q.	A. Lassalle.

CHANGES IN POST OFFICES ALREADY ESTABLISHED.

OFFICES CLOSED.

Cranbrook	District of Yale and Kootenay, B. C.
Cumminsville	County of Halton, O.
Green Cove	" Victoria, N.S.
Keyser	" Middlesex, W.R., O.
North Branch	" Russell, O. 4th June, 1892.
Wallbrook	" Kings, N.S.
Waternish	" Guysboro, N.S. 1st April,

NAMES CHANGED.

Druhm	County of Antigonishe, N.S.	to Mayfield.
Jacquet River Station	" Restigouche, N.B.	to Durhamville.
River David	" Yamaska, Q.	to St. David de Yamaska
St. Théodore de Chertsey	" Montcalm, Q.	to St. Théodore
Settrington	" Charlevoix, Q.	to St. Hilarion.

TO ADVERTISERS IN THE *GAZETTE*.

PARTIES sending advertisements to be inserted in "The Canada Gazette," will please observe the following rules :

1st. Address "The Canada Gazette, Ottawa, Canada."

2nd. Indicate the number of insertions required.

3rd. Invariably remit the fees for such advertisements, together with the price of one Gazette, as below. Otherwise they will not be inserted. The rates are ten cts. for the first insertion, and five cents for each subsequent insertion per line of nine words, each figure counting as one word. No advertisement is inserted for a less charge than one dollar.

By settled or understood practice as prescribed by law, the rules of Parliament or decisions of the Department of Justice, notices receive the following insertions :—

Notices of applications for divorce—27 insertions.

Notices of the withdrawal of deposits of Insurance Companies—13 insertions.

Notices of ordinary applications to Parliament—9 insertions.

Notices of applications for Letters Patent—6 insertions.

Notices of dividends and meetings of Banks and Insurance Companies—1 calendar month, or 5 insertions.

Subscribers will also notice that the subscription, $4 per annum, is invariably payable in advance, and that the "Gazette" will be stopped from them at the end of the period paid for. Single numbers will be charged ten cts. each, and when more than one are required by advertisers, must be remitted for likewise.

S. E. DAWSON,
Queen's Printer and Controller of Stationery.

Department of Public Printing and Stationery,
Ottawa, November, 1891.

APPLICATIONS TO PARLIAMENT.

Rules relating to Notices for Private Bills.

All applications for Private Bills, properly the subjects of legislation by the Parliament of Canada, within the purview of "The British North America Act, 1867," whether for the erection of a Bridge, the making of a Railroad, Turnpike Road or Telegraph Line ; the construction or improvement of a Harbour, Canal, Lock, Dam or Slide, or other like work ; the granting the right of Ferry ; the incorporation of any particular Trade or Calling, or of any Banking or other Joint Stock Company ; or otherwise for the granting to any individual or individuals, any exclusive or peculiar rights or privileges whatever, or for doing any matter or thing which, in its operation, would affect the rights or property of other parties, or relate to any particular class of the community ; or for making any amendment of a like nature to any former Act, shall require a Notice, clearly and distinctly specifying the nature and object of the application, and (except in the case of existing corporations) signed by, or on behalf of the applicants, to be published as follows, viz :

In the Provinces of Quebec and Manitoba.

A notice inserted in the *Canada Gazette*, in the English and French languages, and in one newspaper in the English, and in one in the French language in the District affected, or in both languages in one paper, if there be but one in the said District, or if there be no paper published therein, then, in both languages, in a paper in the nearest District in which a newspaper is published.

In any other Province or Territory.

A notice inserted in the *Canada Gazette*, and in one newspaper published in the County or District, or Union of Counties affected, or if there be no paper published therein, then in a newspaper in the nearest County or District in which a newspaper is published. Such Notices to be continued in each case, for a period of two months during the interval of time between the close of the next preceding Session and the consideration of the Petition. And copies of the newspapers containing the first and last insertion of such notice shall be sent to the Clerk of each House.

When a Petition is for leave to bring in a Private Bill for the erection of a Toll Bridge, the petitioner or petitioners, upon giving the notice prescribed by the preceding Rule, shall also, at the same time, and in the same manner, give notice of the rates which they intend to ask ; the extent of the privilege, the height of the arches, the interval between the abutments or piers for the passage of rafts and vessels, and whether they intend to erect a drawbridge, and the dimensions of the same.

Any person seeking to obtain any Private Bill shall, eight days before the meeting of Parliament, deposit with the Clerk of the House, in which the bill is to originate, a copy of such bill in the English or French language, with a sum sufficient to pay for translating and printing the same—600 copies to be printed in English, and 200 copies in French—the translation to be done by the officers of the House, and the printing by the contractor. The applicant shall be also required to pay the Clerk of the Senate, or the accountant of the House of Commons (as the case may be) a sum of $200 and the cost of printing the Act in the Statutes, and lodge the receipt of the same with the Clerk of the Committee to which such Bill is referred—such payment to be made immediately after the second reading, and before the consideration of the Bill by such Committee.

The fee payable on any Private Bill is paid only in the House in which it originates.

No Petition for a Private Bill is received by either House after the first ten days of the session.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Clerk of the Senate.

JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Clerk of the Commons.

Additional Rules of the House of Commons respecting Private Bills.

All Private Bills for Acts of Incorporation shall be so framed as to incorporate by reference the *clauses* of the *General Acts* relating to the details to be provided for by such Bills ;—special grounds shall be established for any proposed departure from this principle, or for the introduction of other provisions as to such details, and a note shall be appended to the Bill indicating the provisions thereof, in which the *General Act* is proposed to be departed from ;—Bills which are not framed in accordance with this *Rule*, shall be re-cast by the promoters, and reprinted at their expense, before any Committee passes upon the *Clauses*.

51*a*. All Private Bills for Acts of incorporation of, or in amendment of Acts incorporating Railway Companies, shall be drawn in accordance with the Model Bill adopted by the House on 23rd June, 1887, copies of which may be obtained from the Clerk of the House.

(a.) The provisions contained in any Bill which are not in accord with the Model Bill, shall be inserted between brackets, and when revised by the proper officer shall be so printed, and bills which are not in accordance with this Rule shall be returned to the promoters to be re-cast before being revised and printed ;

(b.) Any sections of existing Acts which are proposed to be amended shall be re-printed in full with the amendments inserted in their proper places and between brackets ;

(c.) Any exceptional provisions that it may be proposed to insert in any Bill shall be clearly specified in the Notice of Application for the same.

51*b*. No Bill for the incorporation of a Railway Company, or for changing the route of the railway of any company already incorporated, shall be considered by the Railway Committee until there has been filed with the Committee, at least one week before the consideration of the Bill :—

(*a.*) A Map or Plan drawn upon a scale of not less than half an inch to the mile, showing the location upon which it is intended to construct the proposed work, and showing also the lines of existing or authorized works of a similar character within, or in any way affecting the district, or any part thereof, which the proposed work is intended to serve, and such map

or plan shall be signed by the Engineer or other person making the same ;

(b.) An exhibit showing the total amount of capital propos ed to be raised for the purposes of the undertaking, and the manner in which it is proposed to raise the same, whether by ordinary shares, bonds, debentures, or other securities, and the amount of each, respectively.

JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Clerk of the Commons.

SUBSTANCE OF RULES OF THE SENATE RELATING TO NOTICES AND APPLICATIONS FOR BILLS OF DIVORCE.

Every applicant for a Bill of Divorce shall give notice of his or her intended application, and shall specify therein from whom and for what cause such divorce is sought, and shall cause such notice to be published during six months before the presentation of his or her petition for the said Bill, in the CANADA GAZETTE and in two newspapers published in the District in Quebec, Manitoba, British Columbia or the North-West Territories, or in the County or Union of Counties in other Provinces, wherein such applicant usually resided at the time of the separation of the parties ; but if the requisite number of papers cannot be found therein, then in an adjoining District or County or Union of Counties. Notices given in the Provinces of Quebec and Manitoba are to be published in one English and one French newspaper, if there be such newspapers published in the District, but otherwise shall be published in each newspaper in both languages.

A copy of the said Notice shall, not less than one month before the date of the presentation of the Petition, at the instance of the applicant, be served personally on the person from whom the divorce is sought, when that can be done.

No petition for divorce shall be received after the first thirty days of each session.

The petition of an applicant for divorce must be fairly written and must be signed by the Petitioner, and should briefly set forth the marriage, when, where and by whom the ceremony was performed, the grounds on which relief is asked and the nature of the relief prayed, and should also negative condonation, collusion and connivance. The allegations of the petition must be verified by declaration of the Petitioner, under the "*Act respecting Extra-Judicial Oaths.*"

The applicant shall deposit with the Clerk of the Senate, eight days before the opening of Parliament, a copy, in the English or French language, of the proposed Bill of Divorce, and therewith a sum sufficient to pay for translating and printing 600 copies thereof in English and 200 copies in French.

No petition for a Bill of Divorce shall be presented unless the applicant has paid into the hands of the Clerk of the Senate the sum of two hundred dollars ($200).

The petition when presented shall be accompanied by the evidence of the publication of the notice, and by declaration in evidence of the service of a copy thereof, and by a copy of the proposed Bill.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Clerk of the Senate.

NOTICE is hereby given that James Frederick Doran, of Lachine, in the County of Jacques Cartier, Province of Quebec, clerk, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from his wife Mary Augusta Wood, lately of Winnipeg, Province of Manitoba, now of Paris, France, on the ground of adultery and desertion.

J. FRED. DORAN,
Applicant.

Dated at Montreal, Province of Quebec, the 20th July, 1892. 5–27

NOTICE is hereby given that Robert Young Hebden' of the City of New York, in the State of New York, in the United States of America, (heretofore of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec), one of the agents of the Bank of Montreal, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from his wife Edith Montagu Hebden (*née* Patterson), heretofore of the said City of Montreal, but whose present residence is unknown, on the grounds of adultery and desertion.

GORMULLY & SINCLAIR,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated at Ottawa, in the Province of Ontario, this 22nd day of July, A.D. 1892. 4–27

NOTICE is hereby given that Annette Marion Goff of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from her husband, Edward Robert Taché Rowand, of the City of Winnipeg, in the Province of Manitoba, Gentleman, on the grounds of adultery and cruelty.

CARTER & GOLDSTEIN,
Solicitors for applicant.

Dated at Montreal, Province of Quebec, this 18th day of July, 1892. 4–27

NOTICE is hereby given that Edmund Holyoake Heward, of the Town of St. John's, in the District of Iberville, in the Province of Quebec, manager at St. John's of the Merchants Bank of Canada, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from his wife, Dame Marie Louise Elwes, presently of the City of Chicago, in the State of Illinois, one of the United States of America, on the ground of adultery.

L. G. MACDONALD,
Solicitor for applicant.

By CHRISTIE, CHRISTIE & GREENE,
His agents at Ottawa.

Dated at St. John's, the 4th day of July, 1892. 3–27

NOTICE is hereby given that Robert Oliver King, of the Township of Brantford, in the County of Brant and Province of Ontario, farmer, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from his wife Jennie Gowling, on the grounds of adultery and desertion.

GEORGE D. HEYD,
Solicitor for applicant.

By GEMMILL & MAY,
His agents at Ottawa.

Dated at Brantford, this 5th day of July, A.D. 1892. 2-27

NOTICE is hereby given that James Balfour, of the City of Hamilton, in the County of Wentworth, in the Province of Ontario, architect, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from his wife Georgina Catharine Balfour, of the City of Hamilton aforesaid, on the ground of adultery.

BELL & PRINGLE,
Solicitors for James Balfour.

Dated at Hamilton, Province of Ontario, this 30th day of June, 1892. 2–27

NOTICE is hereby given that John Francis Schwaller, of the Town of Thorold, in the County of Welland, and Province of Ontario, merchant, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from his wife Florence Schwaller, now of the Town of Niagara Falls, in the County and Province aforesaid, on the grounds of desertion, adultery and bigamy.

PATTISON, COLLIER & SHAW,
Solicitors for applicant.

Dated at Thorold, in the Province of Ontario, this 7th day of April, A.D. 1892. 51-27

NOTICE is hereby given that Martha Ballantyne, of the Township of Scarboro, in the County of York, in the Province of Ontario, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of divorce from her husband, William Ballantyne, of the City of Hamilton, in the County of Wentworth, labourer, on the ground of adultery and desertion.

CHISHOLM & LOGIE,
Solicitors for applicant.

Dated at Hamilton, Province of Ontario, 31st day of March, 1892. 47–27

APPLICATIONS FOR CHARTER BY LETTERS PATENT.

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice, application will be made by the persons hereinafter named to the Governor General in Council, for the grant of a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of "The Companies Act":—

1. The name of the company is to be "The Canada Axe and Harvest Tool Manufacturing Company."

2. The objects for which incorporation is sought, are the manufacture and sale of axes, scythes, forks, rakes, hoes and other harvesting tools.

3. The operations of the company are to be carried on at the Town of St. Jérôme, in the County of Terrebonne, in the Province of Quebec, and at Côte St. Paul, in the County of Hochelaga, in the Province of Quebec, which places are also to be the chief places of business of said company.

4. The amount of capital stock of the company is to be one hundred thousand dollars.

5. The number of shares is to be one thousand and the amount of each share one hundred dollars.

6. The names in full and the address and calling of each of applicants are as follows:—James Robson, manufacturer, Oshawa, Ontario; Thomas Goulding Hawthorn, agent, Oshawa, Ontario; William Clarke Widdifield, solicitor, Newmarket, Ontario; Samuel Goulding, Gentleman, New York City, United States; François-Xavier St. Jacques, hotel proprietor, of the City of Ottawa, in the Province of Ontario; and the following will be provisional directors: James Robson, manufacturer, Oshawa, Ontario, William Clarke Widdifield, solicitor, Newmarket, Ontario, Thomas Goulding Hawthorn, agent, Oshawa, Ontario.

D. D. GRIERSON,
Solicitor for applicants,
54 Church Street,
Toronto, Ont.

Toronto, 22nd July, 1892. 6–6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month from the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, and within six months from the third day of August, A.D. 1892, being the date of the passing of a resolution by the shareholders of the company authorizing them to do so, the directors of the "Canadian General Electric Company" (Limited), will, under the provisions of "The Companies Act," Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, apply to the Governor in Council for the grant of supplementary letters patent under the Great Seal, confirming a by-law of the said company passed on the third day of August, A.D. 1892, and duly approved by the votes of the shareholders representing the whole of the subscribed stock of the company, at a special general meeting of the company, duly called for considering the same, and held at the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, on the said third day of August, A.D. 1892, increasing the capital stock of the said company to $2,000,000.

McCARTHY, OSLER, HOSKIN & CREELMAN,
Solicitors for the company.

Dated at Montreal, this 3rd day of August, A.D. 1892. 6–6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made by the persons hereinafter named to the Governor General in Council for the grant of a charter of incorporation by letters patent under "The Companies Act," Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119:

1. The name of the company is to be "The Automatic Vending Machine Company of Canada (Limited)."

2. The objects for which incorporation is sought, are, the purchase of letters patent for automatic vending machines, the manufacture and sale of the said machines and the business of selling matches and other small articles through the medium of such machines.

3. The chief place of business within Canada of the company is to be at the City of Toronto, in the County of York.

4. The amount of the capital stock of the company is to be $2,500.

5. The number of shares is to be twenty-five, and the amount of each share one hundred dollars.

6. The names in full and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follows:—Jacob Singer, of Toronto, jeweller; Catherine Hicks, of Toronto, widow; A. T. Elliot, of the County of York, gentleman; K. Murdock, of Toronto, estate agent; W. H. Chamberlin, of Chicago, counsellor; T. C. Kirham, of the County of York, wood manufacturer; Thomas Wilson, of Toronto, estate agent, and James Bishop, of Markham, County of York, contractor; and the said Jacob Singer, Archibold T. Elliot and Kenneth Murdock are to be the first directors of the company.

DELAMERE, REESOR, ENGLISH & ROSS,
Solicitors for the applicants.

Dated at Toronto, this 30th day of July, 1892. 5–6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice, application will be made by the parties hereinafter named, to the Governor in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of "The Companies Act."

1. The name of the company is to be "Dominion Electrical Manufacturing Company" (Limited).

2. The purposes for which incorporation is sought are,—

(*a.*) To purchase the letters patent of inventions recorded in the Patent Office of the Dominion of Canada, under number 32097, on "Improvements in Thermostats," and number 36514 on "Improvements in Electric Annunciators," and to purchase the Automatic Fire Alarm business heretofore carried on under the said patents, and the stock in trade, plants, apparatus, machinery, tools, materials, and assets generally of the said business, and to carry on the business of manufacturing, erecting and maintaining or selling automatic or other fire, burglar and other alarms and time and temperature regulators and annunciators, and to build, construct and maintain such lines, exchanges and offices for transmission of signals and intelligence as may be necessary for such business, and to acquire such other inventions, patents and patent rights as may be applicable, necessary or expedient for such business, and to sell, grant and assign to other persons or companies the right and benefit of such patents, and the right to use or sell such patent rights, inventions or contrivances, or any of them; and to grant licenses to other persons or companies to use such patent rights or inventions; and to own, sell and transfer stock and shares in other corporations organized to carry on the said business in the Dominion of Canada or any part or parts thereof;

(*b.*) To manufacture, sell, handle, and deal generally as agents or otherwise in electric supplies, machinery and appliances, goods and materials used in connection with the generation, application and transmission of electricity;

(*c.*) To acquire and hold any real or leasehold estate or buildings, and any mine or mines necessary or expedient for the purposes of the company, and to make sale, disposition or use thereof as may be necessary or expedient for the purposes of the said company.

3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be at the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario.

4. The amount of the capital stock of the company is to be $40,000.

5. The number of shares is to be 400, and the amount of each share is to be $100.

6. The names in full, and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follows :—Harvey Cortland, of the City of Toronto, electrician ; George Walker Marsh, of the City of London, barrister-at-law ; Walker Lewis Edward Marsh, of said City of Toronto, barrister-at-law ; Edward A. Speers, of said City of Toronto, electrician ; and George Henry Grundy, of the said City of Toronto, broker.

The said Harvey Cortland, George Walker Marsh and Walker L. E. Marsh, are to be the first or provisional directors of the said company.

MARSH & MARSH,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated at Toronto, this 25th day of July, 1892. 5-6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of "The Companies Act," Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic, under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned :—

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is "The National Trust and Construction Company" (Limited).

2. The purposes for which incorporation is sought, are :—To carry on the business of manufacturing, selling, dealing and operating in rolling stock, and general equipments for railways, including locomotives and engines, and of building and contracting for the building and equipping of railways, steam and other vessels, telegraph and telephone lines, canals, bridges, warehouses, elevators, docks and other works and undertakings. To enter into contracts and agreements with any government, municipal or other corporation or person for the building and contracting for the building and equipping of railways, steam and other vessels, canals, telegraph and telephone lines, bridges, warehouses, elevators, docks, and other public works and undertakings, and to deal in and manufacture all things necessary for the construction, running and operating of any and all of the works and undertakings aforesaid. To acquire by purchase or otherwise and to own and use in their works any patent or patent rights, and inventions, and to sell and dispose of the same if desirable.

3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be at the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario.

4. The proposed amount of the capital stock is $500,000.

5. The number of shares is to be 5,000 and the amount of each share $100.

6. The names in full and address and calling of each of the applicants are as follows :—William Wainwright, of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, Dominion of Canada, assistant general manager of the Grand Trunk Railway ; Samuel Insull, of the City of Chicago, in the State of Illinois, one of the United States of America, president of the Chicago Edison Company ; James Leggat, of the City of Montreal, merchant ; Isaac Anderson, of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, and Dominion of Canada aforesaid, manager of the Standard Oil Company ; and Marshall Daniel Barr, of the said City of Toronto, Canadian manager of the Edison General Electric Company, all of whom are to be the first or provisional directors of the said company.

McCARTHY, OSLER, HOSKIN & CREELMAN,
Solicitors for the applicants.

CHRYSLER & LEWIS,
Ottawa agents.

Dated at Toronto, this 20th day of July, 1892. 4-6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice application will be made to the Governor in Council for a charter of incorporation under the provisions of the Act of the Dominion of Canada, being "An Act respecting the incorporation of Joint Stock Companies by Letters Patent" for the incorporation of the company hereinafter mentioned.

(*a*). The name of the company is to be "The James Robertson Company" (Limited).

(*b.*) The objects for which incorporation is sought are, the manufacturing, buying, selling, trading and dealing in saws, barbed wire, lead pipe, lead shot, lead traps, white lead, putty, mixed paints, colours, varnish, plumbers', tinsmiths' and saw mill supplies, tools, utensils, household furniture, stoves, hardware goods, and all kinds of supplies for merchants, dealers, farmers and consumers ; the manufacturing, producing, buying, selling, trading and dealing in iron, steel, lead, nickel and other metals and ores of every description, and all products and articles made therefrom ; and of purchasing, selling and dealing in said articles, and the manufacturing, purchasing, selling, dealing in and erecting all machinery and fixtures for the purposes of the said business and for the purposes of any other business ; to subscribe for, acquire, purchase, hold, sell, pledge and transfer stock or shares in any other incorporated companies, and to vote upon and represent the same and to sell, assign, transfer, convey, lease, let, sub-let, mortgage or pledge the plant, real estate, leaseholds, tools, machinery, patents, inventions, shoprights, copyrights, trade marks, trade names, patterns or brands or any or all of them, and the stock in trade and good-will of the said company ; to purchase, acquire and hold absolutely or for terms of years under lease or otherwise, contracts, agreements, options, leases, plant, real estate, leaseholds, tools, machinery, patents, inventions, shoprights, copyrights, trade marks, trade names, patterns, or brands or any or all of them, and the stock in trade and good-will of any other incorporated company or companies or individuals in the Dominion of Canada ; to amalgamate, co-operate, join and to make agreements with any other incorporated company or companies, or individuals, for the purpose of carrying on its said business or objects, or any of them, or for the purpose or purposes of carrying on the said business or objects or any of them of the said other company or companies or individuals, to purchase, acquire, hold, lease, sell, mortgage, transfer, pledge and assign real and personal property and to take and hold mortgages, liens and charges upon real and personal property by way of security or otherwise howsoever ; to issue preferential stock, bonds and debentures, and to negotiate, sell and transfer the same and thereby to pledge the assets and property of the said company as security for repayment of advances made upon or in respect to the said bonds or debentures, and to do all acts in respect to each and all of the matters hereinbefore referred to, and all such other matters or things as are or may become necessary or incidental or conducive to any of the foregoing purposes.

(*c.*) The chief place of business of the said company will be at the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

(*d.*) The capital stock of the company is to be seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

(*e.*) The number of shares is to be seven thousand five hundred, and the amount of each share one hundred dollars.

(*f.*) The applicants are, James Robertson and Alexander Robertson, of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, manufacturers ; James Robertson (junior), of the City of Winnipeg, in the Province of Manitoba, Gentleman ; Alexander A. McMichael, of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, manufacturer ; and John Robertson, of the City of St. John, in the Province of New Brunswick, manufacturer ; and the above named James Robertson, Alexander A. McMichael and John Robertson are to be the provisional directors of the said company.

WATSON, THORNE, SMOKE & MASTEN.

Dated this 20th day of July, A.D. 1892. 4-6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent unter the provisions of "The Companies' Act," incorporating the applicants and such others as may become shareholders in the proposed company a body corporate and politic under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned :—

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is "Verity Plow Company" (Limited).

2. The purposes for which incorporation is sought are :—(*a*) To purchase, acquire and take over as a going concern the business carried on by the firm of W. H. Verity & Sons, of Exeter, in the County of Huron, manufacturers of plows, including the lands, plant, machinery, tools, fixtures, patterns, patents, inventions, trade marks, trade names, shoprights, copyrights, brands and devices of the said business, and the good-will, rights, credits and assets generally thereof ;

(*b.*) To carry on the said business in all its branches and to extend the same and to manufacture, buy, sell, repair and deal in plows, scufflers, land-rollers, corn, bean and potato planters, and the parts and castings of each and every of them, and all machinery, plant, tools, furniture, materials and supplies used in the manufacture of the same and each and every of them ;

(*c.*) To apply for, purchase or otherwise acquire any exclusive right, letters patent of invention, patent rights or privileges in connection with the business of the company and any licenses to work, use or turn to account the same ;

(*d.*) To construct buildings, to acquire, buy, hold, sell, lease, exchange and mortgage such real and personal property rights and privileges as the company may think necessary and convenient for its operations, and to take and accept mortgages, charges and liens on real and personal property or any other securities whatsoever from purchasers or other debtors of the company, and to sell, assign or otherwise dispose of all or any such securities and to draw, make, accept, endorse and execute any bills of exchange, promissory notes or any other negotiable securities for the purposes of the said company ;

(*e.*) To purchase or otherwise acquire any business within the objects of this company, and any lands, property, privileges, rights, contracts and liabilities appertaining to the same ;

(*f.*) To take, purchase or acquire, hold, transfer, sell and dispose of shares, stock or debentures in any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of the company or carrying on business capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit the company ;

(*g.*) To sell or otherwise dispose of the business, property or undertaking of the company or any part thereof for such consideration as the company shall think fit and in particular for shares, debentures or securities of any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to any of those of the company ;

(*h.*) To amalgamate with any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of the company, and generally to do all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the purposes aforesaid or any of them.

3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be the City of Brantford, in the Province of Ontario.

4. The amount of the capital stock is $150,000.

5. The number of shares is to be 1,500 and the amount of each share is to be of the value of $100.

6. The names in full and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follows :—William Henry Verity, Robert Henry Verity, William John Verity, all three of Exeter, Ontario, manufacturers ; Hart Almerrin Massey, of Toronto, Ontario, manufacturer, and Edmund W. H. Van Allen, of Brantford, Ontario, manufacturer; of whom William Henry Verity, Robert Henry Verity, William John Verity, Hart Almerrin Massey and Edmund W. H. Van Allen are to be the first or provisional directors of the said company.

RYCKMAN & THOMSON,
Solicitors for applicants.

Toronto, 16th July, 1892. 4–6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice, application will be made to the Governor General in Council, for a charter of incorporation under the provisions of "The Companies Act," for the incorporation of the company hereinafter named :—

(*a.*) The name of the company is to be "Park, Blackwell & Company" (Limited).

(*b.*) The objects for which incorporation is sought are, the buying, selling, trading and dealing in live stock of all kinds and their products ; the curing and manufacturing of pork and other kinds of meats, lard, tallow and animal products, and trading and dealing therein ; the buying, selling, trading and dealing in agricultural products of all kinds both as principals and commission merchants ; to purchase and acquire the business carried on by James Park & Son, of Toronto, as pork-packers, commission merchants and produce dealers.

(*c.*) The chief place of business of the said company will be at Toronto, in the Province of Ontario.

(*d.*) The capital stock of the said company is to be $50,000.

(*e.*) The number of shares is to be 500 and the amount of each share $100.

(*f.*) The applicants are James Park, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, merchant ; Charles Seward Blackwell, of the Town of Lindsay, in the County of Victoria, merchant ; Andrew Park, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, merchant ; Susan Blackwell, of the Town of Lindsay, in the County of Victoria, widow ; Margaret Thompson Park, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, married woman ; and Thomas Blackwell, of the Town of Lindsay, in the County of Victoria, grocer. And the above named James Park, Charles Seward Blackwell, Andrew Park and Thomas Blackwell, are to be the provisional directors of the said company.

R. J. McLAUGHLIN,
Solicitor for applicants.

Lindsay, 19th July, 1892. 4–6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice, application will be made to the Governor in Council for a charter of incorporation under the provisions of the Act of the Dominion of Canada, being an "Act respecting the Incorporation of Joint Stock Companies by Letters Patent," for the incorporation of the company hereinafter named :—

(*a.*) The name of the company is to be "James Morrison Brass Manufacturing Company" (Limited).

(*b.*) The objects for which incorporation is sought, are, the manufacturing, buying, selling, trading and dealing in copper, brass, iron, glass, earthenware and sanitary ware used by engineers, steam-fitters, plumbers, gas-fitters, bell-hangers, boat-builders and others, steel, nickel and all other metals and ores of any and every description, and all products, articles, machinery, machines, implements, tools, utensils and supplies for merchants, dealers, farmers and consumers made therefrom ; and to carry on business and deal as general traders ; and to subscribe for, acquire, purchase, hold, sell, pledge and transfer stock or shares in any other incorporated company or companies and to vote upon and represent the same ; and to sell, assign, transfer, convey, lease, let, sublet, make over or pledge the plant, real estate, leaseholds, tools, machinery, patents, inventions, shoprights, copyrights, trade marks, trade names, patterns or brands or any or all of them and the stock in trade and good-will of the said company ; to purchase, acquire and hold absolutely or for terms of years under lease or otherwise all contracts, agreements, options, leases, plant, real estate, leaseholds, tools, machinery, patents, inventions, shoprights, copyrights, trade marks, trade names, patterns or brands or any or all of them and the stock in trade and goodwill of any other incorporated company or companies or individuals in the Dominion of Canada ; to amalgamate, co-operate, join and to make agreements with any other incorporated company or companies or individuals for the purpose of carrying on its said business or objects or any of them or for the purpose or purposes of carrying on the business or objects or

any of them of the said other company or companies or individuals; to purchase, acquire, hold, lease, sell, mortgage, transfer, pledge and assign real and personal property and to take and hold mortgages, liens and charges upon real and personal property by way of security or otherwise howsoever; to issue preferential stock, bonds, debentures, and to negotiate, sell and transfer the same and thereby to pledge the shares and stock and assets and property or any of them of the said company as security for repayment of advances made upon or in respect of the said stock, shares, bonds or debentures, and to do all acts in respect to each and all of the matters hereinbefore referred to and all other such acts, matters and things as are or may become necessary or incidental to any of the foregoing purposes.

(*c.*) The chief place of business of the said company will be at Toronto.

(*d.*) The capital stock of the said company is to be $300,000.

(*e.*) The number of shares is to be three thousand and the amount of each share $100.

(*f.*) The applicants are James Morrison, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, manufacturer; Charles Erwin Morrison, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, manufacturer; Robert Arthur Morrison, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, manufacturer; John Brown, of the City of Toronto, manufacturer, and Grace Emma Morrison, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, married woman; and the above named James Morrison, Charles Erwin Morrison and John Brown are to be the provisional directors of the said company.

WATSON, THORNE, SMOKE & MASTEN,
Solicitors for the applicants.

Dated this 7th day of July, 1892. 3–6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication hereof in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made by the persons hereinafter named to the Governor in Council for a grant of a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the Great Seal of Canada, in pursuance of the provisions of "The Companies Act":—

(*a.*) The proposed name of the company is "The Hoffmann Patent Caster Company of Canada" (Limited).

(*b.*) The purposes for which incorporation is sought, are, the manufacture and sale of roller casters, rollers, wheels, pulleys and like articles, and the purchase or acquisition of patents of invention granted or to be granted therefor.

(*c.*) The City of Hamilton, in the Province of Ontario, is to be the chief place of business of the company.

(*d.*) The capital stock of the company is to be sixty thousand dollars.

(*e.*) The number of shares is to be six hundred of one hundred dollars each.

The names in full and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follows:—Charles Mathew Counsell, broker, of Hamilton, Canada; John Wesley Freeman, merchant, William Kerns, merchant, and David Albert Ghent, gentleman, all of Burlington, Canada, and David Rich, merchant, and William Arthur Beddoe, gentleman, both of the City of New York; and the said Charles Mathew Counsell, John Wesley Freeman, William Kerns and David Albert Ghent, David Rich and William Arthur Beddoe are to be the first directors of the company.

F. MacKELCAN,
Solicitor for applicants.

3–6

NOTICE is hereby given that after the expiration of one month from the first publication, and within one month from the last publication of this notice, application will be made by the persons hereinafter named to His Excellency the Governor General, through the Honourable the Secretary of State, for a grant of charter for incorporation by letters patent, under the provisions of "The Companies Act," and amendments thereto.

1. The name of the proposed company is to be "The Dominion Embroidery Company of Toronto" (Limited).

2. The objects of the said company shall be the trade or business of manufacturing table and piano covers, scarves, antimacassars, guipures, buggy dusters, embroidered flannels, and all kinds of Swiss, French and German decorative art embroideries, ladies' dresses, skirts, capes, cloaks and mantles, and other articles of a like nature.

3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be at No. 27 Front Street West, in the City of Toronto, in the County of York and Province of Ontario, or at such other place in the said city as may from time to time be determined.

4. The amount of capital stock of the said company is to be $40,000.

5. The said stock is to be divided into 1,600 shares of $25.00 each.

6. The following are the names in full and addresses and callings of each applicant:—William Reichling, Toronto, designer; John Samuel Playle, Toronto, salesman; Phaon Allen Brauss, Toronto, merchant; William Trimble, Toronto, adjuster of machines; Florence Silverstein, Toronto, married woman.

7. The said William Reichling, John S. Playle, Phaon Allen Brauss and William Trimble, are to be the first directors of the said company.

DuVERNET & JONES,
18 Toronto Street, Toronto,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated at Toronto, this 4th day of July, 1892. 2–6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent, under the provisions of "The Companies Act," Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned:

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is "The Toronto and British Columbia Lumber Company" (Limited).

2. The purposes for which incorporation is sought are to purchase, acquire, hold and sell timber lands and other lands in fee or otherwise, and also timber and timber limits by lease, license or otherwise, and rights to cut and remove timber and other trees, and to manufacture and purchase and sell saw-logs, timber and lumber, and carry on the business of lumbering in all its branches, and all other business incidental thereto or connected therewith, and also to manufacture and deal in furniture, doors, sashes, blinds, railway ties, cordwood, and any other articles of whatever kind or nature of which wood shall form a component part, and to build, purchase or otherwise obtain possession of and operate factories, grist mills, flour mills and saw mills, and machinery of all kinds, and to carry on all business incidental thereto, or usually connected therewith, with power to purchase, sell and deal in grain, flour and breadstuffs generally, throughout the Dominion of Canada; and to purchase and otherwise acquire and work mines, minerals and mining rights, lands, hereditaments and chattels in the Dominion of Canada, and to crush, smelt, reduce and amalgamate the ore, to render marketable the produce, to develop the resources of the same mines, to crush, smelt, reduce and amalgamate the produce of any mines whether belonging to said company or not, also to construct or aid in and subscribe towards the construction, maintenance and improvement of roads, tramways, docks, piers, wharves, viaducts, acqueducts, flumes, ditches, quartz mills, ore houses, and other buildings and works which may be necessary or convenient for the purposes of the said proposed company, also to construct, purchase, own, charter, and employ vessels for the purposes aforesaid and for the purpose of transporting the produce of the mills, mines and works to any place or places within the Dominion of Canada, or elsewhere, to purchase or acquire any business within the objects of this company and any property, privileges, rights or contracts appertaining to the same; to sell, lease, sub-let or otherwise dispose of the business, property or undertaking, or any part thereof, for such consideration and in such manner as

the company or its directors may think fit; to amalgamate with any other company or companies having objects similar or in part similar to those of this company, under the name of this company or any other company, or a new name, the consent of the Governor in Council having been first obtained to any such amalgamation or amalgamations; to establish shops or stores on the said lands, or any part thereof, and to purchase and vend general merchandise, and to carry on in all its branches farming and stock-raising, and generally to do all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects or any of them, to sell or otherwise dispose of the undertaking or any part thereof, for such consideration and in such manner as the company or its directors may think fit, and to buy and sell lands for profit.

3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be at the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario.

4. The intended amount of the capital stock of the said company is $1,000,000.

5. The number of shares is to be 10,000, and the amount of each share is to be of the value of $100.

6. The names in full and the addresses and calling of each of the applicants are as follows:—John White, of Roslin, in the County of Hastings, in the Province of Ontario, manufacturer; Robert Thomson, of the City of Hamilton, in the County of Wentworth, in said Province, lumber merchant; John Davidson, of the Town of Barrie, in the County of Simcoe, in said Province, lumber manufacturer; Thomas John Hammill, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, in said Province, lumber merchant; John Stinson Hatton, of the said City of Toronto, lumber merchant; William Bell, of the City of Guelph, in the County of Wellington, in said Province, manufacturer; John Alexander Strathy, of the said Town of Barrie, banker; Jonathan Henderson, of the said Town of Barrie, merchant; Henry Hatton Strathy, of the said Town of Barrie, barrister-at-law; and Ernest V. Bodwell, of the City of Victoria, in the Province of British Columbia, barrister-at-law; all of whom are to be the first or provisional directors of the said company.

STRATHY & ESTEN,
Solicitors for the applicants.

Dated at Barrie, this 25th day of June, 1892. 1–6

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE is hereby given that a by-law was passed by the Directors of the Canadian General Electric Company (Limited), on the third day of August, A. D. 1892, changing the chief place of business of the said company from the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, to the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, which said by-law was approved by a vote of not less than two-thirds in value of the stock represented by the shareholders present at a general meeting of the company duly called for considering the same, a copy of which by-law has been duly filed in the office of the Secretary of State for Canada, and which by-law is in the words and figures following:—

"*By-law Number Three to change the chief place of business of the company.*

"Whereas the chief place of business of the Canadian General Electric Company (Limited), is at the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, and it has been deemed expedient that the same should be removed to the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario.

"Therefore the directors of the said company enact as follows:—

"The chief place of business of the Canadian General Electric Company (Limited) be and the same is hereby changed from the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, to the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario."

GEORGE C. LOVEYS,
Secretary, Canadian General Electric Company (Limited).

Dated at Toronto, this 4th day of August, A.D. 1892. 6–1

LA BANQUE DU PEUPLE.

DIVIDEND No. 112.

THE stockholders of La Banque du Peuple are hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend of three (3) per cent for the last six months has been declared on the capital stock, and will be payable at the office of the Bank, on and after Monday, the 5th of September next.

The transfer book will be closed from the 15th to the 31st August, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of directors,

J. S. BOUSQUET,
Cashier.

Montreal, 29th July, 1892. 6–5

UNION BANK OF HALIFAX.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of three per cent upon the capital of this Bank has been declared for the current half-year, and the same will be payable at the banking room, on and after Wednesday, the 31st August next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 16th to 30th August, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,

E. L. THORNE,
Cashier.

Halifax, N.S., 26th July, 1892. 5–5

THE ST. CATHARINES AND NIAGARA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY.

TAKE notice that a special general meeting of the shareholders of the St. Catharines and Niagara Central Railway Company will be held at the office of the company, on James Street, in the City of St. Catharines, in the County of Lincoln, on Monday, the 22nd day of August, 1892, at the hour of 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of taking into consideration an agreement or arrangement between N. and O. J. Phelps & Company, the said St. Catharines and Niagara Central Railway Company and one Lucius S. Oille, for the purpose of putting an end to pending litigation between the said N. and O. J. Phelps & Company and the said Lucius S. Oille, and the confirmation of a resolution of the Board of Directors of the said company duly passed on the 9th day of July, 1892, approving of the said agreement or arrangement.

RICHARD WOOD,
Secretary-treasurer.
St. C. and N. C. Ry. Co.

St. Catharines, Ont., 11th July, 1892. 3–4

MONTREAL AND OTTAWA RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE.—A special general meeting of the shareholders of the Montreal and Ottawa Railway Company will be held at its head office, room 44, Imperial Building, St. James Street, Montreal, on Tuesday, the 9th day of August, 1892, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of sanctioning a lease of its railway to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, in perpetuity, and of settling the terms and conditions thereof.

H. A. LANSDELL,
Secretary.

Montreal, 5th July, 1892. 2–5

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that the Queen Insurance Company intends to cease to carry on the business of life insurance in Canada, and that said company will, on the 1st day of November next, apply to the Honourable the Minister of Finance for the release of its assets and securities, and all Canadian holders of life policies issued by the Queen Insurance Company who may wish to oppose such release are hereby notified to file their oppositions with the said Minister on or before said date.

H. J. MUDGE,
Chief agent.

Montreal, 25th July, 1892. 5–13

NOTICE is hereby given that "The City of London Fire Insurance Company" (Limited), having ceased to carry on the business of fire insurance in Canada, and re-insured all outstanding or existing risks, will apply to the Minister of Finance, at Ottawa, on the 12th day of October next, for the release of the securities deposited by the said company with the Minister of Finance.

And notice is hereby given to Canadian policy-holders, who may desire to oppose such release, that any opposition to the same must be filed, with the Minister of Finance, on or before the day above named.

HATTON & McLENNAN,
Attorneys for the said company.

Montreal, 5th July, 1892. 2–13

THE PORT ARTHUR, DULUTH AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that a special general meeting of the shareholders of the above company will be held at 3 o'clock p.m., on Monday, the 29th August, 1892, at the offices of the company, in Burk's Block, Port Arthur, for the transaction of the following business affecting the company :—

1. Receiving annual report and election of directors.
2. Handing over to the contractors the remaining $6,000 per mile of bonds on the first fifty miles of the road.
3. Authorizing the directors to apply for legislation at the next session of Parliament, for authority to hold all meetings of this company in Toronto.
4. Confirming the following agreements :—Between John Paulson & Kristian Kortgaard and Middleton & Conmee, dated 8th April, 1892 ; between this company and The Port Arthur, Duluth and Western Railway Company of Minnesota ; between this company and The Gun Flint Lake Iron Company, dated 28th April, 1892 ; between Middleton & Conmee and A. B. Lee and Eby, Blain & Co.
5. Extending time for completion of road by contractors.
6. General business.

S. J. DAWSON,
President.
A. J. McCOMBER,
Secretary.

Dated at Port Arthur, 23rd July, 1892. 5–5

NOTICE.—A special general meeting of the shareholders of the Atlantic and North-West Railway Company will be held at its head office in Montreal (the principal head office of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company), at noon on Monday, the twenty-second day of August, 1892, for the purpose of electing directors of the company, and of dividing into sections, in pursuance of its Act of incorporation, so much of the line of railway which the company is authorized to construct or acquire as has not already been so divided.

By order of the Board,

CHARLES DRINKWATER,
Secretary.

Montreal, 20th July, 1892. 4–6

NOTICE.—Public notice is hereby given that the Royal Canadian Insurance Company of Montreal, Canada, has ceased to transact the business of fire and marine insurance, and has applied to the Honourable the Minister of Finance and Receiver General of Canada for the release of its securities deposited on account of Fire and Marine Department on the 25th day of August, 1892.

And notice is hereby given that all business in Canada of the Royal Canadian Insurance Company has been taken up and re-insured in the Alliance Assurance Company of London, England.

And notice is hereby given calling upon all Canadian policy holders in the said company, opposing such release, to file their opposition with the Honourable the Minister of Finance and Receiver General of Canada, on or before the 25th day of August, 1892.

G. H. McHENRY,
Manager.

47–13

CITIZENS INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA
(Life Department).

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that the "Citizens Insurance Company of Canada" has ceased to transact the business of life insurance, and will apply to the Honourable the Minister of Finance and Receiver General of Canada for the release of its securities deposited on account of the Life Department, on the twelfth (12th) day of October, 1892.

And notice is hereby given calling upon all Canadian policy-holders in the said company opposing such release to file their opposition with the Honourable the Minister of Finance and Receiver General of Canada, on or before the twelfth (12th) day of October, eighteen hundred and ninety-two (1892).

E. P. HEATON,
General manager.

Montreal, 28th June, 1892. 2–13

CITIZENS INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA
(Fire Department).

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that the "Citizens Insurance Company of Canada" has ceased to transact the business of fire insurance, and has applied to the Honourable the Minister of Finance and Receiver General of Canada, for the release of its securities deposited on account of the Fire Department, on the twelfth (12th) day of October, 1892.

And notice is hereby given that all business of the "Citizens Insurance Company of Canada," in the Provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, has been taken up and re-insured in the "Phœnix Insurance Company of Hartford," Connecticut, and that the business throughout the Dominion of Canada, with the exception of the Provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, has been taken up and re-insured in the "Guardian Assurance Company of England."

And notice is hereby given calling upon all Canadian policy-holders in the said company opposing such release to file their opposition with the Honourable the Minister of Finance and Receiver General of Canada, on or before the twelfth (12th) day of October, eighteen hundred and ninety-two (1892).

E. P. HEATON,
General manager.

Montreal, 28th June, 1892. 2–13

PUISSANCE DU CANADA.

NOMINATIONS.

DÉPARTEMENT DU SECRÉTAIRE D'ÉTAT DU CANADA.

IL A PLU À SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL de faire la nomination suivante, savoir :—

OTTAWA, 26 juillet 1892.

JAMES PLUNKETT, de la cité d'Ottawa, dans la province d'Ontario, écuyer : Premier commis dans le service intérieur du ministère des postes, et surintendant de la division des timbres-poste.

COMMISSION.

STANLEY DE PRESTON.

[L.S.]

CANADA.

VICTORIA, par la Grâce de Dieu, Reine du Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande, défenseur de la foi, etc., etc., etc.

A L'HONORABLE ADOLPHE BASILE ROUTHIER, de la cité de Québec, un des juges de la cour Supérieure dans et pour la province de Québec, et L'HONORABLE MELBOURNE M. TAIT, de la cité de Montréal, un des juges de la cour Supérieure dans et pour la province de Québec,—SALUT :

ROBT. SEDGEWICK, Député du ministre de la Justice, Canada. } CONSIDÉRANT que dans et par les Statuts Revisés du Canada, chapitre 114, intitulé "Acte concernant les enquêtes sur les affaires publiques," il est entre autres choses en substance statué, que chaque fois que le Gouverneur en conseil fera instituer une enquête sur quelque objet ayant trait au bon gouvernement du Canada, ou sur la gestion de quelque partie des affaires publiques, si cette enquête n'est régie par aucune loi spéciale, il pourra autoriser, par la commission à cette fin, les commissaires ou personnes chargés de conduire et diriger l'enquête, à assigner devant eux tous témoins, et à leur faire rendre témoignage sous serment, soit de bouche, soit par écrit, ou sous affirmation solennelle si ce sont des personnes qui ont droit d'affirmation en matière civile, et à leur faire produire les documents et choses que les commissaires jugeront nécessaires pour la parfaite investigation des objets dont ils seront chargés de s'enquérir.

ET CONSIDÉRANT que dans le cours de la session du parlement qui a eu lieu en la présente année (1892), M. James D. Edgar, un membre de la chambre des Communes, a fait de son siège en la Chambre des Communes, le sixième jour d'avril dernier, certaines allégations contre l'honorable Sir Adolphe P. Caron, C.C.M.G., un autre membre de la chambre, et un membre du Conseil Privé de la Reine pour le Canada, lesquelles allégations sont énoncées dans les procès-verbaux et dans les journaux de la dite chambre ;

ET CONSIDÉRANT qu'à une date subséquente le dit James D. Edgar fit une motion, à l'effet que les dites allégations fussent renvoyées au comité spécial de la Chambre des Communes sur les privilèges et élections, et un débat s'étant élevé là-dessus quant à l'à-propos et convenance de renvoyer ainsi les dites allégations, et quant au sens des accusations et imputations qui y étaient ainsi portées,—la Chambre a adopté la résolution ci-dessus :—

"James D. Edgar, député du district électoral de Ontario-ouest en cette Chambre, ayant déclaré, de son siège en Chambre, qu'il est informé d'une manière digne de foi et qu'il croit pouvoir établir par des preuves satisfaisantes,—

1. Que durant chacune des années 1882 à 1891, inclusivement, la Compagnie du chemin de fer de Québec au lac Saint-Jean a reçu, par voie de bonus, de la Puissance du Canada, des subventions s'élevant dans l'ensemble à plus d'un million de piastres, lesquelles ont été votées par le parlement sur la recommandation des ministres de la Couronne.

2. Que des arrangements ont été conclus par la dite compagnie de chemin de fer en vertu desquels les dites subventions ont été dépensées par une compagnie de construction, par l'entremise du nommé H. J. Beemer, entrepreneur, ou de concert avec lui, et que le dit Beemer et ceux qui l'ont aidé à trouver des fonds pour la construction des travaux du dit chemin de fer, ont eu le bénéfice des dites subventions.

3. Que durant la totalité de la dite période de 1882 à 1891, l'honorable Sir Adolphe P. Caron était, comme il l'est encore, membre de la Chambre des Communes du Canada, membre du gouvernement canadien et l'un des conseillers privés de Sa Majesté pour le Canada.

4. Que le dit Sir A. P. Caron a été, durant la totalité ou la majeure partie de la dite période, l'un des membres de la dite compagnie de construction, et qu'à ce titre il avait les moyens de savoir, comme il savait de fait, l'emploi des dites subventions et leur affectation après qu'elles eurent été versées par le gouvernement à la dite compagnie de chemin de fer.

5. Que durant la dite période, et pendant que le dit chemin de fer se construisait en partie au moyen des dites subventions, le dit Sir A. P. Caron a reçu frauduleusement de fortes sommes d'argent provenant des dites subventions, des deniers prélevés sur leur crédit, et de personnes en retirant des bénéfices.

6. Que durant la même période, de fortes sommes d'argent provenant des dites subventions et de deniers prélevés sur leur crédit, et de personnes en retirant des bénéfices, ont, de temps à autre, été frauduleusement versées à titre de contribution, à la demande et connaissance du dit Sir A. P. Caron, pour des fins électorales et pour aider à l'élection à la chambre des Communes du dit Sir A. P. Caron et autres membres et partisans du gouvernement dont il était un des membres, et qu'après le paiement de quelques-unes des dites contributions frauduleuses, de nouvelles subventions ont été accordées et versées à la dite compagnie de chemin de fer par le gouvernement dont le dit Sir A. P. Caron était l'un des membres.

7. Que la Compagnie du chemin de fer de Témiscouata a été légalement constituée par lettres patentes émises par le gouvernement canadien, le 6 octobre 1885, et que depuis cette date, la dite compagnie de chemin de fer a reçu de la Puissance du Canada des subventions au montant de $649,200, qui ont été votées par le parlement sur la recommandation des ministres de la Couronne.

8. Que depuis le dit 6 octobre 1885, et pendant que le dit chemin de fer de Témiscouata se construisait en partie au moyen des dites subventions, le dit Sir A. P. Caron a frauduleusement reçu de fortes sommes d'argent des personnes qui, de temps à autre, ont eu le contrôle de la dite Compagnie du chemin de fer de Témiscouata et des dites subventions, ou qui étaient directement intéressées dans les dites subventions.

9. Qu'aussi, depuis le dit 6 octobre 1885, les personnes qui, de temps à autre, ont eu le contrôle du dit chemin de fer de Témiscouata et des dites subventions ou qui étaient directement intéressées dans les dites subventions, ont versé à titre de contribution de fortes sommes, à la demande et connaissance du dit Sir A. P. Caron, pour des fins électorales et pour aider à l'élection à la Chambre des Communes du dit Sir A. P. Caron et autres membres et partisans du gouvernement dont il était un des membres, et qu'après le paiement de quelques-unes des dites contributions frauduleuses, de nouvelles subventions ont été accordées et payées à la dite compagnie de chemin de fer par le gouvernement dont le dit Sir A. P. Caron était l'un des membres.

Qu'au cours du débat qui s'est élevé sur la résolution basée sur ces déclarations du dit M. Edgar, l'honorable M. Mills, député du district électoral de Bothwell, s'est exprimé comme suit :

"Ainsi, quand le ministre de la justice et ses collègues entreprennent de démontrer que la Chambre n'a plus le pouvoir de s'enquérir des cas de détournement des

deniers publics pour corrompre les électeurs, sous prétexte que les procès d'élection ont été confiés aux tribunaux, je me permets de différer d'opinion avec eux. Le procès d'une pétition en invalidation d'élection est une chose. L'emploi délibéré des deniers publics par un membre du gouvernement pour corrompre les électeurs, en est une autre qui exige une enquête parlementaire, et ce droit n'est pas le moindrement affecté parce que les procès en invalidation d'élection ont été confiés aux tribunaux."

Aussi : " Ces accusations s'appliquent à l'accusé plutôt en sa qualité de membre du gouvernement qu'en sa qualité de membre de la Chambre. Quelles sont, en effet, les accusations qui sont portées ? Elles sont à l'effet qu'on a avisé la couronne d'approprier de fortes sommes à certaines fins désignées et que cet argent a été détourné de ces fins publiques et mis entre les mains d'un ministre de la couronne pour corrompre l'électorat dans certaines parties du Canada.

Aussi : " Voici une déclaration disant que cet honorable ministre, le directeur général des Postes, est le ministre qui a avisé la couronne d'accorder ces subsides, pour aider à ces compagnies. Il est accusé d'avoir obtenu une partie des subsides ainsi votés, ou une somme équivalente, de ces mêmes compagnies et de s'en être servi pour lui-même, pour sa propre élection et pour les élections de vingt-trois divisions électorales du Canada. Cette accusation est assez précise et assez claire. L'accusation dit aussi qu'après que ce ministre eût reçu cet argent, il conseilla à la couronne de voter d'autres subsides à d'autres personnes, et qu'à même ces nouveaux subsides, il a encore reçu certaines sommes.

Aussi : " S'il a conseillé à la couronne d'accorder des subsides et s'il était entendu avec une des compagnies de chemins de fer qui devait profiter de ces subsides, qu'une partie de l'argent lui reviendrait, nous devons le savoir, nous avons droit de le savoir."

Qu'au cours du dit débat, l'honorable Sir Richard Cartwright, représentant le district électoral d'Oxford-Sud, s'est exprimé comme suit :

" Mais de quoi donc mon honorable ami, qui siège à mes côtés, accuse-t-il le directeur général des Postes ? Il l'accuse sans ambiguité, mais en termes précis, de s'être rendu coupable de la conspiration la plus immorale qu'un ministre de la couronne puisse commettre."

M. Edgar, au cours du dit débat, s'est exprimé comme suit :—

" Les chemins de fer compris dans cette accusation ont été aidés par les gouvernements fédéral et provincial, et ce dont je me plains c'est que le ministre des Postes s'est approprié les subventions fédérales." Et encore,—

" Le ministre de la Marine a soulevé une singulière question quand il a dit que je n'ai pas, comme j'aurais dû le faire, accusé son collègue de vol public. Je n'ai pas employé ces mots, mais je me suis certainement exprimé en termes qui comportent cette signification. Si ce n'est pas un vol public, pour un député de prendre des deniers à même des subventions publiques, j'aimerais à savoir ce que c'est." Et encore : " Ainsi, je pense que si je puis procéder et prouver ces accusations, on aura un cas de conspiration des plus abominables, d'après la loi."

Que d'après les déclarations précédentes faites par le dit J. D. Edgar, et les commentaires et arguments à ce sujet faits par les dits David Mills, Sir R. Cartwright et le dit J. D. Edgar de leurs sièges en cette Chambre, il ressort que le dit J. D. Edgar avait l'intention, par les dites déclarations, d'accuser Sir A. P. Caron, un membre de cette chambre et de l'honorable Conseil Privé du Canada d'offenses graves et d'oubli de ses devoirs, bien que les dites déclarations du dit J. D. Edgar, en premier lieu citées, ne comportent pas d'accusation définie ou précise contre lui.

Que les déclarations du dit J. D. Edgar et les commentaires et arguments des dits autres membres de cette Chambre et ses propres commentaires à ce sujet dénotent l'intention de porter, par les dites déclarations, les accusations suivantes contre le dit Sir A. P. Caron, savoir :—

1. Que pendant chacune des années 1882 à 1891, inclusivement, la Compagnie du chemin de fer de Québec au lac Saint-Jean a reçu, par voie de boni, du gouvernement fédéral des subventions s'élevant dans l'ensemble à plus d'un million de piastres, qui avaient été votées par le parlement, sur la recommandation de ministres de la couronne.

2. Que pendant la totalité de la dite période de 1882 à 1891, l'honorable Sir A. P. Caron a été, comme il l'est encore, membre du gouvernement du Canada et l'un des conseillers privés de Sa Majesté pour le Canada, et aussi membre de la Chambre des Communes dans chaque parlement élu depuis 1882.

3. Que pendant la dite période, et pendant que le chemin de fer de Québec au lac Saint-Jean se construisait en partie au moyen des dites subventions, le dit Sir A. P. Caron a sciemment aidé et contribué à distraire les dites subventions des fins de leur octroi, en recevant, pour des fins électorales, de la dite compagnie de chemin de fer, ou d'une compagnie de construction formée pour construire le dit chemin de fer, ou du sieur H. J. Beemer, gérant ou entrepreneur du dit chemin, de fortes sommes d'argent à même les dites subventions, et à même les deniers prélevés sur leur crédit ; et qu'aussi, pendant la dite période, il a, de plus, sciemment ainsi aidé et contribué à obtenir des dites compagnies ou de l'une d'elles, le paiement, à même les dites subventions ou à même les deniers prélevés par les dites compagnies ou par l'une d'elles, sur leur crédit, de fortes sommes d'argent pour des fins électorales et pour aider à l'élection à la Chambre des Communes du dit Sir A. P. Caron et d'autres membres et partisans du gouvernement dont il formait partie.

4. Qu'après que quelques-uns des paiements en dernier lieu mentionnés ont été ainsi obtenus et versés, le dit Sir A. P. Caron, en considération des dits paiements, a frauduleusement aidé la compagnie à obtenir de nouvelles subventions du parlement fédéral.

5. Que depuis le 6 octobre 1885, la Compagnie du chemin de fer de Témiscouata a reçu diverses subventions du gouvernement du Canada, s'élevant dans l'ensemble à environ $649,200, et que Sir A. P. Caron a sciemment aidé et contribué à distraire les dites subventions des fins de leur octroi, en recevant de la dite compagnie de fortes sommes d'argent à même les dites subventions ou à même des deniers prélevés sur leur crédit, et aussi en obtenant de la dite compagnie, à même les dites subventions ou à même les deniers prélevés sur leur crédit, le paiement de très fortes sommes d'argent pour aider à son élection comme membre de la Chambre des Communes et à l'élection d'autres personnes comme membres de cette Chambre.

6. Qu'après que quelques-uns des paiements en dernier lieu mentionnés ont été ainsi obtenus et versés, le dit Sir A. P. Caron, en considération des dits paiements, a frauduleusement aidé la dite compagnie à obtenir de nouvelles subventions du parlement du Canada.

7. Que le dit Sir A. P. Caron a détourné de leur destination des deniers publics dans le but de corrompre l'électorat du Canada, savoir : une partie des deniers votés à titre de subventions, tel que ci-dessus mentionné.

8. Que la couronne ayant été avisée de consacrer de fortes sommes d'argent pour des fins publiques, savoir, les dites subventions, les dites sommes ou partie d'icelles ont été détournées de leurs fins et placées dans les mains de Sir A. P. Caron dans le but de corrompre l'électorat dans certaines parties du Canada.

9. Que le dit Sir A. P. Caron, lorsque les dites subventions ou quelques-unes d'icelles ont été votées ou recommandées, s'était entendu avec une ou plusieurs des compagnies de chemins de fer bénéficiant des dites sommes votées ou avec une ou plusieurs personnes ayant un intérêt dans les dites sommes, pour que les deniers ainsi votés par le parlement ou partie d'iceux lui fussent remis.

10. Que le dit Sir A. P. Caron, à raison de ce fait, a frauduleusement conspiré avec les dites compagnies ou avec une ou plusieurs d'icelles.

Que dans l'opinion de cette chambre, il est expédient qu'il soit institué une enquête sur la vérité ou la fausseté des allégations et accusations en dernier lieu mentionnées et numérotées respectivement de 1 à 10 (étant les allégations et accusations renfermées dans les déclarations originales du dit J. D. Edgar et celles faites au cours du débat sur le sujet) ; et qu'à cette fin, la chambre pense qu'il est opportun et convenable que la preuve relative aux dites allégations et accusations

soit faite devant un ou plusieurs commissaires à être nommés en vertu du chapitre 114 des Statuts Revisés du Canada et ayant tous les pouvoirs mentionnés dans le dit chapitre, et que cette preuve soit déposée devant cette chambre quand elle sera complétée."

Que les noms des dits commissaire ou commissaires soient soumis à l'approbation de la chambre avant sa ou leur nomination.

ET CONSIDÉRANT qu'il est à propos, en conformité de la dite résolution de la Chambre des Communes, qu'une enquête sous serment soit faite quant à la vérité ou fausseté des dites accusations ou allégations mentionnées ;

ET CONSIDÉRANT que les noms de vous le dit Adolphe Basile Routhier et Melbourne M. Tait, ayant été soumis, ont dûment été approuvés par la dite Chambre des Communes,—

SACHEZ DONC que par et en vertu de tous et chacun des pouvoirs et pouvoir qui nous sont conférés à cet égard, et par et avec l'avis de Notre Conseil privé pour le Canada, et ayant pleine confiance dans votre loyauté, intégrité et habileté, Nous vous avons nommés, constitués et choisis, et par les présentes Nous vous nommons, constituons et choisissons vous les dits Adolphe Basile Routhier et Melbourne M. Tait, Nos commissaires pour recevoir des témoignages quant à la vérité ou fausseté des dites accusations et allégations ainsi portées comme susdit contre le dit Sir Adolphe P. Caron, et ci-dessus plus particulièrement mentionnées et spécifiées.

Et par et en vertu des pouvoirs qui vous sont conférés par le statut en dernier lieu ci-dessus cité, Nous vous autorisons et vous donnons le pouvoir comme tels commissaires de faire comparaître par-devant vous tous témoins qui pourraient être en état de prouver ou de produire des documents démontrant la vérité ou la fausseté des accusations ou allégations susdites, et les obliger de rendre témoignage sous serment de bouche, ou par écrit, ou affirmation solennelle si elles sont des personnes qui ont droit d'affirmer en matières civiles, et de produire tous documents et choses que vous, Nos dits Commissaires, jugerez nécessaires à la complète investigation et preuve des matières dont vous êtes par les présentes chargés de vous enquérir et d'examiner.

Et par les présentes Nous vous conférons tous les pouvoirs et autorité que le statut Nous autorise de conférer.

Et Nous ordonnons et enjoignons qu'un dossier soit dressé de toute la preuve et de tous les documents produits devant vous au sujet des énoncés, accusations et allégations susdits, et dans le cas où il s'élèverait quelque différence d'opinion quant à l'admissibilité de toute preuve ou documents à vous soumis comme tels commissaires, alors cette preuve sera prise et ces documents seront reçus sujets à toute objection qui pourrait s'élever ou que vous constaterez, et seront entrés au dossier séparément.

Pour, par vous le dit Adolphe Basile Routhier et par vous le dit Melbourne M. Tait, avoir, tenir, exercer et jouir de la dite charge, emploi et fonction de confiance, ainsi que les droits, pouvoirs, privilèges et émolument attachés de droit à la dite charge, emploi et fonction de confiance, et que la loi confère, durant bon plaisir.

Et par les présentes Nous vous enjoignons et ordonnons de faire rapport à Notre Secrétaire d'Etat pour le Canada, de la preuve prise par vous en qualité de commissaires comme susdit.

EN FOI DE QUOI, Nous avons fait émettre nos présentes Lettres Patentes et à icelles fait apposer le Grand Sceau du Canada. TÉMOIN, Notre très fidèle et bien aimé le Très-honorable Sir FREDERICK ARTHUR STANLEY, Baron Stanley de Preston, dans le comté de Lancaster, dans la Pairie du Royaume-Uni, Chevalier Grand-croix de Notre Très-honorable Ordre du Bain ; Gouverneur général du Canada.

A Notre Hôtel du Gouvernement, en Notre CITÉ d'OTTAWA, ce SEIZIÈME jour de JUIN, dans l'année de Notre-Seigneur, mil huit cent quatre-vingt-douze, et de Notre Règne la cinquante-cinquième.

Par ordre,

L. A. CATELLIER,
Sous-secrétaire d'Etat.

6-3

DÉPÊCHES.

Le Bureau des Colonies au Gouverneur Général.

No. 179. DOWNING STREET,
Canada. 5 juillet 1892.

MILORD,—J'ai l'honneur de vous transmettre, pour le renseignement de vos ministres, relativement à ma dépêche No. 169 du 23 juin, le document ci-dessous concernant le tarif cubain.

J'ai etc.,

(Signé) R. H. MEADE,
Pour le Secrétaire d'Etat.

Au Gouverneur Général,
etc., etc., etc.

—

Extrait de la "*Gaceta de Madrid*" du 19 juin 1892.

MESSIEURS,—Lorsque fut dressé le tarif des exportations qui doit entrer en vigueur le 1er de juillet prochain, la réduction accordée sur le tabac, soit fabriqué ou non, en vertu de la loi budgétaire du 1er juillet 1880, fut prise en considération, et, en conséquence, des tarifs furent préparés, lesquels, à leur tour, furent soumis à une autre réduction de 20 pour cent, et rendus exécutoires par décret royal du 4 mars 1887, en vertu de pouvoirs accordés par l'article 4 de la loi budgétaire du 5 août 1886.

Bien que cette dernière ordonnance n'ait pas été abrogée, et qu'en conséquence la réduction de 20 pour 100 susdite continue en vigueur, cependant, afin d'éviter tous doutes qui pourraient s'élever lorsque commenceront les opérations des douanes pour la prochaine année fiscale,—

Sa Majesté le Roi (que Dieu préserve) et en son nom la Reine régente, a bien voulu ordonner que le tarif des exportations qui doit entrer en vigueur à Cuba pour le tabac produit et fabriqué dans les provinces cubaines, soit publié de nouveau, et que ce document soit préparé dans la forme ci-dessous :—

Paquets de cigarettes (par 1,000).....	90
Tabac haché, ou " Picadura " (100 kilos)....	3.75
Tabac fabriqué, cigares (par 1,000).....	1.35
Tabac en feuille (100 kilos).....	6.30

Le tabac en feuille cultivé dans la province de Santiago de Cuba, et exporté par la voie des douanes de la capitale de cette province ou Gibara ou Manzanilla jouit d'une réduction de 30 pour cent, en conformité de la loi budgétaire de 1882-83, et encore, d'après la loi de 1883-84 une autre réduction de 30 pour cent, le droit se trouvant ainsi réduit à deux piastres et vingt et un centavos et demi par 100 kilogrammes.

Par décret royal,

(Signé) ROMERO.

Madrid, 15 juin 1892. 4-3

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(Circulaire.)

DOWNING STREET,

15 juin 1892.

MILORD,—Vu ma dépêche circulaire du 24 avril 1888, j'ai l'honneur de vous transmettre copie d'un acte passé durant la présente session du parlement, à l'effet de faire reconnaître dans le Royaume-Uni les vérifications de testament et les lettres d'administration accordées dans les possessions britanniques.

J'ai l'honneur d'être,
Milord,
Votre très humble serviteur,

KNUTSFORD.

A l'administrateur
du Gouvernement du Canada.

CHAPITRE 6.

Acte à l'effet de faire reconnaître dans le Royaume-Uni les vérifications de testament et les lettres d'administration accordées dans les possessions britanniques.

[20 mai 1892.

QU'IL soit statué par Sa Très-Excellente Majesté la Reine, par et avec l'avis et le consentement des Lords spirituels et temporels, et des Communes réunis en ce présent parlement, et par leur autorité, comme suit :—

1. Sa Majesté la Reine pourra, sur preuve satisfaisante que la législature d'une possession britannique a pris les mesures nécessaires pour faire reconnaître dans cette possession les vérifications de testament et les lettres d'administration accordées par les cours du Royaume-Uni, décréter par arrêté en conseil que le présent acte s'appliquera à la dite possession, sauf toutes exceptions et modifications spécifiées dans l'arrêté, et là-dessus, tant que l'arrêté sera en vigueur, le présent acte s'appliquera en conséquence.

2.—(1.) Chaque fois qu'une cour de vérification des testaments dans une possession britannique à laquelle le présent acte s'applique a accordé une vérification de testament ou des lettres d'administration au sujet des biens d'une personne décédée, la vérification de testament ou les lettres d'administration ainsi accordées pourront, en étant produites devant une cour de vérification de testaments dans le Royaume-Uni, et une copie déposée dans la dite cour, être revêtues du sceau de cette cour, et là-dessus auront la même force et le même effet, et auront la même vigueur dans le Royaume-Uni, que si elles étaient accordées par la dite cour.

(2.) Pourvu que la cour avant d'apposer son sceau sur une vérification de testament ou des lettres d'administration soit convaincue—

(*a.*) Que le droit de succession a été payé à l'égard de telle partie (s'il y en a) des biens assujétie à un droit de succession dans le Royaume-Uni ; et

(*b.*) Dans le cas de lettres d'administration, qu'une somme de deniers nécessaire pour couvrir la propriété (s'il en est) dans le Royaume-Uni à laquelle se rapportent les lettres d'administration ait été fournie comme garantie ;

et pourra exiger telle preuve, s'il y en a, qu'elle jugera nécessaire quant au domicile de la personne décédée.

(3.) La cour pourra aussi, si elle le juge à propos, sur la demande de tout créancier, exiger, avant d'apposer son sceau, qu'une garantie suffisante soit donnée pour le paiement des dettes dues par la succession aux créanciers résidant dans le Royaume-Uni.

(4.) Pour les fins du présent article, un double de toute vérification de testament ou des lettres d'administration revêtu du sceau de la cour qui l'accorde, aura le même effet que l'original.

(5.) Des règles de cour seront faites pour régler la procédure et la pratique, y compris les honoraires et les frais, dans les cours du Royaume-Uni, incidents à la demande de revêtir du sceau la vérification de testament ou les lettres d'administration accordées dans une possession britannique à laquelle s'applique le présent acte. Ces règlements, en tant qu'il s'agit du droit de succession, seront faits avec le consentement de la Trésorerie, et sauf toutes exceptions et modifications faites par ces règlements, les lois alors en vigueur concernant le droit de succession (y compris leurs dispositions pénales) s'appliqueront comme si la personne qui demande l'apposition du sceau en vertu du présent article était une personne demandant une vérification de testament ou des lettres d'administration.

3. Le présent acte pourra autoriser l'apposition du sceau dans le Royaume-Uni sur toute vérification de testament ou lettres d'administration accordées par une cour britannique dans un pays étranger, au même degré qu'elle autorise l'apposition du sceau sur une vérification de testament ou des lettres d'administration accordées dans une possession britannique à laquelle s'applique le présent acte, et le présent acte s'appliquera en conséquence, sauf les modifications nécessaires.

4.—(1.) Tout arrêté en conseil passé en vertu du présent acte sera soumis aux deux chambres du parlement aussitôt que possible après avoir été passé, et sera publié sous l'autorité du Bureau de la papeterie de Sa Majesté.

(2.) Sa Majesté en conseil pourra révoquer ou changer tout arrêté en conseil antérieurement fait en vertu du présent acte.

(3.) Lorsqu'il appert à Sa Majesté en conseil que la législature d'une possession britannique a le pouvoir de légiférer à l'effet de mettre le présent acte en vigueur dans cette partie, Sa Majesté pourra décréter par arrêté en conseil que le présent acte s'appliquera à cette partie comme si elle était une possession britannique distincte, et là-dessus, tant que l'arrêté est en vigueur le présent acte s'appliquera en conséquence.

5. Lorsque le présent acte est appliqué à une possession britannique par un arrêté en conseil, il s'appliquera, sauf les dispositions de l'arrêté, aux vérifications de testaments et lettres d'administration accordées soit avant soit après l'adoption du présent acte.

6. Dans le présent acte—

L'expression "cour de vérification des testaments" signifiera toute cour ou autorité, sous quelque nom qu'elle soit désignée, ayant juridiction dans les matières de vérifications de testaments ; et en Ecosse elle signifiera la cour du shérif du comté d'Edimbourg :

Les expressions "vérification de testament" et "lettres d'administation" comprennent confirmation en Ecosse, et tout instrument ayant dans une possession britannique le même effet que la loi anglaise donne aux vérifications de testament et aux lettres d'administration respectivement :

L'expression "droit de succession" comprend tout droit payable sur la valeur des biens et effets pour lesquels une vérification de testament ou des lettres d'administration est ou sont accordées :

L'expression "cour britannique dans un pays étranger" signifie toute cour britannique ayant juridiction en dehors des possessions de la Reine en vertu d'un arrêté en conseil, qu'il soit passé sous l'empire d'un acte quelconque ou autrement.

7. Le présent acte pourra être cité sous le titre de "Acte des cours coloniales de vérification des testaments, 1892." 4–3

(Circulaire.)

DOWNING STREET,
30 mai 1892.

MILORD,—J'ai l'honneur de vous transmettre, afin qu'elle soit publiée dans la colonie que vous administrez, copie d'un arrêté de Sa Majesté la Reine en conseil, daté du 9 mai 1892, mettant en vigueur le traité conclu entre Sa Majesté et Son Altesse Sérénissime le Prince de Monaco, touchant l'extradition mutuelle des criminels fugitifs, signée à Paris le 17 de décembre 1891, et dont les ratifications ont été échangées à Paris le 17 de mars 1892.

J'ai l'honneur d'être,
Milord,
Votre très-obéissant serviteur,
KNUTSFORD.

A l'administrateur
du gouvernement du Canada.

TRAITÉ D'EXTRADITION ENTRE LA GRANDE-BRETAGNE ET MONACO.

AU CHATEAU DE WINDSOR,

Le 9e jour de mai 1892.

PRÉSENTS :

Sa Très-Excellente Majesté la REINE.
Le Lord Président.
Le Lord Intendant.
Le comte de Yarborough.
Sir Walter Barttelot, Bart.
M. Forwood.

CONSIDÉRANT que par les *Actes d'Extradition*, 1870 et 1873, il est statué, entre autres choses, que chaque fois qu'un arrangement aura été conclu avec un Etat étranger au sujet de la reddition à cet Etat

des criminels fugitifs, Sa Majesté pourra ordonner par arrêté en conseil que les dits actes s'appliqueront à l'égard de l'Etat étranger en question ; et que Sa Majesté pourra, par le même ou par un arrêté subséquent, restreindre l'opération du dit arrêté et limiter son application aux criminels fugitifs qui se trouvent ou sont supposés se trouver dans la partie des possessions de Sa Majesté spécifiées dans l'arrêté, et en rendre l'exécution sujette aux conditions, exceptions et restrictions qui pourront être jugées convenables ; et que si, par quelque loi adoptée après la sanction de l'Acte de 1870 par la législature de toute possession britannique, il est pourvu à l'extradition des criminels fugitifs qui se trouvent ou sont soupçonnés se trouver dans cette possession britannique, Sa Majesté pourra, par un arrêté en conseil, appliquer les dits actes à l'égard de tout Etat étranger, ou par tout arrêté subséquent suspendre la mise en opération, dans toute telle possession britannique, des dits actes ou de toute partie de ces actes, et tant qu'ils se rapportent à cette puissance étrangère, et aussi longtemps que ces lois continueront d'y être en vigueur, mais pas plus longtemps ;

Et considérant que dans un acte du parlement du Canada, passé en 1886, intitulé "Acte concernant l'extradition de criminels fugitifs," il est pourvu à la reddition des criminels fugitifs qui se trouvent ou pourront se trouver au Canada ;

Et considérant que par un arrêté de Sa Majesté en conseil, en date du dix-septième jour de novembre mil huit cent quatre-vingt-huit, il est décrété que l'opération des Actes d'extradition de 1870 et 1873 sera suspendue au Canada tant que les dispositions du dit acte du parlement du Canada de 1886 continueront en vigueur et pas plus longtemps ;

Et considérant qu'un traité a été conclu le dix-septième jour de décembre mil huit cent quatre-vingt-onze, entre Sa Majesté et Son Altesse Sérénissime le Prince de Monaco, pour l'extradition mutuelle des criminels fugitifs, lequel est rédigé comme suit :—

"Sa Majesté la Reine du Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande, Impératrice des Indes, et Son Altesse Sénénissime le Prince de Monaco, ayant jugé convenable, en vue d'une meilleure administration de la justice, et pour prévenir les crimes dans leurs territoires respectifs, que les individus accusés ou convaincus des crimes ci-après énumérés, et qui se seraient soustraits par la fuite aux poursuites de la justice fussent, dans certaines circonstances, réciproquement extradés : les dites hautes parties contractantes ont nommé pour leurs plénipotentiaires, à l'effet de conclure un traité dans ce but, savoir :

"Sa Majesté la Reine du Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande, Impératrice des Indes, M. Edwin Henry Egerton, Compagnon du Très Honorable Ordre du Bain, Ministre Plénipotentiaire de Sa Majesté à Paris ;

"Et Son Altesse Sérénissime le Prince de Monaco, Louis Fernand de Bonnefoy, Baron du Charmel, Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire de Monaco en France ;

"Lesquels, après s'être communiqués leurs pleins pouvoirs respectifs, trouvés en bonne et due forme, ont arrêté et conclu les articles suivants :—

"ARTICLE I.

"Les hautes parties contractantes s'engagent à se livrer réciproquement les individus qui, poursuivis ou condamnés pour un crime ou un délit commis sur le territoire de l'une des parties, seraient trouvés sur le territoire de l'autre, dans les circonstances et sous les conditions prévues par le présent traité.

"ARTICLE II.

"Les crimes et délits pour lesquels l'extradition sera accordée sont les suivants :—

"1. Assassinat, tentative et complicité d'assassinat, ou complot ayant ce crime pour but.

"2. Homicide sans préméditation ou guet-apens.

"3. Voies de fait ayant occasionné des lésions corporelles.

"4. Contrefaçon, altération de monnaies, et mise en circulation de monnaies contrefaites ou altérées.

"5. Fabrication avec connaissance de cause d'un instrument, outil, ou engin destiné à la contrefaçon de la monnaie du pays.

"6. Faux, contrefaçon, altération ou mise en circulation de pièces, effets ou écritures publics ou privés, falsifiés, contrefaits, ou altérés.

"7 Soustraction frauduleuse ou vol.

"8. Destruction ou dégradation de toute propriété, lorsque le fait incriminé est punissable de peines criminelles ou correctionnelles.

"9. Escroquerie d'argent, valeurs, ou d'autres objets, sous de faux prétextes.

"10. Recel en connaissance de cause de numéraire, valeurs ou autres objets volés, provenant de soustractions, d'escroquerie ou d'abus de confiance.

"11. Banqueroute frauduleuse et fraudes commises dans les faillites.

"12. Abus de confiance (commis par un dépositaire, administrateur, banquier, fidéicommissaire, mandataire, commissionnaire, membre ou fondateur d'une Société quelconque).

"13. Faux serment ou subornation de témoins.

"14. Viol.

"15. Commerce charnel avec une jeune fille âgée de moins de 16 ans, ou tentative de ce fait, en tant que les faits sont punissables d'après la loi du pays requis.

"16. Attentat à la pudeur avec violence. Attentat à la pudeur sans violence sur des enfants de l'un ou l'autre sexe, âgés de moins de 13 ans.

"17. Administration de substances ou emploi d'instruments dans l'intention de provoquer l'avortement.

"18. Enlèvement ou détournement de mineurs.

"19. Vol d'enfants.

"20. Abandon, exposition, ou séquestration illégale d'enfants.

"21. Séquestration ou détention illégale.

"22. Vol avec effraction, escalade, ou à l'aide de fausses clefs.

"23. Incendie volontaire

"24. Vol avec violence.

"25. Tout acte commis avec intention de mettre en danger la vie de personnes se trouvant dans un train de chemin de fer.

"26. Menaces, écrites ou autres, faites en vue d'extorsion.

"27. Piraterie considérée comme crime par le droit des gens.

"28. Submersion, échouement, ou destruction d'un navire en mer, ou tentative ou complot ayant ce crime pour but.

"29. Attaque à bord d'un navire en haute mer dans le but d'homicide ou afin de porter de graves lésions corporelles.

"30. Révolte, ou complot en vue de révolte, commis par deux ou plusieurs personnes à bord d'un navire en haute mer, contre l'autorité du capitaine.

"31. Traite des Esclaves telle qu'elle est punie par les lois des deux pays.

"L'extradition aura également lieu pour complicité d'un des crimes ci-dessus mentionnés, pourvu que la complicité soit punissable par les lois des deux parties contractantes.

"Il dépendra de l'Etat requis d'accorder également l'extradition pour tout autre crime à raison duquel l'extradition peut avoir lieu d'après les lois en vigueur des deux parties contractantes.

"ARTICLE III.

"Chacun des deux gouvernements aura liberté pleine et entière de refuser à l'autre l'extradition de ses propres sujets.

"ARTICLE IV.

"L'extradition ne sera pas accordée si l'individu réclamé par le Gouvernement du Royaume-Uni ou par celui de la Principauté de Monaco a déjà été jugé, acquitté ou puni, ou se trouve encore sous jugement, dans les territoires des deux hautes parties contractantes respectivement, pour le crime à raison duquel l'extradition est demandée.

"Si la personne réclamée par le gouvernement du Royaume-Uni ou par celui de la Principauté de Monaco est en état de prévention ou si, ayant été condamnée, elle subit la peine qui lui a été infligée dans les territoires des deux hautes parties contractantes respectivement, pour un autre crime, son extradition sera différée jusqu'à sa remise en liberté, soit qu'elle ait été acquittée, soit qu'elle ait purgé sa peine ou pour toute autre raison.

"ARTICLE V.

"L'extradition n'aura pas lieu si depuis la perpétration du crime, les poursuites ou la condamnation, la prescription des poursuites ou de la peine est acquise d'après les lois du pays auquel la demande est adressée.

"ARTICLE VI.

"Le criminel fugitif ne sera pas extradé si le délit pour lequel l'extradition est demandée est considéré comme un délit politique, ou si l'individu prouve que la demande d'extradition a été faite en réalité dans le but de le poursuivre ou de le punir pour un délit d'un caractère politique.

"ARTICLE VII.

"L'individu qui aura été livré ne pourra, en aucun cas, dans le pays auquel l'extradition a été accordée, être maintenu en état d'arrestation ou poursuivi pour aucun crime ou faits autres que ceux qui avaient motivé l'extradition, à moins qu'il n'ait été réintégré, ou n'ait eu l'occasion de retourner de lui-même dans l'Etat qui l'avait extradé.

"Cette stipulation n'est pas applicable aux crimes commis après l'extradition.

"ARTICLE VIII.

"L'extradition sera demandée de la manière suivante :—

"La demande de la part du gouvernement de Sa Majesté Britannique pour l'extradition d'un criminel réfugié dans la Principauté de Monaco, sera faite par le Consul de Sa Majesté accrédité près de Son Altesse Sérénissime.

"La demande de la part de la Principauté de Monaco pour l'extradition d'un criminel fugitif dans le Royaume-Uni sera faite par le Consul-Général de Monaco à Londres.

"La demande d'extradition d'un prévenu devra être accompagnée d'un mandat d'arrêt décerné par l'autorité compétente de l'Etat requérant, et des preuves qui, d'après les lois de l'endroit où le prévenu a été trouvé, justifieraient son arrestation si l'acte punissable y avait été commis.

"Si la demande d'extradition concerne une personne déjà condamnée, elle doit être accompagnée de l'arrêt de condamnation qui a été rendu contre le coupable par le tribunal compétent de l'Etat requérant.

"Un arrêt rendu par contumace ne sera pas considéré comme une condamnation, mais une personne ainsi condamnée pourra être traitée comme une personne poursuivie.

"ARTICLE IX.

"Si la demande d'extradition s'accorde avec les stipulations précédentes, les autorités compétentes de l'Etat requis procéderont à l'arrestation du fugitif.

"ARTICLE X.

"Si le fugitif est arrêté sur le territoire britannique, il sera aussitôt amené devant un magistrat compétent, qui devra l'entendre et procéder à l'examen préliminaire de l'affaire de la même manière que si l'arrestation avait eu lieu pour un crime commis sur le territoire britannique.

Les autorités de la Grande-Bretagne, quand elles procéderont à l'examen établi par les stipulations précédentes, devront admettre comme preuves entièrement valables les dépositions assermentées ou les affirmations faites à Monaco, ou les copies de ces pièces, de même que les mandats d'arrêt et les sentences rendues dans ce pays, ainsi que les certificats de condamnation ou les pièces judiciaires constatant le fait d'une condamnation, pourvu que ces documents soient rendus authentiques de la manière suivante :—

"1. Un mandat doit être signé par un juge, magistrat, ou officier de la Principauté de Monaco.

"2. Les dépositions ou affirmations ou les copies de ces pièces doivent porter la signature d'un juge, magistrat, ou officier de la Principauté de Monaco, constatant que ces dépositions ou ces affirmations se trouvent être en expédition originale ou en copie vidimée, selon le cas.

"3. Un certificat de condamnation ou un document judiciaire constatant le fait d'une condamnation doit être certifié par un juge, magistrat, ou officier de la Principauté de Monaco.

"4. Ces mandats, dépositions, affirmations, copies, certificats ou documents judiciaires doivent être rendus authentiques dans chaque cas, soit par le serment d'un témoin, soit par l'apposition du sceau officiel et la légalisation du Gouverneur général de la Principauté de Monaco ; cependant, les pièces sus-énoncées pourront être rendues authentiques de toute autre manière qui serait reconnue par les lois locales en vigueur dans la partie du territoire britannique où l'examen de l'affaire aura lieu.

"ARTICLE XI.

"L'extradition d'un fugitif arrêté dans la Principauté de Monaco sera accordée, s'il résulte de l'examen qui en sera fait par une autorité compétente que les documents fournis par le gouvernement britannique contiennent des preuves primâ facie suffisantes pour justifier l'extradition.

"Les autorités de la Principauté devront admettre comme preuves entièrement valables les procès-verbaux des dépositions de témoins dressés par les autorités britanniques, ou les copies de ces procès-verbaux ; ainsi que les procès-verbaux des condamnations ou autres documents judiciaires, ou les copies de ces actes ; pourvu que ces documents soient signés et rendus authentiques par une autorité dont la compétence sera tannique certifiée par le sceau d'un Ministre d'Etat de Sa Majesté Britannique.

"ARTICLE XII.

"L'extradition n'aura lieu que dans le cas où les preuves fournies auront été trouvées suffisantes d'après les lois de l'Etat requis, soit pour justifier la mise sous jugement du prisonnier, dans le cas où le crime aurait été commis sur le territoire du dit Etat, soit pour constater l'identité du prisonnier avec l'individu condamné par les tribunaux de l'Etat requérant, et prouver que le crime dont il a été reconnu coupable aurait pu causer son extradition par l'Etat requis à l'époque de sa condamnation. L'extradition du fugitif n'aura lieu, dans les territoires de Sa Majesté Britannique, qu'à l'expiration d'un terme de quinze jours à dater de son emprisonnement en vue de l'extradition.

"ARTICLE XIII.

"Si l'individu réclamé par l'une des deux hautes parties contractantes, en exécution du présent traité, est aussi réclamé par une ou plusieurs autres puissances, du chef d'autres crimes ou délits commis sur leurs territoires respectifs, son extradition sera accordée à l'Etat dont la demande est la plus ancienne en date.

"ARTICLE XIV.

"Le fugitif sera mis en liberté si les preuves suffisantes à l'appui de la demande en extradition ne sont pas produites dans l'espace de deux mois, à partir du jour de l'arrestation ou de tel autre terme plus éloigné qui aura été indiqué par l'Etat requis ou le tribunal compétent de cet Etat.

"ARTICLE XV.

"Les objets saisis en la possession de l'individu réclamé au moment de son arrestation seront, si l'autorité compétente de l'Etat requis en a ordonné la remise, livrés lorsque l'extradition aura lieu ; cette remise ne comprendra pas seulement les objets volés, mais encore tout ce qui peut servir de pièce de conviction.

"ARTICLE XVI.

"Toutes les dépenses occasionnées par une demande d'extradition seront à la charge de l'Etat requérant.

"ARTICLE XVII.

"Celle des hautes parties contractantes qui voudrait recourir, pour l'extradition, au transit sur le territoire d'une tierce Puissance, aurait à en régler les conditions avec cette dernière.

"ARTICLE XVIII.

"Lorsque dans la poursuite d'une affaire pénale non politique, une des hautes parties contractantes jugera

nécessaire l'audition de témoins résidant dans les Etats de l'autre, ou tout autre acte d'instruction, une commission rogatoire sera envoyée à cet effet par la voie indiquée à l'article VIII, et il y sera donné suite, en observant les lois du pays sur le territoire duquel l'acte d'instruction devra avoir lieu.

"ARTICLE XIX.

"Tous les actes et documents qui seront communiqués réciproquement en exécution du présent traité, seront accompagnés d'une traduction française ou anglaise, certifiée exacte par le Consul qui transmet les documents conformément à l'article VIII, lorsqu'ils ne seront point rédigés dans la langue du pays requis.

"Les frais occasionnés par ces traductions seront à la charge de l'Etat requérant.

"ARTICLE XX.

"Les stipulations du présent traité seront applicables aux colonies et possessions étrangères de Sa Majesté Britannique, pour autant que faire se pourra d'après les lois en vigueur dans ces colonies et possessions étrangères respectivement.

"La demande d'extradition d'un criminel qui s'est réfugié dans une de ces colonies ou possessions étrangères pourra être faite au Gouverneur ou à l'autorité supérieure de cette colonie ou possession, par toute personne autorisée à fonctionner dans cette colonie ou possession comme autorité consulaire de la Principauté de Monaco.

"Le Gouverneur ou l'autorité supérieure mentionné ci-dessus décidera à l'égard de telles demandes, en se conformant, autant que faire se pourra, d'après les lois de ces colonies ou possessions étrangères, aux stipulations du présent traité. Il sera toutefois libre d'accorder l'extradition ou de soumettre le cas à son gouvernement.

"Il est réservé toutefois à Sa Majesté Britannique de faire, en se conformant autant que faire se pourra d'après les lois de ces colonies ou possessions étrangères, aux stipulations du présent traité, des arrangements spéciaux dans les colonies ou possessions étrangères pour l'extradition de criminels de Monaco qui auraient trouvé un refuge dans ces colonies ou possessions étrangères.

"Les demandes concernant l'extradition de criminels qui se sont échappés d'une des colonies ou possessions étrangères de Sa Majesté Britannique seront traités suivant les dispositions des articles précédents du présent traité.

"ARTICLE XXI.

"Le présent traité sera exécutoire à dater du dixième jour après sa promulgation, dans les formes prescrites par les lois des deux pays. Chacune des hautes parties contractantes pourra en tout temps mettre fin au traité en donnant à l'autre six mois à l'avance avis de son intention.

"Il sera ratifié, et les ratifications en seront échangées à Paris aussitôt que faire se pourra.

"En foi de quoi les plénipotentiaires respectifs ont signé le présent traité et y ont apposé le cachet de leurs armes.

"Fait à Paris, le 17 décembre 1891.

"(L.S.) EDWIN H. EGERTON.
"(L.S.) LE BARON DU CHARMEL."

Et attendu que les ratifications du dit traité ont été échangées à Paris le dix-septième jour de mars mil huit cent quatre-vingt-douze.

C'est pourquoi Sa Majesté, par et de l'avis de son Conseil privé, et en vertu de l'autorité que lui confèrent les dits actes cités, ordonne et il est par le présent ordonné, que le et après le vingt-troisième jour de mai mil huit cent quatre-vingt-douze, les dits actes s'appliqueront dans le cas de Monaco, et du dit traité avec Son Altesse Sérénissime le Prince de Monaco.

Pourvu, toujours, et il est par le présent ordonné que l'opération des dits actes d'extradition 1870 et 1873 sera suspendue dans la Puissance du Canada, en tant qu'il s'agit de Monaco et de la dite convention, tant que les dispositions de l'acte canadien de 1886 resteront en vigueur, et pas plus longtemps.

4-3 HERBERT M. SUFT.

ARRÊTÉS EN CONSEIL.

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT À OTTAWA.

Mardi, le 26e jour de juillet 1892.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

IL plaît à Son Excellence, en vertu des pouvoirs qui lui sont conférés par l'article 234 de "l'Acte du revenu de l'intérieur" (tel qu'amendé par l'acte 52 Vic., chap. 15, article 9), et par et avec l'avis du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada, d'ordonner comme suit :—

1. Chaque fois que dans une fabrique en entrepôt il est employé de l'alcool pour manufacturer des spiritueux parfumés, cet alcool ne sera soumis, à sa sortie de l'entrepôt pour être employé dans telle fabrique, qu'à un droit de soixante-quinze centins par gallon de preuve.

2. L'emploi de cet alcool et la manufacture de ces spiritueux parfumés seront sous le contrôle des règlements que le ministère du Revenu de l'Intérieur prescrira ; toutefois, ces règlements pourvoiront à ce que le coût réel de la production de ces spiritueux parfumés, dans la manufacture desquels entre de l'alcool au taux ci-dessus, ne soit pas moindre que le prix de vente de l'alcool qui a payé le plein droit.

JOHN J. McGEE,
6-4 Greffier du Conseil privé.

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT À OTTAWA.

Vendredi, le 15e jour de juillet 1892.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

CONSIDÉRANT que par une clause de l'arrêté en conseil du 4 avril 1892, concernant le rabais à être alloué sur certains produits alimentaires passant par les canaux de Welland et du Saint-Laurent en destination de Montréal pour l'exportation, il est établi que le droit à ce rabais s'étendra aux envois de ces produits faits "de tout port canadien sur le lac Ontario," cette disposition provenant d'un arrêté en conseil du 29 avril 1891 ;

Et considérant que l'intention n'était pas de continuer la restriction en faveur des ports canadiens sur le lac Ontario,—

Il plaît à Son Excellence, en vertu des dispositions du chapitre 37 des Statuts Revisés, intitulé "Acte concernant le département des Chemins de fer et Canaux," et par et avec l'avis du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada, d'ordonner que le dit arrêté en conseil du 4 avril 1892 soit et il est par le présent modifié en omettant de la clause en question le mot "canadien," et que cette modification sera exécutoire à compter du 4 avril dernier.

JOHN J. McGEE,
4-4 Greffier du Conseil privé.

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT À OTTAWA.

Jeudi, le 30e jour de juin 1892.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

IL plaît à Son Excellence, en vertu des dispositions des articles 57 et 58 de "l'Acte des poids et mesures," chapitre 104 des Statuts Revisés, et par et avec l'avis du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada, d'ordonner que la balance dite "Computing Scale," fabriquée par la Computing Scale Company de Dayton, Ohio, soit et elle est par le présent ajoutée à la liste des balances qui peuvent être admises à la vérification, et que les honoraires à exiger pour la vérification de cette balance sera cinquante (50) pour cent plus élevé que l'honoraire exigé pour les balances ordinaires d'une même capacité.

JOHN J. McGEE,
3-4 Greffier du Conseil Privé.

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT À OTTAWA.

Samedi, le 9e jour de juillet 1892.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

IL plaît à Son Excellence, en vertu des dispositions de l'Acte des terres fédérales," et par et avec l'avis du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada, d'ordonner que la sous-section (*a*) de l'article 51 des règlements concernant les terrains houillers, établis par l'arrêté en conseil du 17 septembre 1889, soit et elle est par le présent cancellée, et remplacée par la suivante, savoir :—

"51 (*a.*) Tous les arbitres nommés en vertu des présents règlements prêteront serment devant un juge de paix de remplir impartialement les devoirs qui leur seront assignés, et il procèderont immédiatement à évaluer les dommages raisonnables que les propriétaires ou occupants de ces terrains, selon qu'ils y sont intéressés, souffriront à cause de ces recherches et opérations minières."

JOHN J. McGEE,
4-4 Greffier du Conseil privé.

ORDRES GÉNÉRAUX DE MILICE.

QUARTIERS GÉNÉRAUX.

Ottawa, 22 juillet 1892.

O. G. (29.)

Par un ordre en conseil daté du 27 juin 1892, il a plu à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général d'approuver l'amalgamation du corps des Carabiniers Canadiens à cheval avec le régiment des Dragons Canadiens.

Conformément à cette autorité le corps des Carabiniers Canadiens sera désigné, dorénavant, sous le titre de Troupe "B" Dragons Canadiens.

—

O. G. (30.)

COLLÈGE MILITAIRE ROYAL DU CANADA.

Gradués—Juin 1892.

Les gentilshommes cadets suivants ont complété toute la période d'instruction au collège, et ont reçu des diplômes à la date du 28 juin 1892 :

Rang et nom.	Total de marques.	Observations.
Sergent Francis Henry Vercoe	56,458	Honneurs. Distingué dans douze sujets.
Sergent-major de compagnie James Frederic Fraser	53,724	Honneurs. Distingué dans douze sujets.
Sergent-major de bataillon Wilfred Chatterton Dumble	53,181	Honneurs. Distingué dans huit sujets.
Sergent Robert Percy Rogers	38,800	Distingué dans deux sujets.
Sergent William Henry Sullivan	38,715	Distingué dans un sujet.
Gentilhomme cadet Henry Robert Visart de Bury	34,585	Distingué dans deux sujets.
Sergent Clarence Henry Branscombe	34,256	Nul.
Sergent-major de compagnie Frank Dugald Reid	34,041	Distingué dans un sujet.
Sergent Francis Ferguson Duffus	32,729	Distingué dans un sujet.
Caporal Joseph Eugène Lenoblet du Plessis	32,510	Distingué dans un sujet.
Gentilhomme cadet William Nassau Clarke	32,087	Nul.
Caporal Norman Berford McLean	31,595	Distingué dans un sujet.
Gentilhomme cadet William Mackenzie	30,516	Distingué dans un sujet.
Sergent Herbert Wareham Clinch	30,406	Nul.

COMMISSIONS DANS L'ARMÉE.

Les gradués suivants ont été recommandés pour des commissions dans l'armée de Sa Majesté :—

Ingénieurs Royaux :—
Sergent-major de bataillon Wilfred Chatterton Dumble.

Artillerie Royale :—
Gentilhomme cadet Henry Robert Visart de Bury.

Infanterie :—
Sergent Francis Ferguson Duffus.
Sergent Herbert Wareham Clinch.

—

O. G. (31.)

MILICE ACTIVE.

PROMOTIONS ET NOMINATIONS.

COLLÈGE MILITAIRE ROYAL DU CANADA.

Les gradués dont les noms suivent sont par les présentes nommés lieutenants dans la milice, à la date du 28 juin 1892 :—

Sergent Francis Henry Vercoe.
Sergent-major de compagnie James Frederic Fraser.
Sergent Robert Percy Rogers.
Sergent William Henry Sullivan.
Sergent Clarence Henry Branscombe.
Sergent-major de compagnie Frank Dugald Reid.
Caporal Joseph Eugène Lenoblet du Plessis.
Gentilhomme cadet William Nassau Clarke.
Caporal Norman Berford McLean.
Gentilhomme cadet William Mackenzie.

CAVALERIE.

5ME RÉGIMENT DE CAVALERIE, Cookshire, Q.—Devient chirurgien-vétérinaire, du 20 juin 1892 : Erastus P. Ball, gentilhomme, C.V., du rang de second lieutenant de la troupe No. 4, *vice* Jeffery Barton, qui a quitté les limites.

6ME RÉGIMENT DE CAVALERIE "DUKE OF CONNAUGHT ROYAL CANADIAN HUSSARS," Montréal, Q.—Devient chirurgien-vétérinaire, du 20 juin 1892 : Thomas Crawford Simpson, gentilhomme, C.V., *vice* George Sangster, qui a quitté les limites.

Le rang honoraire de major est accordé au quartier-maître John Thompson McBride, à dater du 28 juin 1892.

Troupe No. 3, Havelock.—Devient lieutenant : 2nd lieutenant William Charles Barr, E. R. de C., *vice* Charles McDiarmid, qui a quitté les limites.

ARTILLERIE.

BATTERIE D'ARTILLERIE DE PLACE DE MONTRÉAL, Q.—Il est permis au capitaine John Ainslie Finlayson de se retirer gardant son grade.

BATTERIE D'ARTILLERIE DE PLACE DE GASPÉ, Q.—Cette batterie ayant été inactive pendant plusieurs années, est enlevée de la liste des corps de la Milice Active. Il est permis au capitaine Alfred Théodore Carter de se retirer gardant son grade, et le 2nd lieutenant Félix Jouple Annett disparaît de la liste des officiers de la Milice Active.

INFANTERIE ET CARABINIERS.

5ME BATAILLON "ROYAL SCOTS OF CANADA," Montréal, Q.—Deviennent lieutenants :—2nds lieutenants Henry Simms, E. R. d'I., *vice* J. S. Ibbotson, promu, et William Alexander Cameron, E. R. d'I., pour compléter l'effectif.

23ME BATAILLON D'INFANTERIE, "BEAUCE," Q.—Compagnie No. 2, Aylmer.—Devient 2nd lieutenant, provisoirement, du 4 juillet 1892 : Charles A. Pariseault, gentilhomme, *vice* C. F. X. Blanchet.

54ME BATAILLON D'INFANTERIE, "RICHMOND," Q.—Compagnie No. 6, Kirkdale.—Devient lieutenant, provisoirement, du 20 juin 1892 : John Charles Edward Martin, gentilhomme, *vice* W. R. Stephens, promu.

61ME BATAILLON D'INFANTERIE "MONTMAGNY ET L'ISLET," Montmagny, Q.—Devient quartier-maître, du 4 juillet 1892 : Homer Milot, écuyer, *vice*

le major honoraire Joseph Octave Laberge, à qui il est permis de se retirer gardant son grade.

Compagnie No. 1, St. Thomas.—Devient lieutenant, provisoirement : Eugène Robidoux, gentilhomme, *vice* Wilbrod Fournier, qui a quitté les limites.

Compagnie No. 5, L'Islet.—Devient lieutenant, provisoirement : Napoléon Roy, gentilhomme, *vice* Charles Giasson, qui a quitté les limites.

65ME BATAILLON CARABINIERS "MONT-ROYAL," Montréal, Q.—Devient adjudant : Capitaine Arthur René Léon Roy, E.R.d'I., *vice* Z. J. R. Hébert, promu.

70ME BATAILLON D'INFANTERIE, "CHAMPLAIN," Q.—Compagnie No. 3. Ste. Geneviève.—Devient 2nd lieutenant, provisoirement, du 4 juillet 1892 : Sergent Edouard J. P. Massicotte, *vice* W. Germain, promu.

Compagnie No, 4, St. Prosper.—Devient 2nd lieutenant, provisoirement, du 4 juillet 1892 : Sergent Elie Massicotte, *vice* C. Massicotte, promu.

Compagnie No. 5, Ste. Anne de la Pérade.—Devient lieutenant, provisoirement, du 4 juillet 1892 : Raoul Frigon, gentilhomme, *vice* G. A. Tessier, transféré à la compagnie No. 3, 86me bataillon.

79ME BATAILLON D'INFANTERIE "SHEFFORD HIGHLANDERS," Q.—Compagnie No. 6, Boscobel.—Devient 2nd lieutenant, provisoirement, du 20 juin 1892 : Sergent-fourrier Nelson Richard Moffatt, *vice* William Jardine Bulman, qui se retire du service.

80ME BATAILLON D'INFANTERIE "NICOLET," Q.—Compagnie No. 3, Bécancour.—Devient capitaine, du 27 juin 1892 : 2nd lieutenant J. Amédée Piché, E. R. d'I., de la compagnie No. 4, *vice* Louis Landry, à qui il est permis de se retirer, gardant son grade.

Devient lieutenant, provisoirement, du 27 juin 1892 : J. Eudore Blondin, gentilhomme, *vice* George Edouard Landry, qui se retire du service.

Compagnie No. 5, St. Grégoire.—Devient lieutenant, provisoirement, du 27 juin 1892 : Moïse Plourde, gentilhomme, *vice* Adolphe Bussière, à qui il est permis de se retirer gardant son grade.

84ME BATAILLON D'INFANTERIE "ST. HYACINTHE," Q.—Compagnie No. 3, St. Simon.—Devient lieutenant, provisoirement : Aristide Rousseau, gentilhomme, *vice* C. Duprés, qui a résigné.

85ME BATAILLON D'INFANTERIE, Q.—Devient lieutenant-colonel : Major Alphonse D. Aubry, B. d'E., *vice* Julien Brosseau, à qui il est permis de se retirer gardant son grade.

Compagnie No. 4, Laprairie.—Devient lieutenant, provisoirement : Joseph Romuald Emile Ducharme, gentilhomme, *vice* H. Aimé Bourassa, qui se retire du service.

89ME BATAILLON D'INFANTERIE "TÉMISCOUATA ET RIMOUSKI," Q.—Compagnie No. 6, L'Anse au Sable.—Devient lieutenant, provisoirement, du 4 juillet 1892 : Charles Arthur St. Pierre, gentilhomme, *vice* H. Romuald Fiset, qui a quitté les limites.

Devient 2nd lieutenant, provisoirement, du 4 juillet 1892 : Ernest Poulin, gentilhomme, *vice* Louis Sirois, qui a quitté les limites.

CONFIRMATION DE RANG.

Lieutenant Frank Meighen, E. R. d'I., 1er bataillon ; du 31 mars 1892.

Lieutenant Antonio Vinet, E. R. d'I., compagnie No. 3, 76me bataillon ; du 31 mars 1892.

2nd lieutenant Henry Simms, E. R. d'I., 5me bataillon ; du 31 mars 1892.

2nd lieutenant Thomas Francis Dobbin, E. R. d'I., 1er bataillon ; du 31 mars 1892.

2nd lieutenant William Alexander Cameron, E. R. d'I., 5me bataillon ; du 31 mars 1892.

CERTIFICATS ACCORDÉS.

Rang, nom et corps.	Classe.	Cours.	Grade.	Moyenne de points obt'nus		
				Ecrit.	Pratique.	Moyenne.
Ecole royale de cavalerie.						
Soldat F. Sutton, Dragons Canadiens	1	A	B	·77	·70	·72
Soldat J. Noseworthy, Dragons Canadiens	1	A	B	·78	·67	·70
Ecoles royales d'infanterie.						
Capitaine J. E. Peltier, 65e Bn.	1	A	A	·77	·87	·82
Lieut. F. Meighen, 1er do	1	Sp.	A	·75	·69	·72
do A. Vinet, 76e do	2	A	A	·54	·64	·59
2nd lieut. T. F. Dobbin, 1er do	1	Sp	A	·78	·72	·75
do H. Simms, 5e do	1	Sp	A	·76	·76	·76
do W. A. Cameron, 5e do	2	Sp	A	·70	·56	·64
Sergent J. G. Smythe, 50e do	1	A	B	·70	·74	·72
do D. McAllister, 53e do	1	A	B	·79	·78	·79
do L. Normandeau, 83e do	2	A	B	64	·75	·69
Caporal A. Currier, 17e do	2	A	B	·55	·70	·61
do L. N. G. de la Salle, 17e do	2	A	B	·50	·63	·55
do C. Walsh, 50e do	1	A	B	·76	·75	·76
do B. Spearman, 51e do	2	A	B	·60	·69	·64
do A. Drolet, 65e do	2	Sp	B	·59	·69	·63
Aide-caporal G. Emerson, 51e do	2	A	B	·40	·69	·51
Soldat L. Gauvreau, Cie. No 3 R.C. d'I.	1	A	B	·85	·82	·84
Soldat H. Keeton, do	1	A	B	·80	·77	·79
do P. Panneton, 3e Bn.	1	A	B	·70	·71	·70
do A. Grey, 5e do	1	A	B	·75	·71	·73
do W. G. Ward, 5e do	1	A	B	·70	·75	·72
do R. P. Sime, 60e do	2	A	B	·60	·52	·57
do J. E. Noël, 65e do	2	A	B	·50	·72	·59
do E. Coutu, 65e do	2	A	B	·55	·69	·60

Par ordre,

D. T. IRWIN, lieut.-colonel,
pour l'adjudant général de la Milice,
Canada.

AVIS DU GOUVERNEMENT.

AVIS.—En vertu de l'article cent un de "l'Acte des terres fédérales," 49 Victoria, chap. 54, le bureau d'examinateurs des arpenteurs fédéraux se réunira au bureau de l'Arpenteur-général, en la cité d'Ottawa, mardi, le 9e jour d'août, à 9.30 a.m., pour l'examen des candidats.

Par ordre,

P. B. SYMES,
Sec.-trésorier du bureau.

Ottawa, 1er août 1892. 6-3

CERTIFICATS DE MÉDECIN.

PAR un arrêté en conseil daté du 23 juillet 1892, il a plu à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil de décider que tout médecin légalement autorisé à pratiquer dont le nom est inscrit dans le Registre des Médecins de la province où il réside, pourra accorder les certificats exigés par le paragraphe 3 de l'article 51 de l'Acte du Service Civil.

Par ordre,

J. C. PATTERSON,
Secrétaire d'Etat.

Ottawa, 3 août 1892. 6-1

AVIS est donné au public qu'en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies" il a été délivré des lettres patentes sous le grand sceau du Canada, en date du 2e jour d'août 1892, constituant en corporation Robert Bickerdike, exportateur de bestiaux, David Ross McCord, avocat, Wellington Edward Ball, teneur de livres, Albert Lee, teneur de livres, tous de la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec, et George H. Phillips, de Valleyfield, dans la province de Québec susdite, employé de chemin de fer, pour les fins suivantes :—

a. Construire, acheter, vendre, posséder, louer, affréter ou exploiter des vapeurs, remorqueurs, barges ou autres vaisseaux mus par la vapeur, des voiles, ou par tout autre moyen ; *b.* Transporter, moyennant rétribution ou péage, des passagers, les malles, marchandises, et effets mobiliers de toutes sortes, les voitures et animaux par ou sur les dits vapeurs, remorqueurs, barges ou vaisseaux par toute la Puissance du Canada, ou entre tout port ou ports dans la dite Puissance du Canada et tout port ou ports dans les Etats-Unis d'Amérique, ou entre l'un et l'autre de ces ports, selon qu'il sera jugé nécessaire ; *c.* Faire et ériger, acheter, vendre, louer ou affréter tout quai ou tous quais, bassin ou bassins, ou propriété immobilière de tout genre dans la dite Puissance du Canada requis ou nécessaires pour la dite entreprise, ou s'y rattachant de quelque manière ; *d.* Faire les opérations de voituriers ordinaires pour les passagers et les effets moyennant rétribution ou péage, d'expéditeurs et de garde-quais et d'entreposeurs, selon que leurs affaires l'exigeront,—sous le nom de "The Adirondack and St. Lawrence Rapids Tourists Line" (à resp. limitée), avec un capital-actions total de vingt mille piastres, divisé en deux cents parts de cent piastres.

Daté du bureau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, ce 3e jour d'août 1892.

J. C. PATTERSON,
Secrétaire d'Etat.

6–3

AVIS est donné au public qu'en vertu de "l'Acte des Compagnies" il a été délivré des lettres patentes sous le grand sceau du Canada, en date du 26e jour de juillet 1892, constituant en corporation Robert Davidson McGibbon, conseil de la Reine, Hormidas Lajeunesse, bourgeois, Arthur Frederick Hagle, bourgeois, O'Hara Baynes, notaire public, et William Forrest Robinson, bourgeois, tous des cité et district de Montréal, province de Québec, pour les fins suivantes : Fabriquer, exploiter, vendre, louer ou acheter toutes espèces d'appareils, instruments, machinerie, accessoires, lampes et outillages électriques et brevets d'inventions s'y rattachant ; aider à ou devenir actionnaire dans toute compagnie ou corporation subsidiaire ou alliée constituée en Canada pour des objets et fins semblables ; acquérir, tenir et vendre des immeubles, bâtiments, emplacements de moulin et privilèges hydrauliques, qui pourront être nécessaires pour mener à bonne fin les entreprises de la dite compagnie ; produire et fournir l'éclairage, le chauffage et la force motrice par l'électricité, et faire toutes autres choses se rattachant ou propres à atteindre les objets susdits, ou l'un quelconque d'iceux, les opérations de la dite compagnie devant être faites par toute la Puissance du Canada ; pourvu que le pouvoir d'acquérir les effets de toute autre compagnie sera limitée à l'acquition de tels effets qui pourront être donnés en échange ou en considération de la vente d'effets, articles ou marchandises fabriqués par la compagnie par le présent constituée, ou dont elle fait le commerce, ou pour l'usage ou la vente de tous brevets d'invention ou autres droits qu'elle possède ou dont elle jouit,—sous le nom de "Dominion Electric Company" (à resp. limitée), avec un capital-actions total de trente mille piastres, divisé en trois cents actions de cent piastres.

Daté du bureau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, ce 5e jour de d'août 1892.

J. C. PATTERSON,
Secrétaire d'Etat.

6-3

COUR DE L'ÉCHIQUIER DU CANADA.

ORDRE GÉNÉRAL.

DES séances spéciales de la Cour de l'Echiquier du Canada, pour la décision des causes, etc., auront lieu comme suit :

Au palais de justice, en la cité de Winnipeg, Man., commençant mardi le 13e jour de septembre 1892, à 10 a.m.

Au palais de justice, en la cité de Régina, T.N.-O., commençant mardi le 20e jour de septembre 1892, à 10 a.m.

Au palais de justice, en la ville de Calgary, T.N.-O., commençant jeudi le 22e jour de septembre 1892, à 10 a.m.

Au palais de justice, en la cité de Vancouver, C.-B., commençant mardi le 27e jour de septembre 1892, à 10 a.m.

Au palais de justice, en la cité de Victoria, C.-B., commençant jeudi le 29e jour de septembre 1892, à 10 a.m.

Au palais de justice, en la cité d'Ottawa, Ont., commençant mardi le 11e jour d'octobre 1892, à 10 a.m.

Au palais de justice, en la cité de Toronto, Ont., commençant mardi le 18e jour d'octobre 1892, à 10 a.m.

Au palais de justice, en la cité de Québec, P.Q., commençant mercredi le 2e jour de novembre 1892, à 10 a.m.

Le 1er jour de chacune de ces séances la cour entendra tout argument de défense en droit, cause spéciale, motion pour jugement, appel du rapport du régistraire ou autre officier de la cour, ou autre motion, demande ou affaire qui ne peut être décidée par un juge en chambre ; et ces séances seront continuées de jour en jour jusqu'à ce que les causes devant la cour aient été décidées.

L'ordre général du 2e jour de février 1892, fixant les séances de la cour aux endroits ci-dessus mentionnés, est par le présent rescindé.

GEO. W. BURBIDGE,
J. C. E.

Daté le 27e jour de juillet 1892. 5–3

BUREAU DU SURINTENDANT DES ASSURANCES,

OTTAWA, 18 juillet 1892.

AVIS est donné par le présent que la Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite "Great West," a ce jour reçu un permis, No 134, pour faire des opérations d'assurance sur la vie en Canada. Jeffry Hall Brock est l'agent en chef, et le siège des affaires est situé en la cité de Winnipeg, Manitoba.

W. FITZGERALD,
Surintendant des assurances.

4–4

DÉTAILS DE LA DETTE PUBLIQUE DE LA PUISSANCE DU CANADA, LE 30 JUIN 1892.

	$ cts.	
Passif—		
Payable en Angleterre	189,479,076 89	
" " " prêts temporaires	8,808,666 64	
" au Canada	10,572,760 89	
Billets en circulation	16,281,482 41	
Banques d'épargnes	38,105,872 17	
Fonds en fidéicommis	8,188,224 79	
Comptes des provinces	16,407,414 03	
Divers, et comptes de banque	1,540,014 55	
Le fonds de rachat de la circulation des banques	871,692 90	
Total de la dette brute		290,255,205 27
Actif—		
Placements—Fonds d'amortissement	27,905,131 16	
Autres placements	5,229,581 07	
Comptes des provinces	10,412,457 29	
Divers, et comptes de banque	10,797,861 80	
		54,345,031 32
Total de la dette brute		235,910,173 95
" 31 mai 1892		236,493,600 74
Diminution de la dette		583,426 79
ETAT DES DÉPENSES À COMPTE DU CAPITAL, ETC.		
Dépenses au 31 mai, sur—		
Travaux publics, chemins de fer et canaux	1,632,328 20	
Terres fédérales	55,577 27	
Subventions aux chemins de fer	1,100,809 93	
		2,788,715 40
Dépenses ajoutées en juin, sur :		
Travaux publics, chemins de fer et canaux	175,107 18	
Terres fédérales	6,125 93	
Subventions aux chemins de fer	47,656 00	
		228,889 11
Total		3,017,604 51

W. FITZGERALD,
Sous-ministre des Finances adjoint.

Certifié exact,
J. FRASER, *comptable intérimaire.*

DÉPARTEMENT DES FINANCES,
OTTAWA, 8 juillet 1892.

2-tl

ETAT du revenu et des dépenses à compte du Fonds Consolidé de la Puissance du Canada, d'après les états fournis au département des Finances à la nuit du 30 juin 1892.

	$ cts.
REVENU :	
Douanes	1,598,024 06
Excise	645,541 12
Departement des Postes	208,449 96
Travaux Publics, y compris les chemins de fer	225,163 36
Divers	130,569 17
	2,807,747 67
REVENU au 31 mai 1892	33,094,280 75
	35,902,028 42
DÉPENSES	1,994,251 80
" au 31 mai 1892	29,272,969 60
	31,267,221 40

W. FITZGERALD,
Sous-ministre des Finances adjoint.

DÉPARTEMENT DES FINANCES,
OTTAWA, 8 juillet 1892.

2-tf

DT. COMPTE de la Caisse d'Epargne des Postes, pour le mois de mai 1892. AV.

Fourni au Ministre des Finances aux termes de l'Acte pour l'Audition des Comptes Publics, 1878, *Sec.* 20.

Balance en caisse chez le Ministre des Finances, au 30 avril 1892	$21,465,047 60	Remboursements durant le mois	$569,407 99
Dépôts durant le mois	576,862 00		
Intérêt payé aux déposants, sur les comptes clos durant le mois	8,272 78	Balance :— Au crédit des comptes des déposants	21,480,774 39
	$22,050,182 38		$22,050,182 38

J. M. COURTNEY,
Député du Ministre des Finances.

N. S. GARLAND,
Commis des statistiques financières.

DÉPARTEMENT DES FINANCES,
Ottawa, 21 juin 1892.

52 tf

LISTE DES COMPAGNIES D'ASSURANCE AUTORISÉES A FAIRE DES OPÉRATIONS AU CANADA EN VERTU DE L'ACTE DES ASSURANCES.

NOM DE LA COMPAGNIE.	Principal agent pour la réception des significations de pièces et d'avis.	Montant des dépôts—Les dépôts marqués (A) ne sont applicables qu'aux polices sur la vie en cours le 31 mars 1878; ceux marqués (B) aux polices émises ou prises depuis cette date.	Assurance autorisée.
Compagnie d'assurance de l'Amérique du Nord contre les accidents	Edward Rawlings, gérant, Montréal	$23,500 oblig. du havre de Montréal; $500, déb. mun., et $550, effets 5 p. c. canadiens. (Acc. à $22,150)	Contre les accidents.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Ætna," de Hartford, Connecticut	F. W. Evans, agent général, Montréal	$19,000 obligations de municipalités, $4,000 obligations du havre de Montréal, et $89,000 obligations du chemin de fer Canadien du Pacifique. (Acceptés à $100,800)	Contre l'inc. et sur la navig. int'r.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite "Ætna," de Hartford, Connecticut.	William H. Orr, gérant, Toronto	$360,500 déb. de la province de Québec, $149,893 débent. de la province du Manitoba; $50,000 obligations de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick; $100,000 oblig. Ile du Prince-Edouard; $60,000 oblig. du havre de Montréal, $2,595,060 débent. munic. et $150,000 oblig. enregistrées des Etats-Unis. Total, $3,465,455. Valeur acceptée, $3,169,621, étant $100,000 (A), et $3,069,621 (B)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance agricole de Watertown, N.-Y., E.-U	Joseph Flynn, agent en chef, Toronto	$141,600, débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $126,000)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'Assurance alliance	G. H. McHenry, agent en chef, Montréal	$311,142, effets canadiens 3 p.c.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie Américaine de sûreté de New-York	Alexander Dixon, agent en chef, Toronto	$50,000 en obligations des Etats-Unis	Garantie.
Compagnie d'assurance Atlas	Matthew C. Hinshaw, agent en chef, Montréal.	£17,000 stg., inscriptions du Canada 3½ p. c., et £5,000 stg. inscriptions de la Nouvelle-Galles du Sud, 3½ p. c.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie canadienne d'inspection et d'assurance des chaudières à vapeur	W. B. McMurrich, agent, Toronto	$46,724 débentures municipales et $8,000 débentures de compagnies de prêts. (Acceptées à $49,252.)	Sur chaudières à vapeur etc.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie dite "British Empire," de Londres, Angleterre	Fred. Stancliffe, agent en chef, Montréal	Obligations 4 p.c. du Canada, £1,400 stg., obligations de la Colombie-Britannique, £1,000 stg.; obligations de la Tasmanie, £6,800 stg.; débentures municipales £15,800 stg. (acceptées à $113,977.33). Aussi $632,500 placées entre les mains de fidéicom. en vertu de l'Acte des Assurances	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance de l'Amérique Britannique, Toronto	John Morison, gouverneur, Toronto	$60,540 oblig. municipales et $1,000 obligations du Pacifique Canadien. (Acceptées à $54,900)	Contre l'inc. et sur la navig. int.
Compagnie d'assurance maritime Britannique et Etrangère (à resp. lim.)	E. L. Bond, agent en chef, Montréal	$112,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $100,800)	Sur la navigation intérieure.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Caledonian"	Lansing Lewis, gérant, Montréal	$3,893.33 obligations de la province de Québec; $4,866.67 obligations du Canada; $106,438.86 débentures municipales. (Acceptés à $104,555).	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance du Canada contre les accidents	Henry Sutherland, agent en chef, Toronto	$22,302 débentures municipales. (Acceptés à $20,072)	Contre les accidents.
Compagnie d'assurance du Canada sur la vie, Hamilton	A. G. Ramsay, gérant, Hamilton	$61,000 débentures municipales. Acceptées à $54,900)	Sur la vie.
†Compagnie d'assurance des Citoyens, du Canada	E. P. Heaton, agent en chef, Montréal	$131,744 débentures municipales, $5,840 obligations hypothécaires du Canada Central, 2e émission, et $2,000 obligations du havre de Montréal. (Acceptés à $125,370, étant $54,710 pour la vie, $20,260 pour les accidents, et $50,400 pour l'incendie)	Contre l'incendie, sur la vie et contre les accidents.
*Compag. d'assurance contre l'incendie dite "City of London" (à resp. lim.)	H. M. Blackburn, agent en chef Toronto	£24,000 stg. effets du Canada et £3,000 effets de l'Australie méridionale.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance de l'Union Commerciale (à resp. lim.), de Londres, Angleterre	Evans et McGregor, agents généraux, Montréal	$107,067 effets 4 p. c. du Cap de Bonne-Espérance (vie A), $29,200 effets canadiens 4 p. c. (vie B). $106,580 effets canadiens 4 p. c., $73,000 obligations de Queensland, et £12,000 obligations du gouvernement Suédois à 4 p. c. (feu)	Contre l'inc., nav. int. et sur la vie.
Association d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Confédération"	J. K. Macdonald, directeur-gérant, Toronto	$84,669 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $75,955)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie du Connecticut, Hartford, Conn.	Geo. H. McHenry, agent en chef, Montréal	$100,000 effets canadiens 4 p.	Contre l'incendie,
Association de secours mutuel dite "Covenant"	A. H. Hoover, agent en chef, Toronto	$53,533 effets canadiens 3 p. c.	Sur la vie, système de répartition.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite "Dominion"	Thomas Hilliard, direct.-gérant, Waterloo, Ont.	$56,393 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $50,195)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur les glaces, dite "Dominion"	Alexander Ramsay, agent en chef, Montréal	$5,000 obligations de la province de Québec et $11,000 valeurs municipales. Total, $16,000 (acceptés à $14,900)	Sur les glaces.
Association du fonds de garantie sur la vie, dite "Dominion"	J. DeWolfe Spurr, St. Jean, N.B.	$19,000 obligations de la province de la Nouvelle-Ecosse, et $31,000 obligations de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance Eastern	Chas. D. Cory, agent en chef, Halifax, N.-E.	$56,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $50,400)	Contre l'incendie.
Corporation dite "The Employers' Liability Assurance" (à responsabilité limitée)	Fred. Stancliffe, gérant général, Montréal	£6,500 stg. annuités 2½ p. c., £5,000 stg. obligations 4 p. c. du gouvernement de l'Australie du Sud, et £10,840 obligations de la province de Québec	Réassurance contre l'incendie.
Société d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Equitable," des Etats-Unis, N.-Y.	Seargent P. Stearns, gérant, Montréal	$100,000 oblig. des E.-U., (A), $375,000 oblig. des E.-U., et $482,000 débentures municipales (B), (acceptés à $908,800, étant $100,000 A, et $808,800 B). Aussi $1,180,000 entre les mains de fidéicommissaires canadiens en vertu de l'Acte des assurances	Sur la vie.

NOM DE LA COMPAGNIE.	Principal agent pour la réception des significations de pièces et d'avis.	Montant des dépôts—Les dépôts marqués (A) ne sont applicables qu'aux polices sur la vie en cours le 31 mars 1878; ceux marqués (B) aux polices émises ou prises depuis cette date.	Assurance autorisée.
Compagnie Fédérale d'assurance sur la vie, d'Ontario	David Dexter, directeur-gérant, Hamilton	$44,807 débentures municipales; $11,000 en oblig. du Pacifique canadien. (Acceptés à $50,226)	Sur la vie.
Association d'assurance contre l'incendie (à responsabilité limitée), Londres, Angleterre	John Kennedy, agent en chef, Montréal	$100,000 effets canadiens	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie Germania	Jeffers et Rônne, agents en chef, Toronto	$50,000 obligations du Canada	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Great West"	J. H. Brock, directeur gérant, Winnipeg, M.	$56,000 débentures municipales (acceptées à $59,400)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie de garantie de l'Amérique du Nord	Edward Rawlings, gérant, Montréal	$27,000 garanties municipales; $29,000 obligations du havre de Montréal; et $2,400 effets du Canada. (Acceptés à $53,800)	Garantie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie et sur la vie, dite "Guardian," Londres, Angleterre	Robert Simms et Cie, et Geo. Denholm, agents généraux, Montréal	$94,900 obligations garanties du Canada et $72,000 effets du Canada	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'ass. contre l'incendie dite "Hartford," de Hartford, Conn	F. W. Evans, agent général, Montréal	$62,500 garanties municipales, et $25,420 act. de banque. (Acceptés à $100,000)	Contre l'incendie.
		$129,453 effets canadiens et $63,266.67 effets 3 p. c. prov. de la Col.-Brit	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance Impériale, de Londres, Angleterre	E. D. Lacy, agent, Montréal	$111,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $100,000)	Contre l'inc. et sur la navig. intér.
Compagnie d'assurance de l'Amérique du Nord	Robert Hampson, agent en chef, Montréal	$97,333 effets canadiens 4 p. c., et $95,000 obligations 4 p. c. du Canada	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Lancashire"	J. G. Thompson, agent en chef, Toronto	$36,000 en bons municipaux; $10,000 oblig. du havre de Montréal, et $277,133.33 effets du Canada. (Acceptés à $318,533)	Contre l'incendie et sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Liverpool et London et Globe"	G. F. C. Smith, agent en chef, Montréal	$10,000 obligations du Canada	Glaces.
Compagnie d'assurance sur les glaces de Lloyds, New-York	Levi Beemer, agent en chef, Toronto	$167,000 garanties de municipalités. (Acceptées à $150,300)	Contre l'incendie, sur la vie navigation intérieure.
Corporation d'assurance dite "London," Angleterre	E. A Lilly, procureur et agent, Montréal	£11,000 stg. effets canadiens	Garantie et accidents
Compagnie de garantie et contre les Accidents, de Londres (à responsabilité limitée)	A. T. McCord, agent en chef, Toronto	£22,000 inscriptions du Canada 4 p. c. et £5,000 stg., effets canadiens 3 p.c.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'ass. contre l'incendie, London et Lancashire, Liverpool	W. A. Sims, agent en chef, Toronto	$10,000 obligations de Victoria, C.-B.; $2,000 obligations du Canada; $23,500 oblig. de la province de Québec; et garanties municipales, $85,280. Aussi $698,197 placés entre les mains de fidéicommissaires canadiens en vertu de l'Acte des Assurances. Acceptés à $810,449, étant $100,000(A), et $710,449 (B)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, dite "London et Lancashire"	B. Hal. Brown, gérant, Montréal	$40,020 débentures municipales, et $15,600 débentures de compagnies de prêts. (Acceptés à $50,058)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle contre l'incendie, de London, Ont	D. C. Macdonald, secrétaire, London, Ont	$60,000 débentures de compagnies de prêts. (Acceptées à $54,000)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite "London"	J. G. Richter, gérant, London, Ont	$102,200 effets du Canada 3½ p.c	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie la Manchester	James Boomer, gérant, Toronto	$20,000 obligations du Canada	Contre les accidents.
Compagnie d'assurance contre les accidents, dite des "Manufacturiers"	John F. Ellis, directeur gérant, Toronto	$50,000 obligations du Canada	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance des Manufacturiers, sur la vie	John F. Ellis, directeur gérant, Toronto	$50,000 obligations des E.-U.	Sur la vie, système de répartition.
Association bienveillante du Massachusetts	James G. Foster, agent en chef, Toronto	$55,916 valeurs municipales (acceptées à $59,057)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie dite "Mercantile"	James Lockie, secrétaire, Waterloo, Ont	$116,800 obligations d'octrois de terres 3½ p. c. du chemin de fer Canadien du Pacifique. (Acceptés à $101,178.)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'ass. sur la vie, dite "Metropolitan," de New-York, E.-U.	Albert Goldthorpe, agent en chef, Toronto	$5,000 effets canadiens et $8,567 valeurs munic. (acceptées à $12,711)	Glaces.
Mongenais, Boivin et Cie	L. I. Boivin, agent, Montréal	$37,960 inscriptions du Canada à 3½ p. c	Accidents et glaces.
Association mutuelle contre les accidents (resp. limitée)	Eastmure et Lightbourn, agents en chef, Toronto	$125,000 oblig. 4 p.c. du Canada; $400,000 oblig. de la province de la Nouvelle-Ecosse; $199,000 oblig. de la province du N.-B., et $990,333 garanties municipales. Total, $1,714,333. Acceptées à $1,615,300)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, de New-York	Samuel H. Ewing, procureur, Montréal	$50,000 obligations de la province de Québec, et $53,533.33 obligations sterling du Canada à 3 p. c. (acceptées à $100,857)	Sur la vie, système de répartition.
Association du fonds de réserve mutuel sur la vie, de New-York	Jno. S. Hall, agent en chef, Montréal	$100,161 effets canadiens	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance Nationale d'Irlande	Matthew C. Hinshaw, agent en chef, Montréal	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis (vie A), $993,000 obligations du Pacifique canadien, $80,000 obligations de la province de Québec, et $100,000 débentures municipales (vie B). Acceptées à $1,163,700, étant $100,000 vie A, et $1,063,700 vie B). Aussi $750,000 placées entre les mains de fidéicommissaires canadiens en vertu de l'Acte des assurances	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, de New-York	F. W. Campbell, M.D., procureur, Montréal	$59,823 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $53,775)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite "North American"	Wm. McCabe, directeur-gérant, Toronto	$175,000 oblig. du havre de Montréal; $281,000 débent. municipales: $75,000 obligat. de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick; $31,146.67 oblig. de la province du Manitoba; $50,613.33 oblig. du gouvern. de Victoria; $97,333.33 oblig. de Queensland. Total, $710,093.33. Acc. à $658,193, étant $266,347 incendie, $52,200 vie A, et $339,646 vie B	Contre l'incendie et sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "North British and Mercantile"	Thos. Davidson, directeur-gérant, Montréal	$100,253 obligations de la Colombie-Britannique, et $111,446.67 débentures municipales (Acceptées à $200,555)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance Northern, d'Aberdeen et Londres	Robert W. Tyre, gérant, Montréal		

LISTE DES COMPAGNIES D'ASSURANCE AUTORISÉES À FAIRE DES OPÉRATIONS AU CANADA, EN VERTU DE L'ACTE DES ASSURANCES.—*Fin.*

NOM DE LA COMPAGNIE.	Principal agent pour la réception des significations de pièces et d'avis.	Montant des dépôts.—Les dépôts marqués (A) ne sont applicables qu'aux polices sur la vie en cours le 31 mars 1878 ; ceux marqués (B) aux polices émises ou prises depuis cette date.	Assurance autorisée.
Association d'assurance contre les accidents Norwich et London	Scott et Walmsley, agents généraux, Toronto	$58,400 effets canadiens	Contre les accidents.
Société d'assur. contre l'incendie, dite "Norwich Union," Norwich, Ang.	Alex. Dixon, gérant, Toronto	$100,000 effets canadiens	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, d'Ontario	Wm. Hendry, gérant, Waterloo	$102,992 débentures municipales (Acceptées à $92,693)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Phœnix," de Brooklyn	L. C. Camp, agent en chef, Toronto	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis	Contre l'incendie et sur la nav. int.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie, dite "Phœnix," Londres, Angleterre	Paterson & Son, agents génér., Montréal	$57,500 oblig. du Pacifique Canadien, et $135,293 effets canadiens. (Acceptés à $187,043.)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance Phœnix, Hartford, Conn	Gerald E. Hart, gérant, Montréal	$69,000 débentures municipales, et $44,000 obligations du Pacifique canadien. (Acceptés à $101,700)	Contre l'incendie.
Société dite "Provident Savings Life Assurance."	R. H. Matson, agent en chef, Toronto	$13,500 obligations de la province de Québec, et $41,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $50,400)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie de Québec	Edwin Jones, président, Québec	$10,000 obligations de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick, $16,500 obligations de la province de Québec, et $33,000, débentures municipales. Total, $59,500. (Acceptées à $56,200).	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie et contre l'incendie, dite "Queen," Angleterre	H. J. Mudge, agent en chef, Montréal	$51,100 inscriptions du Canada 4 p. c., et $42,373.33 débentures municipales. Total, $93,473 (acceptées à $89,236)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance Queen, d'Amérique	H. J. Mudge, agent en chef, Montréal	$100,000 obligations des E.-U., $60,000 effets 5 p. c. de la cité de Halifax, $48,667 effets 4 p. c. de la Nouvelle-Zélande, $24,333.33 obligations de la province de Québec et $29,200 débentures 5 p. c. de la province du Manitoba. Total, $262,200. (Acceptés à $256,200.)	Contre l'incendie.
Société d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, dite "Reliance," Londres, Angleterre	J. Cassie Hatton, procureur, Montréal	$110,277 nouvelles annuités britanniques 3 p. c., étant $100,000 (vie) A, et $10,277 (vie) B	Sur la vie.
* Compagnie d'assurance Royale Canadienne	Harry Cutt, secrétaire, Montréal	$57,500 garanties municipales. (Acceptées à $51,750)	Contre l'incendie et sur la nav. int.
Compagnie d'assurance Royale	Wm. Tatley, agent en chef, Montréal	$178,533 inscriptions du Canada 4 p. c., et $511,000 annuités britanniques. Total $689,533, étant $150,000 incendie, $50,000, vie (A) et $489,533 en général	Contre l'incendie et sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance Union Ecossaise et Nationale	Walter Kavanagh, agent, Montréal	$97,333.33 effets canadiens inscrits à 4 p. c., et $3,500 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $100,483)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Standard," Ecosse	W. M. Ramsay, gérant, Montréal	$1,855,152 débentures municipales, $106,500 obligations du havre de Montréal et $9,000 débentures de la province de Québec. Total, $1,970,652. (Acceptées à $1,772,687, étant $129,561 vie A, et $1,643,126 vie (B)	Sur la vie.
Société d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Star," d'Angleterre	Alfred D. Perry, agent général, Toronto	$146,000 effets 4 p. c. canadiens	Sur la vie.
Bureau d'assurance Sun, Londres, Ang.	H. M. Blackburn, agent en chef, Toronto	$48,667 effets canadiens et $243,333 prêts locaux anglais	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Sun," du Canada	R. Macaulay, directeur-gérant, Montréal	$63,890 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $57,501)	Sur la vie et contre les accidents.
Compagnie d'assurance de tempérance et générale sur la vie de l'A.N.	Henry Sutherland, agent en chef, Toronto	$64,225 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $50,000)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Travelers," de Hartford, Connect	William Hanson, agent en chef, Montréal	$74,947 obligations 5 p. c. de la province du Manitoba, $584,615 débentures municipales, $35,000 obligations du havre de Montréal et $50,000 obligations du Pacifique Canadien. Total, $744,562 (acceptés à $677,600), étant $103,500 (vie A,) $534,100 (vie B) et $40,000 (accidents)	Sur la vie et contre les accidents.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle Union sur la vie, du Maine	Wm. Mulock, procureur, Toronto	Obligations d'annuités d'Ontario, émises à $462,000, et dont la valeur réelle à 4½ p. c. est de $239,474 ; obligations du chemin de fer Canadien du Pacifique, $100,000 ; $30,000 oblig. du port de Montréal, et $100,000 oblig. de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick. Valeur totale acceptée, $456,474, soit $100,000 (A) et $356,474 (B)	Sur la vie.
Société Union, Londres, Angl	T. L. Morrisey, agent en chef, Montréal	£22,000 effets consolidés	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie Unie de réassurance contre l'incendie (à resp. limitée)	Percy F. Lane, agent en chef, Montréal	$85,653.33 obligations de la province de Québec ; $9,246.66 obligations de la province du Manitoba ; $7,000 débentures municipales. Total, $101,900. (Acceptées à $101,200)	Réassurance contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, des Etats-Unis	Thos. A. Temple, procureur, St. Jean, N.B.	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance de l'Ouest, Toronto	J. J. Kenny, directeur-gérant, Toronto	$35,600 débentures municipales, et $22,100 débentures de compagnies de prêts. (Acceptées, à $51,930)	Contre l'incendie et sur la nav. int.

* Cette compagnie a cessé de faire de nouvelles opérations en Canada, et a donné avis qu'elle se proposait de demander le remboursement de ses dépôts.
† Cette compagnie a cessé de faire des opérations d'assurance contre l'incendie et sur la vie en Canada, et a donné avis qu'elle demanderait le remboursement de ses dépôts faits comme garantie pour ces deux divisions d'affaires

LES COMPAGNIES D'ASSURANCE SUR LA VIE CI-DESSOUS NOMMÉES, AYANT CESSÉ D'ENTREPRENDRE DES RISQUES AU CANADA, SONT AUTORISÉES EN VERTU DE L'ARTICLE 32 DE "L'ACTE DES ASSURANCES," A POURSUIVRE TOUTES LES OPÉRATIONS SE RATTACHANT AUX POLICES ÉMISES AVANT LE 31 MARS 1878, ET LEURS DÉPOTS SONT APPLICABLES A CES POLICES, SUJET AUX DISPOSITIONS DES ACTES DES ASSURANCES DE 1868 ET 1871.

NOM DE LA COMPAGNIE.	Principal agent pour la réception des significations des pièces et avis.	Montant des dépôts.	Assurance autorisée.
Cempagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, dite Connecticut, de Hartford, Conn., E.-U.	F. W. Evans, agent-général, Montréal	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, d'Edimbourg	David Higgins, agent en chef, Toronto	$113,000 débentures municipales, et $48,667 effets 4 p. c. du Cap de Bonne-Espérance. (Acceptés à $150,367)	Sur la vie.
Association d'assurance sur la vie, d'Ecosse	Archibald Inglis, agent en chef, Montréal	$50,127 obligations du Canada 4 p. c., $2,423 effets 4 p. c. du Canada; $4,866 obligations garanties du Canada, $48,667 débentures de la province de Québec, $48,667 obligations de la cité de Toronto. (Acceptés à $149,893)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie Nationale d'assurance sur la vie, des Etats-Unis d'Amérique	Chas. Powis, agent en chef, Hamilton, Ont.	$110,000, dépôts en banque	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite "North Western," de Milwaukee, E.-U.	M. W. Mills, agent en chef, Toronto	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, dite "Phœnix," de Hartford, Connecticut	H. D. Simpson, procureur, Montréal	$30,000 débentures municipales, et $99,280 obligations du Parc des Chutes Niagara. (Acceptés à $126,280)	Sur la vie.
Société d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Scottish Amicable"	William W. Robertson, procureur, Montréal	36 obligations du chemin de fer Canada Atlantique, garanties. Au pair, $111,257.82 Valeur actuelle à 4½ p. c., $90,660.67, aussi $30,000 obligations du Pacifique Canadien	Sur la vie.
Institution de Prévoyance Ecossaise	John Dunlop, procureur, Montréal	$100,000 obligations du Pacifique Canadien. (Acceptées à $90,000)	Sur la vie.

LES COMPAGNIES D'ASSURANCE CI-DESSOUS SONT INSCRITES SOUS L'ACTE DES ASSURANCES, ET SONT AUTORISÉES A FAIRE DES OPÉRATIONS D'ASSURANCE EN CANADA, D'APRÈS LE SYSTÈME DE RÉPARTITION.

Nom de la compagnie.	Agent en chef pour la réception des significations de pièces.
L'Association canadienne mutuelle sur la vie	W. Pemberton Page, secrétaire, Toronto.
Société de secours mutuels des Commis-voyageurs	W. G. H. Lowe, agent en chef, Toronto.
La *Home Life Association of Canada*	James G. Howorth, agent en chef, Toronto.
La Société de secours mutuels de la Nouvelle-Ecosse	Thomas B. Crosby, agent en chef, Yarmouth, N.-E.
La *Provincial Provident Institution*	E. S. Miller, secrétaire, Saint-Thomas, Ont.

NOTE.—La Compagnie d'assurance Glasgow et London a réassuré ses risques en cours dans la Compagnie d'assurance des Citoyens, et une partie de ses dépôts a été remboursée.
La Compagnie Américaine d'assurance des chaudières à vapeur a cessé de faire des opérations en Canada. Son dépôt est encore entre les mains de l'Honorable Receveur Général.

Bureau du Surintendant des Assurances, Ottawa, 30 juillet 1892.

W. FITZGERALD, Surintendant des Assurances. 6-tf.

AUX ANNONCEURS DANS LA *GAZETTE*.

CEUX qui envoient des annonces pour être insérées dans la *Gazette du Canada* voudront bien se conformer aux règles ci-dessous :

1. Adresser "Gazette du Canada, Ottawa, Canada."
2. Indiquer le nombre d'insertions voulues.
3. Transmettre invariablement le prix de l'annonce ainsi que le prix d'un exemplaire de la *Gazette*, tels que donnés plus bas ; sans cela l'annonce ne sera pas publiée.

Les prix sont de dix cts. pour la première insertion, et cinq cts. pour chaque insertion subséquente par ligne de neuf mots, chaque chiffre comptant pour un mot. Aucune annonce n'est insérée pour moins d'une piastre.

D'après la pratique établie et reconnue, telle que prescrite par la loi, les règlements du parlement et les décisions du ministre de la Justice, les avis reçoivent le nombre d'insertions ci-dessous :—

Les avis de demandes de divorce—27 insertions.

Les avis de retrait de dépôts des compagnies d'assurance—13 insertions.

Les avis de demandes ordinaires au parlement—9 insertions

Les avis de demandes de lettres patentes—6 insertions.

Les avis de dividendes et d'assemblées de banques et de compagnies d'assurances,—1 mois de calendrier ou 5 insertions.

Les abonnés observeront aussi que le prix d'abonnement, $4 par année, est invariablement payable d'avance, et que l'envoi de la *Gazette* sera arrêté à l'expiration de la période payée. Chaque exemplaire coûte dix cts., et quand les annonceurs en veulent plus qu'un, ils devront faire une remise en conséquence.

S. E. DAWSON,
Imprimeur de la Reine et Contrôleur
de la Papeterie.

Département des Impressions
et de la Papeterie publiques,
Ottawa, novembre 1891.

DEMANDES AU PARLEMENT.

Règles relatives aux avis de bills privés.

Dans le cas de toute demande de bill privé, proprement du ressort législatif du Parlement du Canada suivant les dispositions de l'Acte de l'Amérique Britannique du Nord, 1867, et ayant pour objet, soit la construction d'un pont, d'un chemin de fer, d'un chemin à barrières ou d'une ligne télégraphique ; soit la construction ou l'amélioration d'un port, d'un canal, d'une écluse, d'une digue ou d'une glissoire ou autre ouvrage semblable ; soit la concession d'un droit de passage d'eau, l'incorporation de professions ou métiers, ou d'une compagnie de banque ou autre compagnie par actions, soit la concession à une ou plusieurs personnes de certains droits ou privilèges exclusifs ou particuliers, soit le pouvoir de faire quelque chose qui, dans ses effets, pourrait toucher aux droits ou à la propriété d'autrui, ou concerner une classe particulière de la société ; ou ayant pour objet quelque amendement de même nature à un acte antérieur,—un avis, énonçant d'une manière claire et intelligible la nature et l'objet de la demande, et signé (excepté s'il s'agit de corporations déjà existantes) par les pétitionnaires ou de leur part, est nécessaire et doit être publié comme il suit :—

Dans les provinces de Québec et du Manitoba.

Un avis doit être inséré dans la *Gazette du Canada* en anglais et en français, ainsi que dans un journal anglais et un journal français du district intéressé, ou en anglais et en français dans le même journal, s'il ne s'en publie qu'un seul dans ce district ; ou s'il n'y paraît pas de journal, alors la publication de l'avis en anglais et en français doit se faire dans un journal du district le plus voisin où il s'en publie.

Dans les autres provinces ou territoires.

Un avis doit être inséré dans la *Gazette du Canada*, et et dans un journal du comté, du district ou des comtés unis intéressés, ou s'il n'y paraît pas de journal alors la publication doit se faire dans un journal du comté ou district le plus voisin où il s'en publie.

La publication de ces avis durera, dans chaque cas la période de deux mois pendant l'intervalle de temps qui s'écoulera entre la clôture de la session précédente et la prise en considération de la pétition. Un exemplaire des numéros des journaux, reproduisant la première et la dernière insertion de l'avis, devra être transmis au greffier de chaque Chambre.

Si la pétition demande l'autorisation de présenter un bill privé ayant pour objet la construction d'un pont de péage, le pétitionnaire ou les pétitionnaires devront, en même temps qu'ils donneront l'avis prescrit par la règle précédente, donner aussi, de la même manière, avis des péages qu'ils entendent exiger, de l'étendue du privilège, de la hauteur des arches, de l'espace à laisser libre entre les culées ou les piliers pour le passage des radeaux et des navires ; et mentionner de plus s'ils se proposent de construire un pont mobile, et quelles en seront les dimensions.

Toute personne désirant obtenir un bill privé devra, dans les huit jours qui précéderont l'ouverture du parlement, déposer au bureau du greffier de la Chambre dans laquelle le bill doit prendre naissance, une copie de ce bill en langue anglaise ou en langue française, avec une somme suffisante pour en payer la traduction et l'impression. Il en sera imprimé 600 exemplaires en anglais et 200 en français ; la traduction devra être faite par les officiers de la Chambre, et l'impression par l'entrepreneur des impressions. Le pétitionnaire aura aussi à payer au greffier du Sénat, ou au comptable de la Chambre des Communes (selon le cas) une somme de $200, plus le coût de l'impression de l'acte dans les Statuts, et remettra le reçu de ce paiement au greffier du comité auquel ce bill aura été renvoyé—le dit paiement sera effectué immédiatement après la seconde lecture, et avant la prise en considération du bill par le comité.

L'honoraire payable sur tout bill privé, ne sera payé que dans la Chambre où il a pris naissance.

Aucune pétition pour l'obtention d'un bill privé ne sera reçue par l'une ou par l'autre Chambre après les dix premiers jours de la session.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Greffier du Sénat.
JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Greffier des Communes.

—

Règles additionnelles de la Chambre des Communes concernant les bills privés.

Tous les bills privés demandant des actes constitutifs devront être rédigés de manière à y incorporer, en les spécifiant, les *clauses* des Actes généraux concernant les détails qui font l'objet de ces bills ; des raisons spéciales seront données chaque fois que l'on aura l'intention de se départir de ce principe, ou que l'on voudra y introduire d'autres dispositions touchant ces détails ; et une note sera annexée au bill indiquant les dispositions au sujet desquelles l'on entend s'écarter de l'Acte général ; les bills qui ne seront pas rédigés conformément à cette Règle, devront être remodelés par les auteurs et réimprimés à leurs frais, avant qu'aucun comité en examine les clauses.

51*a*. Tous les bills privés pour chartes ou pour modification de chartes de compagnies de chemins de fer seront rédigés conformément au bill-modèle adopté par la Chambre, le 23 juin 1887, dont copie peut être obtenue du greffier de la Chambre ;

(*a*.) Les dispositions contenues dans un bill quelconque qui ne seront pas conformes au bill-modèle, seront insérées entre crochets, et après avoir été revisées par l'officier compétent, elles seront imprimées ainsi ; et les bills qui ne seront pas rédigés en conformité de cette règle seront renvoyés aux auteurs pour être remodelés avant leur revision et impression ;

(*b*.) Toutes clauses d'actes existants que l'on proposera de modifier, seront imprimées en entier, avec les amendements insérés en leur lieu et place, et entre crochets ;

(*c*.) Toutes dispositions exceptionnelles que l'on proposera d'insérer dans un bill quelconque, seront imprimées dans l'avis publié.

51*b*. Nul bill pour la constitution légale d'une compagnie de chemin de fer ou pour changer le tracé du chemin de fer d'une compagnie déjà constituée ne sera pris en considération par le comité des chemins de fer

à moins qu'il n'ait été donné au comité, au moins une semaine avant la prise en considération du bill—

(a.) Une carte ou plan à l'échelle de pas moins d'un demi-pouce au mille, indiquant le territoire sur lequel l'on se propose de construire les travaux projetés, ainsi que les lignes de travaux analogues existants ou autorisés, dans les limites du district, ou partie du district que la ligne projetée doit desservir, ou affectant le dit district en aucune manière ; cette carte ou plan devra être signé par l'ingénieur ou toute autre personne qui l'aura fait ;

(b.) Un exhibit faisant connaître le montant total du capital que l'on se propose de prélever pour les fins de l'entreprise, et la manière dont on se propose de le prélever, soit au moyen d'actions ordinaires, obligations, débentures ou autres garanties, et le montant respectif de chacune.

JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Greffier des Communes.

SUBSTANCE DES RÈGLES ET FORMES DE PROCÉDER DU SÉNAT CONCERNANT LES BILLS DE DIVORCE.

L'époux qui a l'intention de demander un bill de divorce doit faire connaître cette intention, ainsi que les noms de l'autre époux et la cause du divorce, par avis inséré, durant six mois, entre l'expiration de la dernière session parlementaire avant l'avis et la présentation de sa pétition pour obtenir le bill, dans la *Gazette du Canada* et dans deux journaux du district où il avait sa résidence habituelle à l'époque de séparation d'avec son conjoint, s'il résidait alors dans la province de Québec, le Manitoba, la Colombie-Britannique ou les Territoires du Nord-Ouest,—ou du comté ou des comtés-unis, s'il résidait dans une autre province ; mais si ce nombre de journaux ne s'y trouve pas, l'avis sera publié dans le district, le comté ou les comtés-unis voisins. Dans les provinces de Québec et de Manitoba, les insertions seront faites dans un journal anglais et un journal français, s'il en existe des deux langues dans le district ; autrement, elles se feront en anglais et en français au même journal.

Il doit être signifié, à la diligence de l'époux pétitionnaire, un mois au moins avant la présentation de la pétition, une copie de cet avis à l'autre époux en personne, si cela est possible.

Aucune pétition en divorce n'est reçue après l'expiration des trente premiers jours de la session.

Toute pétition en divorce devra être écrite lisiblement et porter la signature du pétitionnaire. Elle énoncera sommairement le fait du mariage, le lieu et l'époque de sa célébration, les noms du célébrant, les griefs qui donnent lieu à la demande de redressement et la nature du redressement demandé, et en outre contiendra assurance qu'il n'y a pas eu réconciliation, collusion ni connivence. Les allégations de la pétition seront appuyées de la déclaration du pétitionnaire, faite en vertu de "l'Acte concernant les serments extrajudiciaires."

Huit jours avant l'ouverture du Parlement, le pétitionnaire déposera au bureau du greffier du Sénat, une copie en langue anglaise ou française du bill de divorce qui doit être présenté, et en même temps une somme suffisante pour payer la traduction et l'impression et tirage à 600 exemplaires anglais et 200 exemplaires français de ce bill.

La pétition en obtention d'un bill de divorce n'est présentée que lorsque le pétitionnaire a versé au bureau du greffier du Sénat une somme de $200.

La pétition, au moment de sa présentation, doit être accompagnée de la preuve de la publication d'avis, d'une déclaration qu'il a été signifié une copie de l'avis, et d'une copie du bill qui doit être présenté.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Greffier du Sénat.

AVIS est donné que James Frederick Doran, de Lachine, dans le comté Jacques-Cartier, province de Québec, commis, adressera une demande au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, pour obtenir un bill de divorce d'avec son épouse Mary Augusta Wood, ci-devant de Winnipeg, province du Manitoba, maintenant de Paris, France, pour cause d'adultère et désertion.

J. FRED. DORAN,
Pétitionnaire.

A Montréal, province de Québec, ce 20ème jour de juillet 1892. 5-27

AVIS est donné par le présent que Robert Young Hebden, de la cité de New-York, dans l'Etat de New-York, dans les Etats-Unis d'Amérique, (ci-devant de la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec), un des agents de la banque de Montréal, s'adressera au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un bill de divorce d'avec sa femme Edith Montagu Hebden (née Patterson), ci-devant de la dite cité de Montréal, mais dont le domicile actuel est inconnu, pour cause d'adultère et de désertion.

GORMULLY ET SINCLAIR,
Solliciteurs du requérant.

Daté à Ottawa, dans la province d'Ontario, ce 22e jour de juillet A.D. 1892. 4-27

AVIS est donné par le présent que Annette Marion Goff, de la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec, s'adressera au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un bill de divorce d'avec son mari Edward Robert Taché Rowand, de la cité de Winnipeg, dans la province du Manitoba, bourgeois, pour cause d'adultère et de cruauté.

CARTER ET GOLDSTEIN,
Solliciteurs de la requérante.

Daté à Montréal, province de Québec, ce dix-huitième jour de juillet 1892. 4-27

AVIS est donné par le présent que Edmund Holyoake Heward, de la ville de Saint-Jean, dans le district d'Iberville, dans la province de Québec, gérant de la banque des Marchands du Canada, à Saint-Jean, s'adressera au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un bill de divorce d'avec sa femme Dame Marie-Louise Elwes, actuellement de la cité de Chicago, dans l'Etat d'Illinois, un des Etats-Unis d'Amérique, pour cause d'adultère.

L. G. MACDONALD,
Solliciteur du requérant.

Par CHRISTIE, CHRISTIE et GREENE,
Ses agents à Ottawa.

Daté à Saint-Jean, le 4 juillet 1892. 3-27

DEMANDES POUR CHARTE PAR LETTRES PATENTES.

AVIS est donné par le présent que sous un mois après la dernière publication de cet avis, une demande sera adressée au Gouverneur en conseil afin d'obtenir des lettres patentes en vertu des dispositions de "l'Acte des compagnies," constituant en corporation la compagnie ci-après mentionnée :—

(a.) Le nom de la compagnie sera "La Compagnie James Robertson," (à resp. limitée).

(b.) Les objets pour lesquels une charte est demandée sont les suivants :—Fabriquer, acheter, vendre, et faire le commerce de scies, fil barbelé, tuyaux de plomb, plomb de chasse, trappes de plomb, blanc de plomb, mastic, peintures préparées, couleurs, vernis, fournitures de plombiers, de ferblantiers et de scieries, outils, ustensiles, meubles de ménage, poêles, ferronnerie, et de toutes sortes de fournitures pour les marchands, commerçants, cultivateurs et consommateurs ; fabriquer, produire, acheter, vendre et commercer sur le fer, l'acier, le plomb, le nickel et autres métaux et minerais de toutes sortes, et tous les produits et articles qui en sont faits ; et acheter, vendre et commercer sur ces articles, et fabriquer, acheter, vendre, et ériger toutes machineries et accessoires pour les fins des

dites affaires, et pour les fins de toutes autres affaires ; souscrire, acquérir, acheter, posséder, vendre, engager et transférer des actions ou parts dans toute autre compagnie constituée, et de voter sur ces parts et les représenter, et de vendre, céder, transférer, louer, sous-louer, hypothéquer ou engager l'outillage, immeubles, baux, outils, machinerie, brevets d'invention, inventions, droits d'usine, droits d'auteurs, marques de commerce, noms de commerce, patrons ou marques ou tous ou chacun d'iceux, et le fonds de commerce et achalandage de la dite compagnie ; acheter, acquérir et tenir absolument ou pour un certain nombre d'années sous bail ou autrement, des contrats, conventions, choix, baux, outillage, immeubles, outils, machinerie, brevets d'invention, inventions, droits d'usine, droits d'auteur, marques de commerce, noms de commerce, patrons ou marques ou tous ou chacun d'iceux, et le fonds de commerce et achalandage de toute autre compagnie ou compagnies constituées ou particuliers dans la Puissance du Canada; se fusionner, coopérer, joindre et faire des arrangements avec toute autre compagnie ou compagnies constituées ou particuliers dans le but de faire les dites opérations ou atteindre les dits objets, ou aucun d'iceux, ou dans le but de faire les opérations ou atteindre les objets de la dite autre compagnie ou compagnies ou individus ; acheter, acquérir, posséder, louer, vendre, hypothéquer, transférer, engager et céder des biens meubles et immeubles et de faire et prendre des hypothèques, gages et charges sur les dits biens meubles et immeubles comme sûreté ou autrement ; émettre des actions privilégiées, obligations et débentures, et les négocier, vendre et transférer, et par là engager l'actif et propriété de la dite compagnie comme garantie du remboursement des avances faites sur ou à l'égard des dites obligations ou débentures, et de faire tous actes à l'égard de toutes et chacune des matières ci-dessus énumérées, et toutes autres matières ou choses qui sont ou pourront devenir nécessaires, ou découleront ou seront propres à atteindre les objets susdits.

(*c.*) Le principal lieu d'affaires de la dite compagnie sera en la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec.

(*d.*) Le capital-actions de la compagnie sera de sept cent cinquante mille piastres.

(*e.*) Le nombre des actions sera de sept mille cinq cents, et le montant de chaque action sera de cent piastres.

(*f.*) Les requérants sont James Robertson et Alexander Robertson, de la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec, manufacturiers ; James Robertson, jeune, de la cité de Winnipeg, dans la province du Manitoba, bourgeois ; Alexander A. McMichael, de la cité de Toronto, dans la province d'Ontario, manufacturier ; et John Robertson, de la cité de Saint-Jean, dans la province du Nouveau-Brunswick, manufacturier. Et les susdits James Robertson, Alexander A. McMichael et John Robertson seront les directeurs provisoires de la dite compagnie.

WATSON, THORNE, SMOKE ET MASTEN.
Daté ce 20e jour de juillet, A.D. 1892. 4–6

AVIS est donné par le présent que sous un mois après la dernière publication de cet avis, les personnes ci-dessous mentionnées s'adresseront au Gouverneur général en conseil à l'effet d'obtenir des lettres patentes les constituant en corporation en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies."

1. Le nom de la compagnie sera "The Canada Axe and Harvest Tool Manufacturing Company."

2. Les objets pour lesquels une charte est demandée sont de fabriquer et vendre des haches, faux, fourches, râteaux, houes et autres instruments agricoles.

3. Les opérations de la compagnie seront faites en la ville de Saint-Jérôme, dans le comté de Terrebonne, dans la province de Québec, et à la Côte Saint-Paul, dans le comté d'Hochelaga, dans la province de Québec, lesquels endroits seront les principaux sièges d'affaires de la dite compagnie.

4. Le montant du capital-actions de la compagnie sera de cent mille piastres.

5. Le nombre des actions sera de mille, et le montant de chaque action sera de cent piastres.

6. Les noms au long et les adresse et occupation de chacun des requérants sont comme suit :—James Robson, manufacturier, Oshawa, Ont.; Thomas Goulding Hawthorn, agent, Oshawa, Ont.; William Clarke Widdifield, solliciteur, Newmarket, Ont.; Samuel Goulding, bourgeois, cité de New-York, Etats-Unis ; François-Xavier St. Jacques, propriétaire d'hôtel, de la cité d'Ottawa, Ontario. Et les dits James Robson, manufacturier, Oshawa, Ont., William Clarke Widdifield, solliciteur, Newmarket, Ont., et Thomas Goulding Hawthorn, agent, Oshawa, Ont., seront les directeurs provisoires de la compagnie.

D. D. GRIERSON,
Solliciteur des requérants,
54 rue Church, Toronto, Ont.
Toronto, 22 juillet 1892. 6-6

AVIS DIVERS.

LA BANQUE DU PEUPLE.

DIVIDENDE No. 112.

LES actionnaires de la Banque du Peuple sont par les présentes notifiés qu'un dividende semi-annuel de trois (3) pour cent pour les six mois courants, a été déclaré sur le fonds capital, et sera payable au bureau de la banque, lundi, le 5 septembre prochain et les jours suivants.

Le livre de transfert sera fermé du 15 au 31 août inclusivement.

Par ordre du bureau des directeurs,
J. S. BOUSQUET,
Caissier.
Montréal, 29 juillet 1892. 6–5

AVIS public est donné par le présent que la Compagnie d'assurance Queen a l'intention de cesser de faire des opérations d'assurance sur la vie en Canada, et que le 1er novembre prochain la dite compagnie s'adressera à l'honorable ministre des Finances pour la libération de ses valeurs et effets déposés comme garantie, et tous les porteurs canadiens de polices sur la vie émises par la Compagnie d'assurance Queen qui désireraient s'opposer à cette libération sont par le présent avertis de produire leurs oppositions entre les mains du dit ministre au jour susdit ou avant.

H. J. MUDGE,
Agent en chef.
Montréal, 25 juillet 1892. 5–13

AVIS.—Une assemblée générale spéciale des actionnaires de la Compagnie du chemin de fer Atlantique et Nord-Ouest aura lieu à son bureau principal à Montréal (le bureau principal de la Compagnie du chemin fer Canadien du Pacifique), à midi, lundi, le vingt-deuxième jour d'août 1892, afin d'élire des directeurs de la compagnie, et de diviser en sections, en conformité de son acte constitutif, telle partie de la voie ferrée que la compagnie est autorisée à construire ou acquérir qui n'a pas encore été divisée.

Par ordre du conseil de direction,
CHARLES DRINKWATER.
Secrétaire.
Montréal, 20 juillet 1892. 4–6

COMPAGNIE D'ASSURANCE DES CITOYENS DU CANADA.

(DÉPARTEMENT D'ASSURANCE SUR LA VIE.)

AVIS.—Avis public est donné par le présent que la Compagnie d'assurance des Citoyens du Canada, a cessé de faire des opérations d'assurance sur la vie, et a demandé à l'honorable Ministre des Finances et Receveur Général du Canada le remboursement de ses garanties déposées au compte du département d'assurance sur la vie, le 12e jour d'octobre 1892.

Et avis est par le présent donné à tous les porteurs de polices de la dite compagnie en Canada qui s'opposent à cette remise de dépôts, de produire leur opposition au bureau de l'honorable Ministre des Finances et Receveur Général du Canada, le ou avant le douzième (12e) jour d'octobre mil huit cent quatre-vingt-douze (1892).

E. P. HEATON,
Gérant général.
Montréal, 28 juin 1892. 2–13

COMPAGNIE D'ASSURANCE DES CITOYENS DU CANADA.

(DÉPARTEMENT DE L'INCENDIE.)

AVIS.—Avis public est donné par le présent que la Compagnie d'assurance des Citoyens du Canada, a cessé de faire des opérations d'assurance contre l'incendie, et a demandé à l'honorable Ministre des Finances et Receveur Général du Canada le remboursement de ses garanties déposées au compte du département de l'incendie le 12e jour d'octobre 1892.

Et avis est par le présent donné que tous les risques au Canada de la Compagnie d'assurance des Citoyens du Canada, dans les provinces du Nouveau-Brunswick et de la Nouvelle-Ecosse ont été rentrés et réassurés dans la Compagnie d'assurance Phœnix de Hartford, Connecticut, et que tous les risques par toute la Puissance du Canada, à l'exception des provinces du Nouveau-Brunswick et de la Nouvelle-Ecosse ont été rentrés et réassurés dans la Compagnie d'assurance Guardian d'Angleterre.

Et avis est par le présent donné à tous les porteurs de polices de la dite compagnie en Canada qui s'opposent à cette remise de dépôts, de produire leur opposition au bureau de l'honorable Ministre des Finances et Receveur Général du Canada, le ou avant le douzième (12e) jour d'octobre mil huit cent quatre-vingt-douze (1892).

E. P. HEATON,
Gérant général.

Montréal, 28 juin 1892. 2–13

COMPAGNIE DE CHEMIN DE FER MONTRÉAL ET OTTAWA.

AVIS.—Une assemblée générale spéciale des actionnaires de la Compagnie de chemin de fer Montréal et Ottawa aura lieu à son siège d'affaires, chambre 44, Imperial Building, rue St-Jacques, Montréal, mardi, le 9e jour d'août 1892, à 11 heures du matin, à l'effet de sanctionner un bail de son chemin de fer à la Compagnie de chemin de fer Canadien du Pacifique, à perpétuité, et d'en régler les termes et conditions.

H. A. LANSDELL,
Secrétaire.

Montréal, 5 juillet 1892. 2–5

AVIS.—Avis public est donné par le présent que la Compagnie d'assurance Royale Canadienne de Montréal, Canada, a cessé de faire des opérations d'assurance maritime et contre l'incendie, et a demandé à l'honorable Ministre des Finances et Receveur Général du Canada le remboursement de ses garanties déposées au compte du département de l'incendie et des risques maritimes, le 25e jour d'août 1892.

Et avis est par le présent donné que tous les risques au Canada de la Compagnie d'assurance Royale Canadienne ont été rentrés et réassurés dans la Compagnie d'assurance Alliance de Londres, Angleterre.

Et avis est par le présent donné à tous les porteurs de polices de la dite compagnie en Canada qui s'opposent à cette remise de dépôts, de produire leur opposition au bureau de l'honorable Ministre des Finances et Receveur Général du Canada, le ou avant le 25e jour d'août 1892.

G. H. McHENRY,
Gérant.

47–13

AVIS est donné par le présent que la Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie la City of London (à resp. limitée), ayant cessé de faire les opérations d'assurance contre l'incendie en Canada, et réassuré tous les risques en cours ou existants, s'adressera au ministre des Finances à Ottawa, le 12e jour d'octobre prochain, pour être remboursée des garanties déposées par la dite compagnie entre les mains du ministre des Finances.

Et avis est par le présent donné à tous les porteurs de polices de la dite compagnie en Canada qui s'opposent à cette remise de dépôts, de produire leur opposition au bureau de l'honorable Ministre des Finances, le ou avant le jour ci-dessus cité.

HATTON ET McLENNAN,
Procureurs de la dite compagnie.

Montréal, 5 juillet 1892. 3–13

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OTTAWA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 13, 1892.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

PROCLAMATIONS.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Deputy Governor.

[L.S.]

CANADA.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, QUEEN, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To Our Beloved and Faithful the Senators of the Dominion of Canada, and the Members elected to serve in the House of Commons of Our said Dominion, and to each and every of you,—GREETING :

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS Our Parliament of Canada stands prorogued to the eighteenth day of the month of August instant, at which time, at Our City of Ottawa, you were held and constrained to appear ; NOW KNOW YE, that for divers causes and considerations, and taking into consideration the ease and convenience of Our Loving Subjects, We have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council for Canada, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on TUESDAY, the TWENTY-SEVENTH day of the month of SEPTEMBER next, you meet Us in Our Parliament of Canada, at Our City of OTTAWA, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of Our said Dominion of Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary. HEREIN FAIL NOT.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS, JOHN J. McGEE, Esquire, Deputy of Our Right Trusty and Well-Beloved the Right Honourable Sir FREDERICK ARTHUR STANLEY, Baron Stanley of Preston, in the County of Lancaster, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom ; Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Governor General of Canada and Vice Admiral of the same.

At Our Government House, in Our City of OTTAWA, this TWELFTH day of AUGUST, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, and in the fifty-sixth year of Our Reign.

By Command,

SAML. E. ST. O. CHAPLEAU,
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery,
Canada.

7-tf

STANLEY OF PRESTON.

[L.S.]

CANADA.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To all to whom these presents shall come, or whom the same may in anywise concern,—GREETING :

A PROCLAMATION.

ROBT. SEDGEWICK,
Deputy of the Minister of Justice, Canada.

WHEREAS in and by an Act made and passed by the Parliament of Canada in the Fifty-fifth year of Our Reign, chaptered nineteen, and intituled "An Act further to amend the Steamboat Inspection Act" it is amongst other things in effect enacted, that the said Act shall come into force on a day to be named by Proclamation of the Governor in Council ;

AND WHEREAS it is expedient that such Act should come into force throughout Canada, upon, from and after the fifteenth day of August, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two,—

NOW KNOW YE that We, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council for Canada, do, by this Our Proclamation, declare that the said Act passed by the Parliament of Canada in the Fifty-fifth year of Our Reign, chaptered nineteen, and intituled "An Act further to amend the Steamboat Inspection Act" shall come into force throughout Canada, upon, from and after the fifteenth day of August, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two.

Of all which Our loving subjects and all others whom these presents may concern, are hereby required to take notice and to govern themselves accordingly.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS, Our Right Trusty and Well-Beloved the Right Honourable Sir FREDERICK ARTHUR STANLEY, Baron Stanley of Preston, in the County of Lancaster, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom ; Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Honour-

able Order of the Bath ; Governor General of Canada.

At Our Government House, in Our City of OTTAWA, this SECOND day of AUGUST, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, and in the fifty-sixth year of Our Reign.

By Command,

J. C. PATTERSON,
Secretary of State.

7-4

COMMISSION.

STANLEY OF PRESTON.

[L.S.]

CANADA.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, QUEEN, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To the Honourable Adolphe Basile Routhier, of the City of Quebec, one of the Judges of the Superior Court in and for the Province of Quebec, and the Honourable Melbourne M. Tait, of the City of Montreal, one of the Judges of the Superior Court in and for the Province of Quebec,—GREETING :

ROBT. SEDGEWICK, Deputy of the Minister of Justice, Canada. } WHEREAS it is, in and by the Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 114, intituled "An Act respecting Enquiries concerning public matters," among other things in effect enacted, that whenever the Governor in Council deems it expedient to cause enquiry to be made into and concerning any matter connected with the good government of Canada, or the conduct of any part of the public business thereof, and such enquiry is not regulated by any special Law, the Governor in Council may by the Commission in the case confer upon the Commissioners or persons by whom such enquiry is to be conducted, the power of summoning before them any witnesses, and of requiring them to give evidence on oath, orally or in writing, or on solemn affirmation, if they are persons entitled to affirm in civil matters, and to produce such documents and things as such Commissioners deem requisite to the full investigation of the matters into which they are appointed to examine ;

AND WHEREAS during the Session of Parliament which took place during the present year (1892) Mr. James D. Edgar, a member of the House of Commons, made in his place in the House of Commons, on the sixth day of April last, certain statements against the Honourable Sir Adolphe P. Caron, K.C.M.G., another member of the House, and a member of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, which are set forth in the Votes and Proceedings and in the Journals of the said House ;

AND WHEREAS on a subsequent day the said James D. Edgar moved that the said statements be referred to the Select Standing Committee of the House of Commons on Privileges and Elections, and a debate arising thereon, as to the propriety and expediency of so referring the said statements, and on the meaning of the charges and imputations which were contained and implied in the same, the following resolution was come to by the House :—

James D. Edgar, the member representing the Electoral District of the West Riding of the County of Ontario in this House, having stated from his place in this House, that he is credibly informed and believes that he can establish by satisfactory evidence—

1. That during each of the years 1882 to 1891 inclusive, the Quebec and Lake St. John Railway Company received by way of bonus from the Dominion of Canada, subsidies amounting, in the aggregate, to upwards of one million dollars, which subsidies were voted by Parliament on the recommendation of the Ministers of the Crown.

2. Arrangements were entered into by the said Railway Company whereby the expenditure of said subsidies was made by a Construction Company through, or in conjunction with, one H. J. Beemer, a contractor—and the said Beemer, and those who assisted him in financing for the said railway works, received the benefit of the said subsidies.

3. During the whole of the said period from 1882 to 1891, the Honourable Sir Adolphe P. Caron was, and still is, a member of the House of Commons of Canada, a member of the Canadian Goverment, and one of Her Majesty's Privy Councillors for Canada.

4. That the said Sir A. P. Caron was, during the whole, or the greater part of the said period, one of the members of the said Construction Company, and thus had means of knowledge of, and did know of the dealings with the said subsidies and their destination after they were paid over by the Government to the said Railway Company.

5. That during the said period, and while the said railway was being constructed in part by means of said subsidies, the said Sir A. P. Caron corruptly received large sums of money out of the said subsidies, and from moneys raised upon the credit of the same, and from parties beneficially interested in the same.

6. That during the said period out of said subsidies, and out of moneys raised upon the credit of the same, and from parties beneficially interested in the same, large sums of money were from time to time corruptly paid and contributed, at the request and with the knowledge of said Sir A. P. Caron, for election purposes, and to aid in the election to the House of Commons of the said Sir A. P. Caron, and other members and supporters of the Government of which he was a member, and that after some of such last-mentioned corrupt payments and contributions were made, further and other subsidies were granted and paid to the said Railway Company by the Government of which Sir A. P. Caron was a member.

7. That the Temiscouata Railway Company was given incorporation by Letters Patent issued by the Canadian Government on 6th October, 1885, and since that date the said Railway Company has received from the Dominion of Canada subsidies to the extent of $649,200—which subsidies were voted by Parliament on the recommendation of Ministers of the Crown.

8. That since the 6th October, 1885, and while the said Temiscouata Railway was being constructed in part by means of the said subsidies, the said Sir A. P. Caron corruptly received large sums of money from the persons who from time to time controlled the said Temiscouata Railway Company and the said subsidies, or who were beneficially interested in the said subsidies.

9. That also since the said 6th October, 1885, the persons who from time to time controlled the said Temiscouata Railway Company and the said subsidies, or who were beneficially interested in the said subsidies paid and contributed large sums at the request, and with the knowledge of the said Sir A. P. Caron, for election purposes to aid in the election to the House of Commons of the said Sir A. P. Caron, and other members and supporters of the Government of which he was a member, and that after some of such last-mentioned corrupt payments and contributions were made, further and other subsidies were granted and paid to the said Railway Company by the Government of which the said Sir A. P. Caron was a member.

That in the course of the Debate arising on the resolution based on such statements of the said Mr. Edgar, it was stated by the Honourable Mr. Mills, the member representing the Electoral District of Bothwell, as follows :—

"So when the leader of the Government and his colleague undertake to seriously argue that this House is denuded of all its power to enquire into the misappropriation of public money for the purpose of corrupting the electors of this country, because the trial of election petitions has been referred to the courts, I take issue with those hon. gentlemen on that ground. The trial of election petitions is one thing. The use of public money for deliberate corruption of the electors by a member of the Administration is a proper matter for enquiry by this House, and is not in the smallest degree restricted in any way by reason of the trial of election petitions having been referred to the courts."

That it was further stated by the said Mr. Mills : "These charges point to a member of this House in his official capacity as a member of the Adminis-

tration, rather than to his conduct as a member of this House. What, in effect, are the charges here made? They point to the fact that the Crown was advised to appropriate large sums of money for particular purposes, and that these moneys were diverted from these public purposes and placed in the hands of a Minister of the Crown for the purpose of corrupting the electorate in certain portions of the Dominion of Canada."

That it was further stated by the said Mr. Mills: "There is a statement made here that this hon. gentleman, the Postmaster General, is the Minister of the Crown who advised these subsidies being appropriated to aid these companies. There is a charge that he obtained a portion of the subsidy so voted, or its equivalent, from these companies, and used it for his own purpose in his own election, and in the elections in twenty-three constituencies in this Dominion. That charge is specific and clear enough. It is also stated that after some of these moneys were received by him this same gentleman advised the Crown to grant other subsidies to other parties, and that from these other subsidies, moneys were also obtained."

That it was further stated by the said Mr. Mills as follows:—

"If he advised the Crown to make these appropriations, and had an understanding with one of the railway companies participating in them that these moneys, or a portion of them, should go to him, we ought to know it; we are entitled to know it."

That it was stated in the said Debate by Sir Richard Cartwright, the member representing the Electoral District of the South Riding of Oxford, referring to the said charges of the said Mr. Edgar, as follows:—

"What in the name of wonder is it that my hon. friend beside me has charged the Postmaster General with? He has charged him in no vague language, but in terms, with being guilty of the most corrupt conspiracy, for the purpose of destroying the electoral liberties of the people of Canada, of which any adviser of the Crown can be found guilty."

It was stated in the said Debate by Mr. Edgar aforesaid, as follows:—

"Those railways which are involved in this charge were aided by the Dominion and Provincial Governments, and what I complain of is the appropriation of Dominion subsidies to the Postmaster General." And again:

"The Minister of Marine drew a nice point when he said that I did not, as I should have done, charge his colleague with public robbery. Well, I did not put it in those words but in words which I certainly intended to mean robbing the public. If it is not public robbery for a member to take moneys out of public subsidies, I would like to know what is." And again:

"So I think if I get a chance to go on and prove these charges there will be what is, under the law, a most abominable conspiracy."

That, from the aforesaid statements made by the said J. D. Edgar, and from comments and arguments thereon by the said David Mills and Sir Richard Cartwright and the said James D. Edgar from their places in this House, it appears that it was the intention of the said J. D. Edgar by said statement to charge Sir A. P. Caron, a member of this House, and of the Honourable the Privy Council of Canada, with grave offences and derelictions of duty, notwithstanding that the said statement of the said J. D. Edgar, first above cited, did not make any definite or precise charge against him.

That the following charges and allegations are indicated by the said statement made by the said J. D. Edgar, and by the comments and arguments of the aforesaid other members of this House, and by his own comments thereon as intended to be made in the said statement, against the said Sir A. P. Caron, namely:

1. That during each of the years 1882 to 1891 inclusive, the Quebec and Lake St. John Railway Company received by way of bonus from the Dominion of Canada, subsidies amounting in the aggregate to upwards of a million of dollars, which subsidies were voted by Parliament on the recommendation of Ministers of the Crown.

2. That, during the whole of the said period from 1882 to 1891, the Honourable Sir A. P. Caron was, and still is, a member of the Canadian Government, and one of Her Majesty's Privy Councillors for Canada, and also a member of the House of Commons in each Parliament which has been elected since the year 1882.

3. That, during the said period, and while the Quebec and Lake St. John Railway was being constructed in part by means of said subsidies, the said Sir A. P. Caron knowingly aided and participated in diverting the said subsidies from the purpose for which they were granted, by receiving, for election purposes, from the said railway company, or from a construction company formed for the construction of the said railway, or from one H. J. Beemer, as manager thereof, or contractor of the said railway, large sums of money out of the said subsidies, and out of moneys raised upon the credit of the same; and also, during the said period, did further knowingly so aid and participate by obtaining from the said companies, or one of them, the payment out of said subsidies, and out of moneys raised by the said companies, or one of them, on the credit of the same, of large sums of money for election purposes, and to aid in the election to the House of Commons of the said Sir A. P. Caron, and other members and supporters of the Government of which he was a member.

4. That, after some of the last-mentioned payments were so obtained and made, the said Sir A. P. Caron, in consideration thereof, corruptly aided and assisted the said Company to obtain further and other subsidies from the Dominion Parliament.

5. That, since the 6th of October, 1885, the said Témiscouata Railway Company received various subsidies from the Dominion of Canada, amounting, in all, to about $649,200, and that the said Sir A. P. Caron knowingly aided and participated in diverting the said subsidies from the purposes for which they were granted, by receiving from the said Company large sums of money out of the said subsidies, or out of moneys raised on the credit of the same, and also by obtaining the payment by the said Company, out of the said subsidies, or out of moneys raised on the credit of the same, of very large sums of money to aid in his election as a member of the House of Commons, and in the election of other persons as members of the House.

6. That after some of the last-mentioned payments were so obtained and made, the said Sir A. P. Caron, in consideration thereof, corruptly aided and assisted the said Company to obtain further and other subsidies from the Dominion Parliament.

7. That the said Sir A. P. Caron misappropriated public money for the purpose of corrupting the electors of Canada, to wit, a portion of the moneys voted as subsidies as hereinbefore stated.

8. That the Crown having been advised to appropriate large sums of money for public purposes, to wit, the said subsidies, such moneys, or a portion of them, were diverted from the purposes for which they were so appropriated, and placed in the hands of Sir A. P. Caron for the purpose of corrupting the electorate in certain portions of Canada.

9. That the said Sir A. P. Caron had an understanding, when the said subsidies or some of them were voted or recommended, with one or more of the railway companies participating in said appropriations, or with a person or persons interested in said appropriations, that the moneys so appropriated by Parliament, or portions of them, should go to him.

10. That the said Sir A. P. Caron, by virtue of the fact so alleged, entered into a corrupt conspiracy with the said companies, or one or more of them.

That, in the opinion of this House, it is expedient that enquiry should be made as to the truth or falsity of the allegations and charges last mentioned, and numbered respectively 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 (being the allegations and charges included in the original statement of the said James D. Edgar, and those made in the course of the debate thereon), and that for that purpose the House deems it proper and convenient that the evidence relating to such allegations and charges should be taken by one or more commissioners to be appointed under Chapter 114 of the Revised Statutes of Canada and having all the powers

mentioned in said chapter, and that such evidence should be laid before this House when completed.

That the names of the said Commissioner or Commissioners be submitted for the approval of this House before his or their appointment.

AND WHEREAS it is expedient, pursuant to the said resolution of the House of Commons, that enquiry under oath should be made as to the truth or falsity of the said charges or allegations mentioned;

AND WHEREAS the names of you the said Adolphe Basile Routhier, and Melbourne M. Tait, having been submitted to, were duly approved by, the said House of Commons,—

NOW KNOW YE, that under and by virtue of all and every the powers and power, in that behalf vested in Us, and by and with the advice of Our Privy Council for Canada, We, reposing trust and confidence in your loyalty, integrity and ability, have nominated, constituted and appointed, and do hereby nominate, constitute and appoint you the said Adolphe Basile Routhier and Melbourne M. Tait to be Our Commissioners to take evidence as to the truth or falsity of the said charges and allegations so made as aforesaid against the said Sir Adolphe P. Caron and hereinbefore more particularly mentioned and set out.

And under and by virtue of the powers vested in Us by the statute lastly hereinbefore recited, We do hereby authorize and empower you as such Commissioners to summon before you any witnesses who may be able to testify or to produce documents showing the truth or falsity of the charges or allegations aforesaid, and require them to give evidence on oath orally, or in writing or on solemn affirmation, in case they are persons entitled to affirm in civil matters and to produce such documents and things as you our said Commissioners shall deem requisite to the full investigation and procuring of the evidence with respect to the matters into which you are hereby appointed to enquire and examine.

And We do hereby confer upon you all the powers and authority which We are authorized by the said statute to confer.

And We ordain and instruct that a record shall be made of all the evidence and documents which shall be given before you as to the aforesaid statements, charges and allegations, and that in the event of a difference of opinion arising as to the admissibility of any evidence or documents submitted to you as such Commissioners, then such evidence shall be taken and such documents shall be received, subject to any objection which may arise or appear to you, and shall be recorded separately.

To have, hold, exercise and enjoy the said office, place and trust unto you the said Adolphe Basile Routhier, and unto you the said Melbourne M. Tait, together with the rights, powers, privileges and emoluments unto the said office, place and trust, of right and by law appertaining, durng pleasure.

And We do hereby require and direct you to report to Our Secretary of State for Canada, the evidence taken before you as such Commissioners as aforesaid.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS, Our Right Trusty and Well-Beloved the Right Honourable Sir FREDERICK ARTHUR STANLEY, Baron Stanley of Preston, in the County of Lancaster, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom; Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Honourable Order of the Bath; Governor General of Canada.

At Our Government House, in Our City of OTTAWA, this SIXTEENTH day of JUNE, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, and in the Fifty-fifth year of Our Reign.

By Command,

L. A. CATELLIER,
6-3 Under Secretary of State.

ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Tuesday, the 26th day of July, 1892.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS in view of the fact that the disease of cholera prevails in France, and that such disease may be communicated by rags or clothing, it is advisable to suspend until further ordered the importation of rags from France,—

His Excellency, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order and declare that the importation of rags from France shall be and the same is hereby prohibited.

JOHN J. McGEE,
7-4 Clerk, Privy Council.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Tuesday, the 2nd day of August, 1892.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS the Parliament of Canada at the last Session thereof passed an Act, 55-56 Victoria, chapter 19, intituled "An Act to further amend the Steamboat Inspection Act" in which it was amongst other things enacted, by the 4th and 5th sections thereof, that the Governor General in Council may make such rules as are deemed advisable with respect to boats, life-preservers, and other life-saving appliances to be carried by steamboats or by other vessels mentioned in the said Act;

And whereas it was further enacted that the said Act shall come into force on and after a day to be proclaimed by Proclamation of the Governor in Council, and His Excellency the Governor General in Council, by a Proclamation dated the 2nd day of August, 1892, has declared that the said Act shall be brought into and be in force on the fifteenth day of August, 1892,—

His Excellency, under the authority conferred upon him by the 4th and 5th sections of the above cited Act, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to make the following Regulations with respect to boats, life-preservers and other life-saving appliances to be carried by steamboats or other vessels mentioned in the said Act, such Regulations to be in force and take effect on and after the day succeeding the day fixed by the aforesaid Proclamation as the day upon which the said Act 55-56 Victoria, chapter 19, shall come into force in Canada.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk, Privy Council.

RULES AND REGULATIONS respecting the inspection of boats, life-preservers and other life-saving appliances, to be carried on steamboats or other vessels, under the authority of the Steamboat Inspection Act and amendments thereto.

Boats.

Sec. 1. The following provisions shall be observed with respect to boats to be carried on steamboats:—

(*a.*) No steamboat with passengers on board shall proceed to sea from any port or place in Canada, or depart from any port or place, or ply on any of the Lakes St. John, Memphremagog, Ontario, Erie, Huron or Georgian Bay, Simcoe, or Superior, or on the River St. Lawrence, or on the Rivers Ottawa or St. John, or any lake or river in Manitoba, British Columbia, or the North-west Territories, or the District of Keewatin, which is, at any point on the route of such steamboat, more than one mile broad.

(*b.*) Unless there are on board thereof, or attached to such steamboat, good, suitable, sufficient and pro-

perly equipped boats in good condition, each having not less than seventeen feet length of keel, and at least six oars and other necessary tackle, and sufficient capacity to carry not less than twelve adult persons, exclusive of the crew of such boat.

Which boats shall be in the following proportion to the registered tonnage of such steamboat, that is to say :—

At least one boat for every steamboat of less than fifty tons ;

At least two boats for every steamboat of fifty tons and upwards, but less than (300) three hundred tons ;

At least three boats for every steamboat of three hundred tons and upwards ; and

(*c.*) If such steamboat is of the registered tonnage of one hundred tons or upwards to (300) three hundred tons, unless, in addition to the boats hereinbefore required, there is on board thereof or attached thereto,—

One good and sufficient life-boat capable of sustaining inside thirty persons, which life-boat may be considered of sufficient capacity if made of the following dimensions : Length of keel, twenty-two feet ; breadth of beam outside, five feet six inches ; depth from top of keel to top of gunwale at bottom of rowlock, two feet nine inches ; or

Two good and sufficient life-boats, each capable of sustaining inside twenty persons, which life-boats may be considered of sufficient capacity if made of the following dimensions : Length of keel, eighteen feet ; breadth outside, five feet two inches ; depth from top of keel to top of gunwale, two feet two inches.

(*d.*) If such steamboat is of the registered tonnage of (300) three hundred tons or upwards to six hundred tons or upwards (when the life-boats may be increased to the satisfaction of the Inspector), unless in addition to the boats hereinbefore required there is on board or attached thereto ;—

Two good and sufficient life-boats, capable of each sustaining inside thirty persons, or four good and sufficient life-boats capable of each sustaining inside twenty persons, each to be at least of the dimensions described in (*c*).

Sec. 2. Every life-boat shall be made of suitable metal, in thickness not less than No. 18 wire gauge, or of wood, and built whale-boat fashion, with a shear of about $\frac{3}{4}$ inch to 1 foot length from midships, rising equally to the stem and stern, with sufficient air-tight compartments in the ends and sides made of suitable metal or of wood, and so constructed as to be air-tight and serviceable, the air-tight compartments to have a capacity in cubic feet of one-tenth the capacity of the life-boat, which is found by multiplying the length and breadth outside and the depth inside from bottom of rowlocks or top of gunwale in feet, and by 6, the result equals the cubic feet required in the inside and outside compartments, about one-half of which should be on the outside ; and dividing by 10, gives the number of persons the life-boat shall be deemed fit to carry. Solid cork may be used instead of air-tight compartments on the outside, 1·25 cubic feet of cork being considered equal to 1 cubic foot of air case.

(*a.*) Zinc shall not be used in the construction of a life-boat or of her air-tight compartments, which must be of a metal approved by the Board of Steamboat Inspection, or by the Chairman.

(*b.*) The air-tight compartments must be so distributed as to give the boat good buoyancy and stability ; whether a part of the air-tight buoyancy apparatus should be under the thwarts, or whether it should be in the ends and along the sides, will be, so long as an efficient life-boat is obtained, left to the option of the maker or owner, but the Inspector must be satisfied that the life-boat is efficient.

(*c.*) Spaces filled with or containing any material are not to be deemed air spaces.

(*d.*) A square stern boat is not to be passed as a life-boat.

(*e.*) Suitable life lines with sustaining buoys shall be securely attached to the sides or gunwales of the life-boats.

Sec. 3. The life-boats must be provided with the full complement of oars, one for each rowlock, and two spare oars, all securely lashed inside ready for use.

(*a.*) With two plugs for each plug hole, attached with lanyards or chains, and one and one half sets of thole pins or crutches attached to the boat by lanyards and ready to slip in place.

(*b.*) With a sea anchor, a rudder and tiller, or yoke and yoke lines, a painter of sufficient length to reach from the davits to the boat when in the water and to tow her, a bailer, a hatchet in each end of boat, and a boat-hook each attached to the boat with a good sound lanyard.

(*c.*) If the steamboat is plying at sea (on salt water) a vessel must be kept in each boat filled with fresh water, (and at least one life-boat must be fitted with a mast or masts, and sail or sails and proper gear for each), and an efficient compass and one gallon of vegetable or animal oil, and a vessel or apparatus of approved pattern for distributing it on the water in rough weather, and with a lantern trimmed with oil in its receiver sufficient to burn eight hours.

(*d.*) Means for detaching quickly the life-boat from the lower blocks of the davits must be provided, an ordinary fixed hook in the lower block should not be allowed, the boat's davits must be strong enough and so spaced that the boat can be swung out readily, so that the boat's chocks can be readily removed, and that the boat will not foul the ship's sides in lowering when the ship has no list, and that the whole of the tackling, davits, falls, blocks, eye bolts, and apparatus are of sufficient strength to lower the boat with its full complement of crew and apparatus on board.

Sec. 4. Every boat shall be kept in good condition, water tight and ready for immediate use ; when wood is used as fuel for heating the boilers of high pressure (non condensing) steamboats, the covers of such boats shall be made of wood covered with zinc ; and every boat shall have the name of the steamboat to which it belongs, and the name of her port of registry, legibly painted on her bows and stern.

Sec. 5. Every such steamboat shall be provided with sufficient means for lowering from on board safely and expeditiously the boats hereinbefore required to be on board of or attached to such steamboat ; and Masters of steamboats shall detail their crews and exercise them in lowering and handling the said boats, and life-boats at least once a week, alternately :

Sec. 6. Every such boat shall be hung in separate davits, with lowering apparatus complete and ready for instant lowering ; provided, that in any case where any such steamboat carries two life-boats, one of the other boats may be carried on the hurricane deck without davits :

Sec. 7. No steamboat employed chiefly in the carriage of freight, when carrying not more than twenty-five passengers, shall be required to have on board or attached to such steamboat more than two boats in addition to a life-boat.

Sec. 8. The Minister of Marine and Fisheries may authorize the use in individual, specified cases, of a greater or less number of boats, or of different dimensions from those hereinbefore specified, and upon such authorization being granted, it shall be sufficient for any such steamboat to carry and be provided with boats of the dimensions specified in such authorization :

Sec. 9. Steamboats confined to the navigation of the River St. John above Fredericton, the waters in the District of Muskoka, the County of Victoria, and the County of Peterborough, in the Province of Ontario, and the waters of the Ottawa river and its tributaries above the City of Ottawa, or of lakes or rivers not exceeding one mile in width at any point on the route of such steamboat, and which are employed in the carriage of passengers, shall carry at least one good boat provided with four oars, and of sufficient capacity to carry not less than twelve persons besides the crew.

Sec. 10. Every steamboat employed in the carriage of passengers, and used only in the navigation of rivers or inland waters, other than the rivers and inland waters hereinbefore provided for, shall, if such steamboat exceeds one hundred and fifty tons registered tonnage, carry at least two good boats provided with four oars each, and of sufficient capacity to carry with safety at least twelve persons besides the crew ; and if such steamboat does not exceed one hundred and fifty tons and is not less than fifty tons registered tonnage, she shall not be required to carry more than one such boat ; and if such steamboat is less than fifty tons

registered tonnage, she shall carry one good boat of the size and description, and provided in the manner approved of in each case by the Inspector.

Sec. 11. Every steamboat not employed in the carriage of passengers, and every steamboat to which the foregoing provisions of this section do not apply, shall at all times, when the crew thereof is on board, be provided with and have on board or attached to such steamboat in some convenient place a good, suitable and sufficient boat, or good, suitable and sufficient boats, in good condition and properly equipped, and provided with oars in sufficient number and other necessary tackle, and of sufficient capacity to carry all the crew of such steamboat, and with sufficient means for lowering such boat or boats from on board safely and expeditiously.

Sec. 12. The carrying capacity in the number of persons of boats shall be determined by multiplying the length of keel by the breadth outside, and by the depth from top of keel to bottom of rowlock in feet, and divide by 10, the quotient being the number of persons allowed to each boat.

Life-Rafts and Life-Buoys.

Sec. 13. Life-rafts must be approved by the Board of Steamboat Inspection before the number of persons they may be allowed to carry can be determined, provided that not less than three cubic feet of strong serviceable inclosed air-tight compartments, constructed so that water cannot find its way into them, shall be the amount of air space to each person carried on the raft.

Sec. 14. Approved buoyant apparatus must not require to be inflated before use, shall be of approved construction and marked in such a way as to plainly indicate the number of adult persons it can carry.

The buoyancy of such apparatus for the number of persons to be carried may be ascertained by dividing the number of pounds of iron it is capable of supporting in fresh water by 32.

Sec. 15. An approved life-buoy may be built of solid cork capable of floating in the water for at least 24 hours with 32 pounds of iron suspended from it; or—

(*a.*) A strong life-buoy of any other approved pattern and material, provided that it is capable of floating in the water for at least 24 hours with 32 pounds of iron suspended from it, and provided that it is not stuffed with rushes, cork shavings, or other shavings, or loose granulated cork or other loose material, and does not require inflation before use. There must not be a less number than two life-buoys on each passenger steamboat carrying by law two boats, with good line of suitable length attached to each buoy and kept at all times ready for instant use.

(*b.*) The air cases for life-rafts are not to exceed the length approved by the Board (four feet), with hooked, hammered and soldered joints, or riveted, and if made of iron to be galvanized, to be substantially enclosed with wood to be close-jointed.

The covering of the air cases in boats should be fastened with brass screws so they can be readily taken off to examine the air cases.

Collapsible boats may be used if approved by an Inspector, with the consent of the Chairman.

Sec. 16. No new pattern of or material in life-boats, life-rafts or life-buoys is to be passed unless approved by the Board of Steamboat Inspection.

Life-Preservers.

Sec. 17. No steamboat carrying passengers shall proceed to sea from any port or place in Canada, or depart from any port or place, or ply on any of the Lakes St. John, Memphremagog, Ontario, Erie, Huron, Georgian Bay, Simcoe, or Superior, or on the River St. Lawrence, or on the Rivers Ottawa or St. John, or on any lake or river in Manitoba, British Columbia, or the North-west Territories, or the District of Keewatin, which is, at any point on the route of such steamer, more than one mile broad, or shall navigate in a bay or arm of the sea in Canada, unless she is provided with and carries on board thereof on every such voyage,—

(*a.*) Two hundred life-preservers (life-belts), if such steamboat is of the registered tonnage of two hundred tons and upwards; or (*b*) three life-preservers for every five tons, if such steamboat is of less than two hundred tons registered tonnage.

Sec. 18. Every steamboat carrying passengers on rivers or inland waters other than the lakes and rivers provided for in the next preceding section, if of the registered tonnage of two hundred tons and upwards, shall be provided with and shall carry on board thereof on every voyage, not less than one hundred life-preservers, and if of less than two hundred tons registered tonnage, such steamboat shall be provided with and shall carry on board thereof on every voyage fifty life-preservers.

Sec. 19. Provided always, that the maximum number of such life-preservers required on any steamboat shall not exceed two hundred; but in any steamboat, as to which the boat capacity, and the number of life-preservers together, fall short of the number of passengers she is allowed to carry by her certificate of inspection, such deficiency shall be supplied by a number of wooden floats, each equal in buoyancy to one cubic foot of seasoned white pine, equal to the number of passengers and crew not provided for in the boats, together with the life-preservers.

Sec. 20. No steamboat employed chiefly in the carriage of freight, when carrying not more than sixty passengers, shall be required to be provided with or carry on board on any voyage, more than one life-preserver for each passenger, and one life-preserver for each of the crew then on board of such steamboat.

Sec. 21. Every steamboat not employed in the carriage of passengers, and every steamboat to which the preceding sections 17, 18, 19 and 20, do not apply, shall, at all times when the crew thereof is on board, be provided with a life-preserver for each one of the crew.

Sec. 22. Each of such life-preservers (life-belts) shall be capable of floating in fresh water for 24 hours with 15 pounds of iron suspended from it. It should be cut out 2 inches under the arm-pits, and fitted and secured so as to remain securely in its place when put on, with shoulder straps and waist belt, or by other means approved by the Inspector. When any other material than solid cork is use for buoyancy it must first be specially approved by the Board of Steamboat Inspection, and the life-preservers (life-belts) shall at all times be kept in convenient and accessible places in the state rooms or on the deck of such steamboat, under cover and in readiness for immediate use.

Sec. 23. A cork jacket with shoulder straps and waist lines for fastening the same around the body, or such other description of life-preserver as the Governor in Council may approve, shall be the form of life-preserver to be used on passenger steamboats.

Passenger Barges, Towed.

Sec. 24. Any barge, boat, bateau, scow, or undecked vessel having passengers on board, towed by a tug. before being granted a certificate of inspection, must be equipped with a boat or boats, life-preservers, life-buoys, and life-rafts, or any or all of the equipment named in section 9 of the Act of the Parliament of Canada, intituled: "An Act further to amend the Steamboat Inspection Act," and assented to on the 10th May, 1892, to the satisfaction of the Steamboat Inspector who inspects her, who shall require her to be equipped with suitable life-saving equipment for the waters on which she is to ply, as well as suitable private conveniences or closets for the use of passengers.

(*a.*) The boats and boat equipment required must not be less than specified in section 1 (*b.*) of these rules, and in order to have the capacity required to carry twelve adult persons with the crew, or seventeen persons in all, on 17 feet length of keel must be 5 feet beam, by 2 feet depth, the capacity being found by multiplying length, breadth and depth, and dividing by 10.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Tuesday, the 26th day of July, 1892.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS application has been received from the Government of British Columbia for a grant of certain lots situated in the Town of Golden, Kootenay District, for the purpose of erecting a Court-house and offices thereon,—

His Excellency, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that lots Nos. 17, 18, 19, and 20 in block 7, Town of Golden, British Columbia, shall be and the same are hereby set apart for the use of the Province of British Columbia, for the purposes mentioned in the aforesaid application.

JOHN J. McGEE,
6–4 Clerk, Privy Council.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Tuesday, the 26th day of July, 1892.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, under the provisions of section 8 of "The Dominion Lands Act," chapter 54 of the Revised Statutes, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that the road allowance on Goose Island, in Lake Winnipeg, which lies in Township 25, Ranges 5 and 6, shall be and the same is hereby cancelled and its area thrown into Section 30, Township 25, Range 6, west of the Principal Meridian.

JOHN J. McGEE,
6–4 Clerk, Privy Council.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Saturday, the 23rd day of July, 1892.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, under the provisions of clause 78 of "The Dominion Lands Act," chapter 54 of the Revised Statutes, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that the lands surrounding Lake Louise, in the District of Alberta, shall be and the same are hereby reserved for the Forest Park, viz :—

Commencing at the intersection of the south bank of the Bow River with the east boundary of Township twenty-eight, Range sixteen, west of the Fifth Meridian ; thence southerly along the east boundary of Townships twenty-eight and twenty-seven, Range sixteen, west of the Fifth Meridian, to the south-east corner of Section twenty-five, in said Township twenty-seven ; thence westerly along the south boundary of Sections twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, twenty-nine and thirty, in said Township twenty-seven, and Sections twenty-five and twenty-six, in Township twenty-seven, Range seventeen, west of the Fifth Meridian, to the intersection of the said south boundary of the last mentioned section twenty-six with the line of continental watershed of the Rocky Mountains dividing the waters flowing into the Pacific Ocean from those flowing to Hudson Bay, thence northerly along the said line of watershed to its intersection with the south limit of the right of way of the Canadian Pacific Railway ; thence easterly along said south limit of right of way to its intersection with the south bank of Bath Creek ; thence in a south-easterly direction along said south bank of Bath Creek to its junction with the Bow River ; thence in a south-easterly direction along the south bank of Bow River to the point of commencement, containing an area of fifty-one square miles, be the same more or less.

JOHN J. McGEE,
6–4 Clerk, Privy Council.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Monday, the 6th day of June, 1892.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, in virtue of the powers vested in him by chapter 97 of the Revised Statutes, intituled "An Act respecting Ferries," and amendments thereof, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that the Order in Council of the 1st July, 1890, establishing Regulations for the governance of a ferry across the Saint John River, between Edmundston, in the County of Madawaska, and Province of New Brunswick, in the Dominion of Canada, and a point opposite in the State of Maine, one of the United States of America, shall be amended, so as to establish the limits of said ferry, which shall be two miles above and two miles below Edmundston, New Brunswick, and the same is hereby so amended accordingly.

JOHN J. McGEE,
6–4 Clerk, Privy Council.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Tuesday, the 26th day of July, 1892.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, in virtue of the powers vested in him by section 234 of "The Inland Revenue Act" (as amended by the Act 52 Vic., chap. 15, section 9), and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order as follows :—

1st. That where alcohol is used in a bonded manufactory in the manufacture of perfumed spirits, such alcohol shall, when delivered ex-warehouse for use in such manufacture, be liable only to a duty of seventy-five cents per proof gallon.

2nd. That the use of such alcohol and the manufacture of such perfumed spirits shall be carried on under such regulations as the Department of Inland Revenue shall prescribe ; such regulations, however, to provide that the actual cost of production of such perfumed spirits, in which alcohol at the above rate of duty is used, shall be not less than the selling price of duty-paid alcohol.

JOHN J. McGEE,
6–4 Clerk, Privy Council.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Friday, the 15th day of July, 1892.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, under the provisions of "The Dominion Lands Act," chap. 54 of the Revised Statutes, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that the north half of the north-east quarter of Section 2, Township 7, Range 25, West of the 4th Meridian, which by Order in Council of the 12th October, 1889, was reserved as a watering place for stock, and as an approach to water, shall be and the same is hereby withdrawn from such reserve.

JOHN J. McGEE,
5–4 Clerk, Privy Council.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Saturday, the 9th day of July, 1892.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, under the provisions of "The Dominion Lands Act," and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, has been pleased to order that subsection (*a*) of section 51 of

the Regulations for the disposal of coal lands, established by the Order in Council of the 17th September, 1889, shall be and the same is hereby cancelled and the following substituted in lieu thereof, namely :—

"51 (*a.*) All the arbitrators appointed under the "authority of these regulations shall be sworn before "a Justice of the Peace to the impartial discharge of "the duties assigned to them, and they shall forthwith "proceed to estimate the reasonable damages which "the owners or occupants of such lands, according to "their several interests therein, shall sustain by reason "of such prospecting and mining operations."

JOHN J. McGEE,
4-4 Clerk, Privy Council.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES.

COPYRIGHTS

Entered during the week ending August 11th, 1892, at the Department of Agriculture,—Copyright and Trade Mark Branch.

6556. "Toronto Called Back from 1892 to 1847." by Conyngham Crawford Taylor, Toronto, Ont., 5th August, 1892.

6557. "La loi de la Cession des Biens, 1892," par Simon Napoleon Parent, L.L.L., Québec, Qué., 5 août 1892.

6558. "Tableau Miraculeux de la Bonne Sainte-Anne," dont l'original repose dans l'église de la Bonne Sainte-Anne de Beaupré. (Photo-carte de visite.) Jules Ernest Livernois, Québec, Qué., 5 août 1892.

6559. "Tableau Miraculeux de la Bonne Sainte-Anne," dont l'original repose dans l'église de la Bonne Sainte-Anne de Beaupré. (photo. 5 x 8.) Jules Ernest Livernois, Québec, Qué., 5 août 1892.

6560. "Tableau Miraculeux de la Bonne Sainte-Anne," dont l'original repose dans l'église de la Bonne Sainte-Anne de Beaupré. (Photo. 8 x 10.) Jules Ernest Livernois, Québec, Qué., 5 août 1892.

6561. "Relique de Sainte-Anne et son Reliquaire: Fragment d'un bras de Sainte-Anne." (Photo. 5 x 8.) Jules Ernest Livernois, Québec, Qué., 5 août 1892.

6562. "Relique de Sainte-Anne et son Reliquaire : Fragment d'un bras de Sainte-Anne." (Photo. 8 x 10.) Jules Ernest Livernois, Québec, Qué., 5 août 1892.

6563. "The Bank Stamp Postal System." A Direct and Economic Trading, Collecting and General Agency. (Card.) Geo. Tomkins, Toronto, Ont., 8th August, 1892.

6564. "The Postal-Bank Cheque-Stamp General Agency System." (Card.) Geo. Tomkins, Toronto, Ont., 9th August, 1892.

6565. "Picturesque Prince Edward County," by Helen M. Merril, Picton, Ont., 9th August, 1892.

6566. "Jelfs' Index to Statute Law, 1892." Geo. Fred. Jelfs, Hamilton, Ont., 10th August, 1892.

6567. "L'Ami des Salons," par Mlle L. Nitouche. 2me Edition. G. A. et W. Dumont, Montréal, Qué., 10 août 1892.

6568. "Amorosa Waltz," by Edward St. Quentin. I. Suckling & Sons, Toronto, Ont., 11th August, 1892.

6569. "Souvenir des Noces d'Or de Son Eminence le Cardinal Taschereau." (Photo.) Jules Ernest Livernois, Québec, Qué., 11 août 1892.

INTERIM COPYRIGHT.

375. "Conversation Method in French," by Jean Victor Plotton, Halifax, N.-S., 8th August, 1892.

JOHN LOWE,
7-1 Deputy of the Minister of Agriculture.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under "The Companies Act" letters patent have been issued under the Great Seal of Canada, bearing date the 15th day of July, 1892, incorporating John McDonald, oil refiner, James Fiddes, oil refiner, William Adam Braybrook, blacksmith, and William Edward Langford, accountant, all of the Town of Petrolia, in the County of Lambton, Province of Ontario ; and Charles Henry Schooley, of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, oil merchant ; for the following purposes, viz. : —The purchase of refineries, plant and machinery ; the carrying on of the business of buying, leasing, letting and selling petroleum oil lands and other lands; buying, selling and producing oil and crude petroleum oil and other products thereof ; sinking and putting down salt and oil wells, and otherwise developing salt and petroleum oil lands ; working, leasing, buying, letting and selling oil refineries and salt works ; manufacturing, buying and selling salt and petroleum oil and other products thereof ; storing, tanking and warehousing refined and crude petroleum oil and other products thereof, and granting warehouse receipts for the same ; constructing and operating pipe lines for the transportation of oil, and the doing of all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the objects aforesaid, throughout the Dominion of Canada,—by the name of "The National Oil Company" (Limited), with a total capital stock of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, divided into fifteen hundred shares of one hundred dollars.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 12th day of August, 1892.

J. C. PATTERSON,
7-3 Secretary of State.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under "The Companies Act" letters patent have been issued under the Great Seal of Canada, bearing date the 26th day of July, 1892, incorporating Robert Riddel Samuel, agent, Arthur William Patrick Buchanan, gentleman, Norman Wight, gentleman, James Donald Bell, gentleman, and William John White, advocate, all of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, for the following purposes, viz. :—The contracting with any person, corporation or municipality, or with the Government of the Dominion of Canada, or any of the provinces thereof, or of any other country, or State, for the making, building, constructing and operating of any and all, public and private works, undertakings, constructions and operations, and generally to do the business of contractors, and generally to do all matters and things, which are, or may become, necessary, incidental or conducive to the attainment of any of the objects aforesaid, the operations of the said company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada, by the name of "Dominion Construction Company" (Limited), with a total capital stock of five hundred thousand dollars, divided into five thousand shares of one hundred dollars.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 10th day of August, 1892.

J. C. PATTERSON,
7-3 Secretary of State.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under "The Companies Act" supplementary letters patent have been issued under the Great Seal of Canada, bearing date the 25th day of July, 1892, whereby the total capital stock of "The Sicily Asphaltum Paving Company" (Limited), is increased from thirty thousand dollars ($30,000) to sixty thousand dollars ($60,000).

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 12th day of August, 1892.

J. C. PATTERSON,
7-3 Secretary of State.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 31 of 1892.

BUOYS AND BEACONS IN BAYNE'S SOUND.

I. Goose Spit beacon at the entrance to Port Augusta, Bayne's Sound, is reported by the navigating officer of H. M. S. "Champion" to be situated on the extreme south-west edge of the spit, S. 51° E., $1\frac{1}{4}$ cables from the position shown on the plan of Port Augusta, on Admiralty chart No. 585. The beacon is also reported by him to be pyramidal-shaped, with a triangle at the apex, and to be painted with a black base and yellow top.

This notice affects page 160 of British Columbia Pilot, 1888.

II. The black buoy at the south entrance to Bayne's Sound, was removed when the beacon on Maple Point was built, and will not be replaced.

This notice affects Admiralty chart 580, and page 156 of British Columbia Pilot, 1888.

WM. SMITH,
Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

Department of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa, Canada, 29th July, 1892.

☞ All bearings are magnetic and are given from seaward, miles are nautical miles, heights are above high water, and all depths are at mean low water.

Pilots, masters, or others interested are earnestly requested to send information of dangers, changes in aids to navigation, notice of new shoals or channels, errors in publications, or any other facts affecting the navigation of Canadian waters, to the Deputy Minister of Marine, Ottawa, Canada. 6–3

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 32 of 1892.

ROCK IN BAMFIELD CREEK, BARCLAY SOUND, B. C.

A rock, not marked on the charts, in Bamfield Creek, Barclay Sound, British Columbia, about half way from the entrance to the anchorage, has been located by the Commander of the Dominion Government steamer "Sir James Douglas."

It lies a very little to the westward of the fairway, with 6 feet upon it at low water spring tides.

Lat. N. 48° 49' 41"
Long. W. 125° 8' 53"

This notice affects Admiralty charts Nos. 584 and 592, and page 274 of British Columbia Pilot, 1888.

WM. SMITH,
Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

Department of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa, Canada, 6th August, 1892.

☞ All bearings are magnetic and are given from seaward, miles are nautical miles, heights are above high water, and all depths are at mean low water.

Pilots, masters, or others interested are earnestly requested to send information of dangers, changes in aids to navigation, notice of new shoals or channels, errors in publications, or any other facts affecting the navigation of Canadian waters, to the Deputy Minister of Marine, Ottawa, Canada. 7–3

NOTICE.—Under the provisions of the one hundred and first clause of the "Dominion Lands Act," 49 Victoria, chap. 54, the Board of Examiners for Dominion Land Surveyors will meet, for the examination of candidates, at the office of the Surveyor General, in the City of Ottawa, on Tuesday, the 9th day of August, at 9.30 a.m.

By order,
P. B. SYMES,
Sec.-treasurer to the Board.

Ottawa, 1st August, 1892. 6–3

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under "The Companies Act" letters patent have been issued under the Great Seal of Canada, bearing date the 2nd day of August, 1892, incorporating Robert Bickerdike, live stock exporter, David Ross McCord, advocate, Wellington Edward Ball, book-keeper, Albert Lee, book-keeper, all of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, and George H. Phillips, of Valleyfield, in the said Province of Quebec, railway official, for the following purposes, viz.:—*a*. The building, purchasing, selling, owning, hiring, chartering or operating steamers, tugs, barges or other vessels propelled by steam, sails or in any other way; *b*. The carriage and conveyance for hire or pay of passengers, mails, goods, movable objects, chattels, wares and merchandise of every kind, vehicles and animals by or upon said steamers, tugs, barges or vessels anywhere within the Dominion of Canada, or between any port or ports in the said Dominion of Canada, and any port or ports in the United States of America, returning to the former, as may be deemed expedient; *c*. To make and erect, purchase, sell, lease or charter any wharf or wharfs, dock or docks, or immovable property of any kind within the said Dominion of Canada required for the said undertaking or in any way therewith connected; *d*. To carry on the business of common carriers of passengers and goods for hire or pay, forwarders and of wharfingers and warehousemen, as their business may require,—by the name of "The Adirondack and St. Lawrence Rapids Tourists Line" (Limited), with a total capital stock of twenty thousand dollars divided into two hundred shares of one hundred dollars.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 3rd day of August, 1892.

J. C. PATTERSON,
Secretary of State.

6–3

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under "The Companies Act" letters patent have been issued under the Great Seal of Canada, bearing date the 26th day of July, 1892, incorporating Robert Davidson McGibbon, Queen's Counsel, Hormidas Lajeunesse, gentleman, Arthur Frederick Hagle, gentleman, O'Hara Baynes, notary public, and William Forrest Robinson, gentleman, all of the City and District of Montreal, Province of Quebec, for the following purposes, namely:—To manufacture, operate, sell, let, hire, or lease every description of electrical apparatus, instruments, machinery, fixtures, lamps, fittings, plant and patents; to assist or become a shareholder in any subsidiary or allied company or corporation constituted in Canada for similar objects and purposes; to acquire, hold and sell real estate, buildings, mill sites and water privileges, which may be necessary to carry out the undertakings of the said company; to generate and supply electrical light, heat and power, and to do all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the objects aforesaid, or any of them, the operations of the said company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada; provided that the power to acquire the stock of any other company shall be limited to the acquisition of such stock as may be given in exchange for or in consideration of the sale of goods, wares or merchandise, manufactured or dealt in by the company hereby incorporated or for the use or sale of any of the patents or other rights held or enjoyed by it, by the name of "Dominion Electric Company" (Limited), with a total capital stock of thirty thousand dollars, divided into three hundred shares of one hundred dollars.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 5th day of August, 1892.

J. C. PATTERSON,
Secretary of State.

6–3

IN THE EXCHEQUER COURT OF CANADA.

GENERAL ORDER.

SPECIAL sittings of the Exchequer Court of Canada, for the trial of cases, &c., will be holden as follows:—

At the Court House, in the City of Winnipeg, Man., commencing on Tuesday, the 13th day of September, 1892, at 10 a.m.

At the Court House, in the City of Regina, N.W.T., commencing on Tuesday, the 20th day of September, 1892, at 10 a.m.

At the Court House, in the Town of Calgary, N.W.T., commencing on Thursday, the 22nd day of September, 1892, at 10 a.m.

At the Court House, in the City of Vancouver, B.C., commencing on Tuesday, the 27th day of September, 1892, at 10 a.m.

At the Court House, in the City of Victoria, B.C., commencing on Thursday, the 29th day of September, 1892, at 10 a.m.

At the Court House, in the City of Ottawa, Ont., commencing on Tuesday, the 11th day of October, 1892, at 10 a.m.

At the Court House, in the City of Toronto, Ont., commencing on Tuesday, the 18th day of October, 1892, at 10 a.m.

At the Court House, in the City of Quebec, commencing on Wednesday, the 2nd day of November, 1892, at 10 a.m.

On the first day of each sitting, the Court will hear any argument of demurrer, special case, motion for

judgment, appeal from the Report of the Registrar or other officer of the Court, or other motion, application or business which cannot be transacted by a Judge in Chambers; and such sittings will be continued from day to day until the business coming before the Court is disposed of.

The General Order made on the 2nd day of February, 1892, fixing sittings of the Court at the places above mentioned is hereby rescinded.

GEO. W. BURBIDGE,
J. E. C.

Dated on the 27th day of July, 1892. 5–3

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 30 of 1892.

CHANNEL OF NORTH FORK, FRASER RIVER.

Two black spar buoys, one red spar buoy and two piles have been placed in the channel of the North Fork, Fraser River, British Columbia, across Sturgeon Bank, to mark the turn near its eastern end.

This channel cannot be used except by small vessels of shallow draft, and then only at or near high water, as the channel nearly dries at low water. Rounding Point Grey, at a distance of nearly half a mile, a S. E. by E. course will bring the westernmost pile ahead, which must be kept so until the western black spar buoy is close on port beam, then the channel as marked by the buoys and piles must be followed, leaving the piles on starboard side the same as red buoy. This channel should not be used by a stranger.

This notice affects Admiralty charts Nos. 599 and 1922; and British Columbia Pilot, 1888, page 136.

WM. SMITH,
Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

Department of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa, Canada, 22nd July, 1892.

☞ All bearings are magnetic and are given from seaward, miles are nautical miles, heights are above high water, and all depths are at mean low water.

Pilots, masters or others interested are earnestly requested to send information of dangers, changes in aids to navigation, notice of new shoals or channels, errors in publications, or any other facts affecting the navigation of Canadian waters, to the Deputy Minister of Marine, Ottawa, Canada. 5–3

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 29 of 1892.

I. BAY OF QUINTÉ BRIDGE LIGHTS.

A highway bridge having been constructed across the Bay of Quinté, immediately west of Belleville, vessels will require to be cautious in approaching the draw both by day and night. The centre pier of the swing span is 195 feet from the south or Prince Edward County side of the bridge, and there is a channel 100 feet wide both north and south of this central pier, either of which can be used by vessels. The bridge is straight, and runs N. ½ W. (N. 13° 30' W. true), and S. ½ E.

Lat. N. 44° 8' 30"
Long. W. 77° 22' 35"

The following lights have been established for the guidance of Mariners at the pivot or draw span of the said bridge:—One fixed white light shown from a lens lantern hoisted 18 feet above the level of the Bay, at the south of the southern opening, and one similar fixed white light at the north of the northern opening. When the draw is closed against navigation a red light, elevated 18 feet above the water, will show at each end of the draw span, or close to the two fixed white lights above described, and showing both up and down the Bay. When the draw is open two green lights at an elevation of 18 feet above the water will be visible from each end of the draw span, facing east and west, indicating the position of the rest piers. There will then appear to a vessel approaching from either direction when the draw is open, two green lights flanked by two white lights in a line north and south.

All these lights should be visible a distance of three miles in clear weather, both up and down the Bay.

This notice affects Admiralty charts Nos. 797 and 1152, and the substance of it should be entered in the Canadian List of Lights and Fog Signals next after the number 169*a*.

II. MAST LIGHT ON POTTERS ISLAND.

A mast temporarily established by the Government of Canada on the outer point of Potters Island, opposite Nigger Island, on the south shore of the Bay of Quinté, in the County of Prince Edward and Province of Ontario, was put in operation on the 22nd ultimo.

Lat. N. 44° 6' 5"
Long. W. 77° 29' 30"

The light is fixed white and is shown from a tubular lantern hoisted to the top of a mast 20 feet high, standing on the shore on the most northerly part of the low point locally known as Potters Island. The light is elevated 22 feet above the water level, and should be visible 9 miles from all points of approach seaward.

It is intended to guide to the narrow channel between Nigger Island and the south shore from the Bay of Quinté Bridge on the east, and from the east entrance of the Murray Canal on the west.

This notice affects Admiralty charts Nos. 797 and 1152, and the substance of it should be entered in the Canadian List of Lights and Fog Signals next after the Bay of Quinté bridge lights.

III. DECREASED DEPTH ON McINNES BANK.

Staff-Commander J. G. Boulton, R.N., in charge of the Hydrographic Survey of the Georgian Bay, reports having found a depth of 11½ feet at the present stage of water on McInnes Bank, Mudge Bay, on which 16 feet was the shoalest water previously found. A temporary bush buoy has been placed on this shoal.

This notice affects Admiralty charts Nos. 519, 678, 908 and 910, and Georgian Bay and North Channel Pilot, 1890, page 70.

WM. SMITH,
Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

Department of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa, Canada, 14th July, 1892.

☞ All bearings are magnetic and are given from seaward, miles are nautical miles, heights are above high water, and all depths are at mean low water.

Pilots, masters, or others interested are earnestly requested to send information of dangers, changes in aids to navigation, notice of new shoals or channels, errors in publications, or any other facts affecting the navigation of Canadian waters, to the Deputy Minister of Marine, Ottawa, Canada. 5–3

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under "The Companies Act" letters patent have been issued under the Great Seal of Canada, bearing date the 15th day of July, 1892, incorporating William Henry Thorne, of the City of Saint John, merchant, Alfred Markham, of the same place, mining engineer, Frederick E. Barker, of the same place, barrister, Arthur T. Thorne, of the same place, merchant, Ezekiel McLeod, of the same place, barrister, for the following purposes, viz.:—Printing and publishing newspapers, printing, stereotyping, publishing, book-binding, and doing a general paper and stationery business, throughout the Dominion of Canada,—by the name of "The Sun Printing Company" (Limited), with a total capital stock of twenty thousand dollars divided into two hundred shares of one hundred dollars.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 29th day of July, 1892.

J. C. PATTERSON,
5–3 Secretary of State.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF INSURANCE,

OTTAWA, 18th July, 1892.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Great West Life Assurance Company has this day received a license, No. 134, for the transaction of the business of Life Insurance in Canada. Jeffry Hall Brock is the chief agent, and the head office is situated in the City of Winnipeg, Manitoba.

W. FITZGERALD,
4–4 Superintendent of Insurance.

STATEMENT OF THE PUBLIC DEBT OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA, ON THE 30TH JUNE, 1892.

	$ cts.	$ cts.
Liabilities—		
Payable in England	189,479,076 89	
do do Temporary Loans	8,808,666 64	
do Canada	10,572,760 89	
Dominion Notes	16,281,482 41	
Savings Banks	38,105,872 17	
Trust Funds	8,188,224 79	
Province Accounts	16,407,414 03	
Miscellaneous and Banking Accounts	1,540,014 55	
Bank circulation Redemption Fund	871,692 90	
Total Gross Debt		290,255,205 27
Assets—		
Investments—Sinking Funds	27,905,131 16	
Other Investments	5,229,581 07	
Province Accounts	10,412,457 29	
Miscellaneous and Banking Accounts	10,797,861 80	
		54,345,031 32
Total Net Debt		235,910,173 95
do 31st May, 1892		236,493,600 74
Decrease of Debt		583,426 79

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE ON CAPITAL ACCOUNT, &c.

Expenditure to 31st May, on:—		
Public Works, Railways and Canals	1,632,328 20	
Dominion Lands	55,577 27	
Railway Subsidies	1,100,809 93	
		2,788,715 40
Add Expenditure in June, on:—		
Public Works, Railways and Canals	175,107 18	
Dominion Lands	6,125 93	
Railway Subsidies	47,656 00	
		228,889 11
Total		3,017,604 51

W. FITZGERALD,
Asst. Deputy Minister of Finance.

Certified correct,
J. FRASER, *Acting Accountant.*

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 8th July, 1892.

2-tf

STATEMENT of the Revenue and Expenditure on account of the Consolidated Fund of the Dominion of Canada, as by Returns furnished to the Finance Department to the night of the 30th June, 1892.

	$ cts.
REVENUE:	
Customs	$1,598,024 06
Excise	645,541 12
Post Office	208,449 96
Public Works, including Railways	225,163 36
Miscellaneous	130,569 17
	2,807,747 67
REVENUE to 31st May, 1892	33,094,280 75
	35,902,028 42
EXPENDITURE	1,994,251 80
do to 31st May, 1892	29,272,969 60
	31,267,221 40

W. FITZGERALD,
Asst. Deputy Minister of Finance.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 8th July, 1892.

2-tf

CIRCULATION AND SPECIE.

	31st July.	31st August.	30th September.	31st October.	30th November.	31st December.
Fractionals	188,019 75					
$1 & $2	6,473,895 00					
$4	493,818 00					
$5, $10 & $20	10,174 16					
$50 & $100	427,950 00					
$500 & $1000	10,135,000 00					
Total	17,728,856 91					

	31st January.	29th February.	31st March.	30th April.	31st May.	30th June.
Fractionals						
$1 & $2						
$4						
$5, $10 & $20						
$50 & $100						
$500 & $1000						
Total						

Fractional Notes	188,019 75
Provincial "	31,185 66
Dominion Fours	493,818 00
Montreal issue	9,408,422 50
Toronto "	5,413,856 00
Halifax "	1,010,095 50
St. John "	611,282 00
Winnipeg "	8,500 00
Victoria "	525,177 50
Charlottetown issue	38,500 00
Total	$17,728,856 91

Specie held by the several Assistant Receivers General, on the 31st July, 1892		$5,412,138 26
Guaranteed Sterling Debentures		1,946,666 67
Guaranteed Debentures to be held under the Revised Statutes of Canada, cap. 31—		$7,358,804 93
10 p. c. on $17,728,856.91	$1,772,885 69	
Specie to be held under the Revised Statutes of Canada, cap. 31—		
15 p. c. on $17,728,856.91	2,659,328 54	$4,432,214 23
Excess of Specie and Guaranteed Debentures		$2,926,590 70
Unguaranteed Debentures		$14,250,000 00
Unguaranteed Debentures to be held under the Revised Statutes of Canada, cap. 31—		
75 p. c. on $17,728,856.91		13,296,642 68
Excess of Unguaranteed Debentures		$ 953,357 32

SUMMARY.

Excess of Specie and Guaranteed Debentures	$2,926,590 70
Excess of Unguaranteed Debentures	953,357 32
Total Excess	$3,879,948 02

FRED. TOLLER,
Comptroller Dominion Currency.

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy Minister of Finance.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 11th August, 1892.

7-tf

UNREVISED STATEMENT of Inland Revenue accrued during the month of July, 1892.

Source of Revenue.	Amounts.	Total.
	$ cts.	$ cts
Spirits	316,298 09	
Malt	59,564 82	
Malt Liquor	5,296 40	
Tobacco	200,493 60	
Cigars	63,236 59	
Inspection of Petroleum	1,749 13	
Manufactures in Bond	3,606 10	
Seizures	595 95	
Other Receipts	6,650 00	
Total Excise Revenue		657,490 68
Culling Timber		142 59
Hydraulic and other Rents		936 00
Minor Public Works		125 00
Inspection of Weights and Measures		4,791 46
" Gas		1,300 85
Law Stamps		47 50
Other Revenues		
Grand Total Revenue		664,834 08

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 12th August, 1892.

E. MIALL, Commissioner.

7-tf

SUMMARY STATEMENT showing the Quantity and Value of Goods entered for Consumption in the Dominion of Canada and the Duty Collected thereon (exclusive of British Columbia) during the month ending 30th June, 1892.

ARTICLES.		ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Duty.
		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Acids	$	....	4,080 00	2,733 33
Agricultural Implements	"	.....	23,485 00	8,466 91
Ale, Beer and Porter	Galls.	27,719	13,477 00	5,646 64
Animals	$	.....	4,468 00	901 30
Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c.	"	.....	79,410 00	16,642 56
Brass and manufactures of	"	.....	39,965 00	10,759 35
Breadstuffs, viz. :—				
Grain of all kinds	Bush.	119,833	54,552 00	8,992 93
Flour	Brls.	1,277	5,542 00	952 75
Meal	"	4,716	11,271 00	1,888 25
Rice and other Breadstuffs	$	.....	106,054 00	19,654 77
Candles	Lbs.	15,168	2,147 00	550 45
Chicory	"	22,224	677 00	888 96
Coal and Coke	Tons.	305,116	809,360 00	178,848 89
Coffee from U. S.	Lbs.	8,727	1,652 00	244 46
Copper and manufactures of	$	.....	26,211 00	3,262 05
Cordage of all kinds	"	.....	8,978 00	2,187 80
Cotton, manufactures of	"	.....	259,759 00	68,746 79
Drugs and Medicines	"	.....	81,499 00	19,975 97
Earthen, Stone and Chinaware	"	.....	69,847 00	22,868 27
Fancy Goods	"	.....	72,971 00	23,427 23
Fish	"	.....	15,791 00	3,589 63
Fruit, Dried	"	....	42,230 00	17,572 85
" Green, &c.	"	.....	150,596 00	19,967 07
Furs	"	.....	58,895 00	9,484 83
Glass and Glassware	"	.....	130,670 00	33,132 68
Gunpowder and explosive substances	"	.....	4,598 00	1,609 32
Hats, Caps and Bonnets	"	.....	27,504 00	8,260 79
Hops	Lbs.	35,229	9,313 00	2,113 74
Iron and Steel, and manufactures of	$	.....	867,018 00	229,830 50
Jewellery and Watches and manufactures of gold and silver	"	.....	41,777 00	9,550 02
Lead and manufactures of	"	.....	27,131 00	4,507 83
Leather and manufactures of	"	.....	98,800 00	20,622 64
Marble and Stone, and manufactures of	"	.....	26,056 00	6,569 33
Malt	Bush.	175	216 00	26 25
Metals, Composition, &c., and manufactures of	$	.....	27,921 00	8,115 03
Musical Instruments	"	.....	26,434 00	7,254 14
Oil, Coal and Kerosene, &c., &c.	Galls.	271,643	21,465 00	19,557 78
" all other	"	217,431	86,173 00	22,489 04
Paints and Colours	$	.....	89,786 00	9,614 17
Paper and manufactures of	"	.....	95,959 00	31,147 45
Perfumery	"	.....	3,379 00	1,039 48
Provisions, viz. :				
Bacon, Ham, Shoulders, Sides, Beef, Pork, Mutton, Butter, Cheese, Lard, &c.	$	.....	51,835 00	18,129 42
Salt, not imported from Great Britain or British Possessions, or for Gulf Fisheries	Lbs.	982,639	3,916 00	717 07
Seeds	$	.....	4,401 00	460 63
Silks, manufactures of	"	.....	124,335 00	37,204 19
Soap of all kinds	"	.....	13,959 00	5,116 04
Spices, ground and unground	"	.....	12,723 00	1,906 65
Starch	Lbs.	56,738	3,329 00	1,164 02
Spirits of all kinds	Galls.	73,356	85,083 00	156,131 76
Wines, other than Sparkling	"	57,759	49,351 00	32,264 03
" Sparkling	Doz.	1,729	14,593 00	8,246 56
Sugar, above No. 14, D.S.	Lbs.	9,076	367 00	109 22
" Melado, &c., &c.	"	.....	.....	.....
" Cane, Sugar indirect not above No. 14 D. S	"	874,336	19,370 00	12,244 02
" Molasses	Galls.	278,816	60,365 00	4,413 00
Tea from United States	Lbs.	74,122	8,162 00	816 20
Tobacco and Cigars	"	12,389	17,841 00	17,978 65
Wood and manufactures of	$	.....	96,460 00	25,828 66
Woollen manufactures	"	.....	662,738 00	206,056 61
All other dutiable articles	$	.....	801,206 00	211,581 21
Total Dutiable Goods		.....	5,557,151 00	1,604,062 17
Coin and Bullion (except U. S. silver coin)		.....	370,248 00	
Free Goods, all other		.....	5,248,140 00	
Grand Total entered for Consumption		.....	11,175,539 00	1,604,062 17

W. G. PARMELEE,
Commissioner of Customs.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 21st July, 1892.

4-tf

STATEMENT of Goods Exported from the Dominion of Canada, during the month of June, 1892.

	Produce of Canada.	Produce of other Countries.	Total.
	$	$	$
Produce of the Mine	463,524	26,165	489,689
do Fisheries	1,055,184	9,820	1,065,004
do Forest	4,155,440	169,442	4,324,882
Animals and their produce	3,525,476	191,043	3,716,519
Agricultural Products	2,550,544	1,088,180	3,638,724
Manufactures	831,210	61,478	892,688
Miscellaneous Articles	15,426	9,675	25,101
Totals	12,596,804	1,555,803	14,152,607
Bullion	20,563	.....	20,563
Coin	.....	15,791	15,791
Grand Total	12,617,367	1,571,594	14,188,961

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 19th July, 1892.

W. G. PARMELEE,
Commissioner of Customs.
4-tf

DR. POST OFFICE Savings Bank Account for the month of May, 1892. CR.

(Furnished to the Minister of Finance in accordance with the Post Office Act, 1875, Sec. 69, and Public Accounts Audit Act, 1878, Sec. 20.)

	$ cts.		$ cts.
Balance in hands of the Minister of Finance on 30th April, 1892	21,465,047 60	Withdrawals during month	569,407 99
Deposits in the Post Office Savings Banks during month	576,862 00		
Interest allowed to Depositors, on accounts closed during month	8,272 78	Balance :— At the credit of Depositors' Accounts	21,480,774 39
	22,050,182 38		22,050,182 38

N. S. GARLAND,
Clerk of Financial Statistics.

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy Minister of Finance.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
OTTAWA, 21st June, 1892.

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STATEMENT of the Balance at Cr. of Depositors in the Dominion Government Savings Banks, on 30th June, 1892. Published in accordance with Consolidated Statutes, Chapter 121, Section 16.

BANK.	Balance, 31st May, 1892.	Deposits for June, 1892.	Total.	Withdrawn, June, 1892.	Balance, 30th June, 1892.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Ontario :—					
Toronto	515,012 57	11,199 66	526,212 23	11,294 18	514,918 05
Manitoba :—					
Winnipeg	714,687 09	24,933 00	739,620 09	33,136 36	706,483 73
British Columbia :—					
Victoria	699,620 87	18,787 00	718,407 87	19,191 91	699,215 96
Nova Scotia :—					
Acadia Mines	41,083 29	362 00	41,445 29	310 50	41,134 79
Amherst	210,276 15	5,527 00	215,803 15	2,907 95	212,895 20
Annapolis	231,265 07	3,067 00	234,332 07	5,527 18	228,804 89
Arichat	184,403 14	1,792 00	186,195 14	2,275 81	183,919 33
Barrington	144,917 61	2,270 00	147,187 61	928 66	146,258 95
Bridgewater	109,804 46	2,832 00	112,636 46	968 87	111,667 59
Guysboro'	93,160 16	708 00	93,868 16	2,322 49	91,545 67
Halifax	2,552,163 10	35,639 00	2,587,802 10	41,236 63	2,546,565 47
Kentville	291,228 60	8,005 00	299,233 60	7,387 24	291,846 36
Liverpool	238,722 99	3,713 00	242,435 99	2,508 85	239,927 14
Lunenburg	240,625 85	2,142 00	242,767 85	2,513 72	240,254 13
Maitland	53,865 61	1,202 00	55,067 61	978 94	54,088 67
New Glasgow	344,396 55	5,519 00	349,915 55	5,068 41	344,847 14
Parrsboro'	85,668 06	2,185 00	87,853 06	1,084 47	86,768 59
Pictou	285,042 47	7,233 00	292,275 47	4,642 13	287,633 34
Port Hood	125,439 26	1,199 00	126,638 26	2,037 48	124,600 78
Shelburne	101,044 32	929 00	101,973 32	999 00	100,974 32
Sherbrooke	52,546 13	570 00	53,116 13	928 00	52,188 13
Sydney	314,593 07	5,467 00	320,060 07	8,806 92	311,253 15
Sydney Mines	73,950 54	757 00	74,707 54	3,144 00	71,563 54
Truro	318,334 84	9,881 00	328,215 84	6,785 90	321,429 94
Wallace	71,205 61	1,517 00	72,722 61	1,294 00	71,428 61
Weymouth	107,435 63	640 00	108,075 63	2,002 53	106,073 10
Yarmouth	607,994 44	6,367 00	614,361 44	5,456 05	608,905 39
New Brunswick :—					
Bathurst	120,650 63	3,828 00	124,478 63	1,359 16	123,119 47
Chatham	236,906 79	1,591 00	238,497 79	2,410 87	236,086 92
Dalhousie	330,721 10	1,446 00	332,167 10	5,633 83	326,533 27
Dorchester	92,155 13	672 00	92,827 13	1,334 34	91,492 79
Fredericton	501,221 14	12,337 00	513,558 14	9,478 93	504,079 21
Newcastle	204,003 11	5,484 00	209,487 11	2,654 59	206,832 52
St. Andrews	315,584 68	1,051 00	316,635 68	4,900 89	311,734 79
St. John	3,437,484 31	56,665 00	3,494,149 31	46,894 71	3,447,254 60
Sussex	144,791 67	2,033 00	146,824 67	2,401 11	144,423 56
Woodstock	412,183 56	11,223 00	423,406 56	8,191 11	415,215 45
Prince Edward Island :—					
Charlottetown	1,776,435 42	31,649 00	1,808,084 42	48,993 51	1,759,090 91
Summerside	303,001 59	7,594 00	310,595 59	4,446 19	306,149 40
Total	16,683,626 61	300,015 66	16,983,642 27	314,437 42	16,669,204 85

J M. COURTNEY,
Deputy Minister of Finance.

C. J. ANDERSON,
Chief Savings Bank Branch.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 21st July, 1892.

4–tf

RETURN OF THE AMOUNT OF LIABILITIES AND ASSETS OF THE MONTREAL CITY AND DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK, AND OF THE CAISSE D'ÉCONOMIE DE NOTRE-DAME DE QUÉBEC, ON THE 31ST JULY, 1892.

	CAPITAL.		LIABILITIES.								
	Capital Stock.	Capital paid up.	Dominion Govt. deposits payable on demand.	Provincial Govt. deposits payable on demand.	Other deposits payable on demand.	Dominion Govt. deposits payable after notice or on a fixed day.	Provincial Govt. deposits payable after notice or on a fixed day.	Other deposits payable after notice or on a fixed day.	Special Poor Fund or Charity Fund Trust.	Other Liabilities not included under the foregoing heads.	Total Liabilities.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts
City and District Savings Bank.....	2,000,000 00	600,000 00	93,341 86	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,612,679 73	180,000 00	35,347 00	8,921,368 59
Caisse d'Economie Notre-Dame de Québec	1,000,000 00	250,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,747,415 25	83,000 00	51,373 18	3,881,788 43

ASSETS.

	Dominion Securities.	Provincial or Municipal Securities.	Loans for which Dominion or Provincial Securities are held as Collateral Security.	Loans for which Bank Stocks are held as Collateral Security.	Loans for which other Stocks, Bonds or Debentures as authorised by law are held as Collateral Security.	Cash in hand or in deposit on call in Chartered Banks.	Special Poor Fund or Charity Fund Investments.	Investments in Bank Stock made previous to the incorporation of the Bank.	Other Assets not included under the foregoing heads.	Total Assets.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
City and District Savings Bank.....	1,500,000 00	2,240,549 23	1,900 00	2,356,050 88	2,338,838 75	899,374 42	180,000 00	.....	* 503,811 04	10,020,524 32
Caisse d'Economie Notre-Dame de Québec.....	.....	1,749,385 70	240,540 56	319,594 75	1,064,495 87	637,878 58	83,000 00	73,239 09	83,692 85	4,251,827 31

* Including landed property of Bank $443,925.11

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy Minister of Finance.

N. S. GARLAND,
Clerk of Financial Statistics.

6-tf

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 5th August, 1892.

LIST OF INSURANCE COMPANIES LICENSED TO DO BUSINESS IN CANADA UNDER THE INSURANCE ACT.

NAME OF THE COMPANY.	Chief Agent to receive process.	Amount of Deposit. Deposits marked (A) are applicable solely to Life Policies existing 31st March, 1878; marked (B) to policies issued or assumed subsequent to that date.	Description of Insurance business for which Licensed.
The Accident Insurance Company of North America	Edward Rawlings, Manager, Montreal	$23,500 Montreal Harbour bonds; $500, Municipal Debentures, and $550, 5 p. c. Canada stock. (Accepted at $22,150)	Accident.
The Ætna Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut	F. W. Evans, General Agent, Montreal	$19,000 Municipal Securities, $4,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds, and $89,000 Canadian Pacific RailwayBonds. (Accepted at $100,800)	Fire and Inland Marine.
The Ætna Life Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut	Wm. H. Orr, Manager, Toronto	$360,500 Province of Quebec Debentures, $149,893 Province of Manitoba Debentures; $50,000 Province of New Brunswick Bonds; $100,000 Prince Edward Island Bonds; $60,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds; $2,595,060 Municipal Debentures and $150,000 U. S. Registered Bonds. Total $3,465,455. Accepted value, $3,169,621, being $100,000 (A), and $3,069,621 (B)	Life.
The Agricultural Insurance Company of Watertown, N.Y., U.S.	Joseph Flynn, Chief Agent, Toronto	$141,600 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $126,000)	Fire.
The Alliance Assurance Company	G. H. McHenry, Chief Agent, Montreal	$311,142 Canada 3 p.c. stock	Fire.
The American Surety Company of New York	Alexander Dixon, Chief Agent, Toronto	$50,000 U.S. Bonds	Guarantee.
The Atlas Assurance Company	Matthew C. Hinshaw, Chief Agent, Montreal	£17,000 stg., Canada 3½ per cent. Inscribed Stock, and £5,000 stg., New South Wales 3½ per cent. Inscribed Stock	Fire.
The Boiler Inspection and Insurance Company of Canada	W. B. McMurrich, Agent, Toronto	$46,724 Municipal Debentures, and $8,000 Loan Company Debentures. (Accepted at $49,252)	Steam Boilers, &c.
The British Empire Mutual Life Assurance Company, London, Eng.	Fred. Stancliffe, Chief Agent, Montreal	Canada 4 per cent. Bonds, £1,400 stg.; Province of British Columbia Bonds, £1,000 stg.; Tasmanian Bonds £6,800 stg.; Municipal Debentures, £15,800. (Accepted at $113,,977.33). Also $632,500 invested in the hands of Canadian Trustees under the Insurance Act	Life.
The British America Assurance Company, Toronto	John Morison, Governor, Toronto	$60,540 Municipal Debentures and $1,000 Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds. (Accepted at $54,900)	Fire and Inland Marine.
The British and Foreign Marine Insurance Company (Limited)	E. L. Bond, Chief Agent, Montreal	$112,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $100,800)	Inland Marine.
The Caledonian Insurance Company	Lansing Lewis, Manager, Montreal	Province of Quebec Bonds, $3,893.33; Canada Bonds, $4,866.67; Municipal Debentures, $106,438.86. (Accepted at $104,555)	Fire.
The Canada Accident Assurance Company	Henry Sutherland, Chief Agent, Toronto	$22,302 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $20,072)	Accident.
The Canada Life Assurance Company, Hamilton	A. G. Ramsay, Manager, Hamilton	$61,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $54,900)	Life.
†The Citizens' Insurance Company of Canada	E. P. Heaton, Chief Agent, Montreal	$131,744 Municipal Debentures; $5,840 Canada Central Railway Second Mortgage Bonds, and $2,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds. (Accepted at $125,370, being $54,710 for Life, $20,260 for Accident, and $50,400 for Fire)	Fire, Life and Accident.
*The City of London Fire Insurance Company (Limited)	H. M. Blackburn, Chief Agent, Toronto	£24,000 stg. Canada Stock and £3,000 South Australian Stock	Fire.
The Commercial Union Assurance Company (Limited) of London, Eng.	Evans & McGregor, General Agents, Montreal	$107,067 Cape of Good Hope 4 per cent. Stock (Life A); $29,200 Canada 4 per cent. Stock (Life B); $106,580 Canada 4 per cent. Stock; $73,000 Queensland Bonds and £12,000 Swedish Government 4 per cent. Bonds (Fire)	Fire, Inland Marine and Life.
The Confederation Life Association of Canada	J. K. Macdonald, Managing Director, Toronto	$84,669 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $75,955)	Life.
The Connecticut Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn	Geo. H. McHenry, Chief Agent, Montreal	$100,000 Canada 4 per cent. Stock	Fire.
The Covenant Mutual Benefit Association	A. H. Hoover, Chief Agent, Toronto	$53,533 Canada 3 per cent. Stock	Life, on the assessment plan.
The Dominion Life Assurance Company	Thos. Hilliard, Managing Director, Waterloo, O.	$56,303 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $50,195)	Life.
The Dominion Plate Glass Insurance Company	Alexander Ramsay, Chief Agent, Montreal	$5,000 Province of Quebec Bonds and $11,000 Municipal Securities. Total, $16,000. (Accepted at $14,900)	Plate Glass.
The Dominion Safety Fund Life Association	J. De Wolfe Spurr, St. John, N.B.	$19,000 Province of Nova Scotia Bonds and $31,000 Province of New Brunswick Bonds	Life.
The Eastern Assurance Company	Chas. D. Cory, Chief Agent, Halifax, N.S.	$56,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $50,400)	Fire.
The Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation (Limited)	Fred. Stancliffe, General Manager, Montreal	£6,500 stg., 2½ per cent. Annuities, £5,000 stg., South Australian Govt. 4 per cent. Bonds, and £10,840 Province of Quebec Bonds	Fire Re-assurance.
The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, N.Y.	Seargent P. Stearns, Manager, Montreal	$100,000 U.S. Bonds (A) $375,000 U.S. Bonds and $482,000 Municipal Debentures (B) (accepted at $908,800, being $100,000 A, and $808,800, B). Also $1,180,000 in the hands of Canadian Trustees under the Insurance Act	Life.
The Federal Life Assurance Company of Ontario	David Dexter, Managing Director, Hamilton	Municipal Debentures, $44,807. Canada Pacific Railway Bonds, $11,000. (Accepted $50,226)	Life.

LIST OF INSURANCE COMPANIES LICENSED TO DO BUSINESS IN CANADA UNDER THE INSURANCE ACT—*Continued.*

NAME OF THE COMPANY.	Chief Agent to receive process.	Amount of Deposit. Deposits marked (A) are applicable solely to Life Policies existing 31st March, 1878; marked (B) to policies issued or assumed subsequent to that date.	Description of Insurance business for which Licensed.
The Fire Insurance Association (Limited), London, England	John Kennedy, Chief Agent, Montreal	$100,000 Canada Stock	Fire.
The Germania Life Insurance Company	Jeffers & Rônne, Chief Agents, Toronto	$50,000 Canada Bonds	Life.
The Great West Life Assurance Company	J. H. Brock, Managing Director, Winnipeg, M.	$56,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $50,400)	Life.
The Guarantee Company of North America	Edward Rawlings, Manager, Montreal	$27,000 Municipal Securities; $29,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds and $2,400 Canada Stock. (Accepted at $53,800)	Guarantee.
The Guardian Fire and Life Assurance Company, London, England	Robt. Simms & Co., and Geo. Denholm, General Agents, Montreal	$94,900 Canada Guaranteed Bonds and $73,000 Canada Stock	Fire.
The Hartford Fire Insurance Company, Hartford, Connecticut	F. W. Evans, General Agent, Montreal	$62,500 Mun. Securit. and $25,420 Bank Stock. (Accepted at $100,000).	Fire.
The Imperial Insurance Company of London, England	E. D. Lacy, Agent, Montreal	$129,453 Canada Stock and $63,266.67 Province of British Columbia, 3 per cent Stock	Fire.
The Insurance Company of North America	Robert Hampson, Chief Agent, Montreal	$111,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $100,000)	Fire and Inland Marine.
The Lancashire Insurance Company	J. G. Thompson, Chief Agent, Toronto	$97,333 Canada 4 per cent. stock and $95,000 Canada 4 per cent. Bonds.	Fire.
The Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company	G. F. C. Smith, Chief Agent, Montreal	$36,000 Municipal Debentures, $10,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds, and $277,133.33 Canada Stock. (Accepted at $318,533)	Fire and Life.
The Lloyds Plate Glass Insurance Company of New York	Levi Beemer, Chief Agent, Toronto	$10,000 Canada Bonds	Plate Glass.
The London Assurance Corporation, England	E. A. Lilly, Attorney and Agent, Montreal	$167,000 Municipal Securities. (Accepted at $150,300)	Fire, Life and Inland Marine.
The London Guarantee and Accident Co. (Limited)	A. T. McCord, Chief Agent, Toronto	£11,000 stg. Canada Stock	Guarantee and Accident.
The London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company, Liverpool	W. A. Sims, Chief Agent, Toronto	£22,000 stg. Canada 4 per cent. Inscribed Stock and £5,000 stg. Canada 3 per cent. Stock	Fire.
The London and Lancashire Life Assurance Company	B. Hal Brown, Manager, Montreal	$10,000 Victoria, B.C., Bonds; $2,000 Canada Bonds; $23,500 Province of Quebec Bonds; and Municipal Securities, $85,280. Also $698,197 invested with Canadian Trustees under Insurance Act. Accepted at $810,449, being $100,000 (A) and $710,449 (B)	Life.
The London Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Canada, London, Ont.	D. C. Macdonald, Secretary, London, Ont.	$40,020 Municipal Debentures and $15,600 Loan Companies Debentures. (Accepted at $50,058)	Fire.
The London Life Insurance Company	J. G. Richter, Manager, London, Ont.	$60,000 Loan Company Debentures. (Accepted at $54,000)	Life.
The Manchester Fire Assurance Company	James Boomer, Manager, Toronto	$102,200 Canada 3½ per cent Stock	Fire.
The Manufacturers' Accident Insurance Company	John F. Ellis, Managing Director, Toronto	$20,000 Canada Bonds	Accident.
The Manufacturers' Life Insurance Company	John F. Ellis, Managing Director, Toronto	$50,000 Canada Bonds	Life.
The Massachusetts Benefit Association	James G. Foster, Chief Agent, Toronto	$50,000 U.S. Bonds	Life, on the assessment plan.
The Mercantile Fire Insurance Company	James Lockie, Secretary, Waterloo, Ont	$55,916 Municipal Securities. (Accepted at $50,057)	Fire.
The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company of New York	Albert Goldthorpe, Chief Agent, Toronto	$116,800 Canadian Pacific Railway 3½ per cent. Land Grant Bonds. (Accepted at $101,178)	Life.
Mongenais, Boivin & Co	L. I. Boivin, Agent, Montreal	$5,000 Canada Stock and $8,567 Municipal Securities. (Accepted at $12,711)	Plate Glass.
The Mutual Accident Association (Limited)	Eastmure & Lightbourn, Chief Agents, Toronto	$37,960 Canada 3½ per cent. Inscribed Stock	Accident and Plate Glass.
The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York	Samuel H. Ewing, Attorney, Montreal	$125,000 Canada 4 per cent. Bonds; $400,000 Province of Nova Scotia Bonds; $199,000 Province of New Brunswick Bonds; and $990,333 Municipal Securities. Total, $1,714,333. (Accepted at $1,615,300)	Life.
The Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association, New York	Jno. S. Hall, Chief Agent, Montreal	$50,000 Province of Quebec Bonds and $53,533.33 Canada 3 per cent. Sterling Bonds. (Accepted at $100,857)	Life, on the assessment plan
The National Assurance Company of Ireland	Matthew C. Hinshaw, Chief Agent, Montreal	$100,161 Canada Stock	Fire.
The New York Life Insurance Company	F. W. Campbell, M.D., Attorney, Montreal	$100,000 U.S. Bonds (Life A) $993,000 C.P.R. Bonds, $80,000 Province of Quebec Bonds, and $100,000 Municipal Debentures (Life B). (Accepted at $1,163,700, being $100,000 Life A and $1,063,700 Life B). Also $750,000 invested with Canadian Trustees under the Insurance Act.	Life.
The North American Life Assurance Company	Wm. McCabe, Managing Director, Toronto	$59,823 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $53,775)	Life.
The North British and Mercantile Insurance Company	Thos. Davidson, Managing Director, Montreal	$175,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds; $281,000 Municipal Debentures; $75,000 Province of New Brunswick Bonds; $31,146.67 Province of Manitoba Bonds; $50,613.33 Victoria Government Bonds; $97,333.33 Queensland bonds. Total, $710,093.33. Accepted at $658,193: being $266,347 Fire, $52,200 Life A, and $339,646 Life B	Fire and Life.
The Northern Assurance Company of Aberdeen and London	Robert W. Tyre, Manager, Montreal	$100,253 British Columbia Bonds and $111,446.67 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $200,555)	Fire.
The Norwich and London Accident Insurance Association	Scott & Walmsley, General Agents, Toronto	$58,400 Canada Stock	Accident.
The Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society, Norwich, England	Alex. Dixon, Manager, Toronto	$100,000 Canada Stock	Fire.
The Ontario Mutual Life Assurance Company	Wm. Hendry, Manager, Waterloo	$102,992 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $92,693)	Life.
The Phenix Insurance Company of Brooklyn	L. C. Camp, Chief Agent, Toronto	$100,000 U.S. Bonds	Fire and Inland Marine.

NAME OF THE COMPANY.	Chief Agent to receive process.	Amount of Deposit. Deposits marked (A) are applicable solely to Life Policies existing 31st March, 1878; marked (B) to policies issued or assumed subsequent to that date.	Description of Insurance business for which Licensed.
The Phœnix Fire Assurance Company, London, England	Paterson & Son, General Agents, Montreal	$57,500 Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds and $135,293 Canada Stock. (Accepted at $187,043)	Fire.
The Phœnix Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn	Gerald E. Hart, Manager, Montreal	$69,000 Municipal Debentures and $44,000 C. P. Railway Bonds. (Accepted at $101,700)	Fire.
The Provident Savings Life Assurance Society	R. H. Matson, Chief Agent, Toronto	$13,500 Province of Quebec Bonds and $41,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $50,400)	Life
The Quebec Fire Assurance Company	Edwin Jones, President, Quebec	Province of New Brunswick Bonds, $10,000, Province of Quebec Bonds, $16,500, and Municipal Debentures, $33,000. Total, $59,500. (Accepted at $56,200)	Fire.
The Queen Fire and Life Insurance Company, England	H. J. Mudge, Chief Agent, Montreal	$51,100 Canada 4 p.c. inscribed stock, and $42,373.33 Municipal Debentures. Total, $93,473. Accepted at $89,236)	Life.
The Queen Insurance Company of America	H. J. Mudge, Chief Agent, Montreal	$100,000 U.S. Bonds, $60,000 City of Halifax 5 p. c. Stock, $48,667 New Zealand 4 p. c. Stock, $24,333.33 Province of Quebec Bonds, and $29,200 Province of Manitoba 5 p. c. Debentures. Total, $262,200. (Accepted at $256,200)	Fire.
The Reliance Mutual Life Assurance Society, London, England	J. Cassie Hatton, Attorney, Montreal	$110,277 new 3 per cent. British Annuities, being $100,000 Life (A) and $10,277 Life (B)	Life.
* The Royal Canadian Insurance Company	Harry Cutt, Secretary, Montreal	$57,500 Municipal securities. (Accepted at $51,750)	Fire and Inland Marine.
The Royal Insurance Company	Wm. Tatley, Chief Agent, Montreal	$178,533 Canada 4 p. c. Inscribed Stock, and $511,000 British Annuities. Total $689,533, being $150,000 Fire, $50,000 Life (A) and $489,533 General	Fire and Life.
The Scottish Union and National Insurance Co	Walter Kavanagh, Agent, Montreal	$97,333.33 Canada 4 p. c. Inscribed Stock and $3,500 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $100,483)	Fire.
The Standard Life Assurance Company, Scotland	W. M. Ramsay, Manager, Montreal	$1,855,152 Municipal Debs., $106,500 Montreal Harbour Bds., and $9,000 Province of Quebec Debentures. Total, $1,970,652. (Accepted at $1,772,687, being $129,561 Life A, and $1,643,126 Life B)	Life.
The Star Life Assurance Society of England	Alfred D. Perry, General Agent, Toronto	$146,000 Canada 4 p. c. Stock	Life.
The Sun Insurance Office, London, Eng	H. M. Blackburn, Chief Agent, Toronto	$48,667 Canada Stock and $243,333 British Local Loans	Fire.
The Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada	R. Macaulay, Managing Director, Montreal	$63,890 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $57,501)	Life and Accident.
The Temperance and General Life Assurance Company of North America.	Henry Sutherland, Chief Agent, Toronto	$61,225 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $50,000)	Life.
The Travelers' Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn	William Hanson, Chief Agent, Montreal	$74,947 Province of Manitoba 5 p. c. Bonds, $584,615 Municipal Debentures, $35,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds, and $50,000 Canadian Pacific R.R. Bonds. Total, $744,562. (Accepted at $677,600), being $103,500 (Life A), $534,100 (Life B), and $40,000 (Accident)	Life and Accident.
The Union Mutual Life Insurance Company of Maine	Wm. Mulock, Attorney, Toronto	Province of Ontario Annuity Bonds of face value $462,000, and present value at 4½ per cent, $239,474; Canada Pacific Ry. Bonds $100,000; Montreal Harbour Bonds, $30,000; and Province of New Brunswick Bonds, $100,000. Total accepted value, $456,474, being $100,000 (A) and $356,474 (B)	Life.
The Union Society, London, Eng	T. L. Morrisey, Chief Agent, Montreal	£22,000 Consolidated Stock	Fire.
The United Fire Insurance Company (Limited)	Percy F. Lane, Chief Agent, Montreal	Province of Quebec Bonds, $85,653.33; Province of Manitoba Bonds, $9,246.66; Municipal Debentures, $7,000. Total, $101,900. (Accepted at $101,200)	Fire.
The United States Life Insurance Company	Thos. A. Temple, Attorney, St. John, N.B	$100,000 U. S. Bonds	Life.
The Western Assurance Company, Toronto	J. J. Kenny, Managing Director, Toronto	$35,600 Municipal Debentures and $22,100 Loan Company Debentures. (Accepted at $51,930)	Fire and Inland Marine.

* This Company has ceased to do new business in Canada and has given notice of an application to withdraw its deposit.

† This Company has ceased to transact the business of fire and life insurance in Canada and has given notice of an application to withdraw its deposits held on behalf of those branches.

THE FOLLOWING LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES HAVING CEASED TO TRANSACT NEW BUSINESS IN CANADA, ARE ENTITLED UNDER SECTION 32 OF "THE INSURANCE ACT" TO TRANSACT ALL BUSINESS CONNECTED WITH POLICIES EXISTING AT 31ST MARCH, 1878, AND THEIR DEPOSITS ARE APPLICABLE TO THOSE POLICIES SUBJECT TO THE PROVISIONS OF THE INSURANCE ACTS OF 1868 AND 1871.

NAME OF THE COMPANY.	Chief Agent to receive process.	Amount of Deposit.	Business.
The Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., U.S.	F. W. Evans, General Agent, Montreal	$100,000 U.S. Bonds	Life.
The Edinburgh Life Assurance Company	David Higgins, Chief Agent, Toronto	$113,000 Municipal Debentures and $48,667 Cape Good Hope 4 p.c. stock (Accepted at $150,367)	Life.
The Life Association of Scotland	Archibald Inglis, Chief Agent, Montreal	$50,127 Canada 4 p.c. Bonds, $2,433 Canada 4 p.c. Stock, $4,866 Canada Guaranteed Bonds, $48,667 Province of Quebec Debentures, $48,667 City of Toronto Bonds. (Accepted at $149,893)	Life.
The National Life Insurance Company of the United States of America	Chas. Powis, Chief Agent, Hamilton, Ont.	$110,000 Bank deposit receipts	Life.
The North-Western Mutual Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee	M. W. Mills, Chief Agent, Toronto	$100,000 U.S. Bonds	Life.
The Phœnix Mutual Life Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut	H. D. Simpson, Attorney, Montreal	$30,000 Municipal Debentures, and $99,280 Niagara Falls Park Bonds. (Accepted at $126,280)	Life.
The Scottish Amicable Life Assurance Society	William W. Robertson, Attorney, Montreal	36 Bonds Canada Atlantic Railway, guaranteed. Par $111,257.82. Present value, at 4½ per cent., $90,660.67. Also $30,000 Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds	Life.
The Scottish Provident Institution	John Dunlop, Attorney, Montreal	$100,000 Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds. (Accepted at $90,000)	Life.

THE FOLLOWING INSURANCE COMPANIES ARE REGISTERED UNDER THE INSURANCE ACT, AND ARE PERMITTED TO TRANSACT THE BUSINESS OF LIFE INSURANCE IN CANADA UPON THE ASSESSMENT PLAN.

Name of Company.	Chief Agent to receive process.
The Canadian Mutual Life Association	W. Pemberton Page, Secretary, Toronto.
The Commercial Travellers' Mutual Benefit Society	W. G. H. Lowe, Chief Agent, Toronto.
The Home Life Association of Canada	James G. Howorth, Chief Agent, Toronto.
The Mutual Relief Society of Nova Scotia	Thomas B. Crosby, Chief Agent, Yarmouth, N.S.
The Provincial Provident Institution	E. S. Miller, Secretary, St. Thomas, Ont.

NOTE.—The Glasgow and London Insurance Company has reinsured its outstanding risks with the Citizens' Insurance Company, and a portion of its deposit has been released.
The American Steam Boiler Insurance Company has ceased doing business in Canada. The deposit is still in the hands of the Hon. Receiver General.

Office of the Superintendent of Insurance,
Ottawa, 30th July, 1892.

W. FITZGERALD, Superintendent of Insurance. 47-tf

THE FOLLOWING NEW POST OFFICES WERE ESTABLISHED IN CANADA ON THE 1st JULY, 1892.

Name of Post Office.	Township or Parish.	Electoral County and Province or Territory.	Postmaster.
Beaconsfield	Sec. 30, Tp. 6, R. 9, W. of 1st P. M.	Selkirk.....M.	Charles Sala.
Brockton	Lot 3	Prince.....P.E.I.	John McCarthy.
Cardston	Sec. 9, Tp. 3, R. 25, W. of 4 P. M.	.....Alta.	Heber S. Allen.
Catalone Road	Louisburg	Cape Breton.....N.S.	Neil McDonald.
Glen Alda (reopened)	Chandos	Peterborough, E.R.....O.	Andrew Post.
Hilton	Sec. 26, Tp. 6, R. 16, W. of 1st P. M.	Selkirk.....M.	James Davies.
Jamieson (reopened)	Ramsay	Lanark, N.R.....O.	R. McLellan.
Jumping Pond	Sec. 30, Tp. 24, R. 4, W. of 5th P. M.	.....Alta.	W. W. Stuart.
Kimbo	South Grimsby	Wentworth, S.R.....O.	Mrs. Mary Newnham.
Lorne Park (summer office)	Toronto	Peel.....O.	George D. Perry.
Montmorency Est	L'Ange Gardien	Montmorency.....Q.	Mrs. T. Garneau.
Nesbitt	Sec. 28, Tp. 7, R. 18, W. of 1st P. M.	Selkirk.....M.	Richard Kellett, jnr.
Parkman	Clarendon	Pontiac.....Q.	A. S. Smart.
Rivière du Loup Wharf	Fraserville	Temiscouata.....Q.	Silvio Peltier.
Rutledge	Onslow	Pontiac.....Q.	Joseph J. Rutledge.
St. Catharines	Lot 65	Queen's.....P.E.I.	William Hodgson.
St. Eugene Mission		Yale and Kootenay.....B.C.	Rev. N. Coccola.
Silverdale	Gainsborough	Monck.....O.	Adam B. Simmerman
Snider's Corners	Trafalgar	Halton.....O.	Joseph M. Snider.
Squamish		New Westminster.....B.C	William Mashiter
Tappen Siding		Yale and Kootenay.....B.C.	F. McCulla.
Torbrook Mines	Wilmot	Annapolis.....N.S.	George E. Spurr.
Widder (reopened)	Bosanquet	Lambton, E.R.....O.	George Underhay
Yamaska East (reopened)	Yamaska	Yamaska.....Q.	A. Lassalle.

CHANGES IN POST OFFICES ALREADY ESTABLISHED.

OFFICES CLOSED.

Cranbrook	District of Yale and Kootenay, B. C.
Cumminsville	County of Halton, O.
Green Cove	" Victoria, N.S.
Keyser	" Middlesex, W.R., O.
North Branch	" Russell, O. 4th June, 1892.
Wallbrook	" Kings, N.S.
Waternish	" Guysboro, N.S. 1st April,

NAMES CHANGED.

Druhn	County of	Antigonishe, N.S.	to Mayfield.
Jacquet River Station	"	Restigouche, N.B.	to Durhamville.
River David	"	Yamaska, Q.	to St. David de Yamask
St. Théodore de Chertsey	"	Montcalm, Q.	to St. Théodore
Settrington	"	Charlevoix, Q.	to St. Hilarion.

TO ADVERTISERS IN THE *GAZETTE*.

PARTIES sending advertisements to be inserted in "The Canada Gazette," will please observe the following rules :

1st. Address "The Canada Gazette, Ottawa, Canada."
2nd. Indicate the number of insertions required.
3rd. Invariably remit the fees for such advertisements, together with the price of one Gazette, as below. Otherwise they will not be inserted. The rates are ten cts. for the first insertion, and five cents for each subsequent insertion per line of nine words, each figure counting as one word. No advertisement is inserted for a less charge than one dollar.

By settled or understood practice as prescribed by law, the rules of Parliament or decisions of the Department of Justice, notices receive the following insertions :—

Notices of applications for divorce—27 insertions.

Notices of the withdrawal of deposits of Insurance Companies—13 insertions.

Notices of ordinary applications to Parliament—9 insertions.

Notices of applications for Letters Patent—6 insertions.

Notices of dividends and meetings of Banks and Insurance Companies—1 calendar month, or 5 insertions.

Subscribers will also notice that the subscription, $4 per annum, is invariably payable in advance, and that the "Gazette" will be stopped from them at the end of the period paid for. Single numbers will be charged ten cts. each, and when more than one are required by advertisers, must be remitted for likewise.

S. E. DAWSON,
Queen's Printer and Controller of Stationery.
Department of Public Printing and Stationery,
Ottawa, November, 1891.

APPLICATIONS TO PARLIAMENT.

Rules relating to Notices for Private Bills.

All applications for Private Bills, properly the subjects of legislation by the Parliament of Canada, within the purview of "The British North America Act, 1867," whether for the erection of a Bridge, the making of a Railroad, Turnpike Road or Telegraph Line ; the construction or improvement of a Harbour, Canal, Lock, Dam or Slide, or other like work ; the granting the right of Ferry ; the incorporation of any particular Trade or Calling, or of any Banking or other Joint Stock Company ; or otherwise for the granting to any individual or individuals, any exclusive or peculiar rights or privileges whatever, or for doing any matter or thing which, in its operation, would affect the rights or property of other parties, or relate to any particular class of the community ; or for making any amendment of a like nature to any former Act, shall require a Notice, clearly and distinctly specifying the nature and object of the application, and (except in the case of existing corporations) signed by, or on behalf of the applicants, to be published as follows, viz :

In the Provinces of Quebec and Manitoba.

A notice inserted in the *Canada Gazette*, in the English and French languages, and in one newspaper in the English, and in one in the French language in the District affected, or in both languages in one paper, if there be but one in the said District, or if there be no paper published therein, then, in both languages, in a paper in the nearest District in which a newspaper is published.

In any other Province or Territory.

A notice inserted in the *Canada Gazette*, and in one newspaper published in the County or District, or Union of Counties affected, or if there be no paper published therein, then in a newspaper in the nearest County or District in which a newspaper is published. Such Notices to be continued in each case, for a period of two months during the interval of time between the close of the next preceding Session and the consideration of the Petition. And copies of the newspapers containing the first and last insertion of such notice shall be sent to the Clerk of each House.

When a Petition is for leave to bring in a Private Bill for the erection of a Toll Bridge, the petitioner or petitioners, upon giving the notice prescribed by the preceding Rule, shall also, at the same time, and in the same manner, give notice of the rates which they intend to ask ; the extent of the privilege, the height of the arches, the interval between the abutments or piers for the passage of rafts and vessels, and whether they intend to erect a drawbridge, and the dimensions of the same.

Any person seeking to obtain any Private Bill shall, eight days before the meeting of Parliament, deposit with the Clerk of the House, in which the bill is to originate, a copy of such bill in the English or French language, with a sum sufficient to pay for translating and printing the same—600 copies to be printed in English, and 200 copies in French—the translation to be done by the officers of the House, and the printing by the contractor. The applicant shall be also required to pay the Clerk of the Senate, or the accountant of the House of Commons (as the case may be) a sum of $200 and the cost of printing the Act in the Statutes, and lodge the receipt of the same with the Clerk of the Committee to which such Bill is referred—such payment to be made immediately after the second reading, and before the consideration of the Bill by such Committee.

The fee payable on any Private Bill is paid only in the House in which it originates.

No Petition for a Private Bill is received by either House after the first ten days of the session.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Clerk of the Senate.

JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Clerk of the Commons.

Additional Rules of the House of Commons respecting Private Bills.

All Private Bills for Acts of Incorporation shall be so framed as to incorporate by reference the *clauses* of the *General Acts* relating to the details to be provided for by such Bills ;—special grounds shall be established for any proposed departure from this principle, or for the introduction of other provisions as to such details, and a note shall be appended to the Bill indicating the provisions thereof, in which the *General Act* is proposed to be departed from ;—Bills which are not framed in accordance with this *Rule*, shall be re-cast by the promoters, and reprinted at their expense, before any Committee passes upon the *Clauses*.

51*a*. All Private Bills for Acts of incorporation of, or in amendment of Acts incorporating Railway Companies, shall be drawn in accordance with the Model Bill adopted by the House on 23rd June, 1887, copies of which may be obtained from the Clerk of the House.

(a.) The provisions contained in any Bill which are not in accord with the Model Bill, shall be inserted between brackets, and when revised by the proper officer shall be so printed, and bills which are not in accordance with this Rule shall be returned to the promoters to be re-cast before being revised and printed ;

(b.) Any sections of existing Acts which are proposed to be amended shall be re-printed in full with the amendments inserted in their proper places and between brackets ;

(c.) Any exceptional provisions that it may be proposed to insert in any Bill shall be clearly specified in the Notice of Application for the same.

51*b*. No Bill for the incorporation of a Railway Company, or for changing the route of the railway of any company already incorporated, shall be considered by the Railway Committee until there has been filed with the Committee, at least one week before the consideration of the Bill :—

(*a.*) A Map or Plan drawn upon a scale of not less than half an inch to the mile, showing the location upon which it is intended to construct the proposed work, and showing also the lines of existing or authorized works of a similar character within, or in any way affecting the district, or any part thereof, which the proposed work is intended to serve, and such map

or plan shall be signed by the Engineer or other person making the same ;

(b.) An exhibit showing the total amount of capital proposed to be raised for the purposes of the undertaking, and the manner in which it is proposed to raise the same, whether by ordinary shares, bonds, debentures, or other securities, and the amount of each, respectively.

JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Clerk of the Commons.

SUBSTANCE OF RULES OF THE SENATE RELATING TO NOTICES AND APPLICATIONS FOR BILLS OF DIVORCE.

Every applicant for a Bill of Divorce shall give notice of his or her intended application, and shall specify therein from whom and for what cause such divorce is sought, and shall cause such notice to be published during six months before the presentation of his or her petition for the said Bill, in the CANADA GAZETTE and in two newspapers published in the District in Quebec, Manitoba, British Columbia or the North-West Territories, or in the County or Union of Counties in other Provinces, wherein such applicant usually resided at the time of the separation of the parties ; but if the requisite number of papers cannot be found therein, then in an adjoining District or County or Union of Counties. Notices given in the Provinces of Quebec and Manitoba are to be published in one English and one French newspaper, if there be such newspapers published in the District, but otherwise shall be published in each newspaper in both languages.

A copy of the said Notice shall, not less than one month before the date of the presentation of the Petition, at the instance of the applicant, be served personally on the person from whom the divorce is sought, when that can be done.

No petition for divorce shall be received after the first thirty days of each session.

The petition of an applicant for divorce must be fairly written and must be signed by the Petitioner, and should briefly set forth the marriage, when, where and by whom the ceremony was performed, the grounds on which relief is asked and the nature of the relief prayed, and should also negative condonation, collusion and connivance. The allegations of the petition must be verified by declaration of the Petitioner, under the "*Act respecting Extra-Judicial Oaths.*"

The applicant shall deposit with the Clerk of the Senate, eight days before the opening of Parliament, a copy, in the English or French language, of the proposed Bill of Divorce, and therewith a sum sufficient to pay for translating and printing 600 copies thereof in English and 200 copies in French.

No petition for a Bill of Divorce shall be presented unless the applicant has paid into the hands of the Clerk of the Senate the sum of two hundred dollars ($200).

The petition when presented shall be accompanied by the evidence of the publication of the notice, and by declaration in evidence of the service of a copy thereof, and by a copy of the proposed Bill.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Clerk of the Senate.

NOTICE is hereby given that James Frederick Doran, of Lachine, in the County of Jacques Cartier, Province of Quebec, clerk, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from his wife Mary Augusta Wood, lately of Winnipeg, Province of Manitoba, now of Paris, France, on the ground of adultery and desertion.

J. FRED. DORAN,
Applicant.

Dated at Montreal, Province of Quebec, the 20th July, 1892. 5–27

NOTICE is hereby given that Robert Young Hebden' of the City of New York, in the State of New York, in the United States of America, (heretofore of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec), one of the agents of the Bank of Montreal, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from his wife Edith Montagu Hebden (*née* Patterson), heretofore of the said City of Montreal, but whose present residence is unknown, on the grounds of adultery and desertion.

GORMULLY & SINCLAIR,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated at Ottawa, in the Province of Ontario, this 22nd day of July, A.D. 1892. 4–27

NOTICE is hereby given that Annette Marion Goff of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from her husband, Edward Robert Taché Rowand, of the City of Winnipeg, in the Province of Manitoba, Gentleman, on the grounds of adultery and cruelty.

CARTER & GOLDSTEIN,
Solicitors for applicant.

Dated at Montreal, Province of Quebec, this 18th day of July, 1892. 4–27

NOTICE is hereby given that Edmund Holyoake Heward, of the Town of St. John's, in the District of Iberville, in the Province of Quebec, manager at St. John's of the Merchants Bank of Canada, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from his wife, Dame Marie Louise Elwes, presently of the City of Chicago, in the State of Illinois, one of the United States of America, on the ground of adultery.

L. G. MACDONALD,
Solicitor for applicant.

By CHRISTIE, CHRISTIE & GREENE,
His agents at Ottawa.

Dated at St. John's, the 4th day of July, 1892. 3–27

NOTICE is hereby given that Robert Oliver King, of the Township of Brantford, in the County of Brant and Province of Ontario, farmer, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from his wife Jennie Gowling, on the grounds of adultery and desertion.

GEORGE D. HEYD,
Solicitor for applicant.

By GEMMILL & MAY,
His agents at Ottawa.

Dated at Brantford, this 5th day of July, A.D. 1892. 2–27

NOTICE is hereby given that James Balfour, of the City of Hamilton, in the County of Wentworth, in the Province of Ontario, architect, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from his wife Georgina Catharine Balfour, of the City of Hamilton aforesaid, on the ground of adultery.

BELL & PRINGLE,
Solicitors for James Balfour.

Dated at Hamilton, Province of Ontario, this 30th day of June, 1892. 2–27

NOTICE is hereby given that John Francis Schwaller, of the Town of Thorold, in the County of Welland, and Province of Ontario, merchant, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from his wife Florence Schwaller, now of the Town of Niagara Falls, in the County and Province aforesaid, on the grounds of desertion, adultery and bigamy.

PATTISON, COLLIER & SHAW,
Solicitors for applicant.

Dated at Thorold, in the Province of Ontario, this 7th day of April, A.D. 1892. 51-27

NOTICE is hereby given that Martha Ballantyne, of the Township of Scarboro, in the County of York, in the Province of Ontario, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of divorce from her husband, William Ballantyne, of the City of Hamilton, in the County of Wentworth, labourer, on the ground of adultery and desertion.

CHISHOLM & LOGIE,
Solicitors for applicant.

Dated at Hamilton, Province of Ontario, 31st day of March, 1892. 47-27

APPLICATIONS FOR CHARTER BY LETTERS PATENT.

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter under "The Companies Act," incorporating the applicants and such others as may become shareholders, a body corporate and politic, under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned :—

1. The name of the company is to be "Lyman Brothers & Co." (Limited).

2. The objects for which incorporation is sought are,—

(*a.*) To purchase and acquire the business carried on by the firm of Lyman Bros. & Co., of Toronto, wholesale druggists, chemists and manufacturers, including the lands, buildings, plant, machinery, stock in trade, trade marks, good-will, rights, credits and assets generally of the said business, and to undertake and assume the liabilities of the said firm in respect of the said business ;

(*b.*) To carry on the said business in all its branches, and to extend the same as may be found necessary or desirable ;

(*c.*) To acquire any real or leasehold estate or buildings, and to make sale or disposition thereof as may be necessary or expedient for the purposes of the said business.

3. The chief place of business of the company is to be the City of Toronto.

4. The amount of the capital stock of the company is to be $150,000.

5. The number of shares is to be 3,000, and the amount of each share is to be $50.

6. The names in full, the addresses and callings of the applicants are as follows :—Henry Lyman, of the City of Montreal, wholesale druggist ; Henry Herbert Lyman, of the same place, wholesale druggist ; Frederick Styles Lyman, of the same place, advocate ; Albert Clarence Lyman, of the same place, notary public ; Walter Ernest Lyman, of the same place, insurance manager ; John Henderson, of the City of Toronto, wholesale druggist ; George W. Lillie, of the same place, wholesale druggist ; James Watt, of the same place, accountant, and Charles McDonald Hay, of the same place, druggist ; of whom Henry Lyman, Henry Herbert Lyman, John Henderson, George W. Lillie, James Watt and Charles McDonald Hay are to be the first or provisional directors of the said company.

MOWAT, DOWNEY & LANGTON,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated at Toronto, 9th June, 1892. 7-1

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of "The Companies Act," Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic, under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned :—

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is "The National Trust and Construction Company" (Limited).

2. The purposes for which incorporation is sought, are :—To carry on the business of manufacturing, selling, dealing and operating in rolling stock, and general equipments for railways, including locomotives and engines, and of building and contracting for the building and equipping of railways, steam and other vessels, telegraph and telephone lines, canals, bridges, warehouses, elevators, docks and other works and undertakings. To enter into contracts and agreements with any government, municipal or other corporation or person for the building and contracting for the building and equipping of railways, steam and other vessels, canals, telegraph and telephone lines, bridges, warehouses, elevators, docks, and other public works and undertakings, and to deal in and manufacture all things necessary for the construction, running and operating of any and all of the works and undertakings aforesaid. To acquire by purchase or otherwise and to own and use in their works any patent or patent rights, and inventions, and to sell and dispose of the same if desirable.

3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be at the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario.

4. The proposed amount of the capital stock is $500,000.

5. The number of shares is to be 5,000 and the amount of each share $100.

6. The names in full and address and calling of each of the applicants are as follows :—John H. McClement, of the City of New York, in the State of New York, one of the United States of America, president of the Amsterdam Street Railway Co. ; Samuel Insull, of the City of Chicago, in the State of Illinois, one of the United States of America, president of the Chicago Edison Company ; James Leggat, of the City of Montreal, merchant ; Isaac Anderson, of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, and Dominion of Canada aforesaid, manager of the Standard Oil Company ; and Marshall Daniel Barr, of the said City of Toronto, Canadian manager of the Edison General Electric Company, all of whom are to be the first or provisional directors of the said company.

McCARTHY, OSLER, HOSKIN & CREELMAN,
Solicitors for the applicants.

CHRYSLER & LEWIS,
Ottawa agents.

Dated at Toronto, this 20th day of July, 1892. 7-6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice, application will be made by the persons hereinafter named to the Governor General in Council, for the grant of a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of "The Companies Act" :—

1. The name of the company is to be "The Canada Axe and Harvest Tool Manufacturing Company."

2. The objects for which incorporation is sought, are the manufacture and sale of axes, scythes, forks, rakes, hoes and other harvesting tools.

3. The operations of the company are to be carried on at the Town of St. Jérôme, in the County of Terrebonne, in the Province of Quebec, and at Côte St. Paul, in the County of Hochelaga, in the Province of Quebec, which places are also to be the chief places of business of said company.

4. The amount of capital stock of the company is to be one hundred thousand dollars.

5. The number of shares is to be one thousand and the amount of each share one hundred dollars.

6. The names in full and the address and calling of each of applicants are as follows :—James Robson, manufacturer, Oshawa, Ontario ; Thomas Goulding Hawthorn, agent, Oshawa, Ontario ; William Clarke Widdifield, solicitor, Newmarket, Ontario ; Samuel Goulding, Gentleman, New York City, United States ; François-Xavier St. Jacques, hotel proprietor, of the City of Ottawa, in the Province of Ontario ; and the following will be provisional directors : James Robson, manufacturer, Oshawa, Ontario, William Clarke Widdifield, solicitor, Newmarket, Ontario, Thomas Goulding Hawthorn, agent, Oshawa, Ontario.

D. D. GRIERSON,
Solicitor for applicants,
54 Church Street,
Toronto, Ont.

Toronto, 22nd July, 1892. 6-6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month from the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, and within six months from the third day of August, A.D. 1892, being the date of the passing of a resolution by the shareholders of the company authorizing them to do so, the directors of the "Canadian General Electric Company" (Limited), will, under the provisions of "The Companies Act," Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, apply to the Governor in Council for the grant of supplementary letters patent under the Great Seal, confirming a by-law of the said company passed on the third day of August, A.D. 1892, and duly approved by the votes of the shareholders representing the whole of the subscribed stock of the company, at a special general meeting of the company, duly called for considering the same, and held at the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, on the said third day of August, A.D. 1892, increasing the capital stock of the said company to $2,000,000.

McCARTHY, OSLER, HOSKIN & CREELMAN,
Solicitors for the company.

Dated at Montreal, this 3rd day of August, A.D. 1892. 6-6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made by the persons hereinafter named to the Governor General in Council for the grant of a charter of incorporation by letters patent under "The Companies Act," Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119:

1. The name of the company is to be "The Automatic Vending Machine Company of Canada (Limited)."

2. The objects for which incorporation is sought, are, the purchase of letters patent for automatic vending machines, the manufacture and sale of the said machines and the business of selling matches and other small articles through the medium of such machines.

3. The chief place of business within Canada of the company is to be at the City of Toronto, in the County of York.

4. The amount of the capital stock of the company is to be $2,500.

5. The number of shares is to be twenty-five, and the amount of each share one hundred dollars.

6. The names in full and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follows:—Jacob Singer, of Toronto, jeweller; Catherine Hicks, of Toronto, widow; A. T. Elliot, of the County of York, gentleman; K. Murdock, of Toronto, estate agent; W. H. Chamberlin, of Chicago, counsellor; T. C. Kirham, of the County of York, wood manufacturer; Thomas Wilson, of Toronto, estate agent, and James Bishop, of Markham, County of York, contractor; and the said Jacob Singer, Archibold T. Elliot and Kenneth Murdock are to be the first directors of the company.

DELAMERE, REESOR, ENGLISH & ROSS,
Solicitors for the applicants.

Dated at Toronto, this 30th day of July, 1892. 5-6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice, application will be made by the parties hereinafter named, to the Governor in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of "The Companies Act."

1. The name of the company is to be "Dominion Electrical Manufacturing Company" (Limited).

2. The purposes for which incorporation is sought are,—

(*a.*) To purchase the letters patent of inventions recorded in the Patent Office of the Dominion of Canada, under number 32097, on "Improvements in Thermostats," and number 36514 on "Improvements in Electric Annunciators," and to purchase the Automatic Fire Alarm business heretofore carried on under the said patents, and the stock in trade, plants, apparatus, machinery, tools, materials, and assets generally of the said business, and to carry on the business of manufacturing, erecting and maintaining or selling automatic or other fire, burglar and other alarms and time and temperature regulators and annunciators, and to build, construct and maintain such lines, exchanges and offices for transmission of signals and intelligence as may be necessary for such business, and to acquire such other inventions, patents and patent rights as may be applicable, necessary or expedient for such business, and to sell, grant and assign to other persons or companies the right and benefit of such patents, and the right to use or sell such patent rights, inventions or contrivances, or any of them; and to grant licenses to other persons or companies to use such patent rights or inventions; and to own, sell and transfer stock and shares in other corporations organized to carry on the said business in the Dominion of Canada or any part or parts thereof;

(*b.*) To manufacture, sell, handle, and deal generally as agents or otherwise in electric supplies, machinery and appliances, goods and materials used in connection with the generation, application and transmission of electricity;

(*c.*) To acquire and hold any real or leasehold estate or buildings, and any mine or mines necessary or expedient for the purposes of the company, and to make sale, disposition or use thereof as may be necessary or expedient for the purposes of the said company.

3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be at the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario.

4. The amount of the capital stock of the company is to be $40,000.

5. The number of shares is to be 400, and the amount of each share is to be $100.

6. The names in full, and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follows:—Harvey Cortland, of the City of Toronto, electrician; George Walker Marsh, of the City of London, barrister-at-law; Walker Lewis Edward Marsh, of said City of Toronto, barrister-at-law; Edward A. Speers, of said City of Toronto, electrician; and George Henry Grundy, of the said City of Toronto, broker.

The said Harvey Cortland, George Walker Marsh and Walker L. E. Marsh, are to be the first or provisional directors of the said company.

MARSH & MARSH,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated at Toronto, this 25th day of July, 1892. 5-6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice application will be made to the Governor in Council for a charter of incorporation under the provisions of the Act of the Dominion of Canada, being "An Act respecting the incorporation of Joint Stock Companies by Letters Patent" for the incorporation of the company hereinafter mentioned.

(*a*). The name of the company is to be "The James Robertson Company" (Limited).

(*b.*) The objects for which incorporation is sought are, the manufacturing, buying, selling, trading and dealing in saws, barbed wire, lead pipe, lead shot, lead traps, white lead, putty, mixed paints, colours, varnish, plumbers', tinsmiths' and saw mill supplies, tools, utensils, household furniture, stoves, hardware goods, and all kinds of supplies for merchants, dealers, farmers and consumers; the manufacturing, producing, buying, selling, trading and dealing in iron, steel, lead, nickel and other metals and ores of every description, and all products and articles made therefrom; and of purchasing, selling and dealing in said articles, and the manufacturing, purchasing, selling, dealing in and erecting all machinery and fixtures for the purposes of the said business and for the purposes of any other business; to subscribe for, acquire, purchase, hold, sell, pledge and transfer stock or shares in any other incorporated companies, and to vote upon and represent the same and to sell, assign, transfer, convey, lease, let, sub-let, mortgage or pledge the plant, real estate, leaseholds, tools, machinery, patents, inventions, shop-rights, copyrights, trade marks, trade names, patterns or brands or any or all of them, and the stock in trade and good-will of the said company; to purchase, acquire and hold absolutely or for terms of years under lease or otherwise, contracts, agreements,

options, leases, plant, real estate, leaseholds, tools, machinery, patents, inventions, shoprights, copyrights, trade marks, trade names, patterns, or brands or any or all of them, and the stock in trade and good-will of any other incorporated company or companies or individuals in the Dominion of Canada; to amalgamate, co-operate, join and to make agreements with any other incorporated company or companies, or individuals, for the purpose of carrying on its said business or objects, or any of them, or for the purpose or purposes of carrying on the said business or objects or any of them of the said other company or companies or individuals, to purchase, acquire, hold, lease, sell, mortgage, transfer, pledge and assign real and personal property and to take and hold mortgages, liens and charges upon real and personal property by way of security or otherwise howsoever; to issue preferential stock, bonds and debentures, and to negotiate, sell and transfer the same and thereby to pledge the assets and property of the said company as security for repayment of advances made upon or in respect to the said bonds or debentures, and to do all acts in respect to each and all of the matters hereinbefore referred to, and all such other matters or things as are or may become necessary or incidental or conducive to any of the foregoing purposes.

(*c.*) The chief place of business of the said company will be at the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

(*d.*) The capital stock of the company is to be seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

(*e.*) The number of shares is to be seven thousand five hundred, and the amount of each share one hundred dollars.

(*f.*) The applicants are, James Robertson and Alexander Robertson, of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, manufacturers; James Robertson (junior), of the City of Winnipeg, in the Province of Manitoba, Gentleman; Alexander A. McMichael, of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, manufacturer; and John Robertson, of the City of St. John, in the Province of New Brunswick, manufacturer; and the above named James Robertson, Alexander A. McMichael and John Robertson are to be the provisional directors of the said company.

WATSON, THORNE, SMOKE & MASTEN.

Dated this 20th day of July, A.D. 1892. 4–6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent unter the provisions of "The Companies' Act," incorporating the applicants and such others as may become shareholders in the proposed company a body corporate and politic under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned:—

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is "Verity Plow Company" (Limited).

2. The purposes for which incorporation is sought are:—(*a*) To purchase, acquire and take over as a going concern the business carried on by the firm of W. H. Verity & Sons, of Exeter, in the County of Huron, manufacturers of plows, including the lands, plant, machinery, tools, fixtures, patterns, patents, inventions, trade marks, trade names, shoprights, copyrights, brands and devices of the said business, and the good-will, rights, credits and assets generally thereof;

(*b.*) To carry on the said business in all its branches and to extend the same and to manufacture, buy, sell, repair and deal in plows, scufflers, land-rollers, corn, bean and potato planters, and the parts and castings of each and every of them, and all machinery, plant, tools, furniture, materials and supplies used in the manufacture of the same and each and every of them;

(*c.*) To apply for, purchase or otherwise acquire any exclusive right, letters patent of invention, patent rights or privileges in connection with the business of the company and any licenses to work, use or turn to account the same;

(*d.*) To construct buildings, to acquire, buy, hold, sell, lease, exchange and mortgage such real and personal property rights and privileges as the company may think necessary and convenient for its operations, and to take and accept mortgages, charges and liens on real and personal property or any other securities whatsoever from purchasers or other debtors of the company, and to sell, assign or otherwise dispose of all or any such securities and to draw, make, accept, endorse and execute any bills of exchange, promissory notes or any other negotiable securities for the purposes of the said company;

(*e.*) To purchase or otherwise acquire any business within the objects of this company, and any lands, property, privileges, rights, contracts and liabilities appertaining to the same;

(*f.*) To take, purchase or acquire, hold, transfer, sell and dispose of shares, stock or debentures in any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of the company or carrying on business capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit the company;

(*g.*) To sell or otherwise dispose of the business, property or undertaking of the company or any part thereof for such consideration as the company shall think fit and in particular for shares, debentures or securities of any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to any of those of the company;

(*h.*) To amalgamate with any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of the company, and generally to do all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the purposes aforesaid or any of them.

3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be the City of Brantford, in the Province of Ontario.

4. The amount of the capital stock is $150,000.

5. The number of shares is to be 1,500 and the amount of each share is to be of the value of $100.

6. The names in full and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follows:—William Henry Verity, Robert Henry Verity, William John Verity, all three of Exeter, Ontario, manufacturers; Hart Almerrin Massey, of Toronto, Ontario, manufacturer, and Edmund W. H. Van Allen, of Brantford, Ontario, manufacturer; of whom William Henry Verity, Robert Henry Verity, William John Verity, Hart Almerrin Massey and Edmund W. H. Van Allen are to be the first or provisional directors of the said company.

RYCKMAN & THOMSON,
Solicitors for applicants.

Toronto, 16th July, 1892. 4–6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice, application will be made to the Governor General in Council, for a charter of incorporation under the provisions of "The Companies Act," for the incorporation of the company hereinafter named:—

(*a.*) The name of the company is to be "Park, Blackwell & Company" (Limited).

(*b.*) The objects for which incorporation is sought are, the buying, selling, trading and dealing in live stock of all kinds and their products; the curing and manufacturing of pork and other kinds of meats, lard, tallow and animal products, and trading and dealing therein; the buying, selling, trading and dealing in agricultural products of all kinds both as principals and commission merchants; to purchase and acquire the business carried on by James Park & Son, of Toronto, as pork-packers, commission merchants and produce dealers.

(*c.*) The chief place of business of the said company will be at Toronto, in the Province of Ontario.

(*d.*) The capital stock of the said company is to be $50,000.

(*e.*) The number of shares is to be 500 and the amount of each share $100.

(*f.*) The applicants are James Park, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, merchant; Charles Seward Blackwell, of the Town of Lindsay, in the County of Victoria, merchant; Andrew Park, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, merchant; Susan Blackwell, of the Town of Lindsay, in the County of Victoria, widow; Margaret Thompson Park, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York,

married woman ; and Thomas Blackwell, of the Town of Lindsay, in the County of Victoria, grocer. And the above named James Park, Charles Seward Blackwell, Andrew Park and Thomas Blackwell, are to be the provisional directors of the said company.

R. J. McLAUGHLIN,
Solicitor for applicants.

Lindsay, 19th July, 1892. 4–6

NOTICE is hereby given that after the expiration of one month from the first publication, and within one month from the last publication of this notice, application will be made by the persons hereinafter named to His Excellency the Governor General, through the Honourable the Secretary of State, for a grant of charter for incorporation by letters patent, under the provisions of "The Companies Act," and amendments thereto.

1. The name of the proposed company is to be "The Dominion Embroidery Company of Toronto" (Limited).

2. The objects of the said company shall be the trade or business of manufacturing table and piano covers, scarves, antimacassars, guipures, buggy dusters, embroidered flannels, and all kinds of Swiss, French and German decorative art embroideries, ladies' dresses, skirts, capes, cloaks and mantles, and other articles of a like nature.

3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be at No. 27 Front Street West, in the City of Toronto, in the County of York and Province of Ontario, or at such other place in the said city as may from time to time be determined.

4. The amount of capital stock of the said company is to be $40,000.

5. The said stock is to be divided into 1,600 shares of $25.00 each.

6. The following are the names in full and addresses and callings of each applicant :—William Reichling, Toronto, designer ; John Samuel Playle, Toronto, salesman ; Phaon Allen Brauss, Toronto, merchant ; William Trimble, Toronto, adjuster of machines ; Florence Silverstein, Toronto, married woman.

7. The said William Reichling, John S. Playle, Phaon Allen Brauss and William Trimble, are to be the first directors of the said company.

DuVERNET & JONES,
18 Toronto Street, Toronto,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated at Toronto, this 4th day of July, 1892. 2–6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice, application will be made to the Governor in Council for a charter of incorporation under the provisions of the Act of the Dominion of Canada, being an "Act respecting the Incorporation of Joint Stock Companies by Letters Patent," for the incorporation of the company hereinafter named :—

(*a.*) The name of the company is to be "James Morrison Brass Manufacturing Company" (Limited).

(*b.*) The objects for which incorporation is sought, are, the manufacturing, buying, selling, trading and dealing in copper, brass, iron, glass, earthenware and sanitary ware used by engineers, steam-fitters, plumbers, gas-fitters, bell-hangers, boat-builders and others, steel, nickel and all other metals and ores of any and every description, and all products, articles, machinery, machines, implements, tools, utensils and supplies for merchants, dealers, farmers and consumers made therefrom ; and to carry on business and deal as general traders ; and to subscribe for, acquire, purchase, hold, sell, pledge and transfer stock or shares in any other incorporated company or companies and to vote upon and represent the same ; and to sell, assign, transfer, convey, lease, let, sublet, make over or pledge the plant, real estate, leaseholds, tools, machinery, patents, inventions, shoprights, copyrights, trade marks, trade names, patterns or brands or any or all of them and the stock in trade and good-will of the said company ; to purchase, acquire and hold absolutely or for terms of years under lease or otherwise all contracts, agreements, options, leases, plant, real estate, leaseholds, tools, machinery, patents, inventions, shoprights, copyrights, trade marks, trade names, patterns or brands or any or all of them and the stock in trade and goodwill of any other incorporated company or companies or individuals in the Dominion of Canada ; to amalgamate, co-operate, join and to make agreements with any other incorporated company or companies or individuals for the purpose of carrying on its said business or objects or any of them or for the purpose or purposes of carrying on the business or objects or any of them of the said other company or companies or individuals ; to purchase, acquire, hold, lease, sell, mortgage, transfer, pledge and assign real and personal property and to take and hold mortgages, liens and charges upon real and personal property by way of security or otherwise howsoever ; to issue preferential stock, bonds, debentures, and to negotiate, sell and transfer the same and thereby to pledge the shares and stock and assets and property or any of them of the said company as security for repayment of advances made upon or in respect of the said stock, shares, bonds or debentures, and to do all acts in respect to each and all of the matters hereinbefore referred to and all other such acts, matters and things as are or may become necessary or incidental to any of the foregoing purposes.

(*c.*) The chief place of business of the said company will be at Toronto.

(*d.*) The capital stock of the said company is to be $300,000.

(*e.*) The number of shares is to be three thousand and the amount of each share $100.

(*f.*) The applicants are James Morrison, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, manufacturer ; Charles Erwin Morrison, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, manufacturer ; Robert Arthur Morrison, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, manufacturer ; John Brown, of the City of Toronto, manufactuier, and Grace Emma Morrison, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, married woman ; and the above named James Morrison, Charles Erwin Morrison and John Brown are to be the provisional directors of the said company.

WATSON, THORNE, SMOKE & MASTEN,
Solicitors for the applicants.

Dated this 7th day of July, 1892. 3–6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication hereof in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made by the persons hereinafter named to the Governor in Council for a grant of a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the Great Seal of Canada, in pursuance of the provisions of "The Companies Act" :—

(*a.*) The proposed name of the company is "The Hoffmann Patent Caster Company of Canada" (Limited).

(*b.*) The purposes for which incorporation is sought, are, the manufacture and sale of roller casters, rollers, wheels, pulleys and like articles, and the purchase or acquisition of patents of invention granted or to be granted therefor.

(*c.*) The City of Hamilton, in the Province of Ontario, is to be the chief place of business of the company.

(*d.*) The capital stock of the company is to be sixty thousand dollars.

(*e.*) The number of shares is to be six hundred of one hundred dollars each.

The names in full and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follows :—Charles Mathew Counsell, broker, of Hamilton, Canada ; John Wesley Freeman, merchant, William Kerns, merchant, and David Albert Ghent, gentleman, all of Burlington, Canada, and David Rich, merchant, and William Arthur Beddoe, gentleman, both of the City of New York ; and the said Charles Mathew Counsell, John Wesley Freeman, William Kerns and David Albert Ghent, David Rich and William Arthur Beddoe are to be the first directors of the company.

F. MacKELCAN,
Solicitor for applicants.

3–6

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE is hereby given that on the eighteenth day of July, a license under "The Insurance Act" was issued to The Great West Life Assurance Company, to transact the business authorized by the Act of incorporation.

J. H. BROCK,
Managing director.

Dated at Winnipeg, this 22nd day of July, 1892. 7-4

THE ROLANDRIE FARMING AND STOCK-RAISING COMPANY (LIMITED).

I, Fernand Carnoy, Secretary and Managing Director of the Rolandrie Farming and Stock-raising Company (Limited), do hereby certify that at a special general meeting of the shareholders of the said The Rolandrie Farming and Stock-raising Company (Limited), held on the 24th day of June, A.D. 1892, and duly called pursuant to the Statute, the following by-law :

"No. 54,—Be it enacted, that the chief place of business of this company be changed to Whitewood, in the District of Assiniboia, in the North-west Territories of Canada," was duly enacted, all the shareholders present voting in favour of it.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set the seal of the said company this 24th day of June, A.D. 1892.

7-1 F. CARNOY. [L.S.]

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that the American Steam Boiler Insurance Company of New York, has applied to the Honourable the Minister of Finance and Receiver General of Canada, for the release on the 30th November, 1892, of its deposit made on account of the business of Steam Boiler Insurance.

And notice is hereby given calling upon all Canadian policy-holders in the said company opposing such release to file their opposition with the Honourable the Minister of Finance and Receiver General of Canada, on or before 30th November, 1892.

E. LAFLEUR,
Solicitor,
American Steam Boiler Insurance Co.

Dated this 10th day of August, 1892. 7-13

NOTICE.—A special general meeting of the Tobique Valley Railway Company will be held at the office of Straton & Hazen, Ritchie's Building, Princess Street, in the City of Saint John, on Wednesday, the 24th day of August, 1892, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of adopting and confirming an agreement bearing date the 19th day of March, A.D. 1892, made between The Tobique Valley Railway Company and The Canadian Pacific Railway Company, for a lease of the said Tobique Valley Railway Company's line of railway to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, for the period of ninety-nine years, on the terms therein contained, and to authorize the directors hereafter to cause any lease or leases which may be made in pursuance of the terms and conditions set out in the said agreement to be executed on the part of the company.

E. B. KETCHUM,
President Tobique Valley Ry. Co.

JOHN CONNOR,
Secretary, Tobique Valley Ry. Co.

Dated 10th August, A.D. 1892. 7-2

UNION BANK OF HALIFAX.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of three per cent upon the capital of this Bank has been declared for the current half-year, and the same will be payable at the banking room, on and after Wednesday, the 31st August next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 16th to 30th August, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
E. L. THORNE,
Cashier.

Halifax, N.S., 26th July, 1892. 5-5

LA BANQUE DU PEUPLE.

DIVIDEND No. 112.

THE stockholders of La Banque du Peuple are hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend of three (3) per cent for the last six months has been declared on the capital stock, and will be payable at the office of the Bank, on and after Monday, the 5th of September next.

The transfer book will be closed from the 15th to the 31st August, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of directors,
J. S. BOUSQUET,
Cashier.

Montreal, 29th July, 1892. 6-5

NOTICE is hereby given that "The City of London Fire Insurance Company" (Limited), having ceased to carry on the business of fire insurance in Canada, and re-insured all outstanding or existing risks, will apply to the Minister of Finance, at Ottawa, on the 12th day of October next, for the release of the securities deposited by the said company with the Minister of Finance.

And notice is hereby given to Canadian policy-holders, who may desire to oppose such release, that any opposition to the same must be filed, with the Minister of Finance, on or before the day above named.

HATTON & McLENNAN,
Attorneys for the said company.

Montreal, 5th July, 1892. 2-13

THE PORT ARTHUR, DULUTH AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that a special general meeting of the shareholders of the above company will be held at 3 o'clock p.m., on Monday, the 29th August, 1892, at the offices of the company, in Burk's Block, Port Arthur, for the transaction of the following business affecting the company :—

1. Receiving annual report and election of directors.
2. Handing over to the contractors the remaining $6,000 per mile of bonds on the first fifty miles of the road.
3. Authorizing the directors to apply for legislation at the next session of Parliament, for authority to hold all meetings of this company in Toronto.
4. Confirming the following agreements :—Between John Paulson & Kristian Kortgaard and Middleton & Conmee, dated 8th April, 1892 ; between this company and The Port Arthur, Duluth and Western Railway Company of Minnesota ; between this company and The Gun Flint Lake Iron Company, dated 28th April, 1892 ; between Middleton & Conmee and A. B. Lee and Eby, Blain & Co.
5. Extending time for completion of road by contractors.
6. General business.

S. J. DAWSON,
President.
A. J. McCOMBER,
Secretary.

Dated at Port Arthur, 23rd July, 1892. 5-5

NOTICE.—A special general meeting of the shareholders of the Atlantic and North-West Railway Company will be held at its head office in Montreal (the principal head office of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company), at noon on Monday, the twenty-second day of August, 1892, for the purpose of electing directors of the company, and of dividing into sections, in pursuance of its Act of incorporation, so much of the line of railway which the company is authorized to construct or acquire as has not already been so divided.

By order of the Board,
CHARLES DRINKWATER,
Secretary.

Montreal, 20th July, 1892. 4-6

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that the Queen Insurance Company intends to cease to carry on the business of life insurance in Canada, and that said company will, on the 1st day of November next, apply to the Honourable the Minister of Finance for the release of its assets and securities, and all Canadian holders of life policies issued by the Queen Insurance Company who may wish to oppose such release are hereby notified to file their oppositions with the said Minister on or before said date.

H. J. MUDGE,
Chief agent.

Montreal, 25th July, 1892. 5-13

NOTICE.—Public notice is hereby given that the Royal Canadian Insurance Company of Montreal, Canada, has ceased to transact the business of fire and marine insurance, and has applied to the Honourable the Minister of Finance and Receiver General of Canada for the release of its securities deposited on account of Fire and Marine Department on the 25th day of August, 1892.

And notice is hereby given that all business in Canada of the Royal Canadian Insurance Company has been taken up and re-insured in the Alliance Assurance Company of London, England.

And notice is hereby given calling upon all Canadian policy holders in the said company, opposing such release, to file their opposition with the Honourable the Minister of Finance and Receiver General of Canada, on or before the 25th day of August, 1892.

G. H. McHENRY,
Manager.

47-13

CITIZENS INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA

(LIFE DEPARTMENT).

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that the "Citizens Insurance Company of Canada" has ceased to transact the business of life insurance, and will apply to the Honourable the Minister of Finance and Receiver General of Canada for the release of its securities deposited on account of the Life Department, on the twelfth (12th) day of October, 1892.

And notice is hereby given calling upon all Canadian policy-holders in the said company opposing such release to file their opposition with the Honourable the Minister of Finance and Receiver General of Canada, on or before the twelfth (12th) day of October, eighteen hundred and ninety-two (1892).

E. P. HEATON,
General manager.

Montreal, 28th June, 1892. 2-13

CITIZENS INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA

(FIRE DEPARTMENT).

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that the "Citizens Insurance Company of Canada" has ceased to transact the business of fire insurance, and has applied to the Honourable the Minister of Finance and Receiver General of Canada, for the release of its securities deposited on account of the Fire Department, on the twelfth (12th) day of October, 1892.

And notice is hereby given that all business of the "Citizens Insurance Company of Canada," in the Provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, has been taken up and re-insured in the "Phœnix Insurance Company of Hartford," Connecticut, and that the business throughout the Dominion of Canada, with the exception of the Provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, has been taken up and re-insured in the "Guardian Assurance Company of England."

And notice is hereby given calling upon all Canadian policy-holders in the said company opposing such release to file their opposition with the Honourable the Minister of Finance and Receiver General of Canada, on or before the twelfth (12th) day of October, eighteen hundred and ninety-two (1892).

E. P. HEATON,
General manager.

Montreal, 28th June, 1892. 2-13

PUISSANCE DU CANADA.

PROCLAMATIONS.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Député du Gouverneur.

[L.S.]

CANADA.

VICTORIA, par la Grâce de Dieu, Reine du Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande, Défenseur de la foi, etc., etc., etc.

A Nos Très-Aimés et Fidèles les Sénateurs de la Puissance du Canada et les membres élus pour servir dans la Chambre des Communes de Notre dite Puissance, et à tous et chacun de vous,—SALUT :

PROCLAMATION.

ATTENDU que Notre Parlement du Canada se trouve prorogé au dix-huitième jour du mois d'août courant, auquel temps vous étiez tenus et il vous était enjoint d'être présents en Notre cité d'Ottawa ; SACHEZ MAINTENANT, que pour diverses causes et considérations et pour la plus grande aise et commodité de Nos bien-aimés sujets, Nous avons cru convenable, par et de l'avis de Notre Conseil Privé du Canada, de vous exempter tous et chacun de vous d'être présents au temps susdit, vous convoquant et par ces présentes vous enjoignant à tous et chacun de vous de vous trouver avec Nous en Notre Parlement du Canada, en Notre Cité d'OTTAWA, MARDI, le VINGT-SEPTIÈME jour du mois de SEPTEMBRE prochain, pour prendre en considération l'état et la prospérité de Notre dite Puissance du Canada, et y agir comme de droit. CE À QUOI VOUS NE DEVEZ MANQUER.

EN FOI DE QUOI, Nous avons fait émettre nos présentes Lettres Patentes et à icelles fait apposer le Grand Sceau du Canada. TÉMOIN, JOHN J. McGEE, écuyer, Député de Notre Très-fidèle et Bien-Aimé, le Très-honorable Sir FREDERICK ARTHUR STANLEY, Baron Stanley de Preston, dans le comté de Lancaster, dans la Pairie du Royaume-Uni, Chevalier Grand-croix de Notre très-honorable Ordre du Bain ; Gouverneur-général du Canada, et vice-amiral d'icelui.

A Notre Hôtel du Gouvernement, en Notre cité d'OTTAWA, ce DOUZIÈME jour d'AOUT, dans l'année de Notre-Seigneur, mil huit cent quatre-vingt-douze, et de Notre Règne la cinquante-sixième.

Par ordre,
SAML. E. ST. O. CHAPLEAU,
Greffier de la Couronne en Chancellerie,
Canada.

7-tf

STANLEY DE PRESTON.

[L.S.]

CANADA.

VICTORIA, par la Grâce de Dieu, Reine du Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande, défenseur de la foi, etc., etc., etc.

A tous ceux qui les présentes verront ou qu'icelles pourront concerner,—SALUT :

PROCLAMATION.

ROBT. SEDGEWICK, Député du ministre de la Justice, Canada. } ATTENDU que par un acte fait et passé par le parlement du Canada dans la cinquante-cinquième année de Notre règne, chapitre dix-neuvième, et intitulé "Acte modifiant de nouveau l'Acte d'inspection des bateaux à vapeur" il est entre autres choses établi que le dit acte deviendra exécutoire le jour désigné par une proclamation du Gouverneur en conseil ;

ET ATTENDU qu'il est expédient que tel acte devienne exécutoire au Canada le et après le quinzième jour d'août, en l'année de Notre-Seigneur mil huit cent quatre-vingt-douze,—

SACHEZ MAINTENANT que, par et de l'avis de Notre Conseil privé pour le Canada, Nous déclarons par cette présente proclamation que le dit acte passé par le parlement du Canada, pendant la cinquante-cinquième année de Notre règne, chapitre dix-neuvième, et intitulé "Acte modifiant de nouveau l'Acte "d'inspection des bateaux à vapeur" deviendra exécutoire au Canada le et après le quinzième jour d'août, en l'année de Notre-Seigneur mil huit cent quatre-vingt-douze.

De ce qui précède, Nos féaux sujets et tous ceux que les présentes peuvent concerner, sont par les présentes requis d'en prendre avis et d'agir en conséquence.

EN FOI DE QUOI, Nous avons fait émettre Nos présentes Lettres Patentes, et à icelles fait apposer le Grand Sceau du Canada. TÉMOIN, Notre très-fidèle et bien-aimé le Très-honorable Sir FREDERICK ARTHUR STANLEY, Baron Stanley de Preston, dans le comté de Lancaster, dans la Pairie du Royaume-Uni, Chevalier Grand-croix de Notre Très-honorable Ordre du Bain ; Gouverneur général du Canada.

A Notre Hôtel du Gouvernement, en Notre CITÉ d'OTTAWA, ce DEUXIÈME jour d'AOUT, dans l'année de Notre-Seigneur mil huit cent quatre-vingt-douze, et de Notre Règne la cinquante-sixième.

Par ordre,

J. C. PATTERSON,
Secrétaire d'Etat.

7-4

COMMISSION.

STANLEY DE PRESTON.

[L.S.]

CANADA.

VICTORIA, par la Grâce de Dieu, Reine du Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande, défenseur de la foi, etc., etc., etc.

A L'HONORABLE ADOLPHE BASILE ROUTHIER, de la cité de Québec, un des juges de la cour Supérieure dans et pour la province de Québec, et L'HONORABLE MELBOURNE M. TAIT, de la cité de Montréal, un des juges de la cour Supérieure dans et pour la province de Québec,—SALUT :

ROBT. SEDGEWICK, Député du ministre de la Justice, Canada. } CONSIDÉRANT que dans et par les Statuts Revisés du Canada, chapitre 114, intitulé "Acte concernant les enquêtes sur les affaires publiques," il est entre autres choses en substance statué, que chaque fois que le Gouverneur en conseil fera instituer une enquête sur quelque objet ayant trait au bon gouvernement du Canada, ou sur la gestion de quelque partie des affaires publiques, si cette enquête n'est régie par aucune loi spéciale, il pourra autoriser, par la commission à cette fin, les commissaires ou personnes chargés de conduire et diriger l'enquête, à assigner devant eux tous témoins, et à leur faire rendre témoignage sous serment, soit de bouche, soit par écrit, ou sous affirmation solennelle si ce sont des personnes qui ont droit d'affirmation en matière civile, et à leur faire produire les documents et choses que les commissaires jugeront nécessaires pour la parfaite investigation des objets dont ils seront chargés de s'enquérir.

ET CONSIDÉRANT que dans le cours de la session du parlement qui a eu lieu en la présente année (1892), M. James D. Edgar, un membre de la chambre des Communes, a fait de son siège en la Chambre des Communes, le sixième jour d'avril dernier, certaines allégations contre l'honorable Sir Adolphe P. Caron, C.C.M.G., un autre membre de la chambre, et un membre du Conseil Privé de la Reine pour le Canada, lesquelles allégations sont énoncées dans les procès-verbaux et dans les journaux de la dite chambre ;

ET CONSIDÉRANT qu'à une date subséquente le dit James D. Edgar fit une motion, à l'effet que les dites allégations fussent renvoyées au comité spécial de la Chambre des Communes sur les privilèges et élections, et un débat s'étant élevé là-dessus quant à l'à-propos et convenance de renvoyer ainsi les dites allégations, et quant au sens des accusations et imputations qui y étaient ainsi portées,—la Chambre a adopté la résolution ci-dessus :—

"James D. Edgar, député du district électoral de Ontario-ouest en cette Chambre, ayant déclaré, de son siège en Chambre, qu'il est informé d'une manière digne de foi et qu'il croit pouvoir établir par des preuves satisfaisantes,—

1. Que durant chacune des années 1882 à 1891, inclusivement, la Compagnie du chemin de fer de Québec au lac Saint-Jean a reçu, par voie de bonus, de la Puissance du Canada, des subventions s'élevant dans l'ensemble à plus d'un million de piastres, lesquelles ont été votées par le parlement sur la recommandation des ministres de la Couronne.

2. Que des arrangements ont été conclus par la dite compagnie de chemin de fer en vertu desquels les dites subventions ont été dépensées par une compagnie de construction, par l'entremise du nommé H. J. Beemer, entrepreneur, ou de concert avec lui, et que le dit Beemer et ceux qui l'ont aidé à trouver des fonds pour la construction des travaux du dit chemin de fer, ont eu le bénéfice des dites subventions.

3. Que durant la totalité de la dite période de 1882 à 1891, l'honorable Sir Adolphe P. Caron était, comme il l'est encore, membre de la Chambre des Communes du Canada, membre du gouvernement canadien et l'un des conseillers privés de Sa Majesté pour le Canada.

4. Que le dit Sir A. P. Caron a été, durant la totalité ou la majeure partie de la dite période, l'un des membres de la dite compagnie de construction, et qu'à ce titre il avait les moyens de savoir, comme il savait de fait, l'emploi des dites subventions et leur affectation après qu'elles eurent été versées par le gouvernement à la dite compagnie de chemin de fer.

5. Que durant la dite période, et pendant que le dit chemin de fer se construisait en partie au moyen des dites subventions, le dit Sir A. P. Caron a reçu frauduleusement de fortes sommes d'argent provenant des dites subventions, des deniers prélevés sur leur crédit, et de personnes en retirant des bénéfices.

6. Que durant la même période, de fortes sommes d'argent provenant des dites subventions et de deniers prélevés sur leur crédit, et de personnes en retirant des bénéfices, ont, de temps à autre, été frauduleusement versées à titre de contribution, à la demande et connaissance du dit Sir A. P. Caron, pour des fins électorales et pour aider à l'élection à la chambre des Communes du dit Sir A. P. Caron et autres membres et partisans du gouvernement dont il était un des membres, et qu'après le paiement de quelques-unes des dites contributions frauduleuses, de nouvelles subventions ont été accordées et versées à la dite compagnie de chemin de fer par le gouvernement dont le dit Sir A. P. Caron était l'un des membres.

7. Que la Compagnie du chemin de fer de Témiscouata a été légalement constituée par lettres patentes émises par le gouvernement canadien, le 6 octobre 1885, et que depuis cette date, la dite compagnie de chemin de fer a reçu de la Puissance du Canada des subventions au montant de $649,200, qui ont été votées par le parlement sur la recommandation des ministres de la Couronne.

8. Que depuis le dit 6 octobre 1885, et pendant que le dit chemin de fer de Témiscouata se construisait en partie au moyen des dites subventions, le dit Sir A. P. Caron a frauduleusement reçu de fortes sommes d'argent des personnes qui, de temps à autre, ont eu le contrôle de la dite Compagnie du chemin de fer de Témiscouata et des dites subventions, ou qui étaient directement intéressées dans les dites subventions.

9. Qu'aussi, depuis le dit 6 octobre 1885, les personnes qui, de temps à autre, ont eu le contrôle du dit chemin de fer de Témiscouata et des dites subventions ou qui étaient directement intéressées dans les dites subventions, ont versé à titre de contribution de fortes sommes, à la demande et connaissance du dit Sir A. P. Caron, pour des fins électorales et pour aider à l'élection à la Chambre des Communes du dit Sir

A. P. Caron et autres membres et partisans du gouvernement dont il était un des membres, et qu'après le paiement de quelques-unes des dites contributions frauduleuses, de nouvelles subventions ont été accordées et payées à la dite compagnie de chemin de fer par le gouvernement dont le dit Sir A. P. Caron était l'un des membres.

Qu'au cours du débat qui s'est élevé sur la résolution basée sur ces déclarations du lit M. Edgar, l'honorable M. Mills, député du district électoral de Bothwell, s'est exprimé comme suit :

" Ainsi, quand le ministre de la justice et ses collègues entreprennent de démontrer que la Chambre n'a plus le pouvoir de s'enquérir des cas de détournement des deniers publics pour corrompre les électeurs, sous prétexte que les procès d'élection ont été confiés aux tribunaux, je me permets de différer d'opinion avec eux. Le procès d'une pétition en invalidation d'élection est une chose. L'emploi délibéré des deniers publics par un membre du gouvernement pour corrompre les électeurs, en est une autre qui exige une enquête parlementaire, et ce droit n'est pas le moindrement affecté parce que les procès en invalidation d'élection ont été confiés aux tribunaux."

Aussi : " Ces accusations s'appliquent à l'accusé plutôt en sa qualité de membre du gouvernement qu'en sa qualité de membre de la Chambre. Quelles sont, en effet, les accusations qui sont portées ? Elles sont à l'effet qu'on a avisé la couronne d'approprier de fortes sommes à certaines fins désignées et que cet argent a été détourné de ces fins publiques et mis entre les mains d'un ministre de la couronne pour corrompre l'électorat dans certaines parties du Canada.

Aussi : " Voici une déclaration disant que cet honorable ministre, le directeur général des Postes, est le ministre qui a avisé la couronne d'accorder ces subsides, pour aider à ces compagnies. Il est accusé d'avoir obtenu une partie des subsides ainsi votés, ou une somme équivalente, de ces mêmes compagnies et de s'en être servi pour lui-même, pour sa propre élection et pour les élections de vingt-trois divisions électorales du Canada. Cette accusation est assez précise et assez claire. L'accusation dit aussi qu'après que ce ministre eût reçu cet argent, il conseilla à la couronne de voter d'autres subsides à d'autres personnes, et qu'à même ces nouveaux subsides, il a encore reçu certaines sommes.

Aussi : " S'il a conseillé à la couronne d'accorder des subsides et s'il était entendu avec une des compagnies de chemins de fer qui devait profiter de ces subsides, qu'une partie de l'argent lui reviendrait, nous devons le savoir, nous avons droit de le savoir."

Qu'au cours du dit débat, l'honorable Sir Richard Cartwright, représentant le district électoral d'Oxford-Sud, s'est exprimé comme suit :

" Mais de quoi donc mon honorable ami, qui siège à mes côtés, accuse-t-il le directeur général des Postes ? Il l'accuse sans ambiguité, mais en termes précis, de s'être rendu coupable de la conspiration la plus immorale qu'un ministre de la couronne puisse commettre."

M. Edgar, au cours du dit débat, s'est exprimé comme suit :—

" Les chemins de fer compris dans cette accusation ont été aidés par les gouvernements fédéral et provincial, et ce dont je me plains c'est que le ministre des Postes s'est approprié les subventions fédérales." Et encore,—

" Le ministre de la Marine a soulevé une singulière question quand il a dit que je n'ai pas, comme j'aurais dû le faire, accusé son collègue de vol public. Je n'ai pas employé ces mots, mais je me suis certainement exprimé en termes qui comportent cette signification. Si ce n'est pas un vol public, pour un député de prendre des deniers à même des subventions publiques, j'aimerais à savoir ce que c'est." Et encore : " Ainsi, je pense que si je puis procéder et prouver ces accusations, on aura un cas de conspiration des plus abominables, d'après la loi."

Que d'après les déclarations précédentes faites par le dit J. D. Edgar, et les commentaires et arguments à ce sujet faits par les dits David Mills, Sir R. Cartwright et le dit J. D. Edgar de leurs sièges en cette Chambre, il ressort que le dit J. D. Edgar avait l'intention, par les dites déclarations, d'accuser Sir A. P. Caron, un membre de cette chambre et de l'honorable Conseil Privé du Canada d'offenses graves et d'oubli de ses devoirs, bien que les dites déclarations du dit J. D. Edgar, en premier lieu citées, ne comportent pas d'accusation définie ou précise contre lui.

Que les déclarations du dit J. D. Edgar et les commentaires et arguments des dits autres membres de cette Chambre et ses propres commentaires à ce sujet dénotent l'intention de porter, par les dites déclarations, les accusations suivantes contre le dit Sir A. P. Caron, savoir :—

1. Que pendant chacune des années 1882 à 1891, inclusivement, la Compagnie du chemin de fer de Québec au lac Saint-Jean a reçu, par voie de boni, du gouvernement fédéral des subventions s'élevant dans l'ensemble à plus d'un million de piastres, qui avaient été votées par le parlement, sur la recommandation de ministres de la couronne.

2. Que pendant la totalité de la dite période de 1882 à 1891, l'honorable Sir A. P. Caron a été, comme il l'est encore, membre du gouvernement du Canada et l'un des conseillers privés de Sa Majesté pour le Canada, et aussi membre de la Chambre des Communes dans chaque parlement élu depuis 1882.

3. Que pendant la dite période, et pendant que le chemin de fer de Québec au lac Saint-Jean se construisait en partie au moyen des dites subventions, le dit Sir A. P. Caron a sciemment aidé et contribué à distraire les dites subventions des fins de leur octroi, en recevant, pour des fins électorales, de la dite compagnie de chemin de fer, ou d'une compagnie de construction formée pour construire le dit chemin de fer, ou du sieur H. J. Beemer, gérant ou entrepreneur du dit chemin, de fortes sommes d'argent à même les dites subventions, et à même les deniers prélevés sur leur crédit ; et qu'aussi, pendant la dite période, il a, de plus, sciemment ainsi aidé et contribué à obtenir des dites compagnies ou de l'une d'elles, le paiement, à même les dites subventions ou à même les deniers prélevés par les dites compagnies ou par l'une d'elles, sur leur crédit, de fortes sommes d'argent pour des fins électorales et pour aider à l'élection à la Chambre des Communes du dit Sir A. P. Caron et d'autres membres et partisans du gouvernement dont il formait partie.

4. Qu'après que quelques-uns des paiements en dernier lieu mentionnés ont été ainsi obtenus et versés, le dit Sir A. P. Caron, en considération des dits paiements, a frauduleusement aidé la compagnie à obtenir de nouvelles subventions du parlement fédéral.

5. Que depuis le 6 octobre 1885, la Compagnie du chemin de fer de Témiscouata a reçu diverses subventions du gouvernement du Canada, s'élevant dans l'ensemble à environ $649,200, et que Sir A. P. Caron a sciemment aidé et contribué à distraire les dites subventions des fins de leur octroi, en recevant de la dite compagnie de fortes sommes d'argent à même les dites subventions ou à même des deniers prélevés sur leur crédit, et aussi en obtenant de la dite compagnie, à même les dites subventions ou à même les deniers prélevés sur leur crédit, le paiement de très fortes sommes d'argent pour aider à son élection comme membre de la Chambre des Communes et à l'élection d'autres personnes comme membres de cette Chambre.

6. Qu'après que quelques-uns des paiements en dernier lieu mentionnés ont été ainsi obtenus et versés, le dit Sir A. P. Caron, en considération des dits paiements, a frauduleusement aidé la dite compagnie à obtenir de nouvelles subventions du parlement du Canada.

7. Que le dit Sir A. P. Caron a détourné de leur destination des deniers publics dans le but de corrompre l'électorat du Canada, savoir : une partie des deniers votés à titre de subventions, tel que ci-dessus mentionné.

8. Que la couronne ayant été avisée de consacrer de fortes sommes d'argent pour des fins publiques, savoir, les dites subventions, les dites sommes ou partie d'icelles ont été détournées de leurs fins et placées dans les mains de Sir A. P. Caron dans le but de corrompre l'électorat dans certaines parties du Canada.

9. Que le dit Sir A. P. Caron, lorsque les dites subventions ou quelques-unes d'icelles ont été votées ou recommandées, s'était entendu avec une ou plusieurs des compagnies de chemins de fer bénéficiant des dites sommes votées ou avec une ou plusieurs personnes ayant un intérêt dans les dites sommes, pour

que les deniers ainsi votés par le parlement ou partie d'iceux lui fussent remis.

10. Que le dit Sir A. P. Caron, à raison de ce fait, a frauduleusement conspiré avec les dites compagnies ou avec une ou plusieurs d'icelles.

Que dans l'opinion de cette chambre, il est expédient qu'il soit institué une enquête sur la vérité ou la fausseté des allégations et accusations en dernier lieu mentionnées et numérotées respectivement de 1 à 10 (étant les allégations et accusations renfermées dans les déclarations originales du dit J. D. Edgar et celles faites au cours du débat sur le sujet) ; et qu'à cette fin, la chambre pense qu'il est opportun et convenable que la preuve relative aux dites allégations et accusations soit faite devant un ou plusieurs commissaires à être nommés en vertu du chapitre 114 des Statuts Revisés du Canada et ayant tous les pouvoirs mentionnés dans le dit chapitre, et que cette preuve soit déposée devant cette chambre quand elle sera complétée."

Que les noms des dits commissaire ou commissaires soient soumis à l'approbation de la chambre avant sa ou leur nomination.

ET CONSIDÉRANT qu'il est à propos, en conformité de la dite résolution de la Chambre des Communes, qu'une enquête sous serment soit faite quant à la vérité ou fausseté des dites accusations ou allégations mentionnées ;

ET CONSIDÉRANT que les noms de vous le dit Adolphe Basile Routhier et Melbourne M. Tait, ayant été soumis, ont dûment été approuvés par la dite Chambre des Communes,—

SACHEZ DONC que par et en vertu de tous et chacun des pouvoirs et pouvoir qui nous sont conférés à cet égard, et par et avec l'avis de Notre Conseil privé pour le Canada, et ayant pleine confiance dans votre loyauté, intégrité et habileté, Nous vous avons nommés, constitués et choisis, et par les présentes Nous vous nommons, constituons et choisissons vous les dits Adolphe Basile Routhier et Melbourne M. Tait, Nos commissaires pour recevoir des témoignages quant à la vérité ou fausseté des dites accusations et allégations ainsi portées comme susdit contre le dit Sir Adolphe P. Caron, et ci-dessus plus particulièrement mentionnées et spécifiées.

Et par et en vertu des pouvoirs qui vous sont conférés par le statut en dernier lieu ci-dessus cité, Nous vous autorisons et vous donnons le pouvoir comme tels commissaires de faire comparaître par-devant vous tous témoins qui pourraient être en état de prouver ou de produire des documents démontrant la vérité ou la fausseté des accusations ou allégations susdites, et les obliger de rendre témoignage sous serment de bouche, ou par écrit, ou affirmation solennelle si elles sont des personnes qui ont droit d'affirmer en matières civiles, et de produire tous documents et choses que vous, Nos dits Commissaires, jugerez nécessaires à la complète investigation et preuve des matières dont vous êtes par les présentes chargés de vous enquérir et d'examiner.

Et par les présentes Nous vous conférons tous les pouvoirs et autorité que le statut Nous autorise de conférer.

Et Nous ordonnons et enjoignons qu'un dossier soit dressé de toute la preuve et de tous les documents produits devant vous au sujet des énoncés, accusations et allégations susdits, et dans le cas où il s'élèverait quelque différence d'opinion quant à l'admissibilité de toute preuve ou documents à vous soumis comme tels commissaires, alors cette preuve sera prise et ces documents seront reçus sujets à toute objection qui pourrait s'élever ou que vous constaterez, et seront entrés au dossier séparément.

Pour, par vous le dit Adolphe Basile Routhier et par vous le dit Melbourne M. Tait, avoir, tenir, exercer et jouir de la dite charge, emploi et fonction de confiance, ainsi que les droits, pouvoirs, privilèges et émolument attachés de droit à la dite charge, emploi et fonction de confiance, et que la loi confère, durant bon plaisir.

Et par les présentes Nous vous enjoignons et ordonnons de faire rapport à Notre Secrétaire d'Etat pour le Canada, de la preuve prise par vous en qualité de commissaires comme susdit.

EN FOI DE QUOI, Nous avons fait émettre nos présentes Lettres Patentes et à icelles fait apposer le Grand Sceau du Canada. TÉMOIN, Notre très fidèle et bien aimé le Très-honorable Sir FREDERICK ARTHUR STANLEY, Baron Stanley de Preston, dans le comté de Lancaster, dans la Pairie du Royaume-Uni, Chevalier Grand-croix de Notre Très-honorable Ordre du Bain ; Gouverneur général du Canada.

A Notre Hôtel du Gouvernement, en Notre CITÉ d'OTTAWA, ce SEIZIÈME jour de JUIN, dans l'année de Notre-Seigneur, mil huit cent quatre-vingt-douze, et de Notre Règne la cinquante-cinquième.

Par ordre,

L. A. CATELLIER,
6-3 Sous-secrétaire d'Etat.

ARRÊTÉS EN CONSEIL.

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT À OTTAWA.

Mardi, le 26e jour de juillet 1892.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

VU que la maladie du choléra est répandue en France, que cette maladie peut se propager par les chiffons ou hardes, et qu'il convient de suspendre jusqu'à nouvel ordre l'importation de chiffons de la France,—

Il plaît à Son Excellence, par et avec l'avis du Conseil privé pour le Canada, d'ordonner et déclarer que l'importation de chiffons de la France soit et elle est par le présent défendue.

JOHN J. McGEE,
7-4 Greffier du Conseil privé.

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT À OTTAWA.

Mardi, le 26e jour de juillet 1892.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

IL plaît à Son Excellence, en vertu des pouvoirs qui lui sont conférés par l'article 234 de "l'Acte du revenu de l'intérieur" (tel qu'amendé par l'acte 52 Vic., chap. 15, article 9), et par et avec l'avis du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada, d'ordonner comme suit :—

1. Chaque fois que dans une fabrique en entrepôt il est employé de l'alcool pour manufacturer des spiritueux parfumés, cet alcool ne sera soumis, à sa sortie de l'entrepôt pour être employé dans telle fabrique, qu'à un droit de soixante-quinze centins par gallon de preuve.

2. L'emploi de cet alcool et la manufacture de ces spiritueux parfumés seront sous le contrôle des règlements que le ministère du Revenu de l'Intérieur prescrira ; toutefois, ces règlements pourvoiront à ce que le coût réel de la production de ces spiritueux parfumés, dans la manufacture desquels entre de l'alcool au taux ci-dessus, ne soit pas moindre que le prix de vente de l'alcool qui a payé le plein droit.

JOHN J. McGEE,
6-4 Greffier du Conseil privé.

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT À OTTAWA.

Vendredi, le 15e jour de juillet 1892.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

CONSIDÉRANT que par une clause de l'arrêté en conseil du 4 avril 1892, concernant le rabais à être alloué sur certains produits alimentaires passant par les canaux de Welland et du Saint-Laurent en destination de Montréal pour l'exportation, il est établi que le droit à ce rabais s'étendra aux envois de ces produits faits "de tout port canadien sur le lac Ontario," cette disposition provenant d'un arrêté en conseil du 29 avril 1891 ;

Et considérant que l'intention n'était pas de continuer la restriction en faveur des ports canadiens sur le lac Ontario,—

Il plaît à Son Excellence, en vertu des dispositions du chapitre 37 des Statuts Revisés, intitulé "Acte concernant le département des Chemins de fer et Canaux," et par et avec l'avis du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada, d'ordonner que le dit arrêté en conseil du 4 avril 1892 soit et il est par le présent modifié en omettant de la clause en question le mot "canadien," et que cette modification sera exécutoire à compter du 4 avril dernier.

JOHN J. McGEE,
4-4 Greffier du Conseil privé.

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Samedi, le 9e jour de juillet 1892.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

IL plaît à Son Excellence, en vertu des dispositions de l'Acte des terres fédérales," et par et avec l'avis du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada, d'ordonner que la sous-section (*a*) de l'article 51 des règlements concernant les terrains houillers, établis par l'arrêté en conseil du 17 septembre 1889, soit et elle est par le présent cancellée, et remplacée par la suivante, savoir :—

"51 (*a.*) Tous les arbitres nommés en vertu des présents règlements prêteront serment devant un juge de paix de remplir impartialement les devoirs qui leur seront assignés, et il procèderont immédiatement à évaluer les dommages raisonnables que les propriétaires ou occupants de ces terrains, selon qu'ils y sont intéressés, souffriront à cause de ces recherches et opérations minières."

JOHN J. McGEE,
4-4 Greffier du Conseil privé.

AVIS DU GOUVERNEMENT.

AVIS est donné au public qu'en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," il a été délivré sous le grand sceau du Canada des lettres patentes supplémentaires, en date du 25e jour de juillet 1892, portant augmentation du capital-actions total de la "Compagnie de pavage en asphalte de Sicile" (à responsabilité limitée), de trente mille piastres ($30,000) à soixante mille piastres ($60,000.)

Daté du bureau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, ce 12e jour d'août 1892.

J. C. PATTERSON,
70-3 Secrétaire d'Etat.

AVIS est donné au public qu'en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies" il a été délivré des lettres patentes sous le grand sceau du Canada, en date du 26e jour de juillet 1892, constituant en corporation Robert Riddel Samuel, agent, Arthur William Patrick Buchanan, bourgeois, Norman Wight, bourgeois, James Donald Bell, bourgeois, et William John White, avocat, tous de Montréal susdit, dans la province de Québec, pour les fins suivantes :—Passer des contrats avec toute personne, corporation ou municipalité, ou avec le gouvernement de la Puissance du Canada, ou d'aucune de ses provinces, ou de tout autre pays ou Etat, pour faire, bâtir, construire et exploiter tous et chacun les travaux publics et particuliers, entreprises, constructions et exploitations, et généralement faire les opérations d'entrepreneurs ; et généralement faire toutes autres matières et choses qui sont ou pourront devenir nécessaires, ou se rattacheront ou seront propres à atteindre aucun des objets susdits ; les opérations de la dite compagnie seront faites par toute la Puissance du Canada, sous le nom de "Dominion Construction Company" (à resp. limitée), avec son capital-actions total de cinq cent mille piastres, divisé en cinq mille actions de cent piastres.

Daté du bureau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, ce 10e jour d'août 1892.

J. C. PATTERSON,
7-3 Secrétaire d'Etat.

AVIS.—En vertu de l'article cent un de "l'Acte des terres fédérales," 49 Victoria, chap. 54, le bureau d'examinateurs des arpenteurs fédéraux se réunira au bureau de l'Arpenteur-général, en la cité d'Ottawa, mardi, le 9e jour d'août, à 9.30 a.m., pour l'examen des candidats.

Par ordre,

P. B. SYMES,
Sec.-trésorier du bureau.
Ottawa, 1er août 1892. 6-3

AVIS est donné au public qu'en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies" il a été délivré des lettres patentes sous le grand sceau du Canada, en date du 2e jour d'août 1892, constituant en corporation Robert Bickerdike, exportateur de bestiaux, David Ross McCord, avocat, Wellington Edward Ball, teneur de livres, Albert Lee, teneur de livres, tous de la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec, et George H. Phillips, de Valleyfield, dans la province de Québec susdite, employé de chemin de fer, pour les fins suivantes :—*a.* Construire, acheter, vendre, posséder, louer, affréter ou exploiter des vapeurs, remorqueurs, barges ou autres vaisseaux mus par la vapeur, des voiles, ou par tout autre moyen ; *b.* Transporter, moyennant rétribution ou péage, des passagers, les malles, marchandises, et effets mobiliers de toutes sortes, les voitures et animaux par ou sur les dits vapeurs, remorqueurs, barges ou vaisseaux par toute la Puissance du Canada, ou entre tout port ou ports dans la dite Puissance du Canada et tout port ou ports dans les Etats-Unis d'Amérique, ou entre l'un et l'autre de ces ports, selon qu'il sera jugé nécessaire ; *c.* Faire et ériger, acheter, vendre, louer ou affréter tout quai ou tous quais, bassin ou bassins, ou propriété immobilière de tout genre dans la dite Puissance du Canada requis ou nécessaires pour la dite entreprise, ou s'y rattachant de quelque manière ; *d.* Faire les opérations de voituriers ordinaires pour les passagers et les effets moyennant rétribution ou péage, d'expéditeurs et de garde-quais et d'entreposeurs, selon que leurs affaires l'exigeront,—sous le nom de "The Adirondack and St. Lawrence Rapids Tourists Line" (à resp. limitée), avec un capital-actions total de vingt mille piastres, divisé en deux cents parts de cent piastres.

Daté du bureau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, ce 3e jour d'août 1892.

J. C. PATTERSON,
6-3 Secrétaire d'Etat.

AVIS est donné au public qu'en vertu de "l'Acte des Compagnies" il a été délivré des lettres patentes sous le grand sceau du Canada, en date du 26e jour de juillet 1892, constituant en corporation Robert Davidson McGibbon, conseil de la Reine, Hormidas Lajeunesse, bourgeois, Arthur Frederick Hagle, bourgeois, O'Hara Baynes, notaire public, et William Forrest Robinson, bourgeois, tous des cité et district de Montréal, province de Québec, pour les fins suivantes : Fabriquer, exploiter, vendre, louer ou acheter toutes espèces d'appareils, instruments, machinerie, accessoires, lampes et outillages électriques et brevets d'inventions s'y rattachant ; aider à ou devenir actionnaire dans toute compagnie ou corporation subsidiaire ou alliée constituée en Canada pour des objets et fins semblables ; acquérir, tenir et vendre des immeubles, bâtiments, emplacements de moulin et privilèges hydrauliques, qui pourront être nécessaires pour mener à bonne fin les entreprises de la dite compagnie ; produire et fournir l'éclairage, le chauffage et la force motrice par l'électricité, et faire toutes autres choses se rattachant ou propres à atteindre les objets susdits, ou l'un quelconque d'iceux, les opérations de la dite compagnie devant être faites par toute la Puissance du Canada ; pourvu que le pouvoir d'acquérir les effets de toute autre compagnie sera limitée à l'acquition de tels effets qui pourront être donnés en échange ou en considération de la vente d'effets, articles ou marchandises fabriqués par la compagnie par le présent constituée, ou dont elle fait le commerce, ou pour l'usage ou la vente de tous brevets d'invention ou autres droits qu'elle possède ou dont elle jouit,—sous

le nom de "Dominion Electric Company" (à resp. limitée), avec un capital-actions total de trente mille piastres, divisé en trois cents actions de cent piastres.

Daté du bureau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, ce 5e jour de d'août 1892.

J. C. PATTERSON,
6-3 Secrétaire d'Etat.

COUR DE L'ÉCHIQUIER DU CANADA.

ORDRE GÉNÉRAL.

DES séances spéciales de la Cour de l'Echiquier du Canada, pour la décision des causes, etc., auront lieu comme suit :

Au palais de justice, en la cité de Winnipeg, Man., commençant mardi le 13e jour de septembre 1892, à 10 a.m.

Au palais de justice, en la cité de Régina, T.N.-O., commençant mardi le 20e jour de septembre 1892, à 10 a.m.

Au palais de justice, en la ville de Calgary, T.N.-O., commençant jeudi le 22e jour de septembre 1892, à 10 a.m.

Au palais de justice, en la cité de Vancouver, C.-B., commençant mardi le 27e jour de septembre 1892, à 10 a.m.

Au palais de justice, en la cité de Victoria, C.-B., commençant jeudi le 29e jour de septembre 1892, à 10 a.m.

Au palais de justice, en la cité d'Ottawa, Ont., commençant mardi le 11e jour d'octobre 1892, à 10 a.m.

Au palais de justice, en la cité de Toronto, Ont., commençant mardi le 18e jour d'octobre 1892, à 10 a.m.

Au palais de justice, en la cité de Québec, P.Q., commençant mercredi le 2e jour de novembre 1892, à 10 a.m.

Le 1er jour de chacune de ces séances la cour entendra tout argument de défense en droit, cause spéciale, motion pour jugement, appel du rapport du régistraire ou autre officier de la cour, ou autre motion, demande ou affaire qui ne peut être décidée par un juge en chambre ; et ces séances seront continuées de jour en jour jusqu'à ce que les causes devant la cour aient été décidées.

L'ordre général du 2e jour de février 1892, fixant les séances de la cour aux endroits ci-dessus mentionnés, est par le présent rescindé.

GEO. W. BURBIDGE,
J. C. E.

Daté le 27e jour de juillet 1892. 5-3

BUREAU DU SURINTENDANT DES ASSURANCES,

OTTAWA, 18 juillet 1892.

AVIS est donné par le présent que la Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite "Great West," a ce jour reçu un permis, No 134, pour faire des opérations d'assurance sur la vie en Canada. Jeffry Hall Brock est l'agent en chef, et le siège des affaires est situé en la cité de Winnipeg, Manitoba.

W. FITZGERALD,
4-4 Surintendant des assurances.

DÉTAILS DE LA DETTE PUBLIQUE DE LA PUISSANCE DU CANADA, LE 30 JUIN 1892.

	$ cts.	$ cts.
Passif—		
Payable en Angleterre	189,479,076 89	
" " prêts temporaires	8,808,666 64	
" au Canada	10,572,760 89	
Billets en circulation	16,281,482 41	
Banques d'épargnes	38,105,872 17	
Fonds en fidéicommis	8,188,224 79	
Comptes des provinces	16,407,414 03	
Divers, et comptes de banque	1,540,014 55	
Le fonds de rachat de la circulation des banques	871,692 90	
Total de la dette brute		290,255,205 27
Actif—		
Placements—Fonds d'amortissement	27,905,131 16	
Autres placements	5,229,581 07	
Comptes des provinces	10,412,457 29	
Divers, et comptes de banque	10,797,861 80	
		54,345,031 32
Total de la dette brute		235,910,173 95
" 31 mai 1892		236,493,600 74
Diminution de la dette		583,426 79
ETAT DES DÉPENSES À COMPTE DU CAPITAL, ETC.		
Dépenses au 31 mai, sur—		
Travaux publics, chemins de fer et canaux	1,632,328 20	
Terres fédérales	55,577 27	
Subventions aux chemins de fer	1,100,809 93	
		2,788,715 40
Dépenses ajoutées en juin, sur :		
Travaux publics, chemins de fer et canaux	175,107 18	
Terres fédérales	6,125 93	
Subventions aux chemins de fer	47,656 00	
		228,889 11
Total		3,017,604 51

W. FITZGERALD,
Sous-ministre des Finances adjoint.

Certifié exact,
J. FRASER, *comptable intérimaire.*

DÉPARTEMENT DES FINANCES,
OTTAWA, 8 juillet 1892. 2-tl

ETAT du revenu et des dépenses à compte du Fonds Consolidé de la Puissance du Canada, d'après les états fournis au département des Finances à la nuit du 30 juin 1892.

	$ cts.
REVENU :	
Douanes	1,598,024 06
Excise	645,541 12
Departement des Postes	208,449 96
Travaux Publics, y compris les chemins de fer	225,163 36
Divers	130,569 17
	2,807,747 67
REVENU au 31 mai 1892	33,094,280 75
	35,902,028 42
DÉPENSES	1,994,251 80
" au 31 mai 1892	29,272,969 60
	31,267,221 40

W. FITZGERALD,
Sous-ministre des Finances adjoint.

DÉPARTEMENT DES FINANCES,
OTTAWA, 8 juillet 1892.

2-tf

DT. COMPTE de la Caisse d'Epargne des Postes, pour le mois de mai 1892. AV.

Fourni au Ministre des Finances aux termes de l'Acte pour l'Audition des Comptes Publics, 1878, *Sec.* 20.

Balance en caisse chez le Ministre des Finances, au 30 avril 1892	$21,465,047 60	Remboursements durant le mois	$569,407 99
Dépôts durant le mois	576,862 00		
Intérêt payé aux déposants, sur les comptes clos durant le mois	8,272 78		
		Balance :— Au crédit des comptes des déposants	21,480,774 39
	$22,050,182 38		$22,050,182 38

J. M. COURTNEY,
Député du Ministre des Finances.

N. S. GARLAND,
Commis des statistiques financières.

DÉPARTEMENT DES FINANCES,
Ottawa 21 juin 1892.

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LISTE DES COMPAGNIES D'ASSURANCE AUTORISÉES A FAIRE DES OPÉRATIONS AU CANADA EN VERTU DE L'ACTE DES ASSURANCES.

NOM DE LA COMPAGNIE.	Principal agent pour la réception des significations de pièces et d'avis.	Montant des dépôts—Les dépôts marqués (A) ne sont applicables qu'aux polices sur la vie en cours le 31 mars 1878 ; ceux marqués (B) aux polices émises ou prises depuis cette date.	Assurance autorisée.
Compagnie d'assurance de l'Amérique du Nord contre les accidents	Edward Rawlings, gérant, Montréal	$23,500 oblig. du havre de Montréal ; $500, déb. mun., et $550, effets 5 p. c. canadiens. (Acc. à $22,150)	Contre les accidents.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Ætna," de Hartford, Connecticut	F. W. Evans, agent général, Montréal	$19,000 obligations de municipalités, $4,000 obligations du havre de Montréal, et $89,000 obligations du chemin de fer Canadien du Pacifique. (Acceptés à $100,800)	Contre l'inc. et sur la navig. intér.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite "Ætna," de Hartford, Connecticut.	William H. Orr, gérant, Toronto	$360,500 déb. de la province de Québec, $149,893 débent. de la province du Manitoba ; $50,000 obligations de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick ; $100,000 oblig. Ile du Prince-Edouard ; $60,000 oblig. du havre de Montréal, $2,595,060 débent. munic. et $150,000 oblig. enregistrées des Etats-Unis. Total, $3,465,455. Valeur acceptée, $3,169,621, étant $100,000 (A), et $3,069,621 (B)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance agricole de Watertown, N.-Y., E.-U	Joseph Flynn, agent en chef, Toronto	$141,600, débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $126,000)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'Assurance alliance	G. H. McHenry, agent en chef, Montréal	$311,142, effets canadiens 3 p.c.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie Américaine de sûreté de New-York	Alexander Dixon, agent en chef, Toronto	$50,000 en obligations des Etats-Unis	Garantie.
Compagnie d'assurance Atlas	Matthew C. Hinshaw, agent en chef, Montréal.	£17,000 stg., inscriptions du Canada 3½ p. c., et £5,000 stg. inscriptions de la Nouvelle-Galles du Sud, 3½ p. c.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie canadienne d'inspection et d'assurance des chaudières à vapeur	W. B. McMurrich, agent, Toronto	$46,724 débentures municipales et $8,000 débentures de compagnies de prêts. (Acceptées à $49,252.)	Sur chaudières à vapeur etc.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie dite "British Empire," de Londres, Angleterre	Fred. Stancliffe, agent en chef, Montréal	Obligations 4 p.c. du Canada, £1,400 stg., obligations de la Colombie-Britannique, £1,000 stg. ; obligations de la Tasmanie, £6,800 stg. ; débentures municipales £15,800 stg. (acceptées à $113,967.33). Aussi $632,500 placées entre les mains de fidéicom. en vertu de l'Acte des Assurances	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance de l'Amérique Britannique, Toronto	John Morison, gouverneur, Toronto	$60,540 oblig. municipales et $1,000 obligations du Pacifique Canadien. (Acceptées à $54,900)	Contre l'inc. et sur la navig. int.
Compagnie d'assurance maritime Britannique et Etrangère (à resp. lim.)	E. L. Bond, agent en chef, Montréal	$112,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $100,800)	Sur la navigation intérieure.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Caledonian"	Lansing Lewis, gérant, Montréal	$3,893.33 obligations de la province de Québec ; $4,866.67 obligations du Canada ; $106,438.86 débentures municipales. (Acceptés à $104,555).	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance du Canada contre les accidents	Henry Sutherland, agent en chef, Toronto	$22,302 débentures municipales. (Acceptés à $20,072)	Contre les accidents.
Compagnie d'assurance du Canada sur la vie, Hamilton	A. G. Ramsay, gérant, Hamilton	$61,000 débentures municipales. Acceptées à $54,900)	Sur la vie.
†Compagnie d'assurance des Citoyens, du Canada	E. P. Heaton, agent en chef, Montréal	$131,744 débentures municipales, $5,840 obligations hypothécaires du Canada Central, 2e émission, et $2,000 obligations du havre de Montréal. (Acceptés à $125,370, étant $54,710 pour la vie, $20,260 pour les accidents, et $50,400 pour l'incendie)	Contre l'incendie, sur la vie et contre les accidents.
*Compag. d'assurance contre l'incendie dite "City of London" (à resp. lim.)	H. M. Blackburn, agent en chef Toronto	£24,000 stg. effets du Canada et £3,000 effets de l'Australie méridionale.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance de l'Union Commerciale (à resp. lim.), de Londres, Angleterre	Evans et McGregor, agents généraux, Montréal	$107,067 effets 4 p. c. du Cap de Bonne-Espérance (vie A), $29,200 effets canadiens 4 p. c. (vie B). $106,580 effets canadiens 4 p. c., $73,000 obligations de Queensland, et £12,000 obligations du gouvernement Suédois à 4 p. c. (feu)	Contre l'inc., nav. int. et sur la vie.
Association d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Confédération"	J. K. Macdonald, directeur-gérant, Toronto	$84,669 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $75,955)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie du Connecticut, Hartford, Conn.	Geo. H. McHenry, agent en chef, Montréal	$100,000 effets canadiens 4 p.	Contre l'incendie,
Association de secours mutuel dite "Covenant"	A. H. Hoover, agent en chef, Toronto	$53,533 effets canadiens 3 p. c.	Sur la vie, système de répartition.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite "Dominion"	Thomas Hilliard, direct.-gérant, Waterloo, Ont.	$56,303 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $50,195)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur les glaces, dite "Dominion"	Alexander Ramsay, agent en chef, Montréal	$5,000 obligations de la province de Québec et $11,000 valeurs municipales. Total, $16,000 (acceptés à $14,900)	Sur les glaces.
Association du fonds de garantie sur la vie, dite "Dominion"	J. DeWolfe Spurr, St. Jean, N.B.	$19,000 obligations de la province de la Nouvelle-Ecosse, et $31,000 obligations de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance Eastern	Chas. D. Cory, agent en chef, Halifax, N.-E.	$56,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $50,400)	Contre l'incendie.
Corporation dite "The Employers' Liability Assurance" (à responsabilité limitée)	Fred. Stancliffe, gérant général, Montréal	£6,500 stg. annuités 2½ p. c., £5,000 stg. obligations 4 p. c. du gouvernement de l'Australie du Sud, et £10,840 obligations de la province de Québec	Réassurance contre l'incendie.
Société d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Equitable," des Etats-Unis, N.-Y.	Seargent P. Stearns, gérant, Montréal	$100,000 oblig. des E.-U., (A), $375,000 oblig. des E.-U., et $482,000 débentures municipales (B), (acceptés à $908,800, étant $100,000 A, et $808,800 B). Aussi $1,180,000 entre les mains de fidéicommissaires canadiens en vertu de l'Acte des assurances	Sur la vie.

NOM DE LA COMPAGNIE.	Principal agent pour la réception des significations de pièces et d'avis.	Montant des dépôts—Les dépôts marqués (A) ne sont applicables qu'aux polices sur la vie en cours le 31 mars 1878 ; ceux marqués (B) aux polices émises ou prises depuis cette date.	Assurance autorisée.
Compagnie Fédérale d'assurance sur la vie, d'Ontario	David Dexter, directeur-gérant, Hamilton	$44,807 débentures municipales ; $11,000 en oblig. du Pacifique canadien. (Acceptés à $50,226)	Sur la vie.
Association d'assurance contre l'incendie (à responsabilité limitée), Londres, Angleterre	John Kennedy, agent en chef, Montréal	$100,000 effets canadiens	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie Germania	Jeffers et Rônne, agents en chef, Toronto	$50,000 obligations du Canada	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, dite " Great West "	J. H. Brock, directeur gérant, Winnipeg, M.	$56,000 débentures municipales (acceptées à $50,400)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie de garantie de l'Amérique du Nord	Edward Rawlings, gérant, Montréal	$27,000 garanties municipales ; $29,000 obligations du havre de Montréal ; et $2,400 effets du Canada. (Acceptés à $53,800)	Garantie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie et sur la vie, dite " Guardian," Londres, Angleterre	Robert Simms et Cie, et Geo. Denholm, agents généraux, Montréal	$94,900 obligations garanties du Canada et $73,000 effets du Canada	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'ass. contre l'incendie dite " Hartford," de Hartford, Conn	F. W. Evans, agent général, Montréal	$62,500 garanties municipales, et $25,420 act. de banque. (Acceptés à $100,000)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance Impériale, de Londres, Angleterre	E. D. Lacy, agent, Montréal	$129,453 effets canadiens et $63,266.67 effets 6 p. c. prov. de la Col.-Brit	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance de l'Amérique du Nord	Robert Hampson, agent en chef, Montréal	$111,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $100,000)	Contre l'inc. et sur la navig. intér.
Compagnie d'assurance dite " Lancashire "	J. G. Thompson, agent en chef, Toronto	$97,333 effets canadiens 4 p. c., et $95,000 obligations 4 p. c. du Canada.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance dite " Liverpool et London et Globe "	G. F. C. Smith, agent en chef, Montréal	$36,000 en bons municipaux ; $10,000 oblig. du havre de Montréal, et $277,133.33 effets du Canada. (Acceptés à $318,533)	Contre l'incendie et sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur les glaces de Lloyds, New-York	Levi Beemer, agent en chef, Toronto	$10,000 obligations du Canada	Glaces.
Corporation d'assurance dite " London," Angleterre	E. A Lilly, procureur et agent, Montréal	$167,000 garanties de municipalités. (Acceptées à $150,300)	Contre l'incendie, sur la vie navigation intérieure.
Compagnie de garantie et contre les Accidents, de Londres (à responsabilité limitée)	A. T. McCord, agent en chef, Toronto	£11,000 stg. effets canadiens	Garantie et accidents
Compagnie d'ass. contre l'incendie, London et Lancashire, Liverpool	W. A. Sims, agent en chef, Toronto	£22,000 inscriptions du Canada 4 p. c. et £5,000 stg., effets canadiens 3 p.c.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, dite " London et Lancashire "	B. Hal. Brown, gérant, Montréal	$10,000 obligations de Victoria, C.-B. ; $2,000 obligations du Canada ; $23,500 oblig. de la province de Québec ; et garanties municipales, $85,280. Aussi $698,197 placés entre les mains de fidéicommissaires canadiens en vertu de l'Acte des Assurances. Acceptés à $810,449, étant $100,000(A), et $710,449 (B)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle contre l'incendie, de London, Ont	D. C. Macdonald, secrétaire, London, Ont	$40,020 débentures municipales, et $15,600 débentures de compagnies de prêts. (Acceptés à $50,058)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite " London "	J. G. Richter, gérant, London, Ont	$60,000 débentures de compagnies de prêts. (Acceptées à $54,000)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie la Manchester	James Boomer, gérant, Toronto	$102,200 effets du Canada 3½ p.c.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre les accidents, dite des " Manufacturiers "	John F. Ellis, directeur gérant, Toronto	$20,000 obligations du Canada	Contre les accidents.
Compagnie d'assurance des Manufacturiers, sur la vie	John F. Ellis, directeur gérant, Toronto	$50,000 obligations du Canada	Sur la vie.
Association bienveillante du Massachusetts	James G. Foster, agent en chef, Toronto	$50,000 obligations des E.-U.	Sur la vie, système de répartition.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie dite " Mercantile "	James Lockie, secrétaire, Waterloo, Ont	$55,916 valeurs municipales (acceptées à $50,057)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'ass. sur la vie, dite " Metropolitan," de New-York, E.-U.	Albert Goldthorpe, agent en chef, Toronto	$116,800 obligations d'octrois de terres 3½ p. c. du chemin de fer Canadien du Pacifique. (Acceptés à $101,178.)	Sur la vie.
Mongenais, Boivin et Cie	L. I. Boivin, agent, Montréal	$5,000 effets canadiens et $8,567 valeurs munic. (acceptées à $12,711)	Glaces.
Association mutuelle contre les accidents (resp. limitée)	Eastmure et Lightbourn, agents en chef, Toronto	$37,960 inscriptions du Canada à 3½ p. c.	Accidents et glaces.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, de New-York	Samuel H. Ewing, procureur, Montréal	$125,000 oblig. 4 p.c. du Canada ; $400,000 oblig. de la province de la Nouvelle-Ecosse ; $199,000 oblig. de la province du N.-B., et $990,333 garanties municipales. Total, $1,714,333. Acceptées à $1,615,300)	Sur la vie.
Association du fonds de réserve mutuel sur la vie, de New-York	Jno. S. Hall, agent en chef, Montréal	$50,000 obligations de la province de Québec, et $53,533.33 obligations sterling du Canada à 3 p. c. (acceptées à $100,857)	Sur la vie, système de répartition.
Compagnie d'assurance Nationale d'Irlande	Matthew C. Hinshaw, agent en chef, Montréal	$100,161 effets canadiens	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, de New-York	F. W. Campbell, M.D., procureur, Montréal	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis (vie A), $993,000 obligations du Pacifique canadien, $80,000 obligations de la province de Québec, et $100,000 débentures municipales (vie B). Acceptées à $1,163,700, étant $100,000 vie A, et $1,063,700 vie B). Aussi $750,000 placées entre les mains de fidéicommissaires canadiens en vertu de l'Acte des assurances	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite " North American "	Wm. McCabe, directeur-gérant, Toronto	$59,823 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $53,775)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance dite " North British and Mercantile "	Thos. Davidson, directeur-gérant, Montréal	$175,000 oblig. du havre de Montréal ; $281,000 débent. municipales : $75,000 obligat. de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick ; $31,146.67 oblig. de la province du Manitoba ; $50,613.33 oblig. du gouvern. de Victoria ; $97,333.33 oblig. de Queensland. Total, $710,093.33. Acc. à $658,193, étant $266,347 incendie, $52,200 vie A, et $339,646 vie B.	Contre l'incendie et sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance Northern, d'Aberdeen et Londres	Robert W. Tyre, gérant, Montréal	$100,253 obligations de la Colombie-Britannique, et $111,446.67 débentures municipales (Acceptées à $200,555)	Contre l'incendie.

LISTE DES COMPAGNIES D'ASSURANCE AUTORISÉES À FAIRE DES OPÉRATIONS AU CANADA, EN VERTU DE L'ACTE DES ASSURANCES.—*Fin.*

NOM DE LA COMPAGNIE.	Principal agent pour la réception des significations de pièces et d'avis.	Montant des dépôts.—Les dépôts marqués (A) ne sont applicables qu'aux polices sur la vie en cours le 31 mars 1878; ceux marqués (B) aux polices émises ou prises depuis cette date.	Assurance autorisée.
Association d'assurance contre les accidents Norwich et London	Scott et Walmsley, agents généraux, Toronto	$58,400 effets canadiens	Contre les accidents.
Société d'assur. contre l'incendie, dite "Norwich Union," Norwich, Ang.	Alex. Dixon, gérant, Toronto	$100,000 effets canadiens	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, d'Ontario	Wm. Hendry, gérant, Waterloo	$102,992 débentures municipales (Acceptées à $92,693)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Phœnix," de Brooklyn	L. C. Camp, agent en chef, Toronto	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis	Contre l'incendie et sur la nav. int.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie, dite "Phœnix," Londres, Angleterre	Paterson & Son, agents génér., Montréal	$57,500 oblig. du Pacifique Canadien, et $135,293 effets canadiens. (Acceptés à $187,043.)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance Phœnix, Hartford, Conn	Gerald E. Hart, gérant, Montréal	$69,000 débentures municipales, et $44,000 obligations du Pacifique canadien. (Acceptés à $101,700)	Contre l'incendie.
Société dite "Provident Savings Life Assurance."	R. H. Matson, agent en chef, Toronto	$13,500 obligations de la province de Québec, et $41,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $50,400)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie de Québec	Edwin Jones, président, Québec	$10,000 obligations de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick, $16,500 obligations de la province de Québec, et $33,000, débentures municipales. Total, $59,500. (Acceptées à $56,200)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie et contre l'incendie, dite "Queen," Angleterre	H. J. Mudge, agent en chef, Montréal	$51,100 inscriptions du Canada 4 p. c., et $42,373.33 débentures municipales. Total, $93,473 (acceptées à $89,236)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance Queen, d'Amérique	H. J. Mudge, agent en chef, Montréal	$100,000 obligations des E.-U., $60,000 effets 5 p. c. de la cité de Halifax, $48,667 effets 4 p. c. de la Nouvelle-Zélande, $24,333.33 obligations de la province de Québec et $29,200 débentures 5 p. c. de la province du Manitoba. Total, $262,200. (Acceptés à $256,200.)	Contre l'incendie.
Société d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, dite "Reliance," Londres, Angleterre	J. Cassie Hatton, procureur, Montréal	$110,277 nouvelles annuités britanniques 3 p. c., étant $100,000 (vie) A, et $10,277 (vie) B	Sur la vie.
* Compagnie d'assurance Royale Canadienne	Harry Cutt, secrétaire, Montréal	$57,500 garanties municipales. (Acceptées à $51,750)	Contre l'incendie et sur la nav. int.
Compagnie d'assurance Royale	Wm. Tatley, agent en chef, Montréal	$178,533 inscriptions du Canada 4 p. c., et $511,000 annuités britanniques. Total $689,533, étant $150,000 incendie, $50,000, vie (A) et $489,533 en général	Contre l'incendie et sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance Union Ecossaise et Nationale	Walter Kavanagh, agent, Montréal	$97,333.33 effets canadiens inscrits à 4 p. c., et $3,500 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $100,483)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Standard," Ecosse	W. M. Ramsay, gérant, Montréal	$1,855,152 débentures municipales, $106,500 obligations du havre de Montréal et $9,000 débentures de la province de Québec. Total, $1,970,652. (Acceptées à $1,772,687, étant $129,561 vie A, et $1,643,126 vie (B)	Sur la vie.
Société d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Star," d'Angleterre	Alfred D. Perry, agent général, Toronto	$146,000 effets 4 p. c. canadiens	Sur la vie.
Bureau d'assurance Sun, Londres, Ang.	H. M. Blackburn, agent en chef, Toronto	$48,667 effets canadiens et $243,333 prêts locaux anglais	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Sun," du Canada	R. Macaulay, directeur-gérant, Montréal	$63,890 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $57,501)	Sur la vie et contre les accidents.
Compagnie d'assurance de tempérance et générale sur la vie de l'A.N.	Henry Sutherland, agent en chef, Toronto	$64,225 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $50,000)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Travelers," de Hartford, Connect.	William Hanson, agent en chef, Montréal	$74,947 obligations 5 p. c. de la province du Manitoba, $584,615 débentures municipales, $35,000 obligations du havre de Montréal et $50,000 obligations du Pacifique Canadien. Total, $744,562 (acceptés à $677,600), étant $103,500 (vie A,) $534,100 (vie B) et $40,000 (accidents)	Sur la vie et contre les accidents.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle Union sur la vie, du Maine	Wm. Mulock, procureur, Toronto	Obligations d'annuités d'Ontario, émises à $462,000, et dont la valeur réelle à 4½ p. c. est de $239,474; obligations du chemin de fer Canadien du Pacifique, $100,000; $30,000 oblig. du port de Montréal, et $100,000 oblig. de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick. Valeur totale acceptée, $456,474, soit $100,000 (A) et $356,474 (B)	Sur la vie.
Société Union, Londres, Angl	T. L. Morrisey, agent en chef, Montréal	£22,000 effets consolidés	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie Unie de réassurance contre l'incendie (à resp. limitée)	Percy F. Lane, agent en chef, Montréal	$85,653.33 obligations de la province de Québec; $9,246.66 obligations de la province du Manitoba; $7,000 débentures municipales. Total, $101,900. (Acceptées à $101,200)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, des Etats-Unis	Thos. A. Temple, procureur, St. Jean, N.B.	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance de l'Ouest, Toronto	J. J. Kenny, directeur-gérant, Toronto	$35,600 débentures municipales, et $22,100 débentures de compagnies de prêts. (Acceptées, à $51,930)	Contre l'incendie et sur la nav. int.

Cette compagnie a cessé de faire de nouvelles opérations en Canada, et a donné avis qu'elle se proposait de demander le remboursement de ses dépôts.
Cette compagnie a cessé de faire des opérations d'assurance contre l'incendie et sur la vie en Canada, et a donné avis qu'elle demanderait le remboursement de ses dépôts faits comme garantie pour ces deux divisions d'affaires.

LES COMPAGNIES D'ASSURANCE SUR LA VIE CI-DESSOUS NOMMÉES, AYANT CESSÉ D'ENTREPRENDRE DES RISQUES AU CANADA, SONT AUTORISÉES EN VERTU DE L'ARTICLE 32 DE "L'ACTE DES ASSURANCES," A POURSUIVRE TOUTES LES OPÉRATIONS SE RATTACHANT AUX POLICES ÉMISES AVANT LE 31 MARS 1878, ET LEURS DÉPOTS SONT APPLICABLES A CES POLICES, SUJET AUX DISPOSITIONS DES ACTES DES ASSURANCES DE 1868 ET 1871.

NOM DE LA COMPAGNIE.	Principal agent pour la réception des significations des pièces et avis.	Montant des dépôts.	Assurance autorisée.
Cempagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, dite Connecticut, de Hartford, Conn., E.-U	F. W. Evans, agent-général, Montréal	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, d'Edimbourg	David Higgins, agent en chef, Toronto	$113,000 débentures municipales, et $48,667 effets 4 p. c. du Cap de Bonne-Espérance. (Acceptés à $150,367)	Sur la vie.
Association d'assurance sur la vie, d'Ecosse	Archibald Inglis, agent en chef, Montréal	$50,127 obligations du Canada 4 p. c., $2,433 effets 4 p. c. du Canada; $4,866 obligations garanties du Canada, $48,667 débentures de la province de Québec, $48,667 obligations de la cité de Toronto. (Acceptés à $149,893)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie Nationale d'assurance sur la vie, des Etats-Unis d'Amérique	Chas. Powis, agent en chef, Hamilton, Ont	$110,000, dépôts en banque	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite "North Western," de Milwaukee, E.-U	M. W. Mills, agent en chef, Toronto	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, dite "Phœnix," de Hartford, Connecticut	H. D. Simpson, procureur, Montréal	$30,000 débentures municipales, et $99,280 obligations du Parc des Chutes Niagara. (Acceptés à $126,280)	Sur la vie.
Société d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Scottish Amicable"	William W. Robertson, procureur, Montréal	36 obligations du chemin de fer Canada Atlantique, garanties. Au pair, $111,257.82 Valeur actuelle à 4½ p. c., $90,660.67, aussi $30,000 obligations du Pacifique Canadien	Sur la vie.
Institution de Prévoyance Ecossaise	John Dunlop, procureur, Montréal	$100,000 obligations du Pacifique Canadien. (Acceptées à $90,000)	Sur la vie.

LES COMPAGNIES D'ASSURANCE CI-DESSOUS SONT INSCRITES SOUS L'ACTE DES ASSURANCES, ET SONT AUTORISÉES A FAIRE DES OPÉRATIONS D'ASSURANCE EN CANADA, D'APRÈS LE SYSTÈME DE RÉPARTITION.

Nom de la compagnie.	Agent en chef pour la réception des significations de pièces.
L'Association canadienne mutuelle sur la vie	W. Pemberton Page, secrétaire, Toronto.
Société de secours mutuels des Commis-voyageurs	W. G. H. Lowe, agent en chef, Toronto.
La *Home Life Association of Canada*	James G. Howorth, agent en chef, Toronto.
La Société de secours mutuels de la Nouvelle-Ecosse	Thomas B. Crosby, agent en chef, Yarmouth, N.-E.
La *Provincial Provident Institution*	E. S. Miller, secrétaire, Saint-Thomas, Ont.

NOTE.—La Compagnie d'assurance Glasgow et London a réassuré ses risques en cours dans la Compagnie d'assurance des Citoyens, et une partie de ses dépôts a été remboursée.
La Compagnie Américaine d'assurance des chaudières à vapeur a cessé de faire des opérations en Canada. Son dépôt est encore entre les mains de l'Honorable Receveur Général.

Bureau du Surintendant des Assurances, Ottawa, 30 juillet 1897.

W. FITZGERALD, Surintendant des Assurances. 6-tf.

AUX ANNONCEURS DANS LA *GAZETTE*.

CEUX qui envoient des annonces pour être insérées dans la *Gazette du Canada* voudront bien se conformer aux règles ci-dessous :

1. Adresser "Gazette du Canada, Ottawa, Canada."
2. Indiquer le nombre d'insertions voulues.
3. Transmettre invariablement le prix de l'annonce ainsi que le prix d'un exemplaire de la *Gazette*, tels que donnés plus bas ; sans cela l'annonce ne sera pas publiée.

Les prix sont de dix cts. pour la première insertion, et cinq cts. pour chaque insertion subséquente par ligne de neuf mots, chaque chiffre comptant pour un mot. Aucune annonce n'est insérée pour moins d'une piastre.

D'après la pratique établie et reconnue, telle que prescrite par la loi, les règlements du parlement et les décisions du ministre de la Justice, les avis reçoivent le nombre d'insertions ci-dessous :—

Les avis de demandes de divorce—27 insertions.

Les avis de retrait de dépôts des compagnies d'assurance—13 insertions.

Les avis de demandes ordinaires au parlement—9 insertions.

Les avis de demandes de lettres patentes—6 insertions.

Les avis de dividendes et d'assemblées de banques et de compagnies d'assurances,—1 mois de calendrier ou 5 insertions.

Les abonnés observeront aussi que le prix d'abonnement, $4 par année, est invariablement payable d'avance, et que l'envoi de la *Gazette* sera arrêté à l'expiration de la période payée. Chaque exemplaire coûte dix cts., et quand les annonceurs en veulent plus qu'un, ils devront faire une remise en conséquence.

S. E. DAWSON,
Imprimeur de la Reine et Contrôleur
de la Papeterie.

Département des Impressions
et de la Papeterie publiques,
Ottawa, novembre 1891.

DEMANDES AU PARLEMENT.

Règles relatives aux avis de bills privés.

Dans le cas de toute demande de bill privé, proprement du ressort législatif du Parlement du Canada suivant les dispositions de l'Acte de l'Amérique Britannique du Nord, 1867, et ayant pour objet, soit la construction d'un pont, d'un chemin de fer, d'un chemin à barrières ou d'une ligne télégraphique ; soit la construction ou l'amélioration d'un port, d'un canal, d'une écluse, d'une digue ou d'une glissoire ou autre ouvrage semblable ; soit la concession d'un droit de passage d'eau, l'incorporation de professions ou métiers, ou d'une compagnie de banque ou autre compagnie par actions, soit la concession à une ou plusieurs personnes de certains droits ou privilèges exclusifs ou particuliers, soit le pouvoir de faire quelque chose qui, dans ses effets, pourrait toucher aux droits ou à la propriété d'autrui, ou concerner une classe particulière de la société ; ou ayant pour objet quelque amendement de même nature à un acte antérieur,—un avis, énonçant d'une manière claire et intelligible la nature et l'objet de la demande, et signé (excepté s'il s'agit de corporations déjà existantes) par les pétitionnaires ou de leur part, est nécessaire et doit être publié comme il suit :—

Dans les provinces de Québec et du Manitoba.

Un avis doit être inséré dans la *Gazette du Canada* en anglais et en français, ainsi que dans un journal anglais et un journal français du district intéressé, ou en anglais et en français dans le même journal, s'il ne s'en publie qu'un seul dans ce district ; ou s'il n'y paraît pas de journal, alors la publication de l'avis en anglais et en français doit se faire dans un journal du district le plus voisin où il s'en publie.

Dans les autres provinces ou territoires.

Un avis doit être inséré dans la *Gazette du Canada*, et et dans un journal du comté, du district ou des comtés-unis intéressés, ou s'il n'y paraît pas de journal alors la publication doit se faire dans un journal du comté ou district le plus voisin où il s'en publie.

La publication de ces avis durera, dans chaque cas la période de deux mois pendant l'intervalle de temps qui s'écoulera entre la clôture de la session précédente et la prise en considération de la pétition. Un exemplaire des numéros des journaux, reproduisant la première et la dernière insertion de l'avis, devra être transmis au greffier de chaque Chambre.

Si la pétition demande l'autorisation de présenter un bill privé ayant pour objet la construction d'un pont de péage, le pétitionnaire ou les pétitionnaires devront, en même temps qu'ils donneront l'avis prescrit par la règle précédente, donner aussi, de la même manière, avis des péages qu'ils entendent exiger, de l'étendue du privilège, de la hauteur des arches, de l'espace à laisser libre entre les culées ou les piliers pour le passage des radeaux et des navires ; et mentionner de plus s'ils se proposent de construire un pont mobile, et quelles en seront les dimensions.

Toute personne désirant obtenir un bill privé devra, dans les huit jours qui précéderont l'ouverture du parlement, déposer au bureau du greffier de la Chambre dans laquelle le bill doit prendre naissance, une copie de ce bill en langue anglaise ou en langue française, avec une somme suffisante pour en payer la traduction et l'impression. Il en sera imprimé 600 exemplaires en anglais et 200 en français ; la traduction devra être faite par les officiers de la Chambre, et l'impression par l'entrepreneur des impressions. Le pétitionnaire aura aussi à payer au greffier du Sénat, ou au comptable de la Chambre des Communes (selon le cas) une somme de $200, plus le coût de l'impression de l'acte dans les Statuts, et remettra le reçu de ce paiement au greffier du comité auquel ce bill aura été renvoyé—le dit paiement sera effectué immédiatement après la seconde lecture, et avant la prise en considération du bill par le comité.

L'honoraire payable sur tout bill privé, ne sera payé que dans la Chambre où il a pris naissance.

Aucune pétition pour l'obtention d'un bill privé ne sera reçue par l'une ou par l'autre Chambre après les dix premiers jours de la session.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Greffier du Sénat.
JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Greffier des Communes.

—

Règles additionnelles de la Chambre des Communes concernant les bills privés.

Tous les bills privés demandant des actes constitutifs devront être rédigés de manière à y incorporer, en les spécifiant, les *clauses* des Actes généraux concernant les détails qui font l'objet de ces bills ; des raisons spéciales seront données chaque fois que l'on aura l'intention de se départir de ce principe, ou que l'on voudra y introduire d'autres dispositions touchant ces détails ; et une note sera annexée au bill indiquant les dispositions au sujet desquelles l'on entend s'écarter de l'Acte général ; les bills qui ne seront pas rédigés conformément à cette Règle, devront être remodelés par les auteurs et réimprimés à leurs frais, avant qu'aucun comité en examine les clauses.

51*a*. Tous les bills privés pour chartes ou pour modification de chartes de compagnies de chemins de fer seront rédigés conformément au bill-modèle adopté par la Chambre, le 23 juin 1887, dont copie peut être obtenue du greffier de la Chambre ;

(*a*.) Les dispositions contenues dans un bill quelconque qui ne seront pas conformes au bill-modèle, seront insérées entre crochets, et après avoir été revisées par l'officier compétent, elles seront imprimées ainsi ; et les bills qui ne seront pas rédigés en conformité de cette règle seront renvoyés aux auteurs pour être remodelés avant leur revision et impression ;

(*b*.) Toutes clauses d'actes existants que l'on proposera de modifier, seront imprimées en entier, avec les amendements insérés en leur lieu et place, et entre crochets ;

(*c*.) Toutes dispositions exceptionnelles que l'on proposera d'insérer dans un bill quelconque, seront imprimées dans l'avis publié.

51*b*. Nul bill pour la constitution légale d'une compagnie de chemin de fer ou pour changer le tracé du chemin de fer d'une compagnie déjà constituée ne sera pris en considération par le comité des chemins de fer

à moins qu'il n'ait été donné au comité, au moins une semaine avant la prise en considération du bill—

(a.) Une carte ou plan à l'échelle de pas moins d'un demi-pouce au mille, indiquant le territoire sur lequel l'on se propose de construire les travaux projetés, ainsi que les lignes de travaux analogues existants ou autorisés, dans les limites du district, ou partie du district que la ligne projetée doit desservir, ou affectant le dit district en aucune manière ; cette carte ou plan devra être signé par l'ingénieur ou toute autre personne qui l'aura fait ;

(b.) Un exhibit faisant connaître le montant total du capital que l'on se propose de prélever pour les fins de l'entreprise, et la manière dont on se propose de le prélever, soit au moyen d'actions ordinaires, obligations, débentures ou autres garanties, et le montant respectif de chacune.

JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Greffier des Communes.

SUBSTANCE DES RÈGLES ET FORMES DE PROCÉDER DU SÉNAT CONCERNANT LES BILLS DE DIVORCE.

L'époux qui a l'intention de demander un bill de divorce doit faire connaître cette intention, ainsi que les noms de l'autre époux et la cause du divorce, par avis inséré, durant six mois, entre l'expiration de la dernière session parlementaire avant l'avis et la présentation de sa pétition pour obtenir le bill, dans la *Gazette du Canada* et dans deux journaux du district où il avait sa résidence habituelle à l'époque de séparation d'avec son conjoint, s'il résidait alors dans la province de Québec, le Manitoba, la Colombie-Britannique ou les Territoires du Nord-Ouest,—ou du comté ou des comtés-unis, s'il résidait dans une autre province ; mais si ce nombre de journaux ne s'y trouve pas, l'avis sera publié dans le district, le comté ou les comtés-unis voisins. Dans les provinces de Québec et de Manitoba, les insertions seront faites dans un journal anglais et un journal français, s'il en existe des deux langues dans le district ; autrement, elles se feront en anglais et en français au même journal.

Il doit être signifié, à la diligence de l'époux pétitionnaire, un mois au moins avant la présentation de la pétition, une copie de cet avis à l'autre époux en personne, si cela est possible.

Aucune pétition en divorce n'est reçue après l'expiration des trente premiers jours de la session.

Toute pétition en divorce devra être écrite lisiblement et porter la signature du pétitionnaire. Elle énoncera sommairement le fait du mariage, le lieu et l'époque de sa célébration, les noms du célébrant, les griefs qui donnent lieu à la demande de redressement et la nature du redressement demandé, et en outre contiendra assurance qu'il n'y a pas eu réconciliation, collusion ni connivence. Les allégations de la pétition seront appuyées de la déclaration du pétitionnaire, faite en vertu de "l'Acte concernant les serments extrajudiciaires."

Huit jours avant l'ouverture du Parlement, le pétitionnaire déposera au bureau du greffier du Sénat, une copie en langue anglaise ou française du bill de divorce qui doit être présenté, et en même temps une somme suffisante pour payer la traduction et l'impression et tirage à 600 exemplaires anglais et 200 exemplaires français de ce bill.

La pétition en obtention d'un bill de divorce n'est présentée que lorsque le pétitionnaire a versé au bureau du greffier du Sénat une somme de $200.

La pétition, au moment de sa présentation, doit être accompagnée de la preuve de la publication d'avis, d'une déclaration qu'il a été signifié une copie de l'avis, et d'une copie du bill qui doit être présenté.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Greffier du Sénat.

AVIS est donné que James Frederick Doran, de Lachine, dans le comté Jacques-Cartier, province de Québec, commis, adressera une demande au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, pour obtenir un bill de divorce d'avec son épouse Mary Augusta Wood, ci-devant de Winnipeg, province du Manitoba, maintenant de Paris, France, pour cause d'adultère et désertion.

J. FRED. DORAN,
Pétitionnaire.

A Montréal, province de Québec, ce 20ème jour de juillet 1892. 5-27

AVIS est donné par le présent que Robert Young Hebden, de la cité de New-York, dans l'Etat de New-York, dans les Etats-Unis d'Amérique, (ci-devant de la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec), un des agents de la banque de Montréal, s'adressera au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un bill de divorce d'avec sa femme Edith Montagu Hebden (née Patterson), ci-devant de la dite cité de Montréal, mais dont le domicile actuel est inconnu, pour cause d'adultère et de désertion.

GORMULLY ET SINCLAIR,
Solliciteurs du requérant.

Daté à Ottawa, dans la province d'Ontario, ce 22e jour de juillet A.D. 1892. 4-27

AVIS est donné par le présent que Annette Marion Goff, de la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec, s'adressera au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un bill de divorce d'avec son mari Edward Robert Taché Rowand, de la cité de Winnipeg, dans la province du Manitoba, bourgeois, pour cause d'adultère et de cruauté.

CARTER ET GOLDSTEIN,
Solliciteurs de la requérante.

Daté à Montréal, province de Québec, ce dix-huitième jour de juillet 1892. 4-27

AVIS est donné par le présent que Edmund Holyoake Heward, de la ville de Saint-Jean, dans le district d'Iberville, dans la province de Québec, gérant de la banque des Marchands du Canada, à Saint-Jean, s'adressera au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un bill de divorce d'avec sa femme Dame Marie-Louise Elwes, actuellement de la cité de Chicago, dans l'Etat d'Illinois, un des Etats-Unis d'Amérique, pour cause d'adultère.

L. G. MACDONALD,
Solliciteur du requérant.

Par CHRISTIE, CHRISTIE et GREENE,
Ses agents à Ottawa.

Daté à Saint-Jean, le 4 juillet 1892. 3-27

DEMANDES POUR CHARTE PAR LETTRES PATENTES.

AVIS est donné par le présent que sous un mois après la dernière publication de cet avis, une demande sera adressée au Gouverneur en conseil afin d'obtenir des lettres patentes en vertu des dispositions de "l'Acte des compagnies," constituant en corporation la compagnie ci-après mentionnée :—

(a.) Le nom de la compagnie sera "La Compagnie James Robertson," (à resp. limitée).

(b.) Les objets pour lesquels une charte est demandée sont les suivants :—Fabriquer, acheter, vendre, et faire le commerce de scies, fil barbelé, tuyaux de plomb, plomb de chasse, trappes de plomb, blanc de plomb, mastic, peintures préparées, couleurs, vernis, fournitures de plombiers, de ferblantiers et de scieries, outils, ustensiles, meubles de ménage, poêles, ferronnerie, et de toutes sortes de fournitures pour les marchands, commerçants, cultivateurs et consommateurs ; fabriquer, produire, acheter, vendre et commercer sur le fer, l'acier, le plomb, le nickel et autres métaux et minerais de toutes sortes, et tous les produits et articles qui en sont faits ; et acheter, vendre et commercer sur ces articles, et fabriquer, acheter, vendre, et ériger toutes machineries et accessoires pour les fins des

dites affaires, et pour les fins de toutes autres affaires ; souscrire, acquérir, acheter, posséder, vendre, engager et transférer des actions ou parts dans toute autre compagnie constituée, et de voter sur ces parts et les représenter, et de vendre, céder, transférer, louer, sous-louer, hypothéquer ou engager l'outillage, immeubles, baux, outils, machinerie, brevets d'invention, inventions, droits d'usine, droits d'auteurs, marques de commerce, noms de commerce, patrons ou marques ou tous ou chacun d'iceux, et le fonds de commerce et achalandage de la dite compagnie ; acheter, acquérir et tenir absolument ou pour un certain nombre d'années sous bail ou autrement, des contrats, conventions, choix, baux, outillage, immeubles, outils, machinerie, brevets d'invention, inventions, droits d'usine, droits d'auteur, marques de commerce, noms de commerce, patrons ou marques ou tous ou chacun d'iceux, et le fonds de commerce et achalandage de toute autre compagnie ou compagnies constituées ou particuliers dans la Puissance du Canada; se fusionner, coopérer, joindre et faire des arrangements avec toute autre compagnie ou compagnies constituées ou particuliers dans le but de faire les dites opérations ou atteindre les dits objets, ou aucun d'iceux, ou dans le but de faire les opérations ou atteindre les objets de la dite autre compagnie ou compagnies ou individus ; acheter, acquérir, posséder, louer, vendre, hypothéquer, transférer, engager et céder des biens meubles et immeubles et de faire et prendre des hypothèques, gages et charges sur les dits biens meubles et immeubles comme sûreté ou autrement ; émettre des actions privilégiées, obligations et débentures, et les négocier, vendre et transférer, et par là engager l'actif et propriété de la dite compagnie comme garantie du remboursement des avances faites sur ou à l'égard des dites obligations ou débentures, et de faire tous actes à l'égard de toutes et chacune des matières ci-dessus énumérées, et toutes autres matières ou choses qui sont ou pourront devenir nécessaires, ou découleront ou seront propres à atteindre les objets susdits.

(*c.*) Le principal lieu d'affaires de la dite compagnie sera en la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec.

(*d.*) Le capital-actions de la compagnie sera de sept cent cinquante mille piastres.

(*e.*) Le nombre des actions sera de sept mille cinq cents, et le montant de chaque action sera de cent piastres.

(*f.*) Les requérants sont James Robertson et Alexander Robertson, de la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec, manufacturiers ; James Robertson, jeune, de la cité de Winnipeg, dans la province du Manitoba, bourgeois ; Alexander A. McMichael, de la cité de Toronto, dans la province d'Ontario, manufacturier ; et John Robertson, de la cité de Saint-Jean, dans la province du Nouveau-Brunswick, manufacturier. Et les susdits James Robertson, Alexander A. McMichael et John Robertson seront les directeurs provisoires de la dite compagnie.

WATSON, THORNE, SMOKE ET MASTEN.

Daté ce 20e jour de juillet, A.D. 1892. 4–6

AVIS est donné par le présent que sous un mois après la dernière publication de cet avis, les personnes ci-dessous mentionnées s'adresseront au Gouverneur général en conseil à l'effet d'obtenir des lettres patentes les constituant en corporation en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies."

1. Le nom de la compagnie sera "The Canada Axe and Harvest Tool Manufacturing Company."

2. Les objets pour lesquels une charte est demandée sont de fabriquer et vendre des haches, faux, fourches, râteaux, houes et autres instruments agricoles.

3. Les opérations de la compagnie seront faites en la ville de Saint-Jérôme, dans le comté de Terrebonne, dans la province de Québec, et à la Côte Saint-Paul, dans le comté d'Hochelaga, dans la province de Québec, lesquels endroits seront les principaux sièges d'affaires de la dite compagnie.

4. Le montant du capital-actions de la compagnie sera de cent mille piastres.

5. Le nombre des actions sera de mille, et le montant de chaque action sera de cent piastres.

6. Les noms au long et les adresse et occupation de chacun des requérants sont comme suit :—James Robson, manufacturier, Oshawa, Ont.; Thomas Goulding Hawthorn, agent, Oshawa, Ont.; William Clarke Widdifield, solliciteur, Newmarket, Ont.; Samuel Goulding, bourgeois, cité de New-York, Etats-Unis ; François-Xavier St. Jacques, propriétaire d'hôtel, de la cité d'Ottawa, Ontario. Et les dits James Robson, manufacturier, Oshawa, Ont., William Clarke Widdifield, solliciteur, Newmarket, Ont., et Thomas Goulding Hawthorn, agent, Oshawa, Ont., seront les directeurs provisoires de la compagnie.

D. D. GRIERSON,
Solliciteur des requérants,
54 rue Church, Toronto, Ont.

Toronto, 22 juillet 1892. 6–6

AVIS DIVERS.

AVIS public est donné par le présent que la Compagnie Américaine d'assurance de chaudières à vapeur de New-York a demandé à l'honorable ministre des Finances et Receveur Général du Canada d'être libérée de ses valeurs déposées à compte des opérations d'assurance des chaudières à vapeur.

Et avis est par le présent donné à tous les porteurs de polices de la dite compagnie en Canada qui s'opposent à cette remise de dépôts, de produire leur opposition au bureau de l'honorable Ministre des Finances et Receveur Général du Canada, le ou avant le 30 novembre 1892.

E. LAFLEUR,
Solliciteur,
Compagnie Américaine d'assurance
des chaudières à vapeur.

Daté ce 10 août 1892. 7–13

LA BANQUE DU PEUPLE.

DIVIDENDE No. 112.

LES actionnaires de la Banque du Peuple sont par les présentes notifiés qu'un dividende semi-annuel de trois (3) pour cent pour les six mois courants, a été déclaré sur le fonds capital, et sera payable au bureau de la banque, lundi, le 5 septembre prochain et les jours suivants.

Le livre de transfert sera fermé du 15 au 31 août inclusivement.

Par ordre du bureau des directeurs,

J. S. BOUSQUET,
Caissier.

Montréal, 29 juillet 1892. 6–5

AVIS public est donné par le présent que la Compagnie d'assurance Queen a l'intention de cesser de faire des opérations d'assurance sur la vie en Canada, et que le 1er novembre prochain la dite compagnie s'adressera à l'honorable ministre des Finances pour la libération de ses valeurs et effets déposés comme garantie, et tous les porteurs canadiens de polices sur la vie émises par la Compagnie d'assurance Queen qui désireraient s'opposer à cette libération sont par le présent avertis de produire leurs oppositions entre les mains du dit ministre au jour susdit ou avant.

H. J. MUDGE,
Agent en chef.

Montréal, 25 juillet 1892. 5–13

AVIS.—Une assemblée générale spéciale des actionnaires de la Compagnie du chemin de fer Atlantique et Nord-Ouest aura lieu à son bureau principal à Montréal (le bureau principal de la Compagnie du chemin fer Canadien du Pacifique), à midi, lundi, le vingt-deuxième jour d'août 1892, afin d'élire des directeurs de la compagnie, et de diviser en sections, en conformité de son acte constitutif, telle partie de la voie ferrée que la compagnie est autorisée à construire ou acquérir qui n'a pas encore été divisée.

Par ordre du conseil de direction,

CHARLES DRINKWATER.
Secrétaire.

Montréal, 20 juillet 1892. 4–6

COMPAGNIE D'ASSURANCE DES CITOYENS DU CANADA.

(DÉPARTEMENT D'ASSURANCE SUR LA VIE.)

AVIS.—Avis public est donné par le présent que la Compagnie d'assurance des Citoyens du Canada, a cessé de faire des opérations d'assurance sur la vie, et a demandé à l'honorable Ministre des Finances et Receveur Général du Canada le remboursement de ses garanties déposées au compte du département d'assurance sur la vie, le 12e jour d'octobre 1892.

Et avis est par le présent donné à tous les porteurs de polices de la dite compagnie en Canada qui s'opposent à cette remise de dépôts, de produire leur opposition au bureau de l'honorable Ministre des Finances et Receveur Général du Canada, le ou avant le douzième (12e) jour d'octobre mil huit cent quatre-vingt-douze (1892).

E. P. HEATON,
Gérant général.

Montréal, 28 juin 1892. 2–13

COMPAGNIE D'ASSURANCE DES CITOYENS DU CANADA.

(DÉPARTEMENT DE L'INCENDIE.)

AVIS.—Avis public est donné par le présent que la Compagnie d'assurance des Citoyens du Canada, a cessé de faire des opérations d'assurance contre l'incendie, et a demandé à l'honorable Ministre des Finances et Receveur Général du Canada le remboursement de ses garanties déposées au compte du département de l'incendie le 12e jour d'octobre 1892.

Et avis est par le présent donné que tous les risques au Canada de la Compagnie d'assurance des Citoyens du Canada, dans les provinces du Nouveau-Brunswick et de la Nouvelle-Ecosse ont été rentrés et réassurés dans la Compagnie d'assurance Phœnix de Hartford, Connecticut, et que tous les risques par toute la Puissance du Canada, à l'exception des provinces du Nouveau-Brunswick et de la Nouvelle-Ecosse ont été rentrés et réassurés dans la Compagnie d'assurance Guardian d'Angleterre.

Et avis est par le présent donné à tous les porteurs de polices de la dite compagnie en Canada qui s'opposent à cette remise de dépôts, de produire leur opposition au bureau de l'honorable Ministre des Finances et Receveur Général du Canada, le ou avant le douzième (12e) jour d'octobre mil huit cent quatre-vingt-douze (1892).

E. P. HEATON,
Gérant général.

Montréal, 28 juin 1892. 2–13

AVIS est donné par le présent que la Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie la City of London (à resp. limitée), ayant cessé de faire les opérations d'assurance contre l'incendie en Canada, et réassuré tous les risques en cours ou existants, s'adressera au ministre des Finances à Ottawa, le 12e jour d'octobre prochain, pour être remboursée des garanties déposées par la dite compagnie entre les mains du ministre des Finances.

Et avis est par le présent donné à tous les porteurs de polices de la dite compagnie en Canada qui s'opposent à cette remise de dépôts, de produire leur opposition au bureau de l'honorable Ministre des Finances, le ou avant le jour ci-dessus cité.

HATTON ET McLENNAN,
Procureurs de la dite compagnie.

Montréal, 5 juillet 1892. 3–13

AVIS.—Avis public est donné par le présent que la Compagnie d'assurance Royale Canadienne de Montréal, Canada, a cessé de faire des opérations d'assurance maritime et contre l'incendie, et a demandé à l'honorable Ministre des Finances et Receveur Général du Canada le remboursement de ses garanties déposées au compte du département de l'incendie et des risques maritimes, le 25e jour d'août 1892.

Et avis est par le présent donné que tous les risques au Canada de la Compagnie d'assurance Royale Canadienne ont été rentrés et réassurés dans la Compagnie d'assurance Alliance de Londres, Angleterre.

Et avis est par le présent donné à tous les porteurs de polices de la dite compagnie en Canada qui s'opposent à cette remise de dépôts, de produire leur opposition au bureau de l'honorable Ministre des Finances et Receveur Général du Canada, le ou avant le 25e jour d'août 1892.

G. H. McHENRY,
Gérant.

47–13

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OTTAWA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 20, 1892.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

APPOINTMENTS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE OF CANADA.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointment, viz. :—

Ottawa, 15th August, 1892.

Thomas Cutler Crook, of the County of Guysborough, in the Province of Nova Scotia, Esquire : to be a Collector in Her Majesty's Customs.

PROCLAMATIONS.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Deputy Governor.

[L.S.]

CANADA.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To Our Beloved and Faithful the Senators of the Dominion of Canada, and the Members elected to serve in the House of Commons of Our said Dominion, and to each and every of you,—Greeting :

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS Our Parliament of Canada stands prorogued to the eighteenth day of the month of August instant, at which time, at Our City of Ottawa, you were held and constrained to appear ; Now Know Ye, that for divers causes and considerations, and taking into consideration the ease and convenience of Our Loving Subjects, We have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council for Canada, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on TUESDAY, the TWENTY-SEVENTH day of the month of SEPTEMBER next, you meet Us in Our Parliament of Canada, at Our City of OTTAWA, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of Our said Dominion of Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary. Herein Fail Not.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. Witness, John J. McGee, Esquire, Deputy of Our Right Trusty and Well-Beloved the Right Honourable Sir Frederick Arthur Stanley, Baron Stanley of Preston, in the County of Lancaster, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom ; Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Governor General of Canada and Vice Admiral of the same.

At Our Government House, in Our City of OTTAWA, this TWELFTH day of AUGUST, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, and in the fifty-sixth year of Our Reign.

By Command,

SAML. E. ST. O. CHAPLEAU,
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery,
Canada.

7-tf

STANLEY of PRESTON.

[L.S.]

CANADA.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To all to whom these presents shall come, or whom the same may in anywise concern,—Greeting :

A PROCLAMATION.

ROBT. SEDGEWICK, Deputy of the Minister of Justice, Canada.

WHEREAS in and by an Act made and passed by the Parliament of Canada in the Fifty-fifth year of Our Reign, chaptered nineteen, and intituled "An Act further to amend the Steamboat Inspection Act" it is amongst other things in effect enacted, that the said Act shall come into force on a day to be named by Proclamation of the Governor in Council ;

And whereas it is expedient that such Act should come into force throughout Canada, upon, from and after the fifteenth day of August, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two,—

Now Know Ye that We, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council for Canada, do, by this Our Proclamation, declare that the said Act passed by the Parliament of Canada in the Fifty-fifth year of Our Reign, chaptered nineteen, and intituled "An Act further to amend the Steamboat Inspection Act" shall come into force throughout Canada, upon, from and

after the fifteenth day of August, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two.

Of all which Our loving subjects and all others whom these presents may concern, are hereby required to take notice and to govern themselves accordingly.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS, Our Right Trusty and Well-Beloved the Right Honourable Sir FREDERICK ARTHUR STANLEY, Baron Stanley of Preston, in the County of Lancaster, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom; Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Honourable Order of the Bath; Governor General of Canada.

At Our Government House, in Our City of OTTAWA, this SECOND day of AUGUST, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, and in the fifty-sixth year of Our Reign.

By Command,

J. C. PATTERSON,
Secretary of State.

7-4

COMMISSION.

STANLEY OF PRESTON.

[L.S.]

CANADA.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, QUEEN, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To the Honourable Adolphe Basile Routhier, of the City of Quebec, one of the Judges of the Superior Court in and for the Province of Quebec, and the Honourable Melbourne M. Tait, of the City of Montreal, one of the Judges of the Superior Court in and for the Province of Quebec,—GREETING:

ROBT. SEDGEWICK, Deputy of the Minister of Justice, Canada. } WHEREAS it is, in and by the Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 114, intituled "An Act respecting Enquiries concerning public matters," among other things in effect enacted, that whenever the Governor in Council deems it expedient to cause enquiry to be made into and concerning any matter connected with the good government of Canada, or the conduct of any part of the public business thereof, and such enquiry is not regulated by any special Law, the Governor in Council may by the Commission in the case confer upon the Commissioners or persons by whom such enquiry is to be conducted, the power of summoning before them any witnesses, and of requiring them to give evidence on oath, orally or in writing, or on solemn affirmation, if they are persons entitled to affirm in civil matters, and to produce such documents and things as such Commissioners deem requisite to the full investigation of the matters into which they are appointed to examine;

AND WHEREAS during the Session of Parliament which took place during the present year (1892) Mr. James D. Edgar, a member of the House of Commons, made in his place in the House of Commons, on the sixth day of April last, certain statements against the Honourable Sir Adolphe P. Caron, K.C.M.G., another member of the House, and a member of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, which are set forth in the Votes and Proceedings and in the Journals of the said House;

AND WHEREAS on a subsequent day the said James D. Edgar moved that the said statements be referred to the Select Standing Committee of the House of Commons on Privileges and Elections, and a debate arising thereon, as to the propriety and expediency of so referring the said statements, and on the meaning of the charges and imputations which were contained and implied in the same, the following resolution was come to by the House:—

James D. Edgar, the member representing the Electoral District of the West Riding of the County of Ontario in this House, having stated from his place in this House, that he is credibly informed and believes that he can establish by satisfactory evidence—

1. That during each of the years 1882 to 1891 inclusive, the Quebec and Lake St. John Railway Company received by way of bonus from the Dominion of Canada, subsidies amounting, in the aggregate, to upwards of one million dollars, which subsidies were voted by Parliament on the recommendation of the Ministers of the Crown.

2. Arrangements were entered into by the said Railway Company whereby the expenditure of said subsidies was made by a Construction Company through, or in conjunction with, one H. J. Beemer, a contractor—and the said Beemer, and those who assisted him in financing for the said railway works, received the benefit of the said subsidies.

3. During the whole of the said period from 1882 to 1891, the Honourable Sir Adolphe P. Caron was, and still is, a member of the House of Commons of Canada, a member of the Canadian Goverment, and one of Her Majesty's Privy Councillors for Canada.

4. That the said Sir A. P. Caron was, during the whole, or the greater part of the said period, one of the members of the said Construction Company, and thus had means of knowledge of, and did know of the dealings with the said subsidies and their destination after they were paid over by the Government to the said Railway Company.

5. That during the said period, and while the said railway was being constructed in part by means of said subsidies, the said Sir A. P. Caron corruptly received large sums of money out of the said subsidies, and from moneys raised upon the credit of the same, and from parties beneficially interested in the same.

6. That during the said period out of said subsidies, and out of moneys raised upon the credit of the same, and from parties beneficially interested in the same, large sums of money were from time to time corruptly paid and contributed, at the request and with the knowledge of said Sir A. P. Caron, for election purposes, and to aid in the election to the House of Commons of the said Sir A. P. Caron, and other members and supporters of the Government of which he was a member, and that after some of such last-mentioned corrupt payments and contributions were made, further and other subsidies were granted and paid to the said Railway Company by the Government of which Sir A. P. Caron was a member.

7. That the Temiscouata Railway Company was given incorporation by Letters Patent issued by the Canadian Government on 6th October, 1885, and since that date the said Railway Company has received from the Dominion of Canada subsidies to the extent of $649,200—which subsidies were voted by Parliament on the recommendation of Ministers of the Crown.

8. That since the 6th October, 1885, and while the said Temiscouata Railway was being constructed in part by means of the said subsidies, the said Sir A. P. Caron corruptly received large sums of money from the persons who from time to time controlled the said Temiscouata Railway Company and the said subsidies, or who were beneficially interested in the said subsidies.

9. That also since the said 6th October, 1885, the persons who from time to time controlled the said Temiscouata Railway Company and the said subsidies, or who were beneficially interested in the said subsidies paid and contributed large sums at the request, and with the knowledge of the said Sir A. P. Caron, for election purposes to aid in the election to the House of Commons of the said Sir A. P. Caron, and other members and supporters of the Government of which he was a member, and that after some of such last-mentioned corrupt payments and contributions were made, further and other subsidies were granted and paid to the said Railway Company by the Government of which the said Sir A. P. Caron was a member.

That in the course of the Debate arising on the resolution based on such statements of the said Mr. Edgar, it was stated by the Honourable Mr. Mills, the member representing the Electoral District of Bothwell, as follows:—

"So when the leader of the Government and his colleague undertake to seriously argue that this House is denuded of all its power to enquire into the misappropriation of public money for the purpose of cor-

rupting the electors of this country, because the trial of election petitions has been referred to the courts, I take issue with those hon. gentlemen on that ground. The trial of election petitions is one thing. The use of public money for deliberate corruption of the electors by a member of the Administration is a proper matter for enquiry by this House, and is not in the smallest degree restricted in any way by reason of the trial of election petitions having been referred to the courts."

That it was further stated by the said Mr. Mills : "These charges point to a member of this House in his official capacity as a member of the Administration, rather than to his conduct as a member of this House. What, in effect, are the charges here made? They point to the fact that the Crown was advised to appropriate large sums of money for particular purposes, and that these moneys were diverted from these public purposes and placed in the hands of a Minister of the Crown for the purpose of corrupting the electorate in certain portions of the Dominion of Canada."

That it was further stated by the said Mr. Mills : "There is a statement made here that this hon. gentleman, the Postmaster General, is the Minister of the Crown who advised these subsidies being appropriated to aid these companies. There is a charge that he obtained a portion of the subsidy so voted, or its equivalent, from these companies, and used it for his own purpose in his own election, and in the elections in twenty-three constituencies in this Dominion. That charge is specific and clear enough. It is also stated that after some of these moneys were received by him this same gentleman advised the Crown to grant other subsidies to other parties, and that from these other subsidies, moneys were also obtained."

That it was further stated by the said Mr. Mills as follows :—

"If he advised the Crown to make these appropriations, and had an understanding with one of the railway companies participating in them that these moneys, or a portion of them, should go to him, we ought to know it ; we are entitled to know it."

That it was stated in the said Debate by Sir Richard Cartwright, the member representing the Electoral District of the South Riding of Oxford, referring to the said charges of the said Mr. Edgar, as follows :—

"What in the name of wonder is it that my hon. friend beside me has charged the Postmaster General with ? He has charged him in no vague language, but in terms, with being guilty of the most corrupt conspiracy, for the purpose of destroying the electoral liberties of the people of Canada, of which any adviser of the Crown can be found guilty."

It was stated in the said Debate by Mr. Edgar aforesaid, as follows :—

"Those railways which are involved in this charge were aided by the Dominion and Provincial Governments, and what I complain of is the appropriation of Dominion subsidies to the Postmaster General." And again :

"The Minister of Marine drew a nice point when he said that I did not, as I should have done, charge his colleague with public robbery. Well, I did not put it in those words but in words which I certainly intended to mean robbing the public. If it is not public robbery for a member to take moneys out of public subsidies, I would like to know what is." And again :

"So I think if I get a chance to go on and prove these charges there will be what is, under the law, a most abominable conspiracy."

That, from the aforesaid statements made by the said J. D. Edgar, and from comments and arguments thereon by the said David Mills and Sir Richard Cartwright and the said James D. Edgar from their places in this House, it appears that it was the intention of the said J. D. Edgar by said statement to charge Sir A. P. Caron, a member of this House, and of the Honourable the Privy Council of Canada, with grave offences and derelictions of duty, notwithstanding that the said statement of the said J. D. Edgar, first above cited, did not make any definite or precise charge against him.

That the following charges and allegations are indicated by the said statement made by the said J. D. Edgar, and by the comments and arguments of the aforesaid other members of this House, and by his own comments thereon as intended to be made in the said statement, against the said Sir A. P. Caron, namely :

1. That during each of the years 1882 to 1891 inclusive, the Quebec and Lake St. John Railway Company received by way of bonus from the Dominion of Canada, subsidies amounting in the aggregate to upwards of a million of dollars, which subsidies were voted by Parliament on the recommendation of Ministers of the Crown.

2. That, during the whole of the said period from 1882 to 1891, the Honourable Sir A. P. Caron was, and still is, a member of the Canadian Government, and one of Her Majesty's Privy Councillors for Canada, and also a member of the House of Commons in each Parliament which has been elected since the year 1882.

3. That, during the said period, and while the Quebec and Lake St. John Railway was being constructed in part by means of said subsidies, the said Sir A. P. Caron knowingly aided and participated in diverting the said subsidies from the purpose for which they were granted, by receiving, for election purposes, from the said railway company, or from a construction company formed for the construction of the said railway, or from one H. J. Beemer, as manager thereof, or contractor of the said railway, large sums of money out of the said subsidies, and out of moneys raised upon the credit of the same ; and also, during the said period, did further knowingly so aid and participate by obtaining from the said companies, or one of them, the payment out of said subsidies, and out of moneys raised by the said companies, or one of them, on the credit of the same, of large sums of money for election purposes, and to aid in the election to the House of Commons of the said Sir A. P. Caron, and other members and supporters of the Government of which he was a member.

4. That, after some of the last-mentioned payments were so obtained and made, the said Sir A. P. Caron, in consideration thereof, corruptly aided and assisted the said Company to obtain further and other subsidies from the Dominion Parliament.

5. That, since the 6th of October, 1885, the said Témiscouata Railway Company received various subsidies from the Dominion of Canada, amounting, in all, to about $649,200, and that the said Sir A. P. Caron knowingly aided and participated in diverting the said subsidies from the purposes for which they were granted, by receiving from the said Company large sums of money out of the said subsidies, or out of moneys raised on the credit of the same, and also by obtaining the payment by the said Company, out of the said subsidies, or out of moneys raised on the credit of the same, of very large sums of money to aid in his election as a member of the House of Commons, and in the election of other persons as members of the House.

6. That after some of the last-mentioned payments were so obtained and made, the said Sir A. P. Caron, in consideration thereof, corruptly aided and assisted the said Company to obtain further and other subsidies from the Dominion Parliament.

7. That the said Sir A. P. Caron misappropriated public money for the purpose of corrupting the electors of Canada, to wit, a portion of the moneys voted as subsidies as hereinbefore stated.

8. That the Crown having been advised to appropriate large sums of money for public purposes, to wit, the said subsidies, such moneys, or a portion of them, were diverted from the purposes for which they were so appropriated, and placed in the hands of Sir A. P. Caron for the purpose of corrupting the electorate in certain portions of Canada.

9. That the said Sir A. P. Caron had an understanding, when the said subsidies or some of them were voted or recommended, with one or more of the railway companies participating in said appropriations, or with a person or persons interested in said appropriations, that the moneys so appropriated by Parliament, or portions of them, should go to him.

10. That the said Sir A. P. Caron, by virtue of the fact so alleged, entered into a corrupt conspiracy with the said companies, or one or more of them.

That, in the opinion of this House, it is expedient

that enquiry should be made as to the truth or falsity of the allegations and charges last mentioned, and numbered respectively 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 (being the allegations and charges included in the original statement of the said James D. Edgar, and those made in the course of the debate thereon), and that for that purpose the House deems it proper and convenient that the evidence relating to such allegations and charges should be taken by one or more commissioners to be appointed under Chapter 114 of the Revised Statutes of Canada and having all the powers mentioned in said chapter, and that such evidence should be laid before this House when completed.

That the names of the said Commissioner or Commissioners be submitted for the approval of this House before his or their appointment.

AND WHEREAS it is expedient, pursuant to the said resolution of the House of Commons, that enquiry under oath should be made as to the truth or falsity of the said charges or allegations mentioned;

AND WHEREAS the names of you the said Adolphe Basile Routhier, and Melbourne M. Tait, having been submitted to, were duly approved by, the said House of Commons,—

NOW KNOW YE, that under and by virtue of all and every the powers and power, in that behalf vested in Us, and by and with the advice of Our Privy Council for Canada, We, reposing trust and confidence in your loyalty, integrity and ability, have nominated, constituted and appointed, and do hereby nominate, constitute and appoint you the said Adolphe Basile Routhier and Melbourne M. Tait to be Our Commissioners to take evidence as to the truth or falsity of the said charges and allegations so made as aforesaid against the said Sir Adolphe P. Caron and hereinbefore more particularly mentioned and set out.

And under and by virtue of the powers vested in Us by the statute lastly hereinbefore recited, We do hereby authorize and empower you as such Commissioners to summon before you any witnesses who may be able to testify or to produce documents showing the truth or falsity of the charges or allegations aforesaid, and require them to give evidence on oath orally, or in writing or on solemn affirmation, in case they are persons entitled to affirm in civil matters and to produce such documents and things as you our said Commissioners shall deem requisite to the full investigation and procuring of the evidence with respect to the matters into which you are hereby appointed to enquire and examine.

And We do hereby confer upon you all the powers and authority which We are authorized by the said statute to confer.

And We ordain and instruct that a record shall be made of all the evidence and documents which shall be given before you as to the aforesaid statements, charges and allegations, and that in the event of a difference of opinion arising as to the admissibility of any evidence or documents submitted to you as such Commissioners, then such evidence shall be taken and such documents shall be received, subject to any objection which may arise or appear to you, and shall be recorded separately.

To have, hold, exercise and enjoy the said office, place and trust unto you the said Adolphe Basile Routhier, and unto you the said Melbourne M. Tait, together with the rights, powers, privileges and emoluments unto the said office, place and trust, of right and by law appertaining, during pleasure.

And We do hereby require and direct you to report to Our Secretary of State for Canada, the evidence taken before you as such Commissioners as aforesaid.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS, Our Right Trusty and Well-Beloved the Right Honourable Sir FREDERICK ARTHUR STANLEY, Baron Stanley of Preston, in the County of Lancaster, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom; Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Honourable Order of the Bath; Governor General of Canada.

At Our Government House, in Our City of OTTAWA, this SIXTEENTH day of JUNE, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, and in the Fifty-fifth year of Our Reign.

By Command,

L. A. CATELLIER,
Under Secretary of State.

6–3

ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

ERRATUM.

In the Order in Council of July 26, 1892, p. 253, col. 1, concerning the cancellation of a road allowance on Goose Island in Lake Winnipeg, instead of Range 6 *west* of the Principal Meridian, read Range 6 *east* of the Principal Meridian.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Tuesday, the 26th day of July, 1892.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, under the provisions of section 8 of "The Dominion Lands Act," chapter 54 of the Revised Statutes, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that the road allowance on Goose Island, in Lake Winnipeg, which lies in Township 25, Ranges 5 and 6, shall be and the same is hereby cancelled and its area thrown into Section 30, Township 25, Range 6, east of the Principal Meridian.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk, Privy Council.

8–4

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Tuesday, the 26th day of July, 1892.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS in view of the fact that the disease of cholera prevails in France, and that such disease may be communicated by rags or clothing, it is advisable to suspend until further ordered the importation of rags from France,—

His Excellency, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order and declare that the importation of rags from France shall be and the same is hereby prohibited.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk, Privy Council.

7–4

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Tuesday, the 26th day of July, 1892.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS application has been received from the Government of British Columbia for a grant of certain lots situated in the Town of Golden, Kootenay District, for the purpose of erecting a Court-house and offices thereon,—

His Excellency, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that lots Nos. 17, 18, 19, and 20 in block 7, Town of Golden, British Columbia, shall be and the same are hereby set apart for the use of the Province of British Columbia, for the purposes mentioned in the aforesaid application.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk, Privy Council.

6–4

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Friday, the 15th day of July, 1892.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, under the provisions of "The Dominion Lands Act," chap. 54 of the Revised Statutes, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that the north half of the north-east quarter of Section 2, Township 7, Range 25, West of the 4th Meridian, which by Order in Council of the 12th October, 1889, was reserved as a watering place for stock, and as an approach to water, shall be and the same is hereby withdrawn from such reserve.

JOHN J. McGEE,
5-4 Clerk, Privy Council.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Tuesday, the 2nd day of August, 1892.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS the Parliament of Canada at the last Session thereof passed an Act, 55-56 Victoria, chapter 19, intituled "An Act to further amend the Steamboat Inspection Act" in which it was amongst other things enacted, by the 4th and 5th sections thereof, that the Governor General in Council may make such rules as are deemed advisable with respect to boats, life-preservers, and other life-saving appliances to be carried by steamboats or by other vessels mentioned in the said Act ;

And whereas it was further enacted that the said Act shall come into force on and after a day to be proclaimed by Proclamation of the Governor in Council, and His Excellency the Governor General in Council, by a Proclamation dated the 2nd day of August, 1892, has declared that the said Act shall be brought into and be in force on the fifteenth day of August, 1892,—

His Excellency, under the authority conferred upon him by the 4th and 5th sections of the above cited Act, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to make the following Regulations with respect to boats, life-preservers and other life-saving appliances to be carried by steamboats or other vessels mentioned in the said Act, such Regulations to be in force and take effect on and after the day succeeding the day fixed by the aforesaid Proclamation as the day upon which the said Act 55-56 Victoria, chapter 19, shall come into force in Canada.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk, Privy Council.

RULES AND REGULATIONS respecting the inspection of boats, life-preservers and other life-saving appliances, to be carried on steamboats or other vessels, under the authority of the Steamboat Inspection Act and amendments thereto.

Boats.

Sec. 1. The following provisions shall be observed with respect to boats to be carried on steam-boats :—

(*a.*) No steam-boat with passengers on board shall proceed to sea from any port or place in Canada, or depart from any port or place, or ply on any of the Lakes St. John, Memphremagog, Ontario, Erie, Huron or Georgian Bay, Simcoe, or Superior, or on the River St. Lawrence, or on the Rivers Ottawa or St. John, or any lake or river in Manitoba, British Columbia, or the North-west Territories, or the District of Keewatin, which is, at any point on the route of such steam-boat, more than one mile broad.

(*b.*) Unless there are on board thereof, or attached to such steam-boat, good, suitable, sufficient and properly equipped boats in good condition, each having not less than seventeen feet length of keel, and at least six oars and other necessary tackle, and sufficient capacity to carry not less than twelve adult persons, exclusive of the crew of such boat.

Which boats shall be in the following proportion to the registered tonnage of such steam-boat, that is to say :—

At least one boat for every steam-boat of less than fifty tons ;

At least two boats for every steamboat of fifty tons and upwards, but less than (300) three hundred tons ;

At least three boats for every steam-boat of three hundred tons and upwards ; and

(*c.*) If such steam-boat is of the registered tonnage of one hundred tons or upwards to (300) three hundred tons, unless, in addition to the boats hereinbefore required, there is on board thereof or attached thereto,—

One good and sufficient life-boat capable of sustaining inside thirty persons, which life-boat may be considered of sufficient capacity if made of the following dimensions : Length of keel, twenty-two feet ; breadth of beam outside, five feet six inches ; depth from top of keel to top of gunwale at bottom of rowlock, two feet nine inches ; or

Two good and sufficient life-boats, each capable of sustaining inside twenty persons, which life-boats may be considered of sufficient capacity if made of the following dimensions : Length of keel, eighteen feet ; breadth outside, five feet two inches ; depth from top of keel to top of gunwale, two feet two inches.

(*d.*) If such steam-boat is of the registered tonnage of (300) three hundred tons or upwards to six hundred tons or upwards (when the life-boats may be increased to the satisfaction of the Inspector), unless in addition to the boats hereinbefore required there is on board or attached thereto ;—

Two good and sufficient life-boats, capable of each sustaining inside thirty persons, or four good and sufficient life-boats capable of each sustaining inside twenty persons, each to be at least of the dimensions described in (*c*).

Sec. 2. Every life-boat shall be made of suitable metal, in thickness not less than No. 18 wire gauge, or of wood, and built whale-boat fashion, with a sheer of about $\frac{3}{4}$ inch to 1 foot length from midships, rising equally to the stem and stern, with sufficient air-tight compartments in the ends and sides made of suitable metal or of wood, and so constructed as to be air-tight and serviceable, the air-tight compartments to have a capacity in cubic feet of one-tenth the capacity of the life-boat, which is found by multiplying the length and breadth outside and the depth inside from bottom of rowlocks or top of gunwale in feet, and by ·6, the result equals the cubic feet required in the inside and outside compartments, about one-half of which should be on the outside ; and dividing by 10, gives the number of persons the life-boat shall be deemed fit to carry. Solid cork may be used instead of air-tight compartments on the outside, 1·25 cubic feet of cork being considered equal to 1 cubic foot of air case.

(*a.*) Zinc shall not be used in the construction of a life-boat or of her air-tight compartments, which must be of a metal approved by the Board of Steamboat Inspection, or by the Chairman.

(*b.*) The air-tight compartments must be so distributed as to give the boat good buoyancy and stability ; whether a part of the air-tight buoyancy apparatus should be under the thwarts, or whether it should be in the ends and along the sides, will be, so long as an efficient life-boat is obtained, left to the option of the maker or owner, but the Inspector must be satisfied that the life-boat is efficient.

(*c.*) Spaces filled with or containing any material are not to be deemed air spaces.

(*d.*) A square stern boat is not to be passed as a life-boat.

(*e.*) Suitable life lines with sustaining buoys shall be securely attached to the sides or gunwales of the life-boats.

Sec. 3. The life-boats must be provided with the full complement of oars, one for each rowlock, and two spare oars, all securely lashed inside ready for use.

(*a.*) With two plugs for each plug hole, attached

with lanyards or chains, and one and one half sets of thole pins or crutches attached to the boat by lanyards and ready to slip in place.

(*b.*) With a sea anchor, a rudder and tiller, or yoke and yoke lines, a painter of sufficient length to reach from the davits to the boat when in the water and to tow her, a bailer, a hatchet in each end of boat, and a boat-hook each attached to the boat with a good sound lanyard.

(*c.*) If the steam-boat is plying at sea (on salt water) a vessel must be kept in each boat filled with fresh water, (and at least one life-boat must be fitted with a mast or masts, and sail or sails and proper gear for each), and an efficient compass and one gallon of vegetable or animal oil, and a vessel or apparatus of approved pattern for distributing it on the water in rough weather, and with a lantern trimmed with oil in its receiver sufficient to burn eight hours.

(*d.*) Means for detaching quickly the life-boat from the lower blocks of the davits must be provided, an ordinary fixed hook in the lower block should not be allowed, the boat's davits must be strong enough and so spaced that the boat can be swung out readily, so that the boat's chocks can be readily removed, and that the boat will not foul the ship's sides in lowering when the ship has no list, and that the whole of the tackling, davits, falls, blocks, eye bolts, and apparatus are of sufficient strength to lower the boat with its full complement of crew and apparatus on board.

Sec. 4. Every boat shall be kept in good condition, water tight and ready for immediate use; when wood is used as fuel for heating the boilers of high pressure (non condensing) steam-boats, the covers of such boats shall be made of wood covered with zinc; and every boat shall have the name of the steam-boat to which it belongs, and the name of her port of registry, legibly painted on her bows and stern.

Sec. 5. Every such steam-boat shall be provided with sufficient means for lowering from on board safely and expeditiously the boats hereinbefore required to be on board of or attached to such steam-boat; and Masters of steam-boats shall detail their crews and exercise them in lowering and handling the said boats, and life-boats at least once a week, alternately.

Sec. 6. Every such boat shall be hung in separate davits, with lowering apparatus complete and ready for instant lowering; provided, that in any case where any such steam-boat carries two life-boats, one of the other boats may be carried on the hurricane deck without davits.

Sec. 7. No steamboat employed chiefly in the carriage of freight, when carrying not more than twenty-five passengers, shall be required to have on board or attached to such steamboat more than two boats in addition to a life-boat.

Sec. 8. The Minister of Marine and Fisheries may authorize the use in individual, specified cases, of a greater or less number of boats, or of different dimensions from those hereinbefore specified, and upon such authorization being granted, it shall be sufficient for any such steam-boat to carry and be provided with boats of the dimensions specified in such authorization:

Sec. 9. Steam-boats confined to the navigation of the River St. John above Fredericton, the waters in the District of Muskoka, the County of Victoria, and the County of Peterborough, in the Province of Ontario, and the waters of the Ottawa river and its tributaries above the City of Ottawa, or of lakes or rivers not exceeding one mile in width at any point on the route of such steam-boat, and which are employed in the carriage of passengers, shall carry at least one good boat provided with four oars, and of sufficient capacity to carry not less than twelve persons besides the crew.

Sec. 10. Every steam-boat employed in the carriage of passengers, and used only in the navigation of rivers or inland waters, other than the rivers and inland waters hereinbefore provided for, shall, if such steam-boat exceeds one hundred and fifty tons registered tonnage, carry at least two good boats provided with four oars each, and of sufficient capacity to carry with safety at least twelve persons besides the crew; and if such steam-boat does not exceed one hundred and fifty tons and is not less than fifty tons registered tonnage, she shall not be required to carry more than one such boat; and if such steam-boat is less than fifty tons registered tonnage, she shall carry one good boat of the size and description, and provided in the manner approved of in each case by the Inspector.

Sec. 11. Every steam-boat not employed in the carriage of passengers, and every steam-boat to which the foregoing provisions of this section do not apply, shall at all times, when the crew thereof is on board, be provided with and have on board or attached to such steam-boat in some convenient place a good, suitable and sufficient boat, or good, suitable and sufficient boats, in good condition and properly equipped, and provided with oars in sufficient number and other necessary tackle, and of sufficient capacity to carry all the crew of such steam-boat, and with sufficient means for lowering such boat or boats from on board safely and expeditiously.

Sec. 12. The carrying capacity in the number of persons of boats shall be determined by multiplying the length of keel by the breadth outside, and by the depth from top of keel to bottom of rowlock in feet, and divide by 10, the quotient being the number of persons allowed to each boat.

Life-Rafts and Life-Buoys.

Sec. 13. Life-rafts must be approved by the Board of Steam-boat Inspection before the number of persons they may be allowed to carry can be determined, provided that not less than three cubic feet of strong serviceable inclosed air-tight compartments, constructed so that water cannot find its way into them, shall be the amount of air space to each person carried on the raft.

Sec. 14. Approved buoyant apparatus must not require to be inflated before use, shall be of approved construction and marked in such a way as to plainly indicate the number of adult persons it can carry.

The buoyancy of such apparatus for the number of persons to be carried may be ascertained by dividing the number of pounds of iron it is capable of supporting in fresh water by 32.

Sec. 15. An approved life-buoy may be built of solid cork capable of floating in the water for at least 24 hours with 32 pounds of iron suspended from it; or—

(*a.*) A strong life-buoy of any other approved pattern and material, provided that it is capable of floating in the water for at least 24 hours with 32 pounds of iron suspended from it, and provided that it is not stuffed with rushes, cork shavings, or other shavings, or loose granulated cork or other loose material, and does not require inflation before use. There must not be a less number than two life-buoys on each passenger steamboat carrying by law two boats, with good line of suitable length attached to each buoy and kept at all times ready for instant use.

(*b.*) The air cases for life-rafts are not to exceed the length approved by the Board (four feet), with hooked, hammered and soldered joints, or riveted, and if made of iron to be galvanized, to be substantially enclosed with wood to be close-jointed.

The covering of the air cases in boats should be fastened with brass screws so they can be readily taken off to examine the air cases.

Collapsible boats may be used if approved by an Inspector, with the consent of the Chairman.

Sec. 16. No new pattern of or material in life-boats, life-rafts or life-buoys is to be passed unless approved by the Board of Steam-boat Inspection.

Life-Preservers.

Sec. 17. No steam-boat carrying passengers shall proceed to sea from any port or place in Canada, or depart from any port or place, or ply on any of the Lakes St. John, Memphremagog, Ontario, Erie, Huron, Georgian Bay, Simcoe, or Superior, or on the River St. Lawrence, or on the Rivers Ottawa or St. John, or on any lake or river in Manitoba, British Columbia, or the North-west Territories, or the District of Keewatin, which is, at any point on the route of such steamer, more than one mile broad, or shall navigate

in a bay or arm of the sea in Canada, unless she is provided with and carries on board thereof on every such voyage,—

(*a.*) Two hundred life-preservers (life-belts), if such steam-boat is of the registered tonnage of two hundred tons and upwards; or (*b*) three life-preservers for every five tons, if such steam-boat is of less than two hundred tons registered tonnage.

Sec. 18. Every steam-boat carrying passengers on rivers or inland waters other than the lakes and rivers provided for in the next preceding section, if of the registered tonnage of two hundred tons and upwards, shall be provided with and shall carry on board thereof on every voyage, not less than one hundred life-preservers, and if of less than two hundred tons registered tonnage, such steam-boat shall be provided with and shall carry on board thereof on every voyage fifty life-preservers.

Sec. 19. Provided always, that the maximum number of such life-preservers required on any steam-boat shall not exceed two hundred; but in any steam-boat, as to which the boat capacity, and the number of life-preservers together, fall short of the number of passengers she is allowed to carry by her certificate of inspection, such deficiency shall be supplied by a number of wooden floats, each equal in buoyancy to one cubic foot of seasoned white pine, equal to the number of passengers and crew not provided for in the boats, together with the life-preservers.

Sec. 20. No steam-boat employed chiefly in the carriage of freight, when carrying not more than sixty passengers, shall be required to be provided with or carry on board on any voyage, more than one life-preserver for each passenger, and one life-preserver for each of the crew then on board of such steam-boat.

Sec. 21. Every steam-boat not employed in the carriage of passengers, and every steam-boat to which the preceding sections 17, 18, 19 and 20, do not apply, shall, at all times when the crew thereof is on board, be provided with a life-preserver for each one of the crew.

Sec. 22. Each of such life-preservers (life-belts) shall be capable of floating in fresh water for 24 hours with 15 pounds of iron suspended from it. It should be cut out 2 inches under the arm-pits, and fitted and secured so as to remain securely in its place when put on, with shoulder straps and waist belt, or by other means approved by the Inspector. When any other material than solid cork is use for buoyancy it must first be specially approved by the Board of Steam-boat Inspection, and the life-preservers (life-belts) shall at all times be kept in convenient and accessible places in the state rooms or on the deck of such steam-boat, under cover and in readiness for immediate use.

Sec. 23. A cork jacket with shoulder straps and waist lines for fastening the same around the body, or such other description of life-preserver as the Governor in Council may approve, shall be the form of life-preserver to be used on passenger steam-boats.

Passenger Barges, Towed.

Sec. 24. Any barge, boat, bateau, scow, or undecked vessel having passengers on board, towed by a tug, before being granted a certificate of inspection, must be equipped with a boat or boats, life-preservers, life-buoys, and life-rafts, or any or all of the equipment named herein in addition to the equipment named in section 9 of the Act of the Parliament of Canada, intituled: "An Act further to amend the Steam-boat Inspection Act," and assented to on the 10th May, 1892, to the satisfaction of the Steam-boat Inspector who inspects her, who shall require her to be equipped with suitable life-saving equipment for the waters on which she is to ply, as well as suitable private conveniences or closets for the use of passengers.

(*a.*) The boats and boat equipment required must not be less than specified in section 1 (*b.*) of these rules, and in order to have the capacity required to carry twelve adult persons with the crew, or seventeen persons in all, on 17 feet length of keel must be 5 feet beam, by 2 feet depth, the capacity being found by multiplying length, breadth and depth, and dividing by 10.

7–4

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Saturday, the 23rd day of July, 1892.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, under the provisions of clause 78 of "The Dominion Lands Act," chapter 54 of the Revised Statutes, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that the lands surrounding Lake Louise, in the District of Alberta, shall be and the same are hereby reserved for the Forest Park, viz:—

Commencing at the intersection of the south bank of the Bow River with the east boundary of Township twenty-eight, Range sixteen, west of the Fifth Meridian; thence southerly along the east boundary of Townships twenty-eight and twenty-seven, Range sixteen, west of the Fifth Meridian, to the south-east corner of Section twenty-five, in said Township twenty-seven; thence westerly along the south boundary of Sections twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, twenty-nine and thirty, in said Township twenty-seven, and Sections twenty-five and twenty-six, in Township twenty-seven, Range seventeen, west of the Fifth Meridian, to the intersection of the said south boundary of the last mentioned section twenty-six with the line of continental watershed of the Rocky Mountains dividing the waters flowing into the Pacific Ocean from those flowing to Hudson Bay, thence northerly along the said line of watershed to its intersection with the south limit of the right of way of the Canadian Pacific Railway; thence easterly along said south limit of right of way to its intersection with the south bank of Bath Creek; thence in a south-easterly direction along said south bank of Bath Creek to its junction with the Bow River; thence in a south-easterly direction along the south bank of Bow River to the point of commencement, containing an area of fifty-one square miles, be the same more or less.

JOHN J. McGEE,
6–4 Clerk, Privy Council.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Monday, the 6th day of June, 1892.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, in virtue of the powers vested in him by chapter 97 of the Revised Statutes, intituled "An Act respecting Ferries," and amendments thereof, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that the Order in Council of the 1st July, 1890, establishing Regulations for the governance of a ferry across the Saint John River, between Edmundston, in the County of Madawaska, and Province of New Brunswick, in the Dominion of Canada, and a point opposite in the State of Maine, one of the United States of America, shall be amended, so as to establish the limits of said ferry, which shall be two miles above and two miles below Edmundston, New Brunswick, and the same is hereby so amended accordingly.

JOHN J. McGEE,
6–4 Clerk, Privy Council.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Tuesday, the 26th day of July, 1892.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, in virtue of the powers vested in him by section 234 of "The Inland Revenue Act" (as amended by the Act 52 Vic., chap. 15, section 9), and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order as follows:—

1st. That where alcohol is used in a bonded manufactory in the manufacture of perfumed spirits, such

alcohol shall, when delivered ex-warehouse for use in such manufacture, be liable only to a duty of seventy-five cents per proof gallon.

2nd. That the use of such alcohol and the manufacture of such perfumed spirits shall be carried on under such regulations as the Department of Inland Revenue shall prescribe; such regulations, however, to provide that the actual cost of production of such perfumed spirits, in which alcohol at the above rate of duty is used, shall be not less than the selling price of duty-paid alcohol.

JOHN J. McGEE,
6-4 Clerk, Privy Council.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

HEADQUARTERS.

OTTAWA, 19th August, 1892.

G. O. (33.)

NON-COMBATANT OFFICERS.

No further appointments will be made of Regimental Paymasters or Assistant Surgeons, from this date. In corps where there are two Majors, the junior will be held responsible for the duties of Paymaster. Where there is only one Major he will be so held responsible.

—

G. O. (34.)

ACTIVE MILITIA.

PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.

PERMANENT CORPS.

CANADIAN REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.—To be Lieutenant, from 26th July, 1892: Lieutenant D'Arcy Hugh Kirkland MacMahon, R.S.I., (Long Course) from the 10th Battalion, *vice* J. K. Oswald, retired.

Lieutenant MacMahon is posted to No. 3 Company.

Lieutenant and Brevet Captain R. L. Wadmore is posted to No. 4 Company.

CAVALRY.

5TH "DRAGOONS," Q.—No. 5 Troop, Sutton.—To be 2nd Lieutenant, from 20th June, 1892: William Clark Strong, Gentleman, R.S.C. (1st B.), *vice* C. Dyer, resigned.

6TH "DUKE OF CONNAUGHT'S ROYAL CANADIAN HUSSARS," Montreal, Q.—To be Lieutenant-Colonel: Major Colin McArthur, R.S.C., *vice* James Barr, who is permitted to retire, retaining rank.

8TH "PRINCESS LOUISE'S NEW BRUNSWICK HUSSARS," To be Major: Captain Henry Montgomery Campbell, S.C., *vice* R. W. Otty, deceased.

Major Campbell to retain command of "C" Troop.

C. Troop, Apohaqui.—To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally: James Todd Kirk, Gentleman, *vice* D. H. Fairweather, promoted into "A" Troop.

ARTILLERY.

NEWCASTLE FIELD BATTERY, N.B.—To be Lieutenant: Sergeant-Major Richard Leighton Maltby, G.S., *vice* Richard Alban Lawlor, who retires from the service.

1ST HALIFAX GARRISON BRIGADE, N.S.—To be Major: Captain James Maxwell, R.S.A., *vice* H. A. Boggs, retired.

To be Captains: Lieutenants Henry Flowers, R.S.A., *vice* J. Maxwell, promoted, and Guy Carleton Hart, R.S.A., *vice* William Murray Botsford, who is permitted to retire, retaining rank.

To be Lieutenants: 2nd Lieutenants John Arthur Clarke Mowbray, R.S.A., *vice* H. Flowers, promoted, and Hastings Wainwright Freeman, R.S.A., *vice* G. C. Hart, promoted.

NEW BRUNSWICK GARRISON BRIGADE.—No 3 Battery, Portland.—To be Lieutenant, from 22nd July, 1892: 2nd Lieutenant Robert Huntley Gordon, R.S.A., *vice* C. F. Harrison, promoted.

To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally, from 22nd July, 1892: Gunner Walter Edward Foster, *vice* R. H. Gordon, promoted.

INFANTRY AND RIFLES.

2ND BATTALION, "QUEEN'S OWN RIFLES OF CANADA," Toronto, O.—To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally: Sergeant Edward Peel McNeill, *vice* S. Y. Baldwin, promoted.

3RD BATTALION, "VICTORIA RIFLES OF CANADA," Montreal, Q.—To be Majors: Captains Anthony Haig Sims, R.S.I., *vice* C. W. Radiger, appointed Paymaster, and Edwin Botsford Busteed, S.I., *vice* G. R. Starke, promoted.

To be Captains: Lieutenants Henry George Wallace Badgley, R.S.I., *vice* Hugh Wylie Becket, who is permitted to retire, retaining rank; Andrew Stewart, R.S.I., *vice* A. H. Sims, promoted, and Alexander Thomas Ogilvie, R.S.M.I., *vice* E. B. Busteed, promoted.

To be Lieutenants: 2nd Lieutenants James Norman Stuart Leslie, R.S.I., *vice* H. G. W. Badgley, promoted, and Erastus William Wilson, R.S.I., *vice* A. Stewart, promoted.

To be Adjutant: Lieutenant George Arthur Sicotte Hamilton, R.S.I., *vice* Captain Duncan Macpherson, who is permitted to retire, retaining rank.

13TH BATTALION OF INFANTRY, Hamilton, O.—To be Lieutenant: 2nd Lieutenant Thomas W. Lester, R.S.I., *vice* J. Harvey, resigned.

31ST "GREY" BATTALION OF INFANTRY, O.—No. 6 Company, Flesherton.—To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally: Robert James Sproule, *vice* C. J. Sproule, promoted.

39TH "NORFOLK" BATTALION OF RIFLES, O.—No. 6 Company, Simcoe.—To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally: Corporal Robert J. H. Rutherford, *vice* W. Renton, promoted.

47TH "FRONTENAC" BATTALION OF INFANTRY, O.—No. 2 Company, Inverary.—To be Lieutenant: 2nd Lieutenant Frederick Ferguson, R.S.I., *vice* D. J. Walker, promoted.

To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally: William Duff, junior, Gentleman, *vice* F. Ferguson promoted.

48TH BATTALION "HIGHLANDERS," Toronto, O.—To be Captain: Lieutenant John Forbes Michie, R.S.I., *vice* W. Macdonald, appointed Adjutant.

To be Adjutant: Captain Walter Macdonald, G.S.

To be Assistant Surgeon, from 28th July, 1892: Alexander Anthony Dame, Esquire, M.D.

55TH "MEGANTIC LIGHT INFANTRY" BATTALION, Q.—To be Paymaster, from 23rd July, 1892: Staff Sergeant George Alexander McKenzie, *vice* Honorary Major James McKenzie, who is permitted to retire, retaining rank.

65TH BATTALION "MOUNT ROYAL RIFLES," Montreal, Q.—To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally: Frederick Pelletier, Gentleman, *vice* George Etienne Mathieu, who retires from the service.

67TH BATTALION "CARLETON LIGHT INFANTRY," N.B.—No. 4 Company, Brighton.—To be 2nd Lieutenant: Sergeant Herbert Leslie Ross, R.S.I., (1st B.), *vice* W. W. Ross, promoted.

72ND "2ND ANNAPOLIS" BATTALION OF INFANTRY, N.S.—No. 2 Company, Wilmot.—2nd Lieutenant James Henry Parker, is permitted to retire, retaining rank.

No. 5 Company, Farmington.—To be Captain: Lieutenant James Lockhart Phinney, R.S.I., *vice* Henry M. Phinney, who is permitted to retire, retaining rank.

To be Lieutenant: 2nd Lieutenant Wimburn Laurie Phinney, R.S.I., *vice* J. L. Phinney, promoted.

80TH "NICOLET" BATTALION OF INFANTRY, Gentilly, Q.—To be Adjutant, with rank of Captain, from 27th June, 1892: Lieutenant George d'Odet d'Orsonnens, R.S.I., *vice* P. J. O. Rousseau, resigned.

85TH BATTALION OF INFANTRY, Montreal, Q.—To be Major: Captain Arthur d'Odet d'Orsonnens, R.S.I., from the Adjutancy, *vice* P. Jackson, retired.

93RD "CUMBERLAND" BATTALION OF INFANTRY, N.S.: Lieutenant and Adjutant Levi Borden Donkin, R.S.I., is granted the rank of Captain, from 29th April, 1892.

94TH "VICTORIA" BATTALION OF INFANTRY, "ARGYLE HIGHLANDERS," N.S.—No. 1 Company, Baddeck.—To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally: Sergeant John Alexander McNaughton, *vice* C. H. Foyle, promoted.

95TH BATTALION "MANITOBA GRENADIERS," Portage-la-Prairie: This Battalion, with the exception of Nos. 1 and 2 Companies, having become non-effective, is removed from the list of Corps of Active Militia.

Lieutenant-Colonel Daniel Hunter McMillan, is permitted to retire, retaining rank.

Majors Stewart Mulvey and William Hill Nash, are permitted to retire with rank of Captain.

Captains David McIntosh, James Church Waugh and Richard William Allan Rolph, Adjutant; 2nd Lieutenants Edward Ellis and George Percival; Paymaster and Honorary Captain Willard C. Copeland and Quartermaster and Honorary Captain William Henry Bruce, are permitted to retire retaining rank.

The following are removed from the list of Officers of the Active Militia, their Companies being disbanded:—Captains John Crawford and Samuel Jacob Jackson; Lieutenants Joseph Laidler, Thomas Gray, George Albert Glines and James Boyd Rutherford; 2nd Lieutenants Ernest Stewart White and Henry McKay; Surgeon Maurice McDonald Seymour, M.D., and Assistant Surgeon John S. Keele, M.D.

Nos. 1 and 2 Companies are retained as Independent Companies, to be designated the Brandon and Portage la Prairie Infantry Companies.

BREVET.

The undermentioned Officer is granted the rank of Captain in the Militia with effect from 9th August, 1892, his service as Riding Master being allowed to count towards Brevet promotion:—Lieutenant Edward Worrell Graham Gardiner, Canadian Dragoons.

CONFIRMATION OF RANK.

Major Thomas Beattie, R.S.I., 7th Battalion; from 13th August, 1892.

Lieutenant Bernard Miville Dechenes, R.S.I., No. 5 Company, 88th Battalion; from 20th June, 1892.

Lieutenant Joseph F. X. Bossé, R.S.I., No. 3 Company, 88th Battalion; from 20th June, 1892.

Lieutenant Pierre Pie Marie Joseph Trudel, R.S.I., 65th Battalion; from 20th June, 1892.

Lieutenant LaParre Marsan, R.S.A., No. 1 Battery, Levis Garrison Artillery; from 30th June, 1892.

2nd Lieutenant Herbert Chipman Tilley, R.S.A., No. 1 Battery New Brunswick Brigade Garrison Artillery; from 18th May, 1892.

2nd Lieutenant William Ernest Findlay, R.S.I., 6th Battalion; from 20th June, 1892.

2nd Lieutenant Erastus William Wilson, R.S.I., 3rd Battalion; from 20th June, 1892.

2nd Lieutenant Robert Huntley Gordon, R.S.A., No. 3 Battery, New Brunswick Brigade Garrison Artillery; from 28th June, 1892.

2nd Lieutenant Robert William Crowe, R.S.A., 1st Halifax Brigade Garrison Artillery; from 30th June, 1892.

2nd Lieutenant Alfred Ernest Rastrick, R.S.I., No. 6 Company, 37th Battalion; from 15th August, 1892.

CERTIFICATES GRANTED.

Rank, Name and Corps.	Class.	Course.	Grade.	Percentage of Marks obtai'd: Written.	Practical.	Aggregate Percentage.
Royal School of Cavalry.						
Private J. Pelletier, "A" Can. Drag.	1	S	B	·65	·74	·72
do T. Seaton do	1	S	B	·80	·67	·71
do F. Burden do	2	S	B	·59	·73	·69
do W. Arthurs do	1	S	B	·85	·67	·73
do W. Cooper do	2	S	B	·72	·60	·63
do W. Rawley do	2	S	B	·71	·65	·67
Royal School of Instruction, Winnipeg.						
Cavalry.						
Sergeant R. H. Routledge, "B" Can. Dragoons.	1	S	B	·80	·84	·82
do J. Graham do	1	S	B	·95	·94	·94
Corporal A. E. Jones do	1	S	B	·94	·81	·86
Private S. Harrison do	1	S	B	·89	·87	·88
do A. G. W. Johnson do	1	S	B	·75	·80	·78
Equitation.						
2nd Lieut. W. A. Machaffie, 90th Bn	1	....	A	·80	·80	·80
Royal Schools of Artillery.						
Lieut. L. P. Marsan, No. 2 Levis, Batt.	1	S	A	·71	·92	·84
2nd Lieut. R. W. Crowe, 1st Halifax, Bde.	1	Sp	A	·84	·82	·83
do H. C. Tilley, N. Brunsk. Bde.	2	Sp	A	·70	·64	·66
do R. H. Gordon do	1	Sp	A	·69	·75	·73
Royal Schools of Infantry.						
Major T. Beattie, 7th Bn.	1	Sp	A	·77	·64	·70
Capt. A. H. Sims, 3rd do	1	Sp	A	·85	·67	·76
do J. D. Maclennan, 6th do	1	Sp	A	·81	·71	·76
do W. R. Hickey, 24th do	1	Sp	A	·84	.80	.82
do W. C. Moscrip, 28th do	1	Sp	A	·73	·68	·70
Lieut. P. Trudel, 65th do	1	Sp	A	·91	·88	·90
do B. M. Deschênes, 88th do	1	S	A	·89	·87	·88
do J. F. X. Bossé, 88th do	1	Sp	A	·87	·88	·87
2nd Lieut. E. W. Wilson, 3rd do	1	Sp	A	·86	·72	·80
do W. E. Findlay, 6th do	1	Sp	A	·80	·71	·76
do A. E. Rastrick, 37th do	2	Sp	A	·56	·52	·54
do C.W.F. Gorrell, 42nd do	1	Sp	A	·79	·82	·80
Sergeant G. Mitchell, 39th do	1	S	B	·72	·75	·74
Corporal R. G. West, 3rd do	1	Lg	B	·74	·79	.76
do N. J. K. Dinnen, 7th do	2	S	B	·75	·58	·66
do J. Marchand, 65th do	2	Lg	B	·59	·73	·65
do A. Hatfield, 67th do	2	S	B	·59	·67	·63
do V. P. Jackson, 67th do	2	S	B	·66	·69	·67
Lce Corp. B. F. Lugrin, No. 4 Co C.R.I.	2	S	B	·66	·67	·66
Private T. Hawthorne, No. 1 Co do	2	S	B	·54	·57	·58
do J. H. Holland, do do	2	S	B	·72	·65	·68
do M. O'Connell, do do	2	S	B	·62	·54	·57
do G. Downey, do do	2	S	B	·65	·69	·67
do G. Strang, 93rd Bn.	2	S	B	·56	·68	·62

G. O. (35.)

RETIRED LIST.

By an Order in Council dated 25th July, 1892, His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to appoint Patrick Lawler, Esquire, late of the Winnipeg Field Battery, to the Honorary rank of Captain on the Retired List of the Militia, in consideration of his distinguished service in the Imperial Army and in the Militia of Canada.

By Command,

D. T. IRWIN, Lieut.-Colonel,
for Adjutant General of Militia,
Canada.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under "The Companies Act" letters patent have been issued under the Great Seal of Canada, bearing date the 2nd day of August, 1892, incorporating Albert Mitchell Perrin, physician, Dean Franklin Currie, gentleman, Robert Sargent Eakins, merchant Jacob Bingay, merchant, Charles Tooker Grantham, accountant, and George Bingay, barrister-at-law, all of Yarmouth, in the County of Yarmouth and Province of Nova Scotia, for the following purposes, viz. :—(*a.*) To manufacture, buy, sell and deal in all kinds of drugs, medicines, chemicals, perfumery, toilet articles and surgical and hygienic appliances ; (*b.*) To apply for, acquire, hold, enjoy, buy, sell, lease, assign, transfer and deal in patents of invention, trade marks, copyrights, and other proprietary rights relating to anything that the company shall have power to manufacture or deal in or otherwise relating to their said business or the due conduct thereof, the operations of the said company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada, by the name of "The Dr. Joseph D. Davis Remedies Company" (Limited), with a total capital stock of twenty thousand dollars, divided into two hundred shares of one hundred dollars.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 19th day of August, 1892.

J. C. PATTERSON,
8-3 Secretary of State.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under "The Companies Act" letters patent have been issued under the Great Seal of Canada, bearing date the 15th day of July, 1892, incorporating John McDonald, oil refiner, James Fiddes, oil refiner, William Adam Braybrook, blacksmith, and William Edward Langford, accountant, all of the Town of Petrolia, in the County of Lambton, Province of Ontario ; and Charles Henry Schooley, of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, oil merchant ; for the following purposes, viz. : —The purchase of refineries, plant and machinery ; the carrying on of the business of buying, leasing, letting and selling petroleum oil lands and other lands; buying, selling and producing oil and crude petroleum oil and other products thereof ; sinking and putting down salt and oil wells, and otherwise developing salt and petroleum oil lands ; working, leasing, buying, letting and selling oil refineries and salt works ; manufacturing, buying and selling salt and petroleum oil and other products thereof ; storing, tanking and warehousing refined and crude petroleum oil and other products thereof, and granting warehouse receipts for the same ; constructing and operating pipe lines for the transportation of oil, and the doing of all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the objects aforesaid, throughout the Dominion of Canada,—by the name of "The National Oil Company" (Limited), with a total capital stock of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, divided into fifteen hundred shares of one hundred dollars.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 12th day of August, 1892.

J. C. PATTERSON,
7-3 Secretary of State.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under "The Companies Act" letters patent have been issued under the Great Seal of Canada, bearing date the 26th day of July, 1892, incorporating Robert Riddel Samuel, agent, Arthur William Patrick Buchanan, gentleman, Norman Wight, gentleman, James Donald Bell, gentleman, and William John White, advocate, all of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, for the following purposes, viz. :—The contracting with any person, corporation or municipality, or with the Government of the Dominion of Canada, or any of the provinces thereof, or of any other country, or State, for the making, building, constructing and operating of any and all, public and private works, undertakings, constructions and operations, and generally to do the business of contractors, and generally to do all matters and things, which are, or may become, necessary, incidental or conducive to the attainment of any of the objects aforesaid, the operations of the said company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada, by the name of "Dominion Construction Company" (Limited), with a total capital stock of five hundred thousand dollars, divided into five thousand shares of one hundred dollars.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 10th day of August, 1892.

J. C. PATTERSON,
7-3 Secretary of State.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under "The Companies Act" supplementary letters patent have been issued under the Great Seal of Canada, bearing date the 25th day of July, 1892, whereby the total capital stock of "The Sicily Asphaltum Paving Company" (Limited), is increased from thirty thousand dollars ($30,000) to sixty thousand dollars ($60,000).

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 12th day of August, 1892.

J. C. PATTERSON,
7-3 Secretary of State.

NOTICE.—Under the provisions of the one hundred and first clause of the "Dominion Lands Act," 49 Victoria, chap. 54, the Board of Examiners for Dominion Land Surveyors will meet, for the examination of candidates, at the office of the Surveyor General, in the City of Ottawa, on Tuesday, the 9th day of August, at 9.30 a.m.

By order,

P. B. SYMES,
Sec.-treasurer to the Board.
Ottawa, 1st August, 1892. 6-3

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under "The Companies Act" letters patent have been issued under the Great Seal of Canada, bearing date the 2nd day of August, 1892, incorporating Robert Bickerdike, live stock exporter, David Ross McCord, advocate, Wellington Edward Ball, book-keeper, Albert Lee, book-keeper, all of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, and George H. Phillips, of Valleyfield, in the said Province of Quebec, railway official, for the following purposes, viz.:—*a.* The building, purchasing, selling, owning, hiring, chartering or operating steamers, tugs, barges or other vessels propelled by steam, sails or in any other way ; *b.* The carriage and conveyance for hire or pay of passengers, mails, goods, movable objects, chattels, wares and merchandise of every kind, vehicles and animals by or upon said steamers, tugs, barges or vessels anywhere within the Dominion of Canada, or between any port or ports in the said Dominion of Canada, and any port or ports in the United States of America, returning to the former, as may be deemed expedient ; *c.* To make and erect, purchase, sell, lease or charter any wharf or wharfs, dock or docks, or immovable property of any kind within the said Dominion of Canada required for the said undertaking or in any way therewith connected ; *d.* To carry on the business of common carriers of passengers and goods for hire or pay, forwarders and of wharfingers and warehousemen, as their business may require,—by the name of "The Adirondack and St. Lawrence Rapids Tourists Line" (Limited), with a total capital stock of twenty thousand dollars divided into two hundred shares of one hundred dollars.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 3rd day of August, 1892.

J. C. PATTERSON,
6-3 Secretary of State.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under "The Companies Act" letters patent have been issued under the Great Seal of Canada, bearing date the 26th day of July, 1892, incorporating Robert Davidson McGibbon, Queen's Counsel, Hormidas Lajeunesse, gentleman, Arthur Frederick Hagle, gentleman, O'Hara Baynes, notary public, and William Forrest Robinson, gentleman, all of the City and District of Montreal,

Province of Quebec, for the following purposes, namely :—To manufacture, operate, sell, let, hire, or lease every description of electrical apparatus, instruments, machinery, fixtures, lamps, fittings, plant and patents ; to assist or become a shareholder in any subsidiary or allied company or corporation constituted in Canada for similar objects and purposes ; to acquire, hold and sell real estate, buildings, mill sites and water privileges, which may be necessary to carry out the undertakings of the said company ; to generate and supply electrical light, heat and power, and to do all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the objects aforesaid, or any of them, the operations of the said company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada ; provided that the power to acquire the stock of any other company shall be limited to the acquisition of such stock as may be given in exchange for or in consideration of the sale of goods, wares or merchandise, manufactured or dealt in by the company hereby incorporated or for the use or sale of any of the patents or other rights held or enjoyed by it, by the name of "Dominion Electric Company" (Limited), with a total capital stock of thirty thousand dollars, divided into three hundred shares of one hundred dollars.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 5th day of August, 1892.

J. C. PATTERSON,
6–3 Secretary of State.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 31 of 1892.

BUOYS AND BEACONS IN BAYNE'S SOUND.

I. Goose Spit beacon at the entrance to Port Augusta, Bayne's Sound, is reported by the navigating officer of H. M. S. "Champion" to be situated on the extreme south-west edge of the spit, S. 51° E., 1¼ cables from the position shown on the plan of Port Augusta, on Admiralty chart No. 585. The beacon is also reported by him to be pyramidal-shaped, with a triangle at the apex, and to be painted with a black base and yellow top.

This notice affects page 160 of British Columbia Pilot, 1888.

II. The black buoy at the south entrance to Bayne's Sound, was removed when the beacon on Maple Point was built, and will not be replaced.

This notice affects Admiralty chart 580, and page 156 of British Columbia Pilot, 1888.

WM. SMITH,
Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

Department of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa, Canada, 29th July, 1892.

☞ All bearings are magnetic and are given from seaward, miles are nautical miles, heights are above high water, and all depths are at mean low water.

Pilots, masters, or others interested are earnestly requested to send information of dangers, changes in aids to navigation, notice of new shoals or channels, errors in publications, or any other facts affecting the navigation of Canadian waters, to the Deputy Minister of Marine, Ottawa, Canada. 6–3

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 32 of 1892.

ROCK IN BAMFIELD CREEK, BARCLAY SOUND, B. C.

A rock, not marked on the charts, in Bamfield Creek, Barclay Sound, British Columbia, about half way from the entrance to the anchorage, has been located by the Commander of the Dominion Government steamer "Sir James Douglas."

It lies a very little to the westward of the fairway, with 6 feet upon it at low water spring tides.

Lat. N. 48° 49' 41"
Long. W. 125° 8' 53"

This notice affects Admiralty charts Nos. 584 and 592, and page 274 of British Columbia Pilot, 1888.

WM. SMITH,
Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

Department of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa, Canada, 6th August, 1892.

☞ All bearings are magnetic and are given from seaward, miles are nautical miles, heights are above high water, and all depths are at mean low water.

Pilots, masters, or others interested are earnestly requested to send information of dangers, changes in aids to navigation, notice of new shoals or channels, errors in publications, or any other facts affecting the navigation of Canadian waters, to the Deputy Minister of Marine, Ottawa, Canada. 7–3

STATEMENT OF THE PUBLIC DEBT OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA, ON THE 30TH JUNE, 1892.

	$ cts.	$ cts.
Liabilities—		
Payable in England	189,479,076 89	
do do Temporary Loans	8,808,666 64	
do Canada	10,572,760 89	
Dominion Notes	16,281,482 41	
Savings Banks	38,105,872 17	
Trust Funds	8,188,224 79	
Province Accounts	16,407,414 03	
Miscellaneous and Banking Accounts	1,540,014 55	
Bank circulation Redemption Fund	871,692 90	
Total Gross Debt		290,255,205 27
Assets—		
Investments—Sinking Funds	27,905,131 16	
Other Investments	5,229,581 07	
Province Accounts	10,412,457 29	
Miscellaneous and Banking Accounts	10,797,861 80	
		54,345,031 32
Total Net Debt		235,910,173 95
do 31st May, 1892		236,493,600 74
Decrease of Debt		583,426 79

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE ON CAPITAL ACCOUNT, &c.

Expenditure to 31st May, on:—		
Public Works, Railways and Canals	1,632,328 20	
Dominion Lands	55,577 27	
Railway Subsidies	1,100,809 93	
		2,788,715 40
Add Expenditure in June, on:—		
Public Works, Railways and Canals	175,107 18	
Dominion Lands	6,125 93	
Railway Subsidies	47,656 00	
		228,889 11
Total		3,017,604 51

Certified correct,
J. FRASER, *Acting Accountant.*

W. FITZGERALD,
Asst. Deputy Minister of Finance.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 8th July, 1892.

2-tf

STATEMENT of the Revenue and Expenditure on account of the Consolidated Fund of the Dominion of Canada, as by Returns furnished to the Finance Department to the night of the 30th June, 1892.

	$ cts.
REVENUE:	
Customs	$1,598,024 06
Excise	645,541 12
Post Office	208,449 96
Public Works, including Railways	225,163 36
Miscellaneous	130,569 17
	2,807,747 67
REVENUE to 31st May, 1892	33,094,280 75
	35,902,028 42
EXPENDITURE	1,994,251 80
do to 31st May, 1892	29,272,969 60
	31,267,221 40

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 8th July, 1892.

W. FITZGERALD,
Asst. Deputy Minister of Finance.

2-tf

CIRCULATION AND SPECIE.

	31st July.	31st August.	30th September.	31st October.	30th November.	31st December.
Fractionals	188,019 75					
$1 & $2	6,473,895 00					
$4	493,818 00					
$5, $10 & $20	10,174 16					
$50 & $100	427,950 00					
$500 & $1000	10,135,000 00					
Total	17,728,856 91					

	31st January.	29th February.	31st March.	30th April.	31st May.	30th June.
Fractionals						
$1 & $2						
$4						
$5, $10 & $20						
$50 & $100						
$500 & $1000						
Total						

Fractional Notes	188,019 75
Provincial "	31,185 06
Dominion Fours	493,818 00
Montreal issue	9,408,422 50
Toronto "	5,413,856 00
Halifax "	1,010,095 50
St. John "	611,282 00
Winnipeg "	8,500 00
Victoria "	525,177 50
Charlottetown issue	38,500 00
Total	$17,728,856 91

Specie held by the several Assistant Receivers General, on the 31st July, 1892		$5,412,138 26
Guaranteed Sterling Debentures		1,946,666 67
		$7,358,804 93
Guaranteed Debentures to be held under the Revised Statutes of Canada, cap. 31— 10 p. c. on $17,728,856.91	$1,772,885 69	
Specie to be held under the Revised Statutes of Canada, cap. 31— 15 p. c. on $17,728,856.91	2,659,328 54	$4,432,214 23
Excess of Specie and Guaranteed Debentures		$2,926,590 70
Unguaranteed Debentures		$14,250,000 00
Unguaranteed Debentures to be held under the Revised Statutes of Canada, cap. 31— 75 p. c. on $17,728,856.91		13,296,642 68
Excess of Unguaranteed Debentures		$ 953,357 32

SUMMARY.

Excess of Specie and Guaranteed Debentures	$2,926,590 70
Excess of Unguaranteed Debentures	953,357 32
Total Excess	$3,879,948 02

FRED. TOLLER,
Comptroller Dominion Currency.

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy Minister of Finance.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 11th August, 1892.

7–tf

UNREVISED STATEMENT of Inland Revenue accrued during the month of July, 1892.

Source of Revenue.	Amounts.	Total.
	$ cts.	$ cts
Spirits	316,298 09	
Malt	59,564 82	
Malt Liquor	5,296 40	
Tobacco	200,493 60	
Cigars	63,236 59	
Inspection of Petroleum	1,749 13	
Manufactures in Bond	3,606 10	
Seizures	595 95	
Other Receipts	6,650 00	
Total Excise Revenue		657,490 68
Culling Timber		142 59
Hydraulic and other Rents		936 00
Minor Public Works		125 00
Inspection of Weights and Measures		4,791 46
" Gas		1,300 85
Law Stamps		47 50
Other Revenues		
Grand Total Revenue		664,834 08

E. MIALL, Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 12th August, 1892.

7–tf

SUMMARY STATEMENT showing the Quantity and Value of Goods entered for Consumption in the Dominion of Canada and the Duty Collected thereon (exclusive of British Columbia) during the month ending 30th June, 1892.

ARTICLES.		ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Duty.
		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Acids	$	....	4,080 00	2,733 33
Agricultural Implements	"	.....	23,485 00	8,466 91
Ale, Beer and Porter	Galls.	27,719	13,477 00	5,646 64
Animals	$	.....	4,468 00	901 30
Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c.	"	.....	79,410 00	16,642 56
Brass and manufactures of	"	.....	39,965 00	10,759 35
Breadstuffs, viz. :—				
Grain of all kinds	Bush.	119,833	54,552 00	8,992 93
Flour	Brls.	1,277	5,542 00	952 75
Meal	"	4,716	11,271 00	1,888 25
Rice and other Breadstuffs	$	.....	106,054 00	19,654 77
Candles	Lbs.	15,168	2,147 00	550 45
Chicory	"	22,224	677 00	888 96
Coal and Coke	Tons.	305,116	809,360 00	178,848 89
Coffee from U. S.	Lbs.	8,727	1,652 00	244 46
Copper and manufactures of	$	.....	26,211 00	3,262 05
Cordage of all kinds	"	.....	8,978 00	2,187 80
Cotton, manufactures of	"	.....	259,759 00	68,746 79
Drugs and Medicines	"	.....	81,499 00	19,975 97
Earthen, Stone and Chinaware	"	.....	69,847 00	22,868 27
Fancy Goods	"	.....	72,971 00	23,427 23
Fish	"	....	15,791 00	3,589 63
Fruit, Dried	"	.....	42,230 00	17,572 85
" Green, &c.	"	.....	150,596 00	19,967 07
Furs	"	.....	58,895 00	9,484 83
Glass and Glassware	"	.....	130,670 00	33,132 68
Gunpowder and explosive substances	"	.....	4,598 00	1,609 32
Hats, Caps and Bonnets	"	.....	27,504 00	8,260 79
Hops	Lbs.	35,229	9,313 00	2,113 74
Iron and Steel, and manufactures of	$	.....	867,018 00	229,830 50
Jewellery and Watches and manufactures of gold and silver	"	.....	41,777 00	9,550 02
Lead and manufactures of	"	.....	27,131 00	4,507 83
Leather and manufactures of	"	.....	98,800 00	20,622 64
Marble and Stone, and manufactures of	"	.....	26,056 00	6,569 33
Malt	Bush.	175	216 00	26 25
Metals, Composition, &c., and manufactures of	$	.....	27,921 00	8,115 03
Musical Instruments	"	.....	26,434 00	7,254 14
Oil, Coal and Kerosene, &c., &c.	Galls.	271,643	21,465 00	19,557 78
" all other	"	217,431	86,173 00	22,489 04
Paints and Colours	$	.....	89,786 00	9,614 17
Paper and manufactures of	"	.....	95,959 00	31,147 45
Perfumery	"	.....	3,379 00	1,039.48
Provisions, viz. :				
Bacon. Ham, Shoulders, Sides, Beef, Pork, Mutton, Butter, Cheese, Lard, &c.	$	.....	51,835 00	18,129 42
Salt, not imported from Great Britain or British Possessions, or for Gulf Fisheries	Lbs.	982,639	3,916 00	717 07
Seeds	$	.....	4,401 00	460 63
Silks, manufactures of	"	.....	124,335 00	37,204 19
Soap of all kinds	"	.....	13,959 00	5,116 04
Spices, ground and unground	"	.....	12,723 00	1,906 65
Starch	Lbs.	56,738	3,329 00	1,164 02
Spirits of all kinds	Galls.	73,356	85,083 00	156,131 76
Wines, other than Sparkling	"	57,759	49,351 00	32,264 03
" Sparkling	Doz.	1,729	14,593 00	8,246 56
Sugar, above No. 14, D.S.	Lbs.	9,076	367 00	109 22
" Melado, &c., &c	"	.....	.....	.....
" Cane, Sugar indirect not above No. 14 D. S	"	874,336	19,370 00	12,244 02
" Molasses	Galls.	278,816	60,365 00	4,413 60
Tea from United States	Lbs.	74,122	8,162 00	816 20
Tobacco and Cigars	"	12,389	17,841 00	17,978 65
Wood and manufactures of	$	.....	96,460 00	25,828 66
Woollen manufactures	"	.....	662,738 00	206,056 61
All other dutiable articles	$	.....	801,206 00	211,581 21
Total Dutiable Goods		.....	5,557,151 00	1,604,062 17
Coin and Bullion (except U. S. silver coin)		.....	370,248 00	
Free Goods, all other		.....	5,248,140 00	
Grand Total entered for Consumption		.....	11,175,539 00	1,604,062 17

W. G. PARMELEE,
Commissioner of Customs.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 21st July, 1892.

4-tf

STATEMENT of Goods Exported from the Dominion of Canada, during the month of June, 1892.

	Produce of Canada.	Produce of other Countries.	Total.
	$	$	$
Produce of the Mine	463,524	26,165	489,689
do Fisheries	1,055,184	9,820	1,065,004
do Forest	4,155,440	169,442	4,324,882
Animals and their produce	3,525,476	191,043	3,716,519
Agricultural Products	2,550,544	1,088,180	3,638,724
Manufactures	831,210	61,478	892,688
Miscellaneous Articles	15,426	9,675	25,101
Totals	12,596,804	1,555,803	14,152,607
Bullion	20,563	.....	20,563
Coin	.....	15,791	15,791
Grand Total	12,617,367	1,571,594	14,188,961

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 19th July, 1892.

W. G. PARMELEE,
Commissioner of Customs.
4-tf

DR. POST OFFICE Savings Bank Account for the month of May, 1892. CR.

(Furnished to the Minister of Finance in accordance with the Post Office Act, 1875, Sec. 69, and Public Accounts Audit Act, 1878, Sec. 20.)

	$ cts.		$ cts.
Balance in hands of the Minister of Finance on 30th April, 1892	21,465,047 60	Withdrawals during month	569,407 99
Deposits in the Post Office Savings Banks during month	576,862 00		
Interest allowed to Depositors, on accounts closed during month	8,272 78	Balance :— At the credit of Depositors' Accounts	21,480,774 39
	22,050,182 38		22,050,182 38

N. S. GARLAND,
Clerk of Financial Statistics.

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy Minister of Finance.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
OTTAWA, 21st June, 1892.

52-tf

STATEMENT of the Balance at Cr. of Depositors in the Dominion Government Savings Banks, on 1st July, 1892. Published in accordance with Consolidated Statutes, Chapter 121, Section 16.

BANK.	Balance, 30th June, 1892.	Interest to 30th June, 1892.	Total.	Interest paid to 30th June, 1892.	Balance, 1st July, 1892.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Ontario :—					
Toronto	514,918 05	18,418 79	533,336 84	1,098 79	532,238 05
Manitoba :—					
Winnipeg	706,483 73	24,704 37	731,188 10	1,517 56	729,670 54
British Columbia :—					
Victoria	699,215 96	26,550 16	725,766 12	2,486 38	723,279 74
Nova Scotia :—					
Acadia Mines	41,134 79	1,465 37	42,600 16	36 28	42,563 88
Amherst	212,895 20	7,374 09	220,269 29	295 17	219,974 12
Annapolis	228,804 89	8,143 75	236,948 64	275 37	236,673 27
Arichat	183,919 33	6,438 06	190,357 39	213 73	190,143 66
Barrington	146,258 95	4,948 27	151,207 22	129 59	151,077 63
Bridgewater	111,667 59	3,860 02	115,527 61	167 24	115,360 37
Guysboro'	91,545 67	3,321 56	94,867 23	184 37	94,682 86
Halifax	2,546,565 47	89,653 56	2,636,219 03	3,581 67	2,632,637 36
Kentville	291,846 36	10,370 71	302,217 07	600 33	301,616 74
Liverpool	239,927 14	8,441 95	248,369 09	339 91	248,029 18
Lunenburg	240,254 13	8,378 93	248,633 06	398 17	248,234 89
Maitland	54,088 67	2,039 21	56,127 88	213 41	55,914 47
New Glasgow	344,847 14	12,026 78	356,873 92	426 26	356,447 66
Parrsboro'	86,768 59	3,134 50	89,903 09	114 93	89,788 16
Pictou	287,633 34	10,343 57	297,976 91	627 90	297,349 01
Port Hood	124,600 78	4,369 96	128,970 74	235 19	128,735 55
Shelburne	100,974 32	3,454 88	104,429 20	49 43	104,379 77
Sherbrooke	52,188 13	1,713 38	53,901 51	44 03	53,857 48
Sydney	311,253 15	10,811 65	322,064 80	252 49	321,812 31
Sydney Mines	71,563 54	2,534 17	74,097 71	28 20	74,069 51
Truro	321,429 94	11,396 14	332,826 08	829 65	331,996 43
Wallace	71,428 61	2,536 05	73,964 66	114 18	73.850 48
Weymouth	106,073 10	3,838 43	109,911 53	106 62	109,804 91
Yarmouth	608,905 39	21,507 83	630,413 22	845 80	629,567 42
New Brunswick :—					
Bathurst	123,119 47	4,118 71	127,238 18	176 23	127,061 95
Chatham	236,086 92	8,367 71	244,454 63	209 80	244,244 83
Dalhousie	326,533 27	11,578 33	338,111 60	241 17	337,870 43
Dorchester	91,492 79	3,266 34	94,759 13	128 74	94,630 39
Fredericton	504,079 21	17,291 80	521,371 01	602 07	520,768 94
Newcastle	206,832 52	7,027 98	213,860 50	211 46	213,649 04
St. Andrews	311,734 79	11,250 38	322,985 17	508 01	322,477 16
St. John	3,447,254 60	120,578 08	3,567,832 68	3,389 95	3,564,442 73
Sussex	144,423 56	5,013 37	149,436 93	230 41	149,206 52
Woodstock	415,215 45	13,535 98	428,751 43	409 18	428,342 25
Prince Edward Island :—					
Charlottetown	1,759,090 91	61,625 40	1,820,716 31	2,431 81	1,818,284 50
Summerside	306,149 40	10,559 08	316,708 48	296 67	316,411 81
Total	16,669,204 85	585,989 30	17,255,194 15	24,048 15	17,231,146 00

C. J. ANDERSON,
Chief Savings Bank Branch.

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy Minister of Finance.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 16th August, 1892.

8–tf

RETURN OF THE AMOUNT OF LIABILITIES AND ASSETS OF THE MONTREAL CITY AND DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK, AND OF THE CAISSE D'ÉCONOMIE DE NOTRE-DAME DE QUÉBEC, ON THE 31st JULY, 1892.

	CAPITAL.		LIABILITIES.								
	Capital Stock.	Capital paid up.	Dominion Govt. deposits payable on demand.	Provincial Govt. deposits payable on demand.	Other deposits payable on demand.	Dominion Govt. deposits payable after notice or on a fixed day.	Provincial Govt. deposits payable after notice or on a fixed day.	Other deposits payable after notice or on a fixed day.	Special Poor Fund or Charity Fund Trust.	Other Liabilities not included under the foregoing heads.	Total Liabilities.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts
City and District Savings Bank..	2,000,000 00	600,000 00	93,341 86	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,612,679 73	180,000 00	35,347 00	8,921,368 59
Caisse d'Economie Notre-Dame de Québec	1,000,000 00	250,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,747,415 25	83,000 00	51,373 18	3,881,788 43

ASSETS.

	Dominion Securities.	Provincial or Municipal Securities.	Loans for which Dominion or Provincial Securities are held as Collateral Security.	Loans for which Bank Stocks are held as Collateral Security.	Loans for which other Stocks, Bonds or Debentures as authorised by law are held as Collateral Security.	Cash in hand or in deposit on call in Chartered Banks.	Special Poor Fund or Charity Fund Investments.	Investments in Bank Stock made previous to the incorporation of the Bank.	Other Assets not included under the foregoing heads.	Total Assets.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
City and District Savings Bank.....	1,500,000 00	2,240,549 23	1,900 00	2,356,050 88	2,338,838 75	899,374 42	180,000 00	.....	* 503,811 04	10,020,524 32
Caisse d'Economie Notre-Dame de Québec.....	.....	1,749,385 70	240,540 56	319,594 75	1,064,495 87	637,878 58	83,000 00	73,239 09	83,692 85	4,251,827 31

* Including landed property of Bank $443,925.11

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy Minister of Finance.

N. S. GARLAND,
Clerk of Financial Statistics.

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FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 5th August, 1892.

LIST OF INSURANCE COMPANIES LICENSED TO DO BUSINESS IN CANADA UNDER THE INSURANCE ACT.

NAME OF THE COMPANY.	Chief Agent to receive process.	Amount of Deposit. Deposits marked (A) are applicable solely to Life Policies existing 31st March, 1878; marked (B) to policies issued or assumed subsequent to that date.	Description of Insurance business for which Licensed.
The Accident Insurance Company of North America	Edward Rawlings, Manager, Montreal	$23,500 Montreal Harbour bonds; $500, Municipal Debentures, and $550, 5 p. c. Canada stock. (Accepted at $22,150)	Accident.
The Ætna Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut	F. W. Evans, General Agent, Montreal	$19,000 Municipal Securities, $4,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds, and $89,000 Canadian Pacific RailwayBonds. (Accepted at $100,800)	Fire and Inland Marine.
The Ætna Life Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut	Wm. H. Orr, Manager, Toronto	$360,500 Province of Quebec Debentures, $149,893 Province of Manitoba Debentures; $50,000 Province of New Brunswick Bonds; $100,000 Prince Edward Island Bonds; $60,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds; $2,595,060 Municipal Debentures and $150,000 U. S. Registered Bonds. Total $3,465,455. Accepted value, $3,169,621, being $100,000 (A), and $3,069,621 (B)	Life.
The Agricultural Insurance Company of Watertown, N.Y., U.S.	Joseph Flynn, Chief Agent, Toronto	$141,600 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $126,000)	Fire.
The Alliance Assurance Company	G. H. McHenry, Chief Agent, Montreal	$311,142 Canada 3 p.c. stock	Fire.
The American Surety Company of New York	Alexander Dixon, Chief Agent, Toronto	$50,000 U.S. Bonds	Guarantee.
The Atlas Assurance Company	Matthew C. Hinshaw, Chief Agent, Montreal	£17,000 stg., Canada 3½ per cent. Inscribed Stock, and £5,000 stg., New South Wales 3½ per cent. Inscribed Stock	Fire.
The Boiler Inspection and Insurance Company of Canada	W. B. McMurrich, Agent, Toronto	$46,724 Municipal Debentures, and $8,000 Loan Company Debentures. (Accepted at $49,252)	Steam Boilers, &c.
The British Empire Mutual Life Assurance Company, London, Eng.	Fred. Stancliffe, Chief Agent, Montreal	Canada 4 per cent. Bonds, £1,400 stg.; Province of British Columbia Bonds, £1,000 stg.; Tasmanian Bonds £6,800 stg.; Municipal Debentures, £15,800. (Accepted at $113,977.33). Also $632,500 invested in the hands of Canadian Trustees under the Insurance Act	Life.
The British America Assurance Company, Toronto	John Morison, Governor, Toronto	$60,540 Municipal Debentures and $1,000 Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds. (Accepted at $54,900)	Fire and Inland Marine.
The British and Foreign Marine Insurance Company (Limited)	E. L. Bond, Chief Agent, Montreal	$112,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $100,800)	Inland Marine.
The Caledonian Insurance Company	Lansing Lewis, Manager, Montreal	Province of Quebec Bonds, $3,893.33; Canada Bonds, $4,866.67; Municipal Debentures, $106,438.86. (Accepted at $104,555)	Fire.
The Canada Accident Assurance Company	Henry Sutherland, Chief Agent, Toronto	$22,302 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $20,072)	Accident.
The Canada Life Assurance Company, Hamilton	A. G. Ramsay, Manager, Hamilton	$61,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $54,900)	Life.
†The Citizens' Insurance Company of Canada	E. P. Heaton, Chief Agent, Montreal	$131,744 Municipal Debentures; $5,840 Canada Central Railway Second Mortgage Bonds, and $2,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds. (Accepted at $125,370, being $54,710 for Life, $20,260 for Accident, and $50,400 for Fire)	Fire, Life and Accident.
*The City of London Fire Insurance Company (Limited)	H. M. Blackburn, Chief Agent, Toronto	£24,000 stg. Canada Stock and £3,000 South Australian Stock	Fire.
The Commercial Union Assurance Company (Limited) of London, Eng.	Evans & McGregor, General Agents, Montreal	$107,067 Cape of Good Hope 4 per cent. Stock (Life A); $29,200 Canada 4 per cent. Stock (Life B); $106,580 Canada 4 per cent. Stock; $73,000 Queensland Bonds and £12,000 Swedish Government 4 per cent. Bonds (Fire)	Fire, Inland Marine and Life.
The Confederation Life Association of Canada	J. K. Macdonald, Managing Director, Toronto	$84,669 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $75,955)	Life.
The Connecticut Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn	Geo. H. McHenry, Chief Agent, Montreal	$100,000 Canada 4 per cent. Stock	Fire.
The Covenant Mutual Benefit Association	A. H. Hoover, Chief Agent, Toronto	$53,533 Canada 3 per cent. Stock	Life, on the assessment plan.
The Dominion Life Assurance Company	Thos. Hilliard, Managing Director, Waterloo, O.	$56,303 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $50,195)	Life.
The Dominion Plate Glass Insurance Company	Alexander Ramsay, Chief Agent, Montreal	$5,000 Province of Quebec Bonds and $11,000 Municipal Securities. Total, $16,000. (Accepted at $14,900)	Plate Glass.
The Dominion Safety Fund Life Association	J. De Wolfe Spurr, St. John, N.B	$19,000 Province of Nova Scotia Bonds and $31,000 Province of New Brunswick Bonds	Life.
The Eastern Assurance Company	Chas. D. Cory, Chief Agent, Halifax, N.S	$56,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $50,400)	Fire.
The Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation (Limited)	Fred. Stancliffe, General Manager, Montreal	£6,500 stg., 2½ per cent. Annuities, £5,000 stg., South Australian Govt. 4 per cent. Bonds, and £10,840 Province of Quebec Bonds	Fire Re-assurance.
The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, N.Y.	Seargent P. Stearns, Manager, Montreal	$100,000 U.S. Bonds (A) $375,000 U.S. Bonds and $482,000 Municipal Debentures (B) (accepted at $908,800, being $100,000 A, and $808,800, B). Also $1,180,000 in the hands of Canadian Trustees under the Insurance Act.	Life.
The Federal Life Assurance Company of Ontario	David Dexter, Managing Director, Hamilton	Municipal Debentures, $44,807. Canada Pacific Railway Bonds, $11,000. (Accepted $50,226)	Life.

LIST OF INSURANCE COMPANIES LICENSED TO DO BUSINESS IN CANADA UNDER THE INSURANCE ACT—*Continued.*

NAME OF THE COMPANY.	Chief Agent to receive process.	Amount of Deposit. Deposits marked (A) are applicable solely to Life Policies existing 31st March, 1878; marked (B) to policies issued or assumed subsequent to that date.	Description of Insurance business for which Licensed.
The Fire Insurance Association (Limited), London, England	John Kennedy, Chief Agent, Montreal	$100,000 Canada Stock	Fire
The Germania Life Insurance Company	Jeffers & Rônne, Chief Agents, Toronto	$50,000 Canada Bonds	Life.
The Great West Life Assurance Company	J. H. Brock, Managing Director, Winnipeg, M.	$56,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $50,400)	Life.
The Guarantee Company of North America	Edward Rawlings, Manager, Montreal	$27,000 Municipal Securities; $29,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds and $2,400 Canada Stock. (Accepted at $53,800)	Guarantee.
The Guardian Fire and Life Assurance Company, London, England	Robt. Simms & Co., and Geo. Denholm, General Agents, Montreal	$94,900 Canada Guaranteed Bonds and $73,000 Canada Stock	Fire.
The Hartford Fire Insurance Company, Hartford, Connecticut	F. W. Evans, General Agent, Montreal	$62,500 Mun. Securit. and $25,420 Bank Stock. (Accepted at $100,000)	Fire.
The Imperial Insurance Company of London, England	E. D. Lacy, Agent, Montreal	$129,453 Canada Stock and $63,266.67 Province of British Columbia, 3 per cent Stock	Fire.
The Insurance Company of North America	Robert Hampson, Chief Agent, Montreal	$111,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $100,000)	Fire and Inland Marine.
The Lancashire Insurance Company	J. G. Thompson, Chief Agent, Toronto	$97,333 Canada 4 per cent. stock and $95,000 Canada 4 per cent. Bonds	Fire.
The Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company	G. F. C. Smith, Chief Agent, Montreal	$36,000 Municipal Debentures, $10,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds, and $277,133.33 Canada Stock. (Accepted at $318,533)	Fire and Life.
The Lloyds Plate Glass Insurance Company of New York	Levi Beemer, Chief Agent, Toronto	$10,000 Canada Bonds	Plate Glass.
The London Assurance Corporation, England	E. A. Lilly, Attorney and Agent, Montreal	$167,000 Municipal Securities. (Accepted at $150,300)	Fire, Life and Inland Marine.
The London Guarantee and Accident Co. (Limited)	A. T. McCord, Chief Agent, Toronto	£11,000 stg. Canada Stock	Guarantee and Accident.
The London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company, Liverpool	W. A. Sims, Chief Agent, Toronto	£22,000 stg. Canada 4 per cent. Inscribed Stock and £5,000 stg. Canada 3 per cent. Stock	Fire.
The London and Lancashire Life Assurance Company	B. Hal Brown, Manager, Montreal	$10,000 Victoria, B.C., Bonds; $2,000 Canada Bonds; $23,500 Province of Quebec Bonds; and Municipal Securities, $85,280. Also $698,197 invested with Canadian Trustees under Insurance Act. Accepted at $810,449, being $100,000 (A) and $710,449 (B)	Life.
The London Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Canada, London, Ont.	D. C. Macdonald, Secretary, London, Ont.	$40,020 Municipal Debentures and $15,600 Loan Companies Debentures. (Accepted at $56,058)	Fire.
The London Life Insurance Company	J. G. Richter, Manager, London, Ont.	$60,000 Loan Company Debentures. (Accepted at $54,000)	Life.
The Manchester Fire Assurance Company	James Boomer, Manager, Toronto	$102,200 Canada 3½ per cent Stock	Fire.
The Manufacturers' Accident Insurance Company	John F. Ellis, Managing Director, Toronto	$20,000 Canada Bonds	Accident.
The Manufacturers' Life Insurance Company	John F. Ellis, Managing Director, Toronto	$50,000 Canada Bonds	Life.
The Massachusetts Benefit Association	James G. Foster, Chief Agent, Toronto	$50,000 U.S. Bonds	Life, on the assessment plan.
The Mercantile Fire Insurance Company	James Lockie, Secretary, Waterloo, Ont	$55,916 Municipal Securities. (Accepted at $50,057)	Fire.
The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company of New York	Albert Goldthorpe, Chief Agent, Toronto	$116,800 Canadian Pacific Railway 3½ per cent. Land Grant Bonds. (Accepted at $101,178)	Life.
Mongenais, Boivin & Co	L. I. Boivin, Agent, Montreal	$5,000 Canada Stock and $8,567 Municipal Securities. (Accepted at $12,711)	Plate Glass.
The Mutual Accident Association (Limited)	Eastmure & Lightbourn, Chief Agents, Toronto	$37,960 Canada 3½ per cent. Inscribed Stock	Accident and Plate Glass.
The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York	Samuel H. Ewing, Attorney, Montreal	$125,000 Canada 4 per cent. Bonds; $400,000 Province of Nova Scotia Bonds; $199,000 Province of New Brunswick Bonds; and $990,333 Municipal Securities. Total, $1,714,333. (Accepted at $1,615,300)	Life.
The Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association, New York	Jno. S. Hall, Chief Agent, Montreal	$50,000 Province of Quebec Bonds and $53,533.33 Canada 3 per cent. Sterling Bonds. (Accepted at $100,857)	Life, on the assessment plan
The National Assurance Company of Ireland	Matthew C. Hinshaw, Chief Agent, Montreal	$100,161 Canada Stock	Fire.
The New York Life Insurance Company	F. W. Campbell, M.D., Attorney, Montreal	$100,000 U.S. Bonds (Life A) $993,000 C.P.R. Bonds, $80,000 Province of Quebec Bonds, and $100,000 Municipal Debentures (Life B). (Accepted at $1,163,700, being $100,000 Life A and $1,063,700 Life B). Also $750,000 invested with Canadian Trustees under the Insurance Act.	Life.
The North American Life Assurance Company	Wm. McCabe, Managing Director, Toronto	$59,823 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $53,775)	Life.
The North British and Mercantile Insurance Company	Thos. Davidson, Managing Director, Montreal	$175,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds; $281,000 Municipal Debentures; $75,000 Province of New Brunswick Bonds; $31,146.67 Province of Manitoba Bonds; $50,613.33 Victoria Government Bonds; $97,333.33 Queensland bonds. Total, $710,093.33. Accepted at $658,193: being $266,347 Fire, $52,200 Life A, and $339,646 Life B	Fire and Life.
The Northern Assurance Company of Aberdeen and London	Robert W. Tyre, Manager, Montreal	$100,253 British Columbia Bonds and $111,446.67 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $200,555)	Fire. Accident.
The Norwich and London Accident Insurance Association	Scott & Walmsley, General Agents, Toronto	$58,400 Canada Stock	Fire.
The Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society, Norwich, England	Alex. Dixon, Manager, Toronto	$100,000 Canada Stock	Life.
The Ontario Mutual Life Assurance Company	Wm. Hendry, Manager, Waterloo	$102,992 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $92,693)	Fire and Inland Marine
The Phenix Insurance Company of Brooklyn	L. C. Camp, Chief Agent, Toronto	$100,000 U.S. Bonds	

LIST OF INSURANCE COMPANIES LICENSED TO DO BUSINESS IN CANADA UNDER THE INSURANCE ACT—*Concluded.*

NAME OF THE COMPANY.	Chief Agent to receive process.	Amount of Deposit. Deposits marked (A) are applicable solely to Life Policies existing 31st March, 1878; marked (B) to policies issued or assumed subsequent to that date.	Description of Insurance business for which Licensed.
The Phœnix Fire Assurance Company, London, England	Paterson & Son, General Agents, Montreal	$57,500 Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds and $135,293 Canada Stock. (Accepted at $187,043)	Fire.
The Phœnix Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn	Gerald E. Hart, Manager, Montreal	$69,000 Municipal Debentures and $44,000 C. P. Railway Bonds. (Accepted at $101,700)	Fire.
The Provident Savings Life Assurance Society	R. H. Matson, Chief Agent, Toronto	$13,500 Province of Quebec Bonds and $41,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $50,400)	Life
The Quebec Fire Assurance Company	Edwin Jones, President, Quebec	Province of New Brunswick Bonds, $10,000, Province of Quebec Bonds, $16,500, and Municipal Debentures, $33,000. Total, $59,500. (Accepted at $56,200)	Fire.
The Queen Fire and Life Insurance Company, England	H. J. Mudge, Chief Agent, Montreal	$51,100 Canada 4 p.c. inscribed stock, and $42,373.33 Municipal Debentures. Total, $93,473. Accepted at $89,236)	Life.
The Queen Insurance Company of America	H. J. Mudge, Chief Agent, Montreal	$100,000 U.S. Bonds, $60,000 City of Halifax 5 p. c. Stock, $48,667 New Zealand 4 p. c. Stock, $24,333.33 Province of Quebec Bonds, and $29,200 Province of Manitoba 5 p. c. Debentures. Total, $262,200. (Accepted at $256,200)	Fire.
The Reliance Mutual Life Assurance Society, London, England	J. Cassie Hatton, Attorney, Montreal	$110,277 new 3 per cent. British Annuities, being $100,000 Life (A) and $10,277 Life (B)	Life.
*The Royal Canadian Insurance Company	Harry Cutt, Secretary, Montreal	$57,500 Municipal securities. (Accepted at $51,750)	Fire and Inland Marine.
The Royal Insurance Company	Wm. Tatley, Chief Agent, Montreal	$178,533 Canada 4 p. c. Inscribed Stock, and $511,000 British Annuities. Total $689,533, being $150,000 Fire, $50,000 Life (A) and $489,533 General	Fire and Life.
The Scottish Union and National Insurance Co	Walter Kavanagh, Agent, Montreal	$97,333.33 Canada 4 p. c. Inscribed Stock and $3,500 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $100,483)	Fire.
The Standard Life Assurance Company, Scotland	W. M. Ramsay, Manager, Montreal	$1,855,152 Municipal Debs., $106,500 Montreal Harbour Bds., and $9,000 Province of Quebec Debentures. Total, $1,970,652. (Accepted at $1,772,687, being $129,561 Life A, and $1,643,126 Life B)	Life.
The Star Life Assurance Society of England	Alfred D. Perry, General Agent, Toronto	$146,000 Canada 4 p. c. Stock	Life.
The Sun Insurance Office, London, Eng	H. M. Blackburn, Chief Agent, Toronto	$48,667 Canada Stock and $243,333 British Local Loans	Fire.
The Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada	R. Macaulay, Managing Director, Montreal	$63,890 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $57,501)	Life and Accident.
The Temperance and General Life Assurance Company of North America	Henry Sutherland, Chief Agent, Toronto	$64,225 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $50,000)	Life.
The Travelers' Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn	William Hanson, Chief Agent, Montreal	$74,947 Province of Manitoba 5 p. c. Bonds, $584,615 Municipal Debentures, $35,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds, and $50,000 Canadian Pacific R.R. Bonds. Total, $744,562. (Accepted at $677,600), being $103,500 (Life A), $534,100 (Life B), and $40,000 (Accident)	Life and Accident.
The Union Mutual Life Insurance Company of Maine	Wm. Mulock, Attorney, Toronto	Province of Ontario Annuity Bonds of face value $462,000, and present value at 4½ per cent, $239,474; Canada Pacific Ry. Bonds $100,000; Montreal Harbour Bonds, $30,000; and Province of New Brunswick Bonds, $100,000. Total accepted value, $456,474, being $100,000 (A) and $356,474 (B)	Life.
The Union Society, London, Eng	T. L. Morrisey, Chief Agent, Montreal	£22,000 Consolidated Stock	Fire.
The United Fire Insurance Company (Limited)	Percy F. Lane, Chief Agent, Montreal	Province of Quebec Bonds, $85,653.33; Province of Manitoba Bonds, $9,246.66; Municipal Debentures, $7,000. Total, $101,900. (Accepted at $101,200)	Fire.
The United States Life Insurance Company	Thos. A. Temple, Attorney, St. John, N.B	$100,000 U. S. Bonds	Life.
The Western Assurance Company, Toronto	J. J. Kenny, Managing Director, Toronto	$35,600 Municipal Debentures and $22,100 Loan Company Debentures. (Accepted at $51,930)	Fire and Inland Marine.

* This Company has ceased to do new business in Canada and has given notice of an application to withdraw its deposit.

† This Company has ceased to transact the business of fire and life insurance in Canada and has given notice of an application to withdraw its deposits held on behalf of those branches.

THE FOLLOWING LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES HAVING CEASED TO TRANSACT NEW BUSINESS IN CANADA, ARE ENTITLED UNDER SECTION 32 OF "THE INSURANCE ACT" TO TRANSACT ALL BUSINESS CONNECTED WITH POLICIES EXISTING AT 31ST MARCH, 1878, AND THEIR DEPOSITS ARE APPLICABLE TO THOSE POLICIES SUBJECT TO THE PROVISIONS OF THE INSURANCE ACTS OF 1868 AND 1871.

NAME OF THE COMPANY.	Chief Agent to receive process.	Amount of Deposit.	Business.
The Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., U.S.	F. W. Evans, General Agent, Montreal	$100,000 U.S. Bonds	Life.
The Edinburgh Life Assurance Company	David Higgins, Chief Agent, Toronto	$113,000 Municipal Debentures and $48,667 Cape Good Hope 4 p.c. stock (Accepted at $150,367)	Life.
The Life Association of Scotland	Archibald Inglis, Chief Agent, Montreal	$50,127 Canada 4 p.c. Bonds, $2,433 Canada 4 p.c. Stock, $1,866 Canada Guaranteed Bonds, $48,667 Province of Quebec Debentures, $48,667 City of Toronto Bonds. (Accepted at $149,893)	Life.
The National Life Insurance Company of the United States of America	Chas. Powis, Chief Agent, Hamilton, Ont.	$110,000 Bank deposit receipts	Life.
The North-Western Mutual Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee	M. W. Mills, Chief Agent, Toronto	$100,000 U.S. Bonds	Life.
The Phœnix Mutual Life Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut	H. D. Simpson, Attorney, Montreal	$30,000 Municipal Debentures, and $99,280 Niagara Falls Park Bonds. (Accepted at $126,280)	Life.
The Scottish Amicable Life Assurance Society	William W. Robertson, Attorney, Montreal	36 Bonds Canada Atlantic Railway, guaranteed. Par $111,257.82. Present value, at 4½ per cent., $90,660.67. Also $30,000 Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds	Life.
The Scottish Provident Institution	John Dunlop, Attorney, Montreal	$100,000 Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds. (Accepted at $90,000)	Life.

THE FOLLOWING INSURANCE COMPANIES ARE REGISTERED UNDER THE INSURANCE ACT, AND ARE PERMITTED TO TRANSACT THE BUSINESS OF LIFE INSURANCE IN CANADA UPON THE ASSESSMENT PLAN.

Name of Company.	Chief Agent to receive process.
The Canadian Mutual Life Association	W. Pemberton Page, Secretary, Toronto.
The Commercial Travellers' Mutual Benefit Society	W. G. H. Lowe, Chief Agent, Toronto.
The Home Life Association of Canada	James G. Howorth, Chief Agent, Toronto.
The Mutual Relief Society of Nova Scotia	Thomas B. Crosby, Chief Agent, Yarmouth, N.S.
The Provincial Provident Institution	E. S. Miller, Secretary, St. Thomas, Ont.

NOTE.—The Glasgow and London Insurance Company has reinsured its outstanding risks with the Citizens' Insurance Company, and a portion of its deposit has been released.
The American Steam Boiler Insurance Company has ceased doing business in Canada. The deposit is still in the hands of the Hon. Receiver General.

Office of the Superintendent of Insurance,
Ottawa, 30th July, 1892.

W. FITZGERALD, Superintendent of Insurance. 47 1f

TO ADVERTISERS IN THE *GAZETTE*.

PARTIES sending advertisements to be inserted in "The Canada Gazette," will please observe the following rules :

1st. Address "The Canada Gazette, Ottawa, Canada."

2nd. Indicate the number of insertions required.

3rd. Invariably remit the fees for such advertisements, together with the price of one Gazette, as below. Otherwise they will not be inserted. The rates are ten cts. for the first insertion, and five cents for each subsequent insertion per line of nine words, each figure counting as one word. No advertisement is inserted for a less charge than one dollar.

By settled or understood practice as prescribed by law, the rules of Parliament or decisions of the Department of Justice, notices receive the following insertions :—

Notices of applications for divorce—27 insertions.

Notices of the withdrawal of deposits of Insurance Companies—13 insertions.

Notices of ordinary applications to Parliament—9 insertions.

Notices of applications for Letters Patent—6 insertions.

Notices of dividends and meetings of Banks and Insurance Companies—1 calendar month, or 5 insertions.

Subscribers will also notice that the subscription, $4 per annum, is invariably payable in advance, and that the "Gazette" will be stopped from them at the end of the period paid for. Single numbers will be charged ten cts. each, and when more than one are required by advertisers, must be remitted for likewise.

S. E. DAWSON,
Queen's Printer and Controller of Stationery.

Department of Public Printing and Stationery,
Ottawa, November, 1891.

APPLICATIONS TO PARLIAMENT.

Rules relating to Notices for Private Bills.

All applications for Private Bills, properly the subjects of legislation by the Parliament of Canada, within the purview of "The British North America Act, 1867," whether for the erection of a Bridge, the making of a Railroad, Turnpike Road or Telegraph Line ; the construction or improvement of a Harbour, Canal, Lock, Dam or Slide, or other like work ; the granting the right of Ferry ; the incorporation of any particular Trade or Calling, or of any Banking or other Joint Stock Company ; or otherwise for the granting to any individual or individuals, any exclusive or peculiar rights or privileges whatever, or for doing any matter or thing which, in its operation, would affect the rights or property of other parties, or relate to any particular class of the community ; or for making any amendment of a like nature to any former Act, shall require a Notice, clearly and distinctly specifying the nature and object of the application, and (except in the case of existing corporations) signed by, or on behalf of the applicants, to be published as follows, viz :

In the Provinces of Quebec and Manitoba.

A notice inserted in the *Canada Gazette*, in the English and French languages, and in one newspaper in the English, and in one in the French language in the District affected, or in both languages in one paper, if there be but one in the said District, or if there be no paper published therein, then, in both languages, in a paper in the nearest District in which a newspaper is published.

In any other Province or Territory.

A notice inserted in the *Canada Gazette*, and in one newspaper published in the County or District, or Union of Counties affected, or if there be no paper published therein, then in a newspaper in the nearest County or District in which a newspaper is published. Such Notices to be continued in each case, for a period of two months during the interval of time between the close of the next preceding Session and the consideration of the Petition. And copies of the newspapers containing the first and last insertion of such notice shall be sent to the Clerk of each House.

When a Petition is for leave to bring in a Private Bill for the erection of a Toll Bridge, the petitioner or petitioners, upon giving the notice prescribed by the preceding Rule, shall also, at the same time, and in the same manner, give notice of the rates which they intend to ask ; the extent of the privilege, the height of the arches, the interval between the abutments or piers for the passage of rafts and vessels, and whether they intend to erect a drawbridge, and the dimensions of the same.

Any person seeking to obtain any Private Bill shall, eight days before the meeting of Parliament, deposit with the Clerk of the House, in which the bill is to originate, a copy of such bill in the English or French language, with a sum sufficient to pay for translating and printing the same—600 copies to be printed in English, and 200 copies in French—the translation to be done by the officers of the House, and the printing by the contractor. The applicant shall be also required to pay the Clerk of the Senate, or the accountant of the House of Commons (as the case may be) a sum of $200 and the cost of printing the Act in the Statutes, and lodge the receipt of the same with the Clerk of the Committee to which such Bill is referred—such payment to be made immediately after the second reading, and before the consideration of the Bill by such Committee.

The fee payable on any Private Bill is paid only in the House in which it originates.

No Petition for a Private Bill is received by either House after the first ten days of the session.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Clerk of the Senate.

JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Clerk of the Commons.

Additional Rules of the House of Commons respecting Private Bills.

All Private Bills for Acts of Incorporation shall be so framed as to incorporate by reference the *clauses* of the *General Acts* relating to the details to be provided for by such Bills ;—special grounds shall be established for any proposed departure from this principle, or for the introduction of other provisions as to such details, and a note shall be appended to the Bill indicating the provisions thereof, in which the *General Act* is proposed to be departed from ;—Bills which are not framed in accordance with this *Rule*, shall be re-cast by the promoters, and reprinted at their expense, before any Committee passes upon the *Clauses*.

51*a*. All Private Bills for Acts of incorporation of, or in amendment of Acts incorporating Railway Companies, shall be drawn in accordance with the Model Bill adopted by the House on 23rd June, 1887, copies of which may be obtained from the Clerk of the House.

(a.) The provisions contained in any Bill which are not in accord with the Model Bill, shall be inserted between brackets, and when revised by the proper officer shall be so printed, and bills which are not in accordance with this Rule shall be returned to the promoters to be re-cast before being revised and printed ;

(b.) Any sections of existing Acts which are proposed to be amended shall be re-printed in full with the amendments inserted in their proper places and between brackets ;

(c.) Any exceptional provisions that it may be proposed to insert in any Bill shall be clearly specified in the Notice of Application for the same.

51*b*. No Bill for the incorporation of a Railway Company, or for changing the route of the railway of any company already incorporated, shall be considered by the Railway Committee until there has been filed with the Committee, at least one week before the consideration of the Bill :—

(a.) A Map or Plan drawn upon a scale of not less than half an inch to the mile, showing the location upon which it is intended to construct the proposed work, and showing also the lines of existing or authorized works of a similar character within, or in any way affecting the district, or any part thereof, which the proposed work is intended to serve, and such map

or plan shall be signed by the Engineer or other person making the same ;

(b.) An exhibit showing the total amount of capital proposed to be raised for the purposes of the undertaking, and the manner in which it is proposed to raise the same, whether by ordinary shares, bonds, debentures, or other securities, and the amount of each, respectively.

JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Clerk of the Commons.

SUBSTANCE OF RULES OF THE SENATE RELATING TO NOTICES AND APPLICATIONS FOR BILLS OF DIVORCE.

Every applicant for a Bill of Divorce shall give notice of his or her intended application, and shall specify therein from whom and for what cause such divorce is sought, and shall cause such notice to be published during six months before the presentation of his or her petition for the said Bill, in the CANADA GAZETTE and in two newspapers published in the District in Quebec, Manitoba, British Columbia or the North-West Territories, or in the County or Union of Counties in other Provinces, wherein such applicant usually resided at the time of the separation of the parties ; but if the requisite number of papers cannot be found therein, then in an adjoining District or County or Union of Counties. Notices given in the Provinces of Quebec and Manitoba are to be published in one English and one French newspaper, if there be such newspapers published in the District, but otherwise shall be published in each newspaper in both languages.

A copy of the said Notice shall, not less than one month before the date of the presentation of the Petition, at the instance of the applicant, be served personally on the person from whom the divorce is sought, when that can be done.

No petition for divorce shall be received after the first thirty days of each session.

The petition of an applicant for divorce must be fairly written and must be signed by the Petitioner, and should briefly set forth the marriage, when, where and by whom the ceremony was performed, the grounds on which relief is asked and the nature of the relief prayed, and should also negative condonation, collusion and connivance. The allegations of the petition must be verified by declaration of the Petitioner, under the "*Act respecting Extra-Judicial Oaths.*"

The applicant shall deposit with the Clerk of the Senate, eight days before the opening of Parliament, a copy, in the English or French language, of the proposed Bill of Divorce, and therewith a sum sufficient to pay for translating and printing 600 copies thereof in English and 200 copies in French.

No petition for a Bill of Divorce shall be presented unless the applicant has paid into the hands of the Clerk of the Senate the sum of two hundred dollars ($200).

The petition when presented shall be accompanied by the evidence of the publication of the notice, and by declaration in evidence of the service of a copy thereof, and by a copy of the proposed Bill.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Clerk of the Senate.

NOTICE is hereby given that James Frederick Doran, of Lachine, in the County of Jacques Cartier, Province of Quebec, clerk, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from his wife Mary Augusta Wood, lately of Winnipeg, Province of Manitoba, now of Paris, France, on the ground of adultery and desertion.

J. FRED. DORAN,
Applicant.

Dated at Montreal, Province of Quebec, the 20th July, 1892. 5–27

NOTICE is hereby given that Robert Young Hebden, of the City of New York, in the State of New York, in the United States of America, (heretofore of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec), one of the agents of the Bank of Montreal, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from his wife Edith Montagu Hebden (*née* Patterson), heretofore of the said City of Montreal, but whose present residence is unknown, on the grounds of adultery and desertion.

GORMULLY & SINCLAIR,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated at Ottawa, in the Province of Ontario, this 22nd day of July, A.D. 1892. 4–27

NOTICE is hereby given that Annette Marion Goff of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from her husband, Edward Robert Taché Rowand, of the City of Winnipeg, in the Province of Manitoba, Gentleman, on the grounds of adultery and cruelty.

CARTER & GOLDSTEIN,
Solicitors for applicant.

Dated at Montreal, Province of Quebec, this 18th day of July, 1892. 4–27

NOTICE is hereby given that Edmund Holyoake Heward, of the Town of St. John's, in the District of Iberville, in the Province of Quebec, manager at St. John's of the Merchants Bank of Canada, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from his wife, Dame Marie Louise Elwes, presently of the City of Chicago, in the State of Illinois, one of the United States of America, on the ground of adultery.

L. G. MACDONALD,
Solicitor for applicant.

By CHRISTIE, CHRISTIE & GREENE,
His agents at Ottawa.

Dated at St. John's, the 4th day of July, 1892. 3–27

NOTICE is hereby given that Robert Oliver King, of the Township of Brantford, in the County of Brant and Province of Ontario, farmer, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from his wife Jennie Gowling, on the grounds of adultery and desertion.

GEORGE D. HEYD,
Solicitor for applicant.

By GEMMILL & MAY,
His agents at Ottawa.

Dated at Brantford, this 5th day of July, A.D. 1892. 2-27

NOTICE is hereby given that James Balfour, of the City of Hamilton, in the County of Wentworth, in the Province of Ontario, architect, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from his wife Georgina Catharine Balfour, of the City of Hamilton aforesaid, on the ground of adultery.

BELL & PRINGLE,
Solicitors for James Balfour.

Dated at Hamilton, Province of Ontario, this 30th day of June, 1892. 2–27

NOTICE is hereby given that John Francis Schwaller, of the Town of Thorold, in the County of Welland, and Province of Ontario, merchant, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from his wife Florence Schwaller, now of the Town of Niagara Falls, in the County and Province aforesaid, on the grounds of desertion, adultery and bigamy.

PATTISON, COLLIER & SHAW,
Solicitors for applicant.

Dated at Thorold, in the Province of Ontario, this 7th day of April, A.D. 1892. 51-27

NOTICE is hereby given that Martha Ballantyne, of the Township of Scarboro, in the County of York, in the Province of Ontario, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of divorce from her husband, William Ballantyne, of the City of Hamilton, in the County of Wentworth, labourer, on the ground of adultery and desertion.

CHISHOLM & LOGIE,
Solicitors for applicant.

Dated at Hamilton, Province of Ontario, 31st day of March, 1892. 47-27

APPLICATIONS FOR CHARTER BY LETTERS PATENT.

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication hereof in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made by the persons hereinafter named to the Governor in Council for the grant of a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the Great Seal of Canada, in pursuance of the provisions of "The Companies Act," chap. 119, R.S.C., and amendments thereto :—

(*a.*) The proposed name of the company is "The Isaac Watt Wrecking Company" Limited;

(*b.*) The purposes for which incorporation is sought are, wrecking, salvage and towing on the lakes, rivers and canals, in the Dominion of Canada;

(*c.*) The City of Windsor, in the Province of Ontario, is to be the chief place of business of the company;

(*d.*) The capital stock of the company is to be twenty thousand dollars;

(*e.*) The number of shares is to be four hundred of fifty dollars each.

The names in full and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follows :—Isaac Watt, steamboat owner, and Thomas Frederick Hayes, master mariner, both of the City of Windsor, Ontario; Aaron Alanson Parker, steamboat owner, Byron Whitaker Parker, steamboat owner, and James Westley Millen, steamboat owner, all of the City of Detroit, State of Michigan, United States of America. Isaac Watt and Thomas Frederick Hayes, of Windsor aforesaid, and said Aaron Allanson Parker are to be the first or provisional directors of said company.

FLEMING & WIGLE,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated Windsor, 15th August, 1892. 8-6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice, application will be made by the parties hereinafter named to the Governor in Council for the grant of a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of "The Joint Stock Companies by Letters Patent Act," chapter 119 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, and amendments.

1. The name of the company is to be "The Kingsville and Pelee Navigation Company" (Limited).

2. The objects for which incorporation is sought are the acquiring by purchase of one or more steamers to carry freight and passengers between Kingsville and Pelee Island and any other adjacent points, and to do an excursion business.

3. The operations of the company are to be carried on at the village of Kingsville, in the County of Essex, which is also to be its chief place of business.

4. The amount of capital stock of the company is to be $20,000.

5. The number of shares is to be 2,000, and the amount of each share $10.

6. The names in full and the address of each of the applicants are as follows :—Edward Chandler Walker, of the Town of Walkerville, in the County of Essex, distiller; Richard William Dease, master mariner, Robert Drummond, sailor, Frank Green, grain merchant, and Edmund Ezra Harris, merchant, all of the said Village of Kingsville, in the Province of Ontario.

7. The said Edward Chandler Walker, Richard William Dease, Robert Drummond, Frank Green and Edwin Ezra Harris, are to be the first directors of the company.

FLEMING & WIGLE,
Solicitors for applicants.

15th day of June, 1892. 3-2—8-4

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of "The Companies Act," Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic, under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned :—

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is "The National Trust and Construction Company" (Limited).

2. The purposes for which incorporation is sought, are :—To carry on the business of manufacturing, selling, dealing and operating in rolling stock, and general equipments for railways, including locomotives and engines, and of building and contracting for the building and equipping of railways, steam and other vessels, telegraph and telephone lines, canals, bridges, warehouses, elevators, docks and other works and undertakings. To enter into contracts and agreements with any government, municipal or other corporation or person for the building and contracting for the building and equipping of railways, steam and other vessels, canals, telegraph and telephone lines, bridges, warehouses, elevators, docks, and other public works and undertakings, and to deal in and manufacture all things necessary for the construction, running and operating of any and all of the works and undertakings aforesaid. To acquire by purchase or otherwise and to own and use in their works any patent or patent rights, and inventions, and to sell and dispose of the same if desirable.

3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be at the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario.

4. The proposed amount of the capital stock is $500,000.

5. The number of shares is to be 5,000 and the amount of each share $100.

6. The names in full and address and calling of each of the applicants are as follows :—John H. McClement, of the City of New York, in the State of New York, one of the United States of America, president of the Amsterdam Street Railway Co.; Samuel Insull, of the City of Chicago, in the State of Illinois, one of the United States of America, president of the Chicago Edison Company; James Leggat, of the City of Montreal, merchant; Isaac Anderson, of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, and Dominion of Canada aforesaid, manager of the Standard Oil Company; and Marshall Daniel Barr, of the said City of Toronto, Canadian manager of the Edison General Electric Company, all of whom are to be the first or provisional directors of the said company.

McCARTHY, OSLER, HOSKIN & CREELMAN,
Solicitors for the applicants.

CHRYSLER & LEWIS,
Ottawa agents.

Dated at Toronto, this 20th day of July, 1892. 7-6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice, application will be made by the persons hereinafter named to the Governor General in Council, for the grant of a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of "The Companies Act" :—

1. The name of the company is to be "The Canada Axe and Harvest Tool Manufacturing Company."

2. The objects for which incorporation is sought, are the manufacture and sale of axes, scythes, forks, rakes, hoes and other harvesting tools.

3. The operations of the company are to be carried on at the Town of St. Jérôme, in the County of Terrebonne, in the Province of Quebec, and at Côte St. Paul, in the County of Hochelaga, in the Province

of Quebec, which places are also to be the chief places of business of said company.

4. The amount of capital stock of the company is to be one hundred thousand dollars.

5. The number of shares is to be one thousand and the amount of each share one hundred dollars.

6. The names in full and the address and calling of each of applicants are as follows:—James Robson, manufacturer, Oshawa, Ontario; Thomas Goulding Hawthorn, agent, Oshawa, Ontario; William Clarke Widdifield, solicitor, Newmarket, Ontario; Samuel Goulding, Gentleman, New York City, United States; François-Xavier St. Jacques, hotel proprietor, of the City of Ottawa, in the Province of Ontario; and the following will be provisional directors: James Robson, manufacturer, Oshawa, Ontario, William Clarke Widdifield, solicitor, Newmarket, Ontario, Thomas Goulding Hawthorn, agent, Oshawa, Ontario.

D. D. GRIERSON,
Solicitor for applicants,
54 Church Street,
Toronto, Ont.

Toronto, 22nd July, 1892. 6–6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month from the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, and within six months from the third day of August, A.D. 1892, being the date of the passing of a resolution by the shareholders of the company authorizing them to do so, the directors of the "Canadian General Electric Company" (Limited), will, under the provisions of "The Companies Act," Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, apply to the Governor in Council for the grant of supplementary letters patent under the Great Seal, confirming a by-law of the said company passed on the third day of August, A.D. 1892, and duly approved by the votes of the shareholders representing the whole of the subscribed stock of the company, at a special general meeting of the company, duly called for considering the same, and held at the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, on the said third day of August, A.D. 1892, increasing the capital stock of the said company to $2,000,000.

McCARTHY, OSLER, HOSKIN & CREELMAN,
Solicitors for the company.

Dated at Montreal, this 3rd day of August, A.D. 1892. 6–6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made by the persons hereinafter named to the Governor General in Council for the grant of a charter of incorporation by letters patent under "The Companies Act," Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119:

1. The name of the company is to be "The Automatic Vending Machine Company of Canada (Limited)."

2. The objects for which incorporation is sought, are, the purchase of letters patent for automatic vending machines, the manufacture and sale of the said machines and the business of selling matches and other small articles through the medium of such machines.

3. The chief place of business within Canada of the company is to be at the City of Toronto, in the County of York.

4. The amount of the capital stock of the company is to be $2,500.

5. The number of shares is to be twenty-five, and the amount of each share one hundred dollars.

6. The names in full and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follows:—Jacob Singer, of Toronto, jeweller; Catherine Hicks, of Toronto, widow; A. T. Elliot, of the County of York, gentleman; K. Murdock, of Toronto, estate agent; W. H. Chamberlin, of Chicago, counsellor; T. C. Kirham, of the County of York, wood manufacturer; Thomas Wilson, of Toronto, estate agent, and James Bishop, of Markham, County of York, contractor; and the said Jacob Singer, Archibold T. Elliot and Kenneth Murdock are to be the first directors of the company.

DELAMERE, REESOR, ENGLISH & ROSS,
Solicitors for the applicants.

Dated at Toronto, this 30th day of July, 1892. 5–6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice, application will be made by the parties hereinafter named, to the Governor in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of "The Companies Act."

1. The name of the company is to be "Dominion Electrical Manufacturing Company" (Limited).

2. The purposes for which incorporation is sought are,—

(*a.*) To purchase the letters patent of inventions recorded in the Patent Office of the Dominion of Canada, under number 32097, on "Improvements in Thermostats," and number 36514 on "Improvements in Electric Annunciators," and to purchase the Automatic Fire Alarm business heretofore carried on under the said patents, and the stock in trade, plants, apparatus, machinery, tools, materials, and assets generally of the said business, and to carry on the business of manufacturing, erecting and maintaining or selling automatic or other fire, burglar and other alarms and time and temperature regulators and annunciators, and to build, construct and maintain such lines, exchanges and offices for transmission of signals and intelligence as may be necessary for such business, and to acquire such other inventions, patents and patent rights as may be applicable, necessary or expedient for such business, and to sell, grant and assign to other persons or companies the right and benefit of such patents, and the right to use or sell such patent rights, inventions or contrivances, or any of them; and to grant licenses to other persons or companies to use such patent rights or inventions; and to own, sell and transfer stock and shares in other corporations organized to carry on the said business in the Dominion of Canada or any part or parts thereof;

(*b.*) To manufacture, sell, handle, and deal generally as agents or otherwise in electric supplies, machinery and appliances, goods and materials used in connection with the generation, application and transmission of electricity;

(*c.*) To acquire and hold any real or leasehold estate or buildings, and any mine or mines necessary or expedient for the purposes of the company, and to make sale, disposition or use thereof as may be necessary or expedient for the purposes of the said company.

3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be at the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario.

4. The amount of the capital stock of the company is to be $40,000.

5. The number of shares is to be 400, and the amount of each share is to be $100.

6. The names in full, and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follows:—Harvey Cortland, of the City of Toronto, electrician; George Walker Marsh, of the City of London, barrister-at-law; Walker Lewis Edward Marsh, of said City of Toronto, barrister-at-law; Edward A. Speers, of said City of Toronto, electrician; and George Henry Grundy, of the said City of Toronto, broker.

The said Harvey Cortland, George Walker Marsh and Walker L. E. Marsh, are to be the first or provisional directors of the said company.

MARSH & MARSH,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated at Toronto, this 25th day of July, 1892. 5–6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice application will be made to the Governor in Council for a charter of incorporation under the provisions of the Act of the Dominion of Canada, being "An Act respecting the incorporation of Joint Stock Companies by Letters Patent" for the incorporation of the company hereinafter mentioned.

(*a*). The name of the company is to be "The James Robertson Company" (Limited).

(*b.*) The objects for which incorporation is sought are, the manufacturing, buying, selling, trading and dealing in saws, barbed wire, lead pipe, lead shot, lead traps, white lead, putty, mixed paints, colours, varnish,

plumbers', tinsmiths' and saw mill supplies, tools, utensils, household furniture, stoves, hardware goods, and all kinds of supplies for merchants, dealers, farmers and consumers ; the manufacturing, producing, buying, selling, trading and dealing in iron, steel, lead, nickel and other metals and ores of every description, and all products and articles made therefrom ; and of purchasing, selling and dealing in said articles, and the manufacturing, purchasing, selling, dealing in and erecting all machinery and fixtures for the purposes of the said business and for the purposes of any other business ; to subscribe for, acquire, purchase, hold, sell, pledge and transfer stock or shares in any other incorporated companies, and to vote upon and represent the same and to sell, assign, transfer, convey, lease, let, sub-let, mortgage or pledge the plant, real estate, leaseholds, tools, machinery, patents, inventions, shoprights, copyrights, trade marks, trade names, patterns or brands or any or all of them, and the stock in trade and good-will of the said company ; to purchase, acquire and hold absolutely or for terms of years under lease or otherwise, contracts, agreements, options, leases, plant, real estate, leaseholds, tools, machinery, patents, inventions, shoprights, copyrights, trade marks, trade names, patterns, or brands or any or all of them, and the stock in trade and good-will of any other incorporated company or companies or individuals in the Dominion of Canada ; to amalgamate, co-operate, join and to make agreements with any other incorporated company or companies, or individuals, for the purpose of carrying on its said business or objects, or any of them, or for the purpose or purposes of carrying on the said business or objects or any of them of the said other company or companies or individuals, to purchase, acquire, hold, lease, sell, mortgage, transfer, pledge and assign real and personal property and to take and hold mortgages, liens and charges upon real and personal property by way of security or otherwise howsoever ; to issue preferential stock, bonds and debentures, and to negotiate, sell and transfer the same and thereby to pledge the assets and property of the said company as security for repayment of advances made upon or in respect to the said bonds or debentures, and to do all acts in respect to each and all of the matters hereinbefore referred to, and all such other matters or things as are or may become necessary or incidental or conducive to any of the foregoing purposes.

(*c.*) The chief place of business of the said company will be at the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

(*d.*) The capital stock of the company is to be seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

(*e.*) The number of shares is to be seven thousand five hundred, and the amount of each share one hundred dollars.

(*f.*) The applicants are, James Robertson and Alexander Robertson, of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, manufacturers ; James Robertson (junior), of the City of Winnipeg, in the Province of Manitoba, Gentleman ; Alexander A. McMichael, of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, manufacturer ; and John Robertson, of the City of St. John, in the Province of New Brunswick, manufacturer ; and the above named James Robertson, Alexander A. McMichael and John Robertson are to be the provisional directors of the said company.

WATSON, THORNE, SMOKE & MASTEN.

Dated this 20th day of July, A.D. 1892. 4-6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent unter the provisions of "The Companies' Act," incorporating the applicants and such others as may become shareholders in the proposed company a body corporate and politic under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned :—

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is "Verity Plow Company" (Limited).

2. The purposes for which incorporation is sought are :—(*a*) To purchase, acquire and take over as a going concern the business carried on by the firm of W. H. Verity & Sons, of Exeter, in the County of Huron, manufacturers of plows, including the lands, plant, machinery, tools, fixtures, patterns, patents, inventions, trade marks, trade names, shoprights, copyrights, brands and devices of the said business, and the good-will, rights, credits and assets generally thereof ;

(*b.*) To carry on the said business in all its branches and to extend the same and to manufacture, buy, sell, repair and deal in plows, scufflers, land-rollers, corn, bean and potato planters, and the parts and castings of each and every of them, and all machinery, plant, tools, furniture, materials and supplies used in the manufacture of the same and each and every of them ;

(*c.*) To apply for, purchase or otherwise acquire any exclusive right, letters patent of invention, patent rights or privileges in connection with the business of the company and any licenses to work, use or turn to account the same ;

(*d.*) To construct buildings, to acquire, buy, hold, sell, lease, exchange and mortgage such real and personal property rights and privileges as the company may think necessary and convenient for its operations, and to take and accept mortgages, charges and liens on real and personal property or any other securities whatsoever from purchasers or other debtors of the company, and to sell, assign or otherwise dispose of all or any such securities and to draw, make, accept, endorse and execute any bills of exchange, promissory notes or any other negotiable securities for the purposes of the said company ;

(*e.*) To purchase or otherwise acquire any business within the objects of this company, and any lands, property, privileges, rights, contracts and liabilities appertaining to the same ;

(*f.*) To take, purchase or acquire, hold, transfer, sell and dispose of shares, stock or debentures in any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of the company or carrying on business capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit the company ;

(*g.*) To sell or otherwise dispose of the business, property or undertaking of the company or any part thereof for such consideration as the company shall think fit and in particular for shares, debentures or securities of any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to any of those of the company ;

(*h.*) To amalgamate with any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of the company, and generally to do all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the purposes aforesaid or any of them.

3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be the City of Brantford, in the Province of Ontario.

4. The amount of the capital stock is $150,000.

5. The number of shares is to be 1,500 and the amount of each share is to be of the value of $100.

6. The names in full and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follows :—William Henry Verity, Robert Henry Verity, William John Verity, all three of Exeter, Ontario, manufacturers ; Hart Almerrin Massey, of Toronto, Ontario, manufacturer, and Edmund W. H. Van Allen, of Brantford, Ontario, manufacturer; of whom William Henry Verity, Robert Henry Verity, William John Verity, Hart Almerrin Massey and Edmund W. H. Van Allen are to be the first or provisional directors of the said company.

RYCKMAN & THOMSON,
Solicitors for applicants.

Toronto, 16th July, 1892. 4-6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice, application will be made to the Governor General in Council, for a charter of incorporation under the provisions of "The Companies Act," for the incorporation of the company hereinafter named :—

(*a.*) The name of the company is to be "Park, Blackwell & Company" (Limited).

(*b.*) The objects for which incorporation is sought are, the buying, selling, trading and dealing in live stock of all kinds and their products ; the curing and

manufacturing of pork and other kinds of meats, lard, tallow and animal products, and trading and dealing therein; the buying, selling, trading and dealing in agricultural products of all kinds both as principals and commission merchants; to purchase and acquire the business carried on by James Park & Son, of Toronto, as pork-packers, commission merchants and produce dealers.

(*c.*) The chief place of business of the said company will be at Toronto, in the Province of Ontario.

(*d.*) The capital stock of the said company is to be $50,000.

(*e.*) The number of shares is to be 500 and the amount of each share $100.

(*f.*) The applicants are James Park, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, merchant; Charles Seward Blackwell, of the Town of Lindsay, in the County of Victoria, merchant; Andrew Park, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, merchant; Susan Blackwell, of the Town of Lindsay, in the County of Victoria, widow; Margaret Thompson Park, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, married woman; and Thomas Blackwell, of the Town of Lindsay, in the County of Victoria, grocer. And the above named James Park, Charles Seward Blackwell, Andrew Park and Thomas Blackwell, are to be the provisional directors of the said company.

R. J. McLAUGHLIN,
Solicitor for applicants.

Lindsay, 19th July, 1892. 4–6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice, application will be made to the Governor in Council for a charter of incorporation under the provisions of the Act of the Dominion of Canada, being an "Act respecting the Incorporation of Joint Stock Companies by Letters Patent," for the incorporation of the company hereinafter named:—

(*a.*) The name of the company is to be "James Morrison Brass Manufacturing Company" (Limited).

(*b.*) The objects for which incorporation is sought, are, the manufacturing, buying, selling, trading and dealing in copper, brass, iron, glass, earthenware and sanitary ware used by engineers, steam-fitters, plumbers, gas-fitters, bell-hangers, boat-builders and others, steel, nickel and all other metals and ores of any and every description, and all products, articles, machinery, machines, implements, tools, utensils and supplies for merchants, dealers, farmers and consumers made therefrom; and to carry on business and deal as general traders; and to subscribe for, acquire, purchase, hold, sell, pledge and transfer stock or shares in any other incorporated company or companies and to vote upon and represent the same; and to sell, assign, transfer, convey, lease, let, sublet, make over or pledge the plant, real estate, leaseholds, tools, machinery, patents, inventions, shoprights, copyrights, trade marks, trade names, patterns or brands or any or all of them and the stock in trade and good-will of the said company; to purchase, acquire and hold absolutely or for terms of years under lease or otherwise all contracts, agreements, options, leases, plant, real estate, leaseholds, tools, machinery, patents, inventions, shoprights, copyrights, trade marks, trade names, patterns or brands or any or all of them and the stock in trade and good-will of any other incorporated company or companies or individuals in the Dominion of Canada; to amalgamate, co-operate, join and to make agreements with any other incorporated company or companies or individuals for the purpose of carrying on its said business or objects or any of them or for the purpose or purposes of carrying on the business or objects or any of them of the said other company or companies or individuals; to purchase, acquire, hold, lease, sell, mortgage, transfer, pledge and assign real and personal property and to take and hold mortgages, liens and charges upon real and personal property by way of security or otherwise howsoever; to issue preferential stock, bonds, debentures, and to negotiate, sell and transfer the same and thereby to pledge the shares and stock and assets and property or any of them of the said company as security for repayment of advances made upon or in respect of the said stock, shares, bonds or debentures, and to do all acts in respect to each and all of the matters hereinbefore referred to and all other such acts, matters and things as are or may become necessary or incidental to any of the foregoing purposes.

(*c.*) The chief place of business of the said company will be at Toronto.

(*d.*) The capital stock of the said company is to be $300,000.

(*e.*) The number of shares is to be three thousand and the amount of each share $100.

(*f.*) The applicants are James Morrison, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, manufacturer; Charles Erwin Morrison, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, manufacturer; Robert Arthur Morrison, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, manufacturer; John Brown, of the City of Toronto, manufacturer, and Grace Emma Morrison, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, married woman; and the above named James Morrison, Charles Erwin Morrison and John Brown are to be the provisional directors of the said company.

WATSON, THORNE, SMOKE & MASTEN,
Solicitors for the applicants.

Dated this 7th day of July, 1892. 3–6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication hereof in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made by the persons hereinafter named to the Governor in Council for a grant of a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the Great Seal of Canada, in pursuance of the provisions of "The Companies Act":—

(*a.*) The proposed name of the company is "The Hoffmann Patent Caster Company of Canada" (Limited).

(*b.*) The purposes for which incorporation is sought, are, the manufacture and sale of roller casters, rollers, wheels, pulleys and like articles, and the purchase or acquisition of patents of invention granted or to be granted therefor.

(*c.*) The City of Hamilton, in the Province of Ontario, is to be the chief place of business of the company.

(*d.*) The capital stock of the company is to be sixty thousand dollars.

(*e.*) The number of shares is to be six hundred of one hundred dollars each.

The names in full and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follows:—Charles Mathew Counsell, broker, of Hamilton, Canada; John Wesley Freeman, merchant, William Kerns, merchant, and David Albert Ghent, gentleman, all of Burlington, Canada, and David Rich, merchant, and William Arthur Beddoe, gentleman, both of the City of New York; and the said Charles Mathew Counsell, John Wesley Freeman, William Kerns and David Albert Ghent, David Rich and William Arthur Beddoe are to be the first directors of the company.

F. MacKELCAN,
Solicitor for applicants.

3–6

NOTICE is hereby given that after the expiration of one month from the first publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made by the directors of "The Ontario Natural Gas Company" (limited), to His Excellency the Governor General of the Dominion of Canada in Council for a grant of supplementary letters patent increasing the capital stock of the said company to one hundred thousand dollars.

PATTERSON, LEGGATT & MURPHY,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated at Walkerville, this 16th day of August, A.D. 1892. 8–6

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE is hereby given that a special general meeting of the shareholders of the Kingston and Pembroke Railway Company will be held at the company's head office, Kingston, on Monday, 19th Sep-

tember, 1892, at noon, for consenting to and authorizing the issue of first preference bonds, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding five per centum per annum, to return the present outstanding bonds of the company, bearing a higher rate of interest, and other purposes.

T. W. NASH,
Secretary.

Kingston, 13th August, 1892. 8–4

NOTICE is hereby given that 30 days after date, application will be made by the Brackman & Ker Milling Co. (Limited), to the Governor in Council and to the Minister of Public Works, for permission to construct a wharf situated on section XXX, Shoal Point, Victoria City, fronting on Victoria Harbour. Plans of the situation of the proposed wharf have been deposited with the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, and at the Registry Office, Victoria.

D. R. KER,
Manager.

Dated this 8th day of August, 1892. 8–5

NOTICE is hereby given that on the eighteenth day of July, a license under "The Insurance Act" was issued to The Great West Life Assurance Company, to transact the business authorized by the Act of incorporation.

J. H. BROCK,
Managing director.

Dated at Winnipeg, this 22nd day of July, 1892. 7–4

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that the American Steam Boiler Insurance Company of New York, has applied to the Honourable the Minister of Finance and Receiver General of Canada, for the release on the 30th November, 1892, of its deposit made on account of the business of Steam Boiler Insurance.

And notice is hereby given calling upon all Canadian policy-holders in the said company opposing such release to file their opposition with the Honourable the Minister of Finance and Receiver General of Canada, on or before 30th November, 1892.

E. LAFLEUR,
Solicitor,
American Steam Boiler Insurance Co.

Dated this 10th day of August, 1892. 7–13

NOTICE.—A special general meeting of the Tobique Valley Railway Company will be held at the office of Straton & Hazen, Ritchie's Building, Princess Street, in the City of Saint John, on Wednesday, the 24th day of August, 1892, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of adopting and confirming an agreement bearing date the 19th day of March, A.D. 1892, made between The Tobique Valley Railway Company and The Canadian Pacific Railway Company, for a lease of the said Tobique Valley Railway Company's line of railway to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, for the period of ninety-nine years, on the terms therein contained, and to authorize the directors hereafter to cause any lease or leases which may be made in pursuance of the terms and conditions set out in the said agreement to be executed on the part of the company.

E. B. KETCHUM,
President Tobique Valley Ry. Co.

JOHN CONNOR,
Secretary, Tobique Valley Ry. Co.

Dated 10th August, A.D. 1892. 7–2

UNION BANK OF HALIFAX.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of three per cent upon the capital of this Bank has been declared for the current half-year, and the same will be payable at the banking room, on and after Wednesday, the 31st August next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 16th to 30th August, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,

E. L. THORNE,
Cashier.

Halifax, N.S., 26th July, 1892. 5–5

LA BANQUE DU PEUPLE.

DIVIDEND No. 112.

THE stockholders of La Banque du Peuple are hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend of three (3) per cent for the last six months has been declared on the capital stock, and will be payable at the office of the Bank, on and after Monday, the 5th of September next.

The transfer book will be closed from the 15th to the 31st August, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of directors,

J. S. BOUSQUET,
Cashier.

Montreal, 29th July, 1892. 6–5

NOTICE is hereby given that "The City of London Fire Insurance Company" (Limited), having ceased to carry on the business of fire insurance in Canada, and re-insured all outstanding or existing risks, will apply to the Minister of Finance, at Ottawa, on the 12th day of October next, for the release of the securities deposited by the said company with the Minister of Finance.

And notice is hereby given to Canadian policy-holders, who may desire to oppose such release, that any opposition to the same must be filed, with the Minister of Finance, on or before the day above named.

HATTON & McLENNAN,
Attorneys for the said company.

Montreal, 5th July, 1892. 2–13

THE PORT ARTHUR, DULUTH AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that a special general meeting of the shareholders of the above company will be held at 3 o'clock p.m., on Monday, the 29th August, 1892, at the offices of the company, in Burk's Block, Port Arthur, for the transaction of the following business affecting the company :—

1. Receiving annual report and election of directors.
2. Handing over to the contractors the remaining $6,000 per mile of bonds on the first fifty miles of the road.
3. Authorizing the directors to apply for legislation at the next session of Parliament, for authority to hold all meetings of this company in Toronto.
4. Confirming the following agreements :—Between John Paulson & Kristian Kortgaard and Middleton & Conmee, dated 8th April, 1892 ; between this company and The Port Arthur, Duluth and Western Railway Company of Minnesota ; between this company and The Gun Flint Lake Iron Company, dated 28th April, 1892 ; between Middleton & Conmee and A. B. Lee and Eby, Blain & Co.
5. Extending time for completion of road by contractors.
6. General business.

S. J. DAWSON,
President.
A. J. McCOMBER,
Secretary.

Dated at Port Arthur, 23rd July, 1892. 5–5

NOTICE.—A special general meeting of the shareholders of the Atlantic and North-West Railway Company will be held at its head office in Montreal (the principal head office of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company), at noon on Monday, the twenty-second day of August, 1892, for the purpose of electing directors of the company, and of dividing into sections, in pursuance of its Act of incorporation, so much of the line of railway which the company is authorized to construct or acquire as has not already been so divided.

By order of the Board,

CHARLES DRINKWATER,
Secretary.

Montreal, 20th July, 1892. 4–6

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that the Queen Insurance Company intends to cease to carry on the business of life insurance in Canada, and that said company will, on the 1st day of November next, apply to the Honourable the Minister of Finance for the release of its assets and securities, and all Canadian holders of life policies issued by the Queen Insurance Company who may wish to oppose such release are hereby notified to file their oppositions with the said Minister on or before said date.

H. J. MUDGE,
Chief agent.

Montreal, 25th July, 1892. 5–13

NOTICE.—Public notice is hereby given that the Royal Canadian Insurance Company of Montreal, Canada, has ceased to transact the business of fire and marine insurance, and has applied to the Honourable the Minister of Finance and Receiver General of Canada for the release of its securities deposited on account of Fire and Marine Department on the 25th day of August, 1892.

And notice is hereby given that all business in Canada of the Royal Canadian Insurance Company has been taken up and re-insured in the Alliance Assurance Company of London, England.

And notice is hereby given calling upon all Canadian policy holders in the said company, opposing such release, to file their opposition with the Honourable the Minister of Finance and Receiver General of Canada, on or before the 25th day of August, 1892.

G. H. McHENRY,
Manager.

47–13

CITIZENS INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA

(Life Department).

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that the "Citizens Insurance Company of Canada" has ceased to transact the business of life insurance, and will apply to the Honourable the Minister of Finance and Receiver General of Canada for the release of its securities deposited on account of the Life Department, on the twelfth (12th) day of October, 1892.

And notice is hereby given calling upon all Canadian policy-holders in the said company opposing such release to file their opposition with the Honourable the Minister of Finance and Receiver General of Canada, on or before the twelfth (12th) day of October, eighteen hundred and ninety-two (1892).

E. P. HEATON,
General manager.

Montreal, 28th Juné, 1892. 2–13

CITIZENS INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA

(Fire Department).

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that the "Citizens Insurance Company of Canada" has ceased to transact the business of fire insurance, and has applied to the Honourable the Minister of Finance and Receiver General of Canada, for the release of its securities deposited on account of the Fire Department, on the twelfth (12th) day of October, 1892.

And notice is hereby given that all business of the "Citizens Insurance Company of Canada," in the Provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, has been taken up and re-insured in the "Phœnix Insurance Company of Hartford," Connecticut, and that the business throughout the Dominion of Canada, with the exception of the Provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, has been taken up and re-insured in the "Guardian Assurance Company of England."

And notice is hereby given calling upon all Canadian policy-holders in the said company opposing such release to file their opposition with the Honourable the Minister of Finance and Receiver General of Canada, on or before the twelfth (12th) day of October, eighteen hundred and ninety-two (1892).

E. P. HEATON,
General manager.

Montreal, 28th June, 1892. 2–13

PUISSANCE DU CANADA.

NOMINATIONS.

DÉPARTEMENT DU SECRÉTAIRE D'ÉTAT DU CANADA.

Il a plu à Son Excellence le Gouverneur Général de faire la nomination suivante, savoir :—

Ottawa, 15 août 1892.

Thomas Cutler Crook, du comté de Guysborough, dans la province de la Nouvelle-Ecosse, écuyer ; Percepteur dans les douanes de Sa Majesté.

PROCLAMATIONS.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Député du Gouverneur.

[L.S.]

CANADA.

VICTORIA, par la Grâce de Dieu, Reine du Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande, Défenseur de la foi, etc., etc., etc.

A Nos Très-Aimés et Fidèles les Sénateurs de la Puissance du Canada et les membres élus pour servir dans la Chambre des Communes de Notre dite Puissance, et à tous et chacun de vous,—Salut :

PROCLAMATION.

ATTENDU que Notre Parlement du Canada se trouve prorogé au dix-huitième jour du mois d'août courant, auquel temps vous étiez tenus et il vous était enjoint d'être présents en Notre cité d'Ottawa ; Sachez maintenant, que pour diverses causes et considérations et pour la plus grande aise et commodité de Nos bien-aimés sujets, Nous avons cru convenable, par et de l'avis de Notre Conseil Privé du Canada, de vous exempter tous et chacun de vous d'être présents au temps susdit, vous convoquant et par ces présentes vous enjoignant à tous et chacun de vous de vous trouver avec Nous en Notre Parlement du Canada, en Notre Cité d'OTTAWA, MARDI, le VINGT-SEPTIÈME jour du mois de SEPTEMBRE prochain, pour prendre en considération l'état et la prospérité de Notre dite Puissance du Canada, et y agir comme de droit. Ce à quoi vous ne devez manquer.

En foi de quoi, Nous avons fait émettre nos présentes Lettres Patentes et à icelles fait apposer le Grand Sceau du Canada. Témoin, John J. McGee, écuyer, Député de Notre Très-fidèle et Bien-Aimé, le Très-honorable Sir Frederick Arthur Stanley, Baron Stanley de Preston, dans le comté de Lancaster, dans la Pairie du Royaume-Uni, Chevalier Grand-croix de Notre très-honorable Ordre du Bain ; Gouverneur-général du Canada, et vice-amiral d'icelui.

A Notre Hôtel du Gouvernement, en Notre cité d'OTTAWA, ce DOUZIÈME jour d'AOUT, dans l'année de Notre-Seigneur, mil huit cent quatre-vingt-douze, et de Notre Règne la cinquante-sixième.

Par ordre,

SAML. E. ST. O. CHAPLEAU,
Greffier de la Couronne en Chancellerie,
Canada.

7–tf

STANLEY DE PRESTON.

[L.S.]

CANADA.

VICTORIA, par la Grâce de Dieu, Reine du Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande, défenseur de la foi, etc., etc., etc.

A tous ceux qui les présentes verront ou qu'icelles pourront concerner,—SALUT :

PROCLAMATION.

ROBT. SEDGEWICK, Député du ministre de la Justice, Canada. } ATTENDU que par un acte fait et passé par le parlement du Canada dans la cinquante-cinquième année de Notre règne, chapitre dix-neuvième, et intitulé " Acte modifiant de nouveau l'Acte d'inspection des bateaux à vapeur " il est entre autres choses établi que le dit acte deviendra exécutoire le jour désigné par une proclamation du Gouverneur en conseil ;

ET ATTENDU qu'il est expédient que tel acte devienne exécutoire au Canada le et après le quinzième jour d'août, en l'année de Notre-Seigneur mil huit cent quatre-vingt-douze,—

SACHEZ MAINTENANT que, par et de l'avis de Notre Conseil privé pour le Canada, Nous déclarons par cette présente proclamation que le dit acte passé par le parlement du Canada, pendant la cinquante-cinquième année de Notre règne, chapitre dix-neuvième, et intitulé " Acte modifiant de nouveau l'Acte " d'inspection des bateaux à vapeur " deviendra exécutoire au Canada le et après le quinzième jour d'août, en l'année de Notre-Seigneur mil huit cent quatre-vingt-douze.

De ce qui précède, Nos féaux sujets et tous ceux que les présentes peuvent concerner, sont par les présentes requis d'en prendre avis et d'agir en conséquence.

EN FOI DE QUOI, Nous avons fait émettre Nos présentes Lettres Patentes, et à icelles fait apposer le Grand Sceau du Canada. TÉMOIN, Notre très-fidèle et bien-aimé le Très-honorable Sir FREDERICK ARTHUR STANLEY, Baron Stanley de Preston, dans le comté de Lancaster, dans la Pairie du Royaume-Uni, Chevalier Grand-croix de Notre Très-honorable Ordre du Bain ; Gouverneur général du Canada.

A Notre Hôtel du Gouvernement, en Notre CITÉ d'OTTAWA, ce DEUXIÈME jour d'AOUT, dans l'année de Notre-Seigneur mil huit cent quatre-vingt-douze, et de Notre Règne la cinquante-sixième.

Par ordre,

J. C. PATTERSON,

7-4 Secrétaire d'Etat.

COMMISSION.

STANLEY DE PRESTON.

[L.S.]

CANADA.

VICTORIA, par la Grâce de Dieu, Reine du Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande, défenseur de la foi, etc., etc., etc.

A L'HONORABLE ADOLPHE BASILE ROUTHIER, de la cité de Québec, un des juges de la cour Supérieure dans et pour la province de Québec, et L'HONORABLE MELBOURNE M. TAIT, de la cité de Montréal, un des juges de la cour Supérieure dans et pour la province de Québec,—SALUT :

ROBT. SEDGEWICK, Député du ministre de la Justice, Canada. } CONSIDÉRANT que dans et par les Statuts Revisés du Canada, chapitre 114, intitulé " Acte concernant les enquêtes sur les affaires publiques," il est entre autres choses en substance statué, que chaque fois que le Gouverneur en conseil fera instituer une enquête sur quelque objet ayant trait au bon gouvernement du Canada, ou sur la gestion de quelque partie des affaires publiques, si cette enquête n'est régie par aucune loi spéciale, il pourra autoriser, par la commission à cette fin, les commissaires ou personnes chargés de conduire et diriger l'enquête, à assigner devant eux tous témoins, et à leur faire rendre témoignage sous serment, soit de bouche, soit par écrit, ou sous affirmation solennelle si ce sont des personnes qui ont droit d'affirmation en matière civile, et à leur faire produire les documents et choses que les commissaires jugeront nécessaires pour la parfaite investigation des objets dont ils seront chargés de s'enquérir.

ET CONSIDÉRANT que dans le cours de la session du parlement qui a eu lieu en la présente année (1892), M. James D. Edgar, un membre de la chambre des Communes, a fait de son siège en la Chambre des Communes, le sixième jour d'avril dernier, certaines allégations contre l'honorable Sir Adolphe P. Caron, C.C.M.G., un autre membre de la chambre, et un membre du Conseil Privé de la Reine pour le Canada, lesquelles allégations sont énoncées dans les procès-verbaux et dans les journaux de la dite chambre ;

ET CONSIDÉRANT qu'à une date subséquente le dit James D. Edgar fit une motion, à l'effet que les dites allégations fussent renvoyées au comité spécial de la Chambre des Communes sur les privilèges et élections, et un débat s'étant élevé là-dessus quant à l'à-propos et convenance de renvoyer ainsi les dites allégations, et quant au sens des accusations et imputations qui y étaient ainsi portées,—la Chambre a adopté la résolution ci-dessus :—

" James D. Edgar, député du district électoral de Ontario-ouest en cette Chambre, ayant déclaré, de son siège en Chambre, qu'il est informé d'une manière digne de foi et qu'il croit pouvoir établir par des preuves satisfaisantes,—

1. Que durant chacune des années 1882 à 1891, inclusivement, la Compagnie du chemin de fer de Québec au lac Saint-Jean a reçu, par voie de bonus, de la Puissance du Canada, des subventions s'élevant dans l'ensemble à plus d'un million de piastres, lesquelles ont été votées par le parlement sur la recommandation des ministres de la Couronne.

2. Que des arrangements ont été conclus par la dite compagnie de chemin de fer en vertu desquels les dites subventions ont été dépensées par une compagnie de construction, par l'entremise du nommé H. J. Beemer, entrepreneur, ou de concert avec lui, et que le dit Beemer et ceux qui l'ont aidé à trouver des fonds pour la construction des travaux du dit chemin de fer, ont eu le bénéfice des dites subventions.

3. Que durant la totalité de la dite période de 1882 à 1891, l'honorable Sir Adolphe P. Caron était, comme il l'est encore, membre de la Chambre des Communes du Canada, membre du gouvernement canadien et l'un des conseillers privés de Sa Majesté pour le Canada.

4. Que le dit Sir A. P. Caron a été, durant la totalité ou la majeure partie de la dite période, l'un des membres de la dite compagnie de construction, et qu'à ce titre il avait les moyens de savoir, comme il savait de fait, l'emploi des dites subventions et leur affectation après qu'elles eurent été versées par le gouvernement à la dite compagnie de chemin de fer.

5. Que durant la dite période, et pendant que le dit chemin de fer se construisait en partie au moyen des dites subventions, le dit Sir A. P. Caron a reçu frauduleusement de fortes sommes d'argent provenant des dites subventions, des deniers prélevés sur leur crédit, et de personnes en retirant des bénéfices.

6. Que durant la même période, de fortes sommes d'argent provenant des dites subventions et de deniers prélevés sur leur crédit, et de personnes en retirant des bénéfices, ont, de temps à autre, été frauduleusement versées à titre de contribution, à la demande et connaissance du dit Sir A. P. Caron, pour des fins électorales et pour aider à l'élection à la chambre des Communes du dit Sir A. P. Caron et autres membres et partisans du gouvernement dont il était un des membres, et qu'après le paiement de quelques-unes des dites contributions frauduleuses, de nouvelles subventions ont été accordées et versées à la dite compagnie de chemin de fer par le gouvernement dont le dit Sir A. P. Caron était l'un des membres.

7. Que la Compagnie du chemin de fer de Témiscouata a été légalement constituée par lettres patentes émises par le gouvernement canadien, le 6 octobre 1885, et que depuis cette date, la dite compagnie de chemin de fer a reçu de la Puissance du Canada des

subventions au montant de $649,200, qui ont été votées par le parlement sur la recommandation des ministres de la Couronne.

8. Que depuis le dit 6 octobre 1885, et pendant que le dit chemin de fer de Témiscouata se construisait en partie au moyen des dites subventions, le dit Sir A. P. Caron a frauduleusement reçu de fortes sommes d'argent des personnes qui, de temps à autre, ont eu le contrôle de la dite Compagnie du chemin de fer de Témiscouata et des dites subventions, ou qui étaient directement intéressées dans les dites subventions.

9. Qu'aussi, depuis le dit 6 octobre 1885, les personnes qui, de temps à autre, ont eu le contrôle du dit chemin de fer de Témiscouata et des dites subventions ou qui étaient directement intéressées dans les dites subventions, ont versé à titre de contribution de fortes sommes, à la demande et connaissance du dit Sir A. P. Caron, pour des fins électorales et pour aider à l'élection à la Chambre des Communes du dit Sir A. P. Caron et autres membres et partisans du gouvernement dont il était un des membres, et qu'après le paiement de quelques-unes des dites contributions frauduleuses, de nouvelles subventions ont été accordées et payées à la dite compagnie de chemin de fer par le gouvernement dont le dit Sir A. P. Caron était l'un des membres.

Qu'au cours du débat qui s'est élevé sur la résolution basée sur ces déclarations du lit M. Edgar, l'honorable M. Mills, député du district électoral de Bothwell, s'est exprimé comme suit :

" Ainsi, quand le ministre de la justice et ses collègues entreprennent de démontrer que la Chambre n'a plus le pouvoir de s'enquérir des cas de détournement des deniers publics pour corrompre les électeurs, sous prétexte que les procès d'élection ont été confiés aux tribunaux, je me permets de différer d'opinion avec eux. Le procès d'une pétition en invalidation d'élection est une chose. L'emploi délibéré des deniers publics par un membre du gouvernement pour corrompre les électeurs, en est une autre qui exige une enquête parlementaire, et ce droit n'est pas le moindrement affecté parce que les procès en invalidation d'élection ont été confiés aux tribunaux."

Aussi : " Ces accusations s'appliquent à l'accusé plutôt en sa qualité de membre du gouvernement qu'en sa qualité de membre de la Chambre. Quelles sont, en effet, les accusations qui sont portées ? Elles sont à l'effet qu'on a avisé la couronne d'approprier de fortes sommes à certaines fins désignées et que cet argent a été détourné de ces fins publiques et mis entre les mains d'un ministre de la couronne pour corrompre l'électorat dans certaines parties du Canada.

Aussi : " Voici une déclaration disant que cet honorable ministre, le directeur général des Postes, est le ministre qui a avisé la couronne d'accorder ces subsides, pour aider à ces compagnies. Il est accusé d'avoir obtenu une partie des subsides ainsi votés, ou une somme équivalente, de ces mêmes compagnies et de s'en être servi pour lui-même, pour sa propre élection et pour les élections de vingt-trois divisions électorales du Canada. Cette accusation est assez précise et assez claire. L'accusation dit aussi qu'après que ce ministre eût reçu cet argent, il conseilla à la couronne de voter d'autres subsides à d'autres personnes, et qu'à même ces nouveaux subsides, il a encore reçu certaines sommes.

Aussi : " S'il a conseillé à la couronne d'accorder des subsides et s'il était entendu avec une des compagnies de chemins de fer qui devait profiter de ces subsides, qu'une partie de l'argent lui reviendrait, nous devons le savoir, nous avons droit de le savoir."

Qu'au cours du dit débat, l'honorable Sir Richard Cartwright, représentant le district électoral d'Oxford-Sud, s'est exprimé comme suit :

" Mais de quoi donc mon honorable ami, qui siège à mes côtés, accuse-t-il le directeur général des Postes ? Il l'accuse sans ambiguité, mais en termes précis, de s'être rendu coupable de la conspiration la plus immorale qu'un ministre de la couronne puisse commettre."

M. Edgar, au cours du dit débat, s'est exprimé comme suit :—

" Les chemins de fer compris dans cette accusation ont été aidés par les gouvernements fédéral et provincial, et ce dont je me plains c'est que le ministre des Postes s'est approprié les subventions fédérales." Et encore,—

" Le ministre de la Marine a soulevé une singulière question quand il a dit que je n'ai pas, comme j'aurais dû le faire, accusé son collègue de vol public. Je n'ai pas employé ces mots, mais je me suis certainement exprimé en termes qui comportent cette signification. Si ce n'est pas un vol public, pour un député de prendre des deniers à même des subventions publiques, j'aimerais à savoir ce que c'est." Et encore : " Ainsi, je pense que si je puis procéder et prouver ces accusations, on aura un cas de conspiration des plus abominables, d'après la loi."

Que d'après les déclarations précédentes faites par le dit J. D. Edgar, et les commentaires et arguments à ce sujet faits par les dits David Mills, Sir R. Cartwright et le dit J. D. Edgar de leurs sièges en cette Chambre, il ressort que le dit J. D. Edgar avait l'intention, par les dites déclarations, d'accuser Sir A. P. Caron, un membre de cette chambre et de l'honorable Conseil Privé du Canada d'offenses graves et d'oubli de ses devoirs, bien que les dites déclarations du dit J. D. Edgar, en premier lieu citées, ne comportent pas d'accusation définie ou précise contre lui.

Que les déclarations du dit J. D. Edgar et les commentaires et arguments des dits autres membres de cette Chambre et ses propres commentaires à ce sujet dénotent l'intention de porter, par les dites déclarations, les accusations suivantes contre le dit Sir A. P. Caron, savoir :—

1. Que pendant chacune des années 1882 à 1891, inclusivement, la Compagnie du chemin de fer de Québec au lac Saint-Jean a reçu, par voie de boni, du gouvernement fédéral des subventions s'élevant dans l'ensemble à plus d'un million de piastres, qui avaient été votées par le parlement, sur la recommandation de ministres de la couronne.

2. Que pendant la totalité de la dite période de 1882 à 1891, l'honorable Sir A. P. Caron a été, comme il l'est encore, membre du gouvernement du Canada et l'un des conseillers privés de Sa Majesté pour le Canada, et aussi membre de la Chambre des Communes dans chaque parlement élu depuis 1882.

3. Que pendant la dite période, et pendant que le chemin de fer de Québec au lac Saint-Jean se construisait en partie au moyen des dites subventions, le dit Sir A. P. Caron a sciemment aidé et contribué à distraire les dites subventions des fins de leur octroi, en recevant, pour des fins électorales, de la dite compagnie de chemin de fer, ou d'une compagnie de construction formée pour construire le dit chemin de fer, ou du sieur H. J. Beemer, gérant ou entrepreneur du dit chemin, de fortes sommes d'argent à même les dites subventions, et à même les deniers prélevés sur leur crédit ; et qu'aussi, pendant la dite période, il a, de plus, sciemment ainsi aidé et contribué à obtenir des dites compagnies ou de l'une d'elles, le paiement, à même les dites subventions ou à même les deniers prélevés par les dites compagnies ou par l'une d'elles, sur leur crédit, de fortes sommes d'argent pour des fins électorales et pour aider à l'élection à la Chambre des Communes du dit Sir A. P. Caron et d'autres membres et partisans du gouvernement dont il formait partie.

4. Qu'après que quelques-uns des paiements en dernier lieu mentionnés ont été ainsi obtenus et versés, le dit Sir A. P. Caron, en considération des dits paiements, a frauduleusement aidé la compagnie à obtenir de nouvelles subventions du parlement fédéral.

5. Que depuis le 6 octobre 1885, la Compagnie du chemin de fer de Témiscouata a reçu diverses subventions du gouvernement du Canada, s'élevant dans l'ensemble à environ $649,200, et que Sir A. P. Caron a sciemment aidé et contribué à distraire les dites subventions des fins de leur octroi, en recevant de la dite compagnie de fortes sommes d'argent à même les dites subventions ou à même des deniers prélevés sur leur crédit, et aussi en obtenant de la dite compagnie, à même les dites subventions ou à même les deniers prélevés sur leur crédit, le paiement de très fortes sommes d'argent pour aider à son élection comme membre de la Chambre des Communes et à l'élection d'autres personnes comme membres de cette Chambre.

6. Qu'après que quelques-uns des paiements en dernier lieu mentionnés ont été ainsi obtenus et versés, le dit Sir A. P. Caron, en considération des dits paiements, a frauduleusement aidé la dite compagnie à obtenir de nouvelles subventions du parlement du Canada.

7. Que le dit Sir A. P. Caron a détourné de leur destination des deniers publics dans le but de corrompre l'électorat du Canada, savoir : une partie des deniers votés à titre de subventions, tel que ci-dessus mentionné.

8. Que la couronne ayant été avisée de consacrer de fortes sommes d'argent pour des fins publiques, savoir, les dites subventions, les dites sommes ou partie d'icelles ont été détournées de leurs fins et placées dans les mains de Sir A. P. Caron dans le but de corrompre l'électorat dans certaines parties du Canada.

9. Que le dit Sir A. P. Caron, lorsque les dites subventions ou quelques-unes d'icelles ont été votées ou recommandées, s'était entendu avec une ou plusieurs des compagnies de chemins de fer bénéficiant des dites sommes votées ou avec une ou plusieurs personnes ayant un intérêt dans les dites sommes, pour que les deniers ainsi votés par le parlement ou partie d'iceux lui fussent remis.

10. Que le dit Sir A. P. Caron, à raison de ce fait, a frauduleusement conspiré avec les dites compagnies ou avec une ou plusieurs d'icelles.

Que dans l'opinion de cette chambre, il est expédient qu'il soit institué une enquête sur la vérité ou la fausseté des allégations et accusations en dernier lieu mentionnées et numérotées respectivement de 1 à 10 (étant les allégations et accusations renfermées dans les déclarations originales du dit J. D. Edgar et celles faites au cours du débat sur le sujet) ; et qu'à cette fin, la chambre pense qu'il est opportun et convenable que la preuve relative aux dites allégations et accusations soit faite devant un ou plusieurs commissaires à être nommés en vertu du chapitre 114 des Statuts Revisés du Canada et ayant tous les pouvoirs mentionnés dans le dit chapitre, et que cette preuve soit déposée devant cette chambre quand elle sera complétée."

Que les noms des dits commissaire ou commissaires soient soumis à l'approbation de la chambre avant sa ou leur nomination.

ET CONSIDÉRANT qu'il est à propos, en conformité de la dite résolution de la Chambre des Communes, qu'une enquête sous serment soit faite quant à la vérité ou fausseté des dites accusations ou allégations mentionnées ;

ET CONSIDÉRANT que les noms de vous le dit Adolphe Basile Routhier et Melbourne M. Tait, ayant été soumis, ont dûment été approuvés par la dite Chambre des Communes,—

SACHEZ DONC que par et en vertu de tous et chacun des pouvoirs et pouvoir qui nous sont conférés à cet égard, et par et avec l'avis de Notre Conseil privé pour le Canada, et ayant pleine confiance dans votre loyauté, intégrité et habileté, Nous vous avons nommés, constitués et choisis, et par les présentes Nous vous nommons, constituons et choisissons vous les dits Adolphe Basile Routhier et Melbourne M. Tait, Nos commissaires pour recevoir des témoignages quant à la vérité ou fausseté des dites accusations et allégations ainsi portées comme susdit contre le dit Sir Adolphe P. Caron, et ci-dessus plus particulièrement mentionnées et spécifiées.

Et par et en vertu des pouvoirs qui vous sont conférés par le statut en dernier lieu ci-dessus cité, Nous vous autorisons et vous donnons le pouvoir comme tels commissaires de faire comparaître par-devant vous tous témoins qui pourraient être en état de prouver ou de produire des documents démontrant la vérité ou la fausseté des accusations ou allégations susdites, et les obliger de rendre témoignage sous serment de bouche, ou par écrit, ou affirmation solennelle si elles sont des personnes qui ont droit d'affirmer en matières civiles, et de produire tous documents et choses que vous, Nos dits Commissaires, jugerez nécessaires à la complète investigation et preuve des matières dont vous êtes par les présentes chargés de vous enquérir et d'examiner.

Et par les présentes Nous vous conférons tous les pouvoirs et autorité que le statut Nous autorise de conférer.

Et Nous ordonnons et enjoignons qu'un dossier soit dressé de toute la preuve et de tous les documents produits devant vous au sujet des énoncés, accusations et allégations susdits, et dans le cas où il s'élèverait quelque différence d'opinion quant à l'admissibilité de toute preuve ou documents à vous soumis comme tels commissaires, alors cette preuve sera prise et ces documents seront reçus sujets à toute objection qui pourrait s'élever ou que vous constaterez, et seront entrés au dossier séparément.

Pour, par vous le dit Adolphe Basile Routhier et par vous le dit Melbourne M. Tait, avoir, tenir, exercer et jouir de la dite charge, emploi et fonction de confiance, ainsi que les droits, pouvoirs, privilèges et émolument attachés de droit à la dite charge, emploi et fonction de confiance, et que la loi confère, durant bon plaisir.

Et par les présentes Nous vous enjoignons et ordonnons de faire rapport à Notre Secrétaire d'Etat pour le Canada, de la preuve prise par vous en qualité de commissaires comme susdit.

EN FOI DE QUOI, Nous avons fait émettre nos présentes Lettres Patentes et à icelles fait apposer le Grand Sceau du Canada. TÉMOIN, Notre très fidèle et bien aimé le Très-honorable Sir FREDERICK ARTHUR STANLEY, Baron Stanley de Preston, dans le comté de Lancaster, dans la Pairie du Royaume-Uni, Chevalier Grand-croix de Notre Très-honorable Ordre du Bain ; Gouverneur général du Canada.

A Notre Hôtel du Gouvernement, en Notre CITÉ d'OTTAWA, ce SEIZIÈME jour de JUIN, dans l'année de Notre-Seigneur, mil huit cent quatre-vingt-douze, et de Notre Règne la cinquante-cinquième.

Par ordre,

L. A. CATELLIER,
Sous-secrétaire d'Etat.

6-3

ARRÊTÉS EN CONSEIL.

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Mardi, le 2e jour d'août 1892.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

CONSIDÉRANT que le parlement du Canada, à sa dernière session, a passé un acte, 55-56 Victoria, chapitre 19, intitulé "Acte modifiant de nouveau l'Acte d'inspection des bateaux à vapeur," dans lequel il est entre autres choses statué, par les articles 4 et 5, que le Gouverneur en conseil pourra faire les règlements qu'il jugera à propos au sujet des canots, ceintures de sauvetage, et autres appareils de sauvetage que devront porter les bateaux à vapeur ou autres navires mentionnés au dit acte ;

Et considérant qu'il est en outre statué que le dit acte entrera en vigueur à compter d'une date désignée par proclamation du Gouverneur en conseil, et que Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil, par une proclamation datée le 2e jour d'août 1892, a déclaré que le dit acte deviendrait exécutoire le quinzième jour d'août 1892,—

Il plaît à Son Excellence, en vertu des pouvoirs qui lui sont conférés par les articles 4 et 5 du susdit acte, et par et avec l'avis du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada, de faire les règlements ci-dessous concernant les canots, ceintures et autres appareils de sauvetage que devront porter les bateaux à vapeur ou autres vaisseaux mentionnés dans le dit acte, ces dits règlements devenant exécutoires à compter du jour qui suivra le jour fixé par la susdite proclamation, comme celui auquel le dit acte 55-56 Victoria, chapitre 19, entrera en vigueur au Canada.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Greffier du Conseil privé.

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RÈGLES ET RÈGLEMENTS concernant l'inspection des canots, bouées et autres appareils de sauvetage que devront porter les bateaux à vapeur ou autres vaisseaux sous l'empire de l'Acte d'inspection des bateaux à vapeur, et ses amendements.

Canots.

Art. 1. On observera les dispositions ci-jointes au sujet des canots que devront porter les bateaux à vapeur :—

(*a.*) Nul bateau à vapeur ayant des passagers à bord ne prendra la mer d'un port ou endroit en Canada, ou ne partira d'un port ou endroit, ou ne naviguera sur aucun des lacs Saint-Jean, Memphremagog, Ontario, Erié, Huron ou Baie Georgienne, Simcoe, ou Supérieur, ou sur le fleuve Saint-Laurent, ou sur les rivières Ottawa, ou Saint-Jean, ou sur aucun lac ou rivière dans le Manitoba, la Colombie-Britannique ou les Territoires du Nord-Ouest, ou le district de Kéwatin, qui aura plus d'un mille de largeur à un point quelconque sur la route de ce bateau à vapeur ;

(*b.*) Sans avoir à bord, ou attachés à ce bateau à vapeur, des canots solides bien équipés et en bonne condition, d'au moins dix-sept pieds de quille chacun, et munis de six rames et autres agrès nécessaires, et pouvant soutenir chacun au moins douze personnes adultes à part l'équipage du canot.

Ces canots seront dans la proportion suivante quant au tonnage de registre de ce bateau à vapeur, savoir :—

Au moins un canot pour chaque bateau à vapeur de moins de cinquante tonneaux ;

Au moins deux canots pour chaque bateau à vapeur de cinquante tonneaux et plus, mais de moins de (300) trois cents tonneaux ;

Au moins trois canots pour chaque bateau à vapeur de trois cents tonneaux et plus ; et

(*c.*) Si ce bateau à vapeur est du tonnage de registre de cent tonneaux ou plus de (300) trois cents tonneaux, sans qu'il ait à bord ou y attachés en sus des canots ci-dessus exigés,—

Un bon et solide canot de sauvetage capable de soutenir à l'intérieur trente personnes. Ce canot de sauvetage sera censé être d'une capacité suffisante s'il a les dimensions suivantes : Longueur de quille, vingt-deux pieds ; largeur du bau en dehors, cinq pieds six pouces ; profondeur depuis le dessus de la quille jusqu'au dessus du plat-bord, en bas des toletières ; deux pieds neuf pouces ; ou

Deux bons et solides canots de sauvetage, chacun capable de soutenir à l'intérieur vingt personnes. Ces canots de sauvetage seront censés d'une capacité suffisante s'ils ont les dimensions suivantes : Longueur de quille, dix-huit pieds, largeur à l'extérieur, cinq pieds deux pouces ; profondeur depuis le dessus de la quille jusqu'au dessus du plat-bord, deux pieds deux pouces ;

(*d.*) Si ce bateau à vapeur a un tonnage de registre de (300) trois cents tonneaux ou plus jusqu'à six cents tonneaux ou plus (alors que le nombre des canots de sauvetage pourra être augmenté à la satisfaction de l'inspecteur), sans qu'il ait à bord ou y attachés, en sus des canots exigés,—

Deux bons et solides canots de sauvetage capables de soutenir à l'intérieur trente personnes, ou quatre bons et solides canots de sauvetage chacun capable de soutenir à l'intérieur vingt personnes, et chacun de la grandeur décrite à (*c*) au moins.

Art. 2. Chaque canot de sauvetage sera fait de métal convenable d'une épaisseur égale au fil métallique n° 18, ou de bois sur le modèle des baleinières, avec une tonture d'environ $\frac{3}{4}$ de pouce par pied, s'élevant également depuis le milieu du canot jusqu'à l'avant et derrière. Il aura de bons compartiments imperméables à l'air aux bouts et aux côtés, faits de bois ou de métal ; ces compartiments auront une capacité en pieds cubes de un dixième de la capacité du canot. Cette capacité se trouve en multipliant la longueur et la largeur à l'extérieur, et la profondeur en dedans depuis le dessous des toletières ou dessus du plat-bord en pieds, et par ·6, le resultat égale les pieds cubes voulus dans les compartiments intérieurs et extérieurs, dont environ la moitié doit être à l'extérieur ; et en divisant par 10, donnera le nombre de personnes que le canot de sauvetage sera censé pouvoir porter. A l'extérieur on pourra employer du liége solide au lieu de compartiments imperméables à l'air ; 1·25 pied cube de liége étant considéré égal à 1 pied cube de compartiment à air ;

(*a.*) On ne doit pas employer de zinc dans la construction d'un canot de sauvetage ou de ses compartiments à air, lesquels doivent être d'un métal approuvé par le bureau d'inspection des bateaux à vapeur, ou par le président.

(*b.*) Les compartiments imperméables à l'air seront distribués de manière à donner au canot la légèreté et la solidité convenables. Il sera laissé au choix du propriétaire de placer les compartiments à air, soit sous les bancs, soit dans les bouts ou le long des côtés, pourvu qu'un canot de sauvetage efficace soit fourni à la satisfaction de l'inspecteur ;

(*c.*) Les espaces remplis ou contenant quelques matières ne seront pas censés être des espaces à air ;

(*d.*) Un bateau à poupe carrée ne sera pas considéré être un canot de sauvetage ;

(*e.*) Des cordes de sauvetage avec bouées seront convenablement attachées aux côtés ou plats-bords du canot de sauvetage.

Art. 3. Les canots de sauvetage seront munis d'un assortiment complet de rames, une pour chaque toletière, et deux rames de rechange, bien assujéties et prêtes à servir ;

(*a.*) Avec deux tampons pour chaque trou, attachés avec des aiguillettes ou des chaînes, et un jeu et demi de tolets attachés au canot par des aiguillettes et prêts à mettre en place ;

(*b.*) Avec une ancre du large, un gouvernail et un timon, et des cordes de gouvernail, une amarre assez longue pour atteindre des daviers au canot lorsqu'il est à l'eau, et le remorquer, une écope, une petite hache à chaque bout du canot, et une gaffe, aussi attachés au canot par une bonne aiguillette ;

(*c.*) Si le bateau à vapeur navigue en mer (sur l'eau salée) on devra garder à bord de chaque canot un vaisseau rempli d'eau douce (et un canot de sauvetage au moins doit être gréé d'un mât ou de mâts, et d'une voile ou de voiles et agrès), et d'une bonne boussole et un gallon d'huile animale ou végétale, et un vaisseau ou appareil d'un modèle approuvé pour la répandre sur l'eau dans le mauvais temps, et d'un fanal rempli d'huile capable de durer huit heures ;

(*d.*) On devra prendre des moyens pour détacher instantanément le canot de sauvetage des dernières poulies du davier. On ne tolèrera pas de crochet ordinaire dans la dernière poulie. Les daviers du bateau devront être assez forts et assez espacés pour pouvoir lancer le canot sans travail inutile, que les cales du canot puissent être enlevées facilement, et que le canot ne frappe pas le flanc du navire en descendant lorsque le navire n'a pas de bande, et que tous les agrès, daviers, palans, poulies, boulons à œillet et anneaux, etc., soient d'une force suffisante pour pouvoir descendre le canot avec son équipage au complet.

Art. 4. Chaque canot sera entretenu en bonne condition, étanche et prêt à servir immédiatement ; quand on se sert de bois pour chauffer les chaudières des bateaux à haute pression (non condenseurs) les abris de ces canots seront faits de bois recouvert de zinc ; et chaque canot aura le nom du bateau à vapeur auquel il appartient, ainsi que le nom de son port d'enregistrement distinctement peinturés à l'avant et à l'arrière.

Art. 5. Chaque tel bateau à vapeur sera muni de moyens suffisants pour descendre à l'eau sûrement et promptement les canots qui sont ci-dessus requis d'être à bord ou attachés à ce bateau à vapeur ; et les capitaines de bateaux à vapeur diviseront leurs équipages par escouades et les dresseront à descendre et manœuvrer les dits canots et canots de sauvetage au moins une fois par semaine, alternativement.

Art. 6. Chaque tel canot sera pendu à des daviers distincts, avec des agrès complets et prêts à le descendre sans délai ; pourvu que dans le cas où un tel bateau à vapeur porte deux canots de sauvetage, un des autres canots pourra être porté sur le pont supérieur sans daviers.

Art. 7. Nul bateau à vapeur employé principalement au transport du fret, lorsqu'il ne porte pas plus que vingt-cinq passagers, ne sera obligé d'avoir à bord ou attaché à ce bateau à vapeur que deux canots en sus d'un canot de sauvetage.

Art. 8. Le ministre de la Marine et des Pêcheries pourra autoriser l'usage dans certains cas particuliers, d'un nombre plus ou moins grand de canots, ou de dimensions différentes de ceux ci-dessus spécifiés ; et avec cette autorisation il suffira que tout tel bateau à vapeur porte et soit muni de canots des dimensions spécifiées dans telle autorisation.

Art. 9. Les bateaux à vapeur restreints à la navigation de la rivière Saint-Jean en amont de Frédéricton, les eaux du district de Muskoka, le comté de Victoria, et le comté de Peterborough dans la province d'Ontario,

et les eaux de la rivière Ottawa et ses tributaires en amont de la cité d'Ottawa, ou des lacs ou rivières dont la largeur n'excèdera pas un mille à un point quelconque sur la route de ce bateau à vapeur, et qui sont employés au transport des passagers, portera au moins un bon canot muni de quatre rames, et assez grand pour pouvoir contenir au moins douze personnes, à part l'équipage.

Art. 10. Chaque bateau à vapeur employé au transport de passagers, et ne naviguant que sur des rivières ou eaux intérieures, autres que les rivières et eaux intérieures ci-dessus spécifiées, devra, si ce bateau à vapeur dépasse cent cinquante tonneaux de registre, porter au moins deux bons canots munis de quatre rames chacun, et d'une capacité suffisante pour pouvoir porter avec sûreté au moins douze personnes à part l'équipage ; et si ce bateau à vapeur ne dépasse pas cent cinquante tonneaux de registre et n'a pas moins que cinquante tonneaux de registre, il ne sera pas tenu de porter plus qu'un tel canot ; et si ce bateau à vapeur a moins que cinquante tonneaux de registre, il portera un bon canot, des grandeur et description, et gréé selon que l'approuvera l'inspecteur dans chaque cas.

Art. 11. Chaque bateau à vapeur non employé au transport des passagers, et chaque bateau à vapeur auquel les dispositions précédentes du présent article ne s'appliquent pas, devra en tout temps, lorsque son équipage est à bord, avoir à bord ou attaché à ce bateau à vapeur, dans quelque endroit propice, un bon canot solide, ou de bons canots solides, en bonne condition et convenablement équipés, et munis de rames en nombre suffisant et autres agrès nécessaires, et d'une capacité suffisante pour pouvoir porter tout l'équipage de ce bateau à vapeur, avec des moyens suffisants pour descendre ce canot ou ces canots sûrement et promptement.

Art. 12. Le nombre de personnes que ces canots pourront porter sera déterminé en multipliant la longueur de la quille par la largeur à l'extérieur, et par la profondeur depuis le dessus de la quille jusqu'au dessous des toletières en pieds, et divisant par 10, le quotient donnera le nombre de personnes que chaque canot pourra porter.

Radeaux et bouées de sauvetage.

Art. 13. Les radeaux de sauvetage doivent être approuvés par le bureau d'inspection des bateaux à vapeur avant de déterminer le nombre de personnes qu'ils pourront porter ; pourvu que trois pieds cubes au moins de forts et bons compartiments à air construits de façon que l'eau n'y puisse pénétrer seront le montant d'espace d'air alloué à chaque personne portée sur le radeau.

Art. 14. Pour qu'un appareil flottant soit approuvé il ne faut pas qu'il soit nécessaire de le gonfler avant de s'en servir ; il devra être de construction approuvée, et marqué de façon à indiquer distinctement le nombre de personnes adultes qu'il peut porter.

La légèreté de cet appareil, en proportion du nombre de personnes à porter, peut être déterminée en divisant par 32 le nombre de livres de fer qu'il peut supporter dans l'eau douce.

Art. 15. Une bouée de sauvetage approuvée sera faite de liège solide capable de flotter sur l'eau pendant au moins 24 heures, avec 32 livres de fer y attachées ; ou—

(*a.*) Une forte bouée de sauvetage de tout autre modèle et de matériaux approuvés, pourvu qu'elle soit capable de flotter sur l'eau pendant au moins 24 heures avec 32 livres de fer y attachées, et pourvu qu'elle ne soit pas bourrée d'ajoncs, de râpures de liège ou autres planures, ou de liège granulé ou autre matière libre, et n'ait pas besoin d'être gonflée avant de servir. Chaque bateau à passagers que la loi oblige à porter deux canots, devra avoir au moins deux bouées de sauvetage, avec une bonne corde de longueur suffisante attachée à chaque bouée, et tenues toujours prêtes à servir à tout instant.

(*b.*) Les boîtes à air pour les radeaux de sauvetage ne doivent pas excéder la longueur approuvée par le bureau (quatre pieds), avec joints agrafés, martelés et soudés, ou rivés, et si elles sont en fer, ce fer sera galvanisé ; elles seront solidement entourées de bois à joints bien clos.

La couverture des boîtes à air dans les canots doivent être assujéties au moyen de vis de cuivre, de façon à pouvoir être facilement enlevée pour examiner les boîtes à air.

Des canots qui s'emboîtent pourront être employés s'ils sont approuvés par un inspecteur, avec le consentement du président.

Art. 16. Nul nouveau modèle ou matière pour les canots, radeaux ou bouées de sauvetage ne sera passé avant d'être approuvé par le bureau d'inspection des bateaux à vapeur.

Ceintures de sauvetage.

Art. 17. Nul bateau à vapeur transportant des passagers ne prendra la mer d'un port ou endroit en Canada, ou ne partira d'un port ou endroit, ou ne naviguera sur aucun des lacs Saint-Jean, Memphrémagog, Ontario, Erié, Huron ou Baie Georgienne, Simcoe ou Supérieur, ou sur le fleuve Saint-Laurent, ou sur les rivières Ottawa, ou Saint-Jean, ou sur aucun lac ou rivière dans le Manitoba, la Colombie-Britannique ou les Territoires du Nord-Ouest, ou le district de Kéwatin, qui aura plus d'un mille de largeur à un point quelconque sur le route de ce bateau à vapeur ; ni ne naviguera dans une baie ou bras de mer en Canada, sans avoir à bord à chaque voyage,—

(*a.*) Deux cents ceintures de sauvetage, si ce bateau est de deux cents tonneaux et plus de registre ; ou (*b*) trois ceintures de sauvetage par chaque cinq tonneaux, si ce bateau a moins que deux cents tonneaux de registre.

Art. 18. Chaque bateau à vapeur transportant des passagers sur des rivières et eaux intérieures autres que les lacs et rivières spécifiés dans l'article immédiatement précédent, s'il a deux cents tonneaux et plus de registre, devra avoir à bord à chaque voyage, pas moins que cent ceintures de sauvetage, et s'il a moins que deux cents tonneaux de registre, ce bateau portera à bord à chaque voyage cinquante ceintures de sauvetage.

Art. 19. Pourvu toujours que le nombre maximum de ces ceintures de sauvetage que chaque bateau à vapeur est tenu d'avoir à bord, n'excèdera pas deux cents ; mais si un bateau à vapeur n'a pas le nombre de canots et de ceintures de sauvetage proportionné au nombre de passagers que son certificat d'inspection lui permet de porter, on suppléera à ce déficit au moyen de flotteurs en bois, équivalant chacun en légèreté à un pied cube de pin blanc séché, égal au nombre de passagers et de l'équipage pour lesquels il n'y a pas de canots ni de ceintures de sauvetage.

Art. 20. Nul bateau à vapeur employé principalement au transport du fret, lorsqu'il transportera pas plus que soixante passagers, ne sera tenu d'avoir à bord, dans un voyage, plus d'une ceinture de sauvetage pour chaque passager, et une ceinture de sauvetage pour chacun de l'équipage alors à bord de tel bateau.

Art. 21. Chaque bateau à vapeur non employé au transport de passagers, et chaque bateau à vapeur auquel les articles 17, 18, 19 et 20 ne s'appliquent pas, devra avoir, en tous temps lorsque l'équipage est à bord, une ceinture de sauvetage pour chacun de l'équipage.

Art. 22. Chacune de ces ceintures de sauvetage sera capable de flotter dans l'eau douce pendant 24 heures, avec 15 livres de fer y attachées. Elles seront échancrées de 2 pouces sous les aisselles, et ajustées et assujéties de façon à ne pas se déranger une fois mises, avec bretelles et ceinturon, ou autres moyens approuvés par l'inspecteur. Si d'autre matière que du liège solide est employée pour faire flotter, elle sera d'abord approuvée spécialement par le bureau d'inspection des bateaux à vapeur, et les ceintures de sauvetage seront en tous temps gardées dans un endroit accessible et à la main dans les cabines ou sur le pont du bateau, bien abritées et prêtes à servir à tout instant.

Art. 23. Un gilet de liége avec bretelles et ceinturons pour le fixer autour du corps, ou toute autre espèce de ceinture de sauvetage que le Gouverneur général en conseil pourra approuver, sera la forme de ceinture de sauvetage à employer sur les bateaux à passagers.

Barges à passagers à la remorque.

Art. 24. Avant qu'une barge, chaloupe, bateau, chalan ou vaisseau non ponté ayant des passagers à bord, toué par un remorqueur, reçoive un certificat d'inspection, il devra être muni d'un canot ou de canots, de ceintures, bouées et radeaux de sauvetage, ou de tous et chacun des équipements mentionnés au présent, en sus de l'équipement mentionné à l'article 9 de l'acte du parlement du Canada, intitulé " Acte modifiant de nouveau l'Acte d'inspection des bateaux à vapeur," et sanctionné le 10e jour de mai 1892, à la satisfaction de l'inspecteur des bateaux à vapeur qui l'inspecte, qui exigera qu'il soit équipé d'un appareil convenable pour sauver la vie pour les eaux sur lesquelles il navigue, ainsi que les commodités convenables pour l'usage des passagers ;

(*a.*) Les canots et équipements exigés devront être tel que spécifié dans l'article 1 (*b.*) des présents règlements, et afin qu'ils aient la capacité voulue pour porter douze personnes adultes avec l'équipage, ou dix-sept personnes en tout, ils devront avoir 17 pieds de quille et 5 pieds de bau sur 2 pieds de profondeur, cette capacité étant déterminée en multipliant longueur, largeur et profondeur, et divisant par 10.

8-4

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT À OTTAWA.

Mardi, le 26e jour de juillet 1892.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

VU que la maladie du choléra est répandue en France, que cette maladie peut se propager par les chiffons ou hardes, et qu'il convient de suspendre jusqu'à nouvel ordre l'importation de chiffons de la France,—

Il plaît à Son Excellence, par et avec l'avis du Conseil privé pour le Canada, d'ordonner et déclarer que l'importation de chiffons de la France soit et elle est par le présent défendue.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Greffier du Conseil privé.

7-4

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT À OTTAWA.

Mardi, le 26e jour de juillet 1892.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

IL plaît à Son Excellence, en vertu des pouvoirs qui lui sont conférés par l'article 234 de "l'Acte du revenu de l'intérieur" (tel qu'amendé par l'acte 52 Vic., chap. 15, article 9), et par et avec l'avis du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada, d'ordonner comme suit :—

1. Chaque fois que dans une fabrique en entrepôt il est employé de l'alcool pour manufacturer des spiritueux parfumés, cet alcool ne sera soumis, à sa sortie de l'entrepôt pour être employé dans telle fabrique, qu'à un droit de soixante-quinze centins par gallon de preuve.

2. L'emploi de cet alcool et la manufacture de ces spiritueux parfumés seront sous le contrôle des règlements que le ministère du Revenu de l'Intérieur prescrira ; toutefois, ces règlements pourvoiront à ce que le coût réel de la production de ces spiritueux parfumés, dans la manufacture desquels entre de l'alcool au taux ci-dessus, ne soit pas moindre que le prix de vente de l'alcool qui a payé le plein droit.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Greffier du Conseil privé.

6-4

AVIS DU GOUVERNEMENT.

AVIS est donné au public qu'en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies" il a été délivré des lettres patentes sous le grand sceau du Canada, en date du 26e jour de juillet 1892, constituant en corporation Robert Riddel Samuel, agent, Arthur William Patrick Buchanan, bourgeois, Norman Wight, bourgeois, James Donald Bell, bourgeois, et William John White, avocat, tous de Montréal susdit, dans la province de Québec, pour les fins suivantes :—Passer des contrats avec toute personne, corporation ou municipalité, ou avec le gouvernement de la Puissance du Canada, ou d'aucune de ses provinces, ou de tout autre pays ou Etat, pour faire, bâtir, construire et exploiter tous et chacun les travaux publics et particuliers, entreprises, constructions et exploitations, et généralement faire les opérations d'entrepreneurs ; et généralement faire toutes autres matières et choses qui sont ou pourront devenir nécessaires, ou se rattacheront ou seront propres à atteindre aucun des objets susdits ; les opérations de la dite compagnie seront faites par toute la Puissance du Canada, sous le nom de " Dominion Construction Company" (à resp. limitée), avec son capital-actions total de cinq cent mille piastres, divisé en cinq mille actions de cent piastres.

Daté du bureau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, ce 10e jour d'août 1892.

J. C. PATTERSON,
Secrétaire d'Etat.

7-3

AVIS est donné au public qu'en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," il a été délivré sous le grand sceau du Canada des lettres patentes supplémentaires, en date du 25e jour de juillet 1892, portant augmentation du capital-actions total de la "Compagnie de pavage en asphalte de Sicile" (à responsabilité limitée), de trente mille piastres ($30,000) à soixante mille piastres ($60,000.)

Daté du bureau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, ce 12e jour d'août 1892.

J. C. PATTERSON,
Secrétaire d'Etat.

7-3

AVIS.—En vertu de l'article cent un de "l'Acte des terres fédérales," 49 Victoria, chap. 54, le bureau d'examinateurs des arpenteurs fédéraux se réunira au bureau de l'Arpenteur-général, en la cité d'Ottawa, mardi, le 9e jour d'août, à 9.30 a.m., pour l'examen des candidats.

Par ordre,

P. B. SYMES,
Sec.-trésorier du bureau.

Ottawa, 1er août 1892. 6-3

AVIS est donné au public qu'en vertu de "l'Acte des Compagnies" il a été délivré des lettres patentes sous le grand sceau du Canada, en date du 26e jour de juillet 1892, constituant en corporation Robert Davidson McGibbon, conseil de la Reine, Hormidas Lajeunesse, bourgeois, Arthur Frederick Hagle, bourgeois, O'Hara Baynes, notaire public, et William Forrest Robinson, bourgeois, tous des cité et district de Montréal, province de Québec, pour les fins suivantes : Fabriquer, exploiter, vendre, louer ou acheter toutes espèces d'appareils, instruments, machinerie, accessoires, lampes et outillages électriques et brevets d'inventions s'y rattachant ; aider à ou devenir actionnaire dans toute compagnie ou corporation subsidiaire ou alliée constituée en Canada pour des objets et fins semblables ; acquérir, tenir et vendre des immeubles, bâtiments, emplacements de moulin et privilèges hydrauliques, qui pourront être nécessaires pour mener à bonne fin les entreprises de la dite compagnie ; produire et fournir l'éclairage, le chauffage et la force motrice par l'électricité, et faire toutes autres choses se rattachant ou propres à atteindre les objets susdits, ou l'un quelconque d'iceux, les opérations de la dite compagnie devant être faites par toute la Puissance du Canada ; pourvu que le pouvoir d'acquérir les effets de toute autre compagnie sera limitée à l'acquition de tels effets qui pourront être donnés en échange ou en considération de la vente d'effets, articles ou marchandises fabriqués par la compagnie par le présent constituée, ou dont elle fait le commerce, ou pour l'usage ou la vente de tous brevets d'invention ou autres droits qu'elle possède ou dont elle jouit,—sous le nom de " Dominion Electric Company" (à resp. limitée), avec un capital-actions total de trente mille piastres, divisé en trois cents actions de cent piastres.

Daté du bureau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, ce 5e jour de d'août 1892.

J. C. PATTERSON,
Secrétaire d'Etat.

6-3

AVIS est donné au public qu'en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies" il a été délivré des lettres patentes sous le grand sceau du Canada, en date du 2e jour d'août 1892, constituant en corporation Robert Bickerdike, exportateur de bestiaux, David Ross McCord, avocat, Wellington Edward Ball, teneur de livres, Albert Lee, teneur de livres, tous de la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec, et George H. Phillips, de Valleyfield, dans la province de Québec susdite, employé de chemin de fer, pour les fins suivantes :— *a.* Construire, acheter, vendre, posséder, louer, affréter ou exploiter des vapeurs, remorqueurs, barges ou autres vaisseaux mus par la vapeur, des voiles, ou par tout autre moyen ; *b.* Transporter, moyennant rétribution ou péage, des passagers, les malles, marchandises, et effets mobiliers de toutes sortes, les voitures et animaux par ou sur les dits vapeurs, remorqueurs, barges ou vaisseaux par toute la Puissance du Canada, ou entre tout port ou ports dans la dite Puissance du Canada et tout port ou ports dans les Etats-Unis d'Amérique, ou entre l'un et l'autre de ces ports, selon qu'il sera jugé nécessaire ; *c.* Faire et ériger, acheter, vendre, louer ou affréter tout quai ou tous quais, bassin ou bassins, ou propriété immobilière de tout genre dans la dite Puissance du Canada requis ou nécessaires pour la dite entreprise, ou s'y rattachant de quelque manière ; *d.* Faire les opérations de voituriers ordinaires pour les passagers et les effets moyennant rétribution ou péage, d'expéditeurs et de garde-quais et d'entreposeurs, selon que leurs affaires l'exigeront,—sous le nom de "The Adirondack and St. Lawrence Rapids Tourists Line" (à resp. limitée), avec un capital-actions total de vingt mille piastres, divisé en deux cents parts de cent piastres.

Daté du bureau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, ce 3e jour d'août 1892.

J. C. PATTERSON,
6-3 Secrétaire d'Etat.

DÉTAILS DE LA DETTE PUBLIQUE DE LA PUISSANCE DU CANADA, LE 30 JUIN 1892.

	$ cts.	
Passif—		
Payable en Angleterre	189,479,076 89	
" " prêts temporaires	8,808,666 64	
" au Canada	10,572,760 89	
Billets en circulation	16,281,482 41	
Banques d'épargnes	38,105,872 17	
Fonds en fidéicommis	8,188,224 79	
Comptes des provinces	16,407,414 03	
Divers, et comptes de banque	1,540,014 55	
Le fonds de rachat de la circulation des banques	871,692 90	
Total de la dette brute		290,255,205 27
Actif—		
Placements—Fonds d'amortissement	27,905,131 16	
Autres placements	5,229,581 07	
Comptes des provinces	10,412,457 29	
Divers, et comptes de banque	10,797,861 80	
		54,345,031 32
Total de la dette brute		235,910,173 95
" 31 mai 1892		236,493,600 74
Diminution de la dette		583,426 79
ETAT DES DÉPENSES À COMPTE DU CAPITAL, ETC.		
Dépenses au 31 mai, sur—		
Travaux publics, chemins de fer et canaux	1,632,328 20	
Terres fédérales	55,577 27	
Subventions aux chemins de fer	1,100,809 93	
		2,788,715 40
Dépenses ajoutées en juin, sur :		
Travaux publics, chemins de fer et canaux	175,107 18	
Terres fédérales	6,125 93	
Subventions aux chemins de fer	47,656 00	
		228,889 11
Total		3,017,604 51

W. FITZGERALD,
Sous-ministre des Finances adjoint.

Certifié exact,
J. FRASER, *comptable intérimaire.*

DÉPARTEMENT DES FINANCES,
OTTAWA, 8 juillet 1892.

2-ti

LISTE DES COMPAGNIES D'ASSURANCE AUTORISÉES A FAIRE DES OPÉRATIONS AU CANADA EN VERTU DE L'ACTE DES ASSURANCES.

NOM DE LA COMPAGNIE.	Principal agent pour la réception des significations de pièces et d'avis.	Montant des dépôts—Les dépôts marqués (A) ne sont applicables qu'aux polices sur la vie en cours le 31 mars 1878; ceux marqués (B) aux polices émises ou prises depuis cette date.	Assurance autorisée.
Compagnie d'assurance de l'Amérique du Nord contre les accidents	Edward Rawlings, gérant, Montréal	$23,500 oblig. du havre de Montréal; $500, déb. mun., et $550, effets 5 p. c. canadiens. (Acc. à $22,150)	Contre les accidents.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Ætna," de Hartford, Connecticut	F. W. Evans, agent général, Montréal	$19,000 obligations de municipalités, $4,000 obligations du havre de Montréal, et $89,000 obligations du chemin de fer Canadien du Pacifique. (Acceptés à $100,800)	Contre l'inc. et sur la navig. intér.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite "Ætna," de Hartford, Connecticut.	William H. Orr, gérant, Toronto	$360,500 déb. de la province de Québec, $149,893 débent. de la province du Manitoba: $50,000 obligations de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick; $100,000 oblig. Ile du Prince-Edouard; $60,000 oblig. du havre de Montréal, $2,595,060 débent. munic. et $150,000 oblig. enregistrées des Etats-Unis. Total, $3,405,455. Valeur acceptée, $3,169,621, étant $100,000 (A), et $3,069,621 (B)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance agricole de Watertown, N.-Y., E.-U	Joseph Flynn, agent en chef, Toronto	$141,600, débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $126,000)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'Assurance alliance	G. H. McHenry, agent en chef, Montréal	$311,142, effets canadiens 3 p.c.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie Américaine de sûreté de New-York	Alexander Dixon, agent en chef, Toronto	$50,000 en obligations des Etats-Unis	Garantie.
Compagnie d'assurance Atlas	Matthew C. Hinshaw, agent en chef, Montréal	£17,000 stg., inscriptions du Canada 3½ p. c., et £5,000 stg. inscriptions de la Nouvelle-Galles du Sud, 3½ p. c.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie canadienne d'inspection et d'assurance des chaudières à vapeur	W. B. McMurrich, agent, Toronto	$46,724 débentures municipales et $8,000 débentures de compagnies de prêts. (Acceptées à $49,252.)	Sur chaudières à vapeur etc.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie dite "British Empire," de Londres, Angleterre	Fred. Stancliffe, agent en chef, Montréal	Obligations 4 p.c. du Canada, £1,400 stg., obligations de la Colombie-Britannique, £1,000 stg.; obligations de la Tasmanie, £6,800 stg.; débentures municipales £15,800 stg. (acceptées à $113,967.33). Aussi $632,500 placées entre les mains de fidéicom. en vertu de l'Acte des Assurances	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance de l'Amérique Britannique, Toronto	John Morison, gouverneur, Toronto	$60,540 oblig. municipales et $1,000 obligations du Pacifique Canadien. (Acceptées à $54,900)	Contre l'inc. et sur la navig. int. Sur la navigation intérieure.
Compagnie d'assurance maritime Britannique et Etrangère (à resp. lim.)	E. L. Bond, agent en chef, Montréal	$112,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $100,800)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Caledonian"	Lansing Lewis, gérant, Montréal	$3,893.33 obligations de la province de Québec; $4,866.67 obligations du Canada; $106,438.86 débentures municipales. (Acceptés à $104,555)	Contre les accidents.
Compagnie d'assurance du Canada contre les accidents	Henry Sutherland, agent en chef, Toronto	$22,302 débentures municipales. (Acceptés à $20,072)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance du Canada sur la vie, Hamilton	A. G. Ramsay, gérant, Hamilton	$61,000 débentures municipales. Acceptées à $54,900)	
†Compagnie d'assurance des Citoyens, du Canada	E. P. Heaton, agent en chef, Montréal	$131,744 débentures municipales, $5,840 obligations hypothécaires du Canada Central, 2e émission, et $2,000 obligations du havre de Montréal. (Acceptés à $125,370, étant $54,710 pour la vie, $20,260 pour les accidents, et $50,400 pour l'incendie)	Contre l'incendie, sur la vie et contre les accidents.
*Compag. d'assurance contre l'incendie dite "City of London" (à resp. lim.)	H. M. Blackburn, agent en chef Toronto	£24,000 stg. effets du Canada et £3,000 effets de l'Australie méridionale.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance de l'Union Commerciale (à resp. lim.), de Londres, Angleterre	Evans et McGregor, agents généraux, Montréal	$107,067 effets 4 p. c. du Cap de Bonne-Espérance (vie A), $29,200 effets canadiens 4 p. c. (vie B). $106,580 effets canadiens 4 p. c., $73,000 obligations de Queensland, et £12,000 obligations du gouvernement Suédois à 4 p. c. (feu)	Contre l'inc., nav. int. et sur la vie.
Association d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Confédération"	J. K. Macdonald, directeur-gérant, Toronto	$84,669 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $75,955)	Sur la vie. Contre l'incendie,
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie du Connecticut, Hartford, Conn.	Geo. H. McHenry, agent en chef, Montréal	$100,000 effets canadiens 4 p.	Sur la vie, système de répartition.
Association de secours mutuel dite "Covenant"	A. H. Hoover, agent en chef, Toronto	$53,533 effets canadiens 3 p. c.	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite "Dominion"	Thomas Hilliard, direct.-gérant, Waterloo, Ont	$56,303 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $50,195)	
Compagnie d'assurance sur les glaces, dite "Dominion"	Alexander Ramsay, agent en chef, Montréal	$5,000 obligations de la province de Québec et $11,000 valeurs municipales. Total, $16,000 (acceptés à $14,900)	Sur les glaces.
Association du fonds de garantie sur la vie, dite "Dominion"	J. DeWolfe Spurr, St. Jean, N.B.	$19,000 obligations de la province de la Nouvelle-Ecosse, et $31,000 obligations de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick	Sur la vie. Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance Eastern	Chas. D. Cory, agent en chef, Halifax, N.-E	$56,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $50,400)	
Corporation dite "The Employers' Liability Assurance" (à responsabilité limitée)	Fred. Stancliffe, gérant général, Montréal	£6,500 stg. annuités 2½ p. c., £5,000 stg. obligations 4 p. c. du gouvernement de l'Australie du Sud, et £10,840 obligations de la province de Québec	Réassurance contre l'incendie.
Société d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Equitable," des Etats-Unis, N.-Y.	Seargent P. Stearns, gérant, Montréal	$100,000 oblig. des E.-U., (A), $375,000 oblig. des E.-U., et $482,000 débentures municipales (B), (acceptés à $908,800, étant $100,000 A, et $808,800 B). Aussi $1,180,000 entre les mains de fidéicommissaires canadiens en vertu de l'Acte des assurances	Sur la vie.

LISTE DES COMPAGNIES D'ASSURANCE AUTORISÉES A FAIRE DES OPÉRATIONS AU CANADA, EN VERTU DE L'ACTE DES ASSURANCES.—*Suite.*

NOM DE LA COMPAGNIE.	Principal agent pour la réception des significations de pièces et d'avis.	Montant des dépôts—Les dépôts marqués (A) ne sont applicables qu'aux polices sur la vie en cours le 31 mars 1878; ceux marqués (B) aux polices émises ou prises depuis cette date.	Assurance autorisée.
Compagnie Fédérale d'assurance sur la vie, d'Ontario	David Dexter, directeur-gérant, Hamilton	$44,807 débentures municipales; $11,000 en oblig. du Pacifique canadien. (Acceptés à $50,226)	Sur la vie.
Association d'assurance contre l'incendie (à responsabilité limitée), Londres, Angleterre	John Kennedy, agent en chef, Montréal	$100,000 effets canadiens	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie Germania	Jeffers et Rônne, agents en chef, Toronto	$50,000 obligations du Canada	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Great West"	J. H. Brock, directeur gérant, Winnipeg, M.	$56,000 débentures municipales (acceptées à $50,400)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie de garantie de l'Amérique du Nord	Edward Rawlings, gérant, Montréal	$27,000 garanties municipales; $29,000 obligations du havre de Montréal; et $2,400 effets du Canada. (Acceptés à $53,800)	Garantie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie et sur la vie, dite "Guardian," Londres, Angleterre	Robert Simms et Cie, et Geo. Denholm, agents généraux, Montréal	$94,900 obligations garanties du Canada et $73,000 effets du Canada	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'ass. contre l'incendie dite "Hartford," de Hartford, Conn	F. W. Evans, agent général, Montréal	$62,500 garanties municipales, et $25,420 act. de banque. (Acceptés à $100,000)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance Impériale, de Londres, Angleterre	E. D. Lacy, agent, Montréal	$129,453 effets canadiens et $63,266.67 effets 3 p. c. prov. de la Col.-Brit	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance de l'Amérique du Nord	Robert Hampson, agent en chef, Montréal	$111,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $100,000)	Contre l'inc. et sur la navig. intér.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Lancashire"	J. G. Thompson, agent en chef, Toronto	$97,333 effets canadiens 4 p. c., et $95,000 obligations 4 p. c. du Canada	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Liverpool et London et Globe"	G. F. C. Smith, agent en chef, Montréal	$36,000 en bons municipaux; $10,000 oblig. du havre de Montréal, et $277,133.33 effets du Canada. (Acceptés à $318,533)	Contre l'incendie et sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur les glaces de Lloyds, New-York	Levi Beemer, agent en chef, Toronto	$10,000 obligations du Canada	Glaces.
Corporation d'assurance dite "London," Angleterre	E. A Lilly, procureur et agent, Montréal	$167,000 garanties de municipalités. (Acceptées à $150,300)	Contre l'incendie, sur la vie navigation intérieure.
Compagnie de garantie et contre les Accidents, de Londres (à responsabilité limitée)	A. T. McCord, agent en chef, Toronto	£11,000 stg. effets canadiens	Garantie et accidents
Compagnie d'ass. contre l'incendie, London et Lancashire, Liverpool	W. A. Sims, agent en chef, Toronto	£22,000 inscriptions du Canada 4 p. c. et £5,000 stg., effets canadiens 3 p.c.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, dite "London et Lancashire"	B. Hal. Brown, gérant, Montréal	$10,000 obligations de Victoria, C.-B.; $2,000 obligations du Canada; $23,500 oblig. de la province de Québec; et garanties municipales, $85,280. Aussi $698,197 placés entre les mains de fidéicommissaires canadiens en vertu de l'Acte des Assurances. Acceptés à $810,449, étant $100,000(A), et $710,449 (B)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle contre l'incendie, de London, Ont	D. C. Macdonald, secrétaire, London, Ont	$40,020 débentures municipales, et $15,600 débentures de compagnies de prêts. (Acceptés à $50,058)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite "London"	J. G. Richter, gérant, London, Ont	$60,000 débentures de compagnies de prêts. (Acceptées à $54,000)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie la Manchester	James Boomer, gérant, Toronto	$102,200 effets du Canada 3½ p.c.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre les accidents, dite des "Manufacturiers"	John F. Ellis, directeur gérant, Toronto	$20,000 obligations du Canada	Contre les accidents.
Compagnie d'assurance des Manufacturiers, sur la vie	John F. Ellis, directeur gérant, Toronto	$50,000 obligations du Canada	Sur la vie.
Association bienveillante du Massachusetts	James G. Foster, agent en chef, Toronto	$50,000 obligations des E.-U.	Sur la vie, système de répartition.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie dite "Mercantile"	James Lockie, secrétaire, Waterloo, Ont	$55,916 valeurs municipales (acceptées à $50,057)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'ass. sur la vie, dite "Metropolitan," de New-York, E.-U.	Albert Goldthorpe, agent en chef, Toronto	$116,800 obligations d'octrois de terres 3½ p. c. du chemin de fer Canadien du Pacifique. (Acceptés à $101,178.)	Sur la vie.
Mongenais, Boivin et Cie	L. I. Boivin, agent, Montréal	$5,000 effets canadiens et $8,567 valeurs munic. (acceptées à $12,711)	Glaces.
Association mutuelle contre les accidents (resp. limitée)	Eastmure et Lightbourn, agents en chef, Toronto	$37,960 inscriptions du Canada à 3½ p. c.	Accidents et glaces.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, de New-York	Samuel H. Ewing, procureur, Montréal	$125,000 oblig. 4 p.c. du Canada; $400,000 oblig. de la province de la Nouvelle-Ecosse; $199,000 oblig. de la province du N.-B., et $990,333 garanties municipales. Total, $1,714,333. Acceptées à $1,615,300)	Sur la vie.
Association du fonds de réserve mutuel sur la vie, de New-York	Jno. S. Hall, agent en chef, Montréal	$50,000 obligations de la province de Québec, et $53,533.33 obligations sterling du Canada à 3 p. c. (acceptées à $100,857)	Sur la vie, système de répartition.
Compagnie d'assurance Nationale d'Irlande	Matthew C. Hinshaw, agent en chef, Montréal	$100,161 effets canadiens	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, de New-York	F. W. Campbell, M.D., procureur, Montréal	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis (vie A), $993,000 obligations du Pacifique canadien, $80,000 obligations de la province de Québec, et $100,000 débentures municipales (vie B). Acceptées à $1,163,700, étant $100,000 vie A, et $1,063,700 vie B). Aussi $750,000 placées entre les mains de fidéicommissaires canadiens en vertu de l'Acte des assurances	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite "North American"	Wm. McCabe, directeur-gérant, Toronto	$59,823 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $53,775)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "North British and Mercantile"	Thos. Davidson, directeur-gérant, Montréal	$175,000 oblig. du havre de Montréal; $281,000 débent. municipales; $75,000 obligat. de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick; $31,146.67 oblig. de la province du Manitoba; $50,613.33 oblig. du gouvern. de Victoria; $97,333.33 oblig. de Queensland. Total, $710,093.33. Acc. à $658,193, étant $266,347 incendie, $52,200 vie A, et $339,646 vie B.	Contre l'incendie et sur la vie
Compagnie d'assurance Northern, d'Aberdeen et Londres	Robert W. Tyre, gérant, Montréal	$100,253 obligations de la Colombie-Britannique, et $111,446.67 débentures municipales (Acceptées à $200,555)	Contre l'incendie.

LISTE DES COMPAGNIES D'ASSURANCE AUTORISÉES À FAIRE DES OPÉRATIONS AU CANADA, EN VERTU DE L'ACTE DES ASSURANCES.—*Fin.*

NOM DE LA COMPAGNIE.	Principal agent pour la réception des significations de pièces et d'avis.	Montant des dépôts.—Les dépôts marqués (A) ne sont applicables qu'aux polices sur la vie en cours le 31 mars 1878; ceux marqués (B) aux polices émises ou prises depuis cette date.	Assurance autorisée.
Association d'assurance contre les accidents Norwich et London	Scott et Walmsley, agents généraux, Toronto	$58,400 effets canadiens	Contre les accidents.
Société d'assur. contre l'incendie, dite "Norwich Union," Norwich, Ang.	Alex. Dixon, gérant, Toronto	$100,000 effets canadiens	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, d'Ontario	Wm. Hendry, gérant, Waterloo	$102,992 débentures municipales (Acceptées à $92,693)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Phœnix," de Brooklyn	L. C. Camp, agent en chef, Toronto	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis	Contre l'incendie et sur la nav. int.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie, dite "Phœnix," Londres, Angleterre	Paterson & Son, agents génér., Montréal	$57,500 oblig. du Pacifique Canadien, et $135,293 effets canadiens. (Acceptés à $187,043.)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance Phœnix, Hartford, Conn	Gerald E. Hart, gérant, Montréal	$69,000 débentures municipales, et $44,000 obligations du Pacifique canadien. (Acceptés à $101,700)	Contre l'incendie.
Société dite "Provident Savings Life Assurance."	R. H. Matson, agent en chef, Toronto	$13,500 obligations de la province de Québec, et $41,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $50,400)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie de Québec	Edwin Jones, président, Québec	$10,000 obligations de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick, $16,500 obligations de la province de Québec, et $33,000, débentures municipales. Total, $59,500. (Acceptées à $56,200)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie et contre l'incendie, dite "Queen," Angleterre	H. J. Mudge, agent en chef, Montréal	$51,100 inscriptions du Canada 4 p. c., et $42,373.33 débentures municipales. Total, $93,473 (acceptées à $89,236)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance Queen, d'Amérique	H. J. Mudge, agent en chef, Montréal	$100,000 obligations des E.-U., $60,000 effets 5 p. c. de la cité de Halifax, $48,667 effets 4 p. c. de la Nouvelle-Zélande, $24,333.33 obligations de la province de Québec et $29,200 débentures 5 p. c. de la province du Manitoba. Total, $262,200. (Acceptés à $256,200.)	Contre l'incendie.
Société d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, dite "Reliance," Londres, Angleterre	J. Cassie Hatton, procureur, Montréal	$110,277 nouvelles annuités britanniques 3 p. c., étant $100,000 (vie) A, et $10,277 (vie) B	Sur la vie. Contre l'incendie et sur la nav. int.
* Compagnie d'assurance Royale Canadienne	Harry Cutt, secrétaire, Montréal	$57,500 garanties municipales. (Acceptées à $51,750)	
Compagnie d'assurance Royale	Wm. Tatley, agent en chef, Montréal	$178,533 inscriptions du Canada 4 p. c., et $511,000 annuités britanniques. Total $689,533, étant $150,000 incendie, $50,000, vie (A) et $489,533 en général	Contre l'incendie et sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance Union Ecossaise et Nationale	Walter Kavanagh, agent, Montréal	$97,333.33 effets canadiens inscrits à 4 p. c., et $3,500 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $100,483)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Standard," Ecosse	W. M. Ramsay, gérant, Montréal	$1,855,152 débentures municipales, $106,500 obligations du havre de Montréal et $9,000 débentures de la province de Québec. Total, $1,970,652. (Acceptées à $1,772,687, étant $129,561 vie A, et $1,643,126 vie (B)	Sur la vie. Sur la vie.
Société d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Star," d'Angleterre	Alfred D. Perry, agent général, Toronto	$146,000 effets 4 p. c. canadiens	Contre l'incendie.
Bureau d'assurance Sun, Londres, Ang.	H. M. Blackburn, agent en chef, Toronto	$48,667 effets canadiens et $243,333 prêts locaux anglais	Sur la vie et contre les accidents.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Sun," du Canada	R. Macaulay, directeur-gérant, Montréal	$63,890 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $57,501)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance de tempérance et générale sur la vie de l'A.N.	Henry Sutherland, agent en chef, Toronto	$64,225 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $50,000)	
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Travelers," de Hartford, Connect	William Hanson, agent en chef, Montréal	$74,947 obligations 5 p. c. de la province du Manitoba, $584,615 débentures municipales, $35,000 obligations du havre de Montréal et $50,000 obligations du Pacifique Canadien. Total, $744,562 (acceptés à $677,600), étant $103,500 (vie A,) $534,100 (vie B) et $40,000 (accidents)	Sur la vie et contre les accidents.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle Union sur la vie, du Maine	Wm. Mulock, procureur, Toronto	Obligations d'annuités d'Ontario, émises à $462,000, et dont la valeur réelle à 4½ p. c. est de $239,474; obligations du chemin de fer Canadien du Pacifique, $100,000; $30,000 oblig. du port de Montréal, et $100,000 oblig. de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick. Valeur totale acceptée, $456,474, soit $100,000 (A) et $356,474 (B)	Sur la vie. Contre l'incendie.
Société Union, Londres, Angl	T. L. Morrisey, agent en chef, Montréal	£22,000 effets consolidés	
Compagnie Unie de réassurance contre l'incendie (à resp. limitée)	Percy F. Lane, agent en chef, Montréal	$85,653.33 obligations de la province de Québec; $9,246.66 obligations de la province du Manitoba; $7,000 débentures municipales. Total, $101,900. (Acceptées à $101,200)	Contre l'incendie Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, des Etats-Unis	Thos. A. Temple, procureur, St. Jean, N.B.	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis	
Compagnie d'assurance de l'Ouest, Toronto	J. J. Kenny, directeur-gérant, Toronto	$35,600 débentures municipales, et $22,100 débentures de compagnies de prêts. (Acceptées, à $51,930)	Contre l'incendie et sur la nav. int.

Cette compagnie a cessé de faire de nouvelles opérations en Canada, et a donné avis qu'elle se proposait de demander le remboursement de ses dépôts.
Cette compagnie a cessé de faire des opérations d'assurance contre l'incendie et sur la vie en Canada, et a donné avis qu'elle demanderait le remboursement de ses dépôts faits comme garantie pour ces deux divisions d'affaires.

LES COMPAGNIES D'ASSURANCE SUR LA VIE CI-DESSOUS NOMMÉES, AYANT CESSÉ D'ENTREPRENDRE DES RISQUES AU CANADA, SONT AUTORISÉES EN VERTU DE L'ARTICLE 35 DE "L'ACTE DES ASSURANCES," A POURSUIVRE TOUTES LES OPÉRATIONS SE RATTACHANT AUX POLICES ÉMISES AVANT LE 31 MARS 1878, ET LEURS DÉPOTS SONT APPLICABLES A CES POLICES, SUJET AUX DISPOSITIONS DES ACTES DES ASSURANCES DE 1868 ET 1871.

NOM DE LA COMPAGNIE.	Principal agent pour la réception des significations des pièces et avis.	Montant des dépôts.	Assurance autorisée.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, dite Connecticut, de Hartford, Conn., E.-U.	F. W. Evans, agent-général, Montréal	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, d'Edimbourg	David Higgins, agent en chef, Toronto	$113,000 débentures municipales, et $48,667 effets 4 p. c. du Cap de Bonne-Espérance. (Acceptés à $150,367)	Sur la vie.
Association d'assurance sur la vie, d'Ecosse	Archibald Inglis, agent en chef, Montréal	$50,127 obligations du Canada 4 p. c., $2,433 effets 4 p. c. du Canada ; $4,866 obligations garanties du Canada, $48,667 débentures de la province de Québec, $48,667 obligations de la cité de Toronto. (Acceptés à $149,893)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie Nationale d'assurance sur la vie, des Etats-Unis d'Amérique	Chas. Powis, agent en chef, Hamilton, Ont.	$110,000, dépôts en banque	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite "North Western," de Milwaukee, E.-U.	M. W. Mills, agent en chef, Toronto	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, dite "Phœnix," de Hartford, Connecticut	H. D. Simpson, procureur, Montréal	$30,000 débentures municipales, et $99,280 obligations du Parc des Chutes Niagara. (Acceptés à $126,280)	Sur la vie.
Société d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Scottish Amicable"	William W. Robertson, procureur, Montréal	36 obligations du chemin de fer Canada Atlantique, garanties. Au pair, $111,257.82 Valeur actuelle à 4½ p. c., $90,660.67, aussi $30,000 obligations du Pacifique Canadien	Sur la vie.
Institution de Prévoyance Ecossaise	John Dunlop, procureur, Montréal	$100,000 obligations du Pacifique Canadien. (Acceptées à $90,000)	Sur la vie.

LES COMPAGNIES D'ASSURANCE CI-DESSOUS SONT INSCRITES SOUS L'ACTE DES ASSURANCES, ET SONT AUTORISÉES A FAIRE DES OPÉRATIONS D'ASSURANCE EN CANADA, D'APRÈS LE SYSTÈME DE RÉPARTITION.

Nom de la compagnie.	Agent en chef pour la réception des significations de pièces.
L'Association canadienne mutuelle sur la vie	W. Pemberton Page, secrétaire, Toronto.
Société de secours mutuels des Commis-voyageurs	W. G. H. Lowe, agent en chef, Toronto.
La *Home Life Association of Canada*	James G. Howorth, agent en chef, Toronto.
La Société de secours mutuels de la Nouvelle-Ecosse	Thomas B. Crosby, agent en chef, Yarmouth, N.-E.
La *Provincial Provident Institution*	E. S. Miller, secrétaire, Saint-Thomas, Ont.

NOTE.—La Compagnie d'assurance Glasgow et London a réassuré ses risques en cours dans la Compagnie d'assurance des Citoyens, et une partie de ses dépôts a été remboursée.
La Compagnie Américaine d'assurance des chaudières à vapeur a cessé de faire des opérations en Canada. Son dépôt est encore entre les mains de l'Honorable Receveur Général.

Bureau du Surintendant des Assurances, Ottawa, 30 juillet 1892.

W. FITZGERALD, Surintendant des Assurances. 6 tt.

AUX ANNONCEURS DANS LA *GAZETTE*.

CEUX qui envoient des annonces pour être insérées dans la *Gazette du Canada* voudront bien se conformer aux règles ci-dessous :

1. Adresser "Gazette du Canada, Ottawa, Canada."
2. Indiquer le nombre d'insertions voulues.
3. Transmettre invariablement le prix de l'annonce ainsi que le prix d'un exemplaire de la *Gazette*, tels que donnés plus bas ; sans cela l'annonce ne sera pas publiée.

Les prix sont de dix cts. pour la première insertion, et cinq cts. pour chaque insertion subséquente par ligne de neuf mots, chaque chiffre comptant pour un mot. Aucune annonce n'est insérée pour moins d'une piastre.

D'après la pratique établie et reconnue, telle que prescrite par la loi, les règlements du parlement et les décisions du ministre de la Justice, les avis reçoivent le nombre d'insertions ci-dessous :—

Les avis de demandes de divorce—27 insertions.

Les avis de retrait de dépôts des compagnies d'assurance—13 insertions.

Les avis de demandes ordinaires au parlement—9 insertions

Les avis de demandes de lettres patentes—6 insertions.

Les avis de dividendes et d'assemblées de banques et de compagnies d'assurances,—1 mois de calendrier ou 5 insertions.

Les abonnés observeront aussi que le prix d'abonnement, $4 par année, est invariablement payable d'avance, et que l'envoi de la *Gazette* sera arrêté à l'expiration de la période payée. Chaque exemplaire coûte dix cts., et quand les annonceurs en veulent plus qu'un, ils devront faire une remise en conséquence.

S. E. DAWSON,
Imprimeur de la Reine et Contrôleur de la Papeterie.

Département des Impressions et de la Papeterie publiques,
Ottawa, novembre 1891.

DEMANDES AU PARLEMENT.

Règles relatives aux avis de bills privés.

Dans le cas de toute demande de bill privé, proprement du ressort législatif du Parlement du Canada suivant les dispositions de l'Acte de l'Amérique Britannique du Nord, 1867, et ayant pour objet, soit la construction d'un pont, d'un chemin de fer, d'un chemin à barrières ou d'une ligne télégraphique ; soit la construction ou l'amélioration d'un port, d'un canal, d'une écluse, d'une digue ou d'une glissoire ou autre ouvrage semblable ; soit la concession d'un droit de passage d'eau, l'incorporation de professions ou métiers, ou d'une compagnie de banque ou autre compagnie par actions, soit la concession à une ou plusieurs personnes de certains droits ou privilèges exclusifs ou particuliers, soit le pouvoir de faire quelque chose qui, dans ses effets, pourrait toucher aux droits ou à la propriété d'autrui, ou concerner une classe particulière de la société ; ou ayant pour objet quelque amendement de même nature à un acte antérieur,—un avis, énonçant d'une manière claire et intelligible la nature et l'objet de la demande, et signé (excepté s'il s'agit de corporations déjà existantes) par les pétitionnaires ou de leur part, est nécessaire et doit être publié comme il suit :—

Dans les provinces de Québec et du Manitoba.

Un avis doit être inséré dans la *Gazette du Canada* en anglais et en français, ainsi que dans un journal anglais et un journal français du district intéressé, ou en anglais et en français dans le même journal, s'il ne s'en publie qu'un seul dans ce district ; ou s'il n'y paraît pas de journal, alors la publication de l'avis en anglais et en français doit se faire dans un journal du district le plus voisin où il s'en publie.

Dans les autres provinces ou territoires.

Un avis doit être inséré dans la *Gazette du Canada*, et et dans un journal du comté, du district ou des comtés-unis intéressés, ou s'il n'y paraît pas de journal alors la publication doit se faire dans un journal du comté ou district le plus voisin où il s'en publie.

La publication de ces avis durera, dans chaque cas la période de deux mois pendant l'intervalle de temps qui s'écoulera entre la clôture de la session précédente et la prise en considération de la pétition. Un exemplaire des numéros des journaux, reproduisant la première et la dernière insertion de l'avis, devra être transmis au greffier de chaque Chambre.

Si la pétition demande l'autorisation de présenter un bill privé ayant pour objet la construction d'un pont de péage, le pétitionnaire ou les pétitionnaires devront, en même temps qu'ils donneront l'avis prescrit par la règle précédente, donner aussi, de la même manière, avis des péages qu'ils entendent exiger, de l'étendue du privilège, de la hauteur des arches, de l'espace à laisser libre entre les culées ou les piliers pour le passage des radeaux et des navires ; et mentionner de plus s'ils se proposent de construire un pont mobile, et quelles en seront les dimensions.

Toute personne désirant obtenir un bill privé devra, dans les huit jours qui précéderont l'ouverture du parlement, déposer au bureau du greffier de la Chambre dans laquelle le bill doit prendre naissance, une copie de ce bill en langue anglaise ou en langue française, avec une somme suffisante pour en payer la traduction et l'impression. Il en sera imprimé 600 exemplaires en anglais et 200 en français ; la traduction devra être faite par les officiers de la Chambre, et l'impression par l'entrepreneur des impressions. Le pétitionnaire aura aussi à payer au greffier du Sénat, ou au comptable de la Chambre des Communes (selon le cas) une somme de $200, plus le coût de l'impression de l'acte dans les Statuts, et remettra le reçu de ce paiement au greffier du comité auquel ce bill aura été renvoyé—le dit paiement sera effectué immédiatement après la seconde lecture, et avant la prise en considération du bill par le comité.

L'honoraire payable sur tout bill privé, ne sera payé que dans la Chambre où il a pris naissance.

Aucune pétition pour l'obtention d'un bill privé ne sera reçue par l'une ou par l'autre Chambre après les dix premiers jours de la session.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Greffier du Sénat.

JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Greffier des Communes.

Règles additionnelles de la Chambre des Communes concernant les bills privés.

Tous les bills privés demandant des actes constitutifs devront être rédigés de manière à y incorporer, en les spécifiant, les *clauses* des Actes généraux concernant les détails qui font l'objet de ces bills ; des raisons spéciales seront données chaque fois que l'on aura l'intention de se départir de ce principe, ou que l'on voudra y introduire d'autres dispositions touchant ces détails ; et une note sera annexée au bill indiquant les dispositions au sujet desquelles l'on entend s'écarter de l'Acte général ; les bills qui ne seront pas rédigés conformément à cette Règle, devront être remodelés par les auteurs et réimprimés à leurs frais, avant qu'aucun comité en examine les clauses.

51*a*. Tous les bills privés pour chartes ou pour modification de chartes de compagnies de chemins de fer seront rédigés conformément au bill-modèle adopté par la Chambre, le 23 juin 1887, dont copie peut être obtenue du greffier de la Chambre ;

(*a*.) Les dispositions contenues dans un bill quelconque qui ne seront pas conformes au bill-modèle, seront insérées entre crochets, et après avoir été revisées par l'officier compétent, elles seront imprimées ainsi ; et les bills qui ne seront pas rédigés en conformité de cette règle seront renvoyés aux auteurs pour être remodelés avant leur revision et impression ;

(*b*.) Toutes clauses d'actes existants que l'on proposera de modifier, seront imprimées en entier, avec les amendements insérés en leur lieu et place, et entre crochets ;

(*c*.) Toutes dispositions exceptionnelles que l'on proposera d'insérer dans un bill quelconque, seront imprimées dans l'avis publié.

51*b*. Nul bill pour la constitution légale d'une compagnie de chemin de fer ou pour changer le tracé du chemin de fer d'une compagnie déjà constituée ne sera pris en considération par le comité des chemins de fer

à moins qu'il n'ait été donné au comité, au moins une semaine avant la prise en considération du bill—

(a.) Une carte ou plan à l'échelle de pas moins d'un demi-pouce au mille, indiquant le territoire sur lequel l'on se propose de construire les travaux projetés, ainsi que les lignes de travaux analogues existants ou autorisés, dans les limites du district, ou partie du district que la ligne projetée doit desservir, ou affectant le dit district en aucune manière ; cette carte ou plan devra être signé par l'ingénieur ou toute autre personne qui l'aura fait ;

(b.) Un exhibit faisant connaître le montant total du capital que l'on se propose de prélever pour les fins de l'entreprise, et la manière dont on se propose de le prélever, soit au moyen d'actions ordinaires, obligations, débentures ou autres garanties, et le montant respectif de chacune.

JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Greffier des Communes.

SUBSTANCE DES RÈGLES ET FORMES DE PROCÉDER DU SÉNAT CONCERNANT LES BILLS DE DIVORCE.

L'époux qui a l'intention de demander un bill de divorce doit faire connaître cette intention, ainsi que les noms de l'autre époux et la cause du divorce, par avis inséré, durant six mois, entre l'expiration de la dernière session parlementaire avant l'avis et la présentation de sa pétition pour obtenir le bill, dans la *Gazette du Canada* et dans deux journaux du district où il avait sa résidence habituelle à l'époque de séparation d'avec son conjoint, s'il résidait alors dans la province de Québec, le Manitoba, la Colombie-Britannique ou les Territoires du Nord-Ouest,—ou du comté ou des comtés-unis, s'il résidait dans une autre province ; mais si ce nombre de journaux ne s'y trouve pas, l'avis sera publié dans le district, le comté ou les comtés-unis voisins. Dans les provinces de Québec et de Manitoba, les insertions seront faites dans un journal anglais et un journal français, s'il en existe des deux langues dans le district ; autrement, elles se feront en anglais et en français au même journal.

Il doit être signifié, à la diligence de l'époux pétitionnaire, un mois au moins avant la présentation de la pétition, une copie de cet avis à l'autre époux en personne, si cela est possible.

Aucune pétition en divorce n'est reçue après l'expiration des trente premiers jours de la session.

Toute pétition en divorce devra être écrite lisiblement et porter la signature du pétitionnaire. Elle énoncera sommairement le fait du mariage, le lieu et l'époque de sa célébration, les noms du célébrant, les griefs qui donnent lieu à la demande de redressement et la nature du redressement demandé, et en outre contiendra assurance qu'il n'y a pas eu réconciliation, collusion ni connivence. Les allégations de la pétition seront appuyées de la déclaration du pétitionnaire, faite en vertu de "l'Acte concernant les serments extrajudiciaires."

Huit jours avant l'ouverture du Parlement, le pétitionnaire déposera au bureau du greffier du Sénat, une copie en langue anglaise ou française du bill de divorce qui doit être présenté, et en même temps une somme suffisante pour payer la traduction et l'impression et tirage à 600 exemplaires anglais et 200 exemplaires français de ce bill.

La pétition en obtention d'un bill de divorce n'est présentée que lorsque le pétitionnaire a versé au bureau du greffier du Sénat une somme de $200.

La pétition, au moment de sa présentation, doit être accompagnée de la preuve de la publication d'avis, d'une déclaration qu'il a été signifié une copie de l'avis, et d'une copie du bill qui doit être présenté.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Greffier du Sénat.

AVIS est donné que James Frederick Doran, de Lachine, dans le comté Jacques-Cartier, province de Québec, commis, adressera une demande au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, pour obtenir un bill de divorce d'avec son épouse Mary Augusta Wood, ci-devant de Winnipeg, province du Manitoba, maintenant de Paris, France, pour cause d'adultère et désertion.

J. FRED. DORAN,
Pétitionnaire.

A Montréal, province de Québec, ce 20ème jour de juillet 1892. 5–27

AVIS est donné par le présent que Robert Young Hebden, de la cité de New-York, dans l'Etat de New-York, dans les Etats-Unis d'Amérique, (ci-devant de la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec), un des agents de la banque de Montréal, s'adressera au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un bill de divorce d'avec sa femme Edith Montagu Hebden (née Patterson), ci-devant de la dite cité de Montréal, mais dont le domicile actuel est inconnu, pour cause d'adultère et de désertion.

GORMULLY ET SINCLAIR,
Solliciteurs du requérant.

Daté à Ottawa, dans la province d'Ontario, ce 22e jour de juillet A.D. 1892. 4–27

AVIS est donné par le présent que Annette Marion Goff, de la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec, s'adressera au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un bill de divorce d'avec son mari Edward Robert Taché Rowand, de la cité de Winnipeg, dans la province du Manitoba, bourgeois, pour cause d'adultère et de cruauté.

CARTER ET GOLDSTEIN,
Solliciteurs de la requérante.

Daté à Montréal, province de Québec, ce dix-huitième jour de juillet 1892. 4–27

AVIS est donné par le présent que Edmund Holyoake Heward, de la ville de Saint-Jean, dans le district d'Iberville, dans la province de Québec, gérant de la banque des Marchands du Canada, à Saint-Jean, s'adressera au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un bill de divorce d'avec sa femme Dame Marie-Louise Elwes, actuellement de la cité de Chicago, dans l'Etat d'Illinois, un des Etats-Unis d'Amérique, pour cause d'adultère.

L. G. MACDONALD,
Solliciteur du requérant.

Par CHRISTIE, CHRISTIE et GREENE,
Ses agents à Ottawa.

Daté à Saint-Jean, le 4 juillet 1892. 3–27

DEMANDES POUR CHARTE PAR LETTRES PATENTES.

AVIS est donné par le présent que sous un mois après la dernière publication de cet avis, une demande sera adressée au Gouverneur en conseil afin d'obtenir des lettres patentes en vertu des dispositions de "l'Acte des compagnies," constituant en corporation la compagnie ci-après mentionnée :—

(a.) Le nom de la compagnie sera "La Compagnie James Robertson," (à resp. limitée).

(b.) Les objets pour lesquels une charte est demandée sont les suivants :—Fabriquer, acheter, vendre, et faire le commerce de scies, fil barbelé, tuyaux de plomb, plomb de chasse, trappes de plomb, blanc de plomb, mastic, peintures préparées, couleurs, vernis, fournitures de plombiers, de ferblantiers et de scieries, outils, ustensiles, meubles de ménage, poêles, ferronnerie, et de toutes sortes de fournitures pour les marchands, commerçants, cultivateurs et consommateurs ; fabriquer, produire, acheter, vendre et commercer sur le fer, l'acier, le plomb, le nickel et autres métaux et minerais de toutes sortes, et tous les produits et articles qui en sont faits ; et acheter, vendre et commercer sur ces articles, et fabriquer, acheter, vendre, et ériger toutes machineries et accessoires pour les fins des

dites affaires, et pour les fins de toutes autres affaires ; souscrire, acquérir, acheter, posséder, vendre, engager et transférer des actions ou parts dans toute autre compagnie constituée, et de voter sur ces parts et les représenter, et de vendre, céder, transférer, louer, sous-louer, hypothéquer ou engager l'outillage, immeubles, baux, outils, machinerie, brevets d'invention, inventions, droits d'usine, droits d'auteurs, marques de commerce, noms de commerce, patrons ou marques ou tous ou chacun d'iceux, et le fonds de commerce et achalandage de la dite compagnie ; acheter, acquérir et tenir absolument ou pour un certain nombre d'années sous bail ou autrement, des contrats, conventions, choix, baux, outillage, immeubles, outils, machinerie, brevets d'invention, inventions, droits d'usine, droits d'auteur, marques de commerce, noms de commerce, patrons ou marques ou tous ou chacun d'iceux, et le fonds de commerce et achalandage de toute autre compagnie ou compagnies constituées ou particuliers dans la Puissance du Canada; se fusionner, coopérer, joindre et faire des arrangements avec toute autre compagnie ou compagnies constituées ou particuliers dans le but de faire les dites opérations ou atteindre les dits objets, ou aucun d'iceux, ou dans le but de faire les opérations ou atteindre les objets de la dite autre compagnie ou compagnies ou individus ; acheter, acquérir, posséder, louer, vendre, hypothéquer, transférer, engager et céder des biens meubles et immeubles et de faire et prendre des hypothèques, gages et charges sur les dits biens meubles et immeubles comme sûreté ou autrement ; émettre des actions privilégiées, obligations et débentures, et les négocier, vendre et transférer, et par là engager l'actif et propriété de la dite compagnie comme garantie du remboursement des avances faites sur ou à l'égard des dites obligations ou débentures, et de faire tous actes à l'égard de toutes et chacune des matières ci-dessus énumérées, et toutes autres matières ou choses qui sont ou pourront devenir nécessaires, ou découleront ou seront propres à atteindre les objets susdits.

(*c.*) Le principal lieu d'affaires de la dite compagnie sera en la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec.

(*d.*) Le capital-actions de la compagnie sera de sept cent cinquante mille piastres.

(*e.*) Le nombre des actions sera de sept mille cinq cents, et le montant de chaque action sera de cent piastres.

(*f.*) Les requérants sont James Robertson et Alexander Robertson, de la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec, manufacturiers ; James Robertson, jeune, de la cité de Winnipeg, dans la province du Manitoba, bourgeois ; Alexander A. McMichael, de la cité de Toronto, dans la province d'Ontario, manufacturier ; et John Robertson, de la cité de Saint-Jean, dans la province du Nouveau-Brunswick, manufacturier. Et les susdits James Robertson, Alexander A. McMichael et John Robertson seront les directeurs provisoires de la dite compagnie.

WATSON, THORNE, SMOKE ET MASTEN.
Daté ce 20e jour de juillet, A.D. 1892. 4–6

AVIS est donné par le présent que sous un mois après la dernière publication de cet avis, les personnes ci-dessous mentionnées s'adresseront au Gouverneur général en conseil à l'effet d'obtenir des lettres patentes les constituant en corporation en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies."

1. Le nom de la compagnie sera "The Canada Axe and Harvest Tool Manufacturing Company."

2. Les objets pour lesquels une charte est demandée sont de fabriquer et vendre des haches, faux, fourches, râteaux, houes et autres instruments agricoles.

3. Les opérations de la compagnie seront faites en la ville de Saint-Jérôme, dans le comté de Terrebonne, dans la province de Québec, et à la Côte Saint-Paul, dans le comté d'Hochelaga, dans la province de Québec, lesquels endroits seront les principaux sièges d'affaires de la dite compagnie.

4. Le montant du capital-actions de la compagnie sera de cent mille piastres.

5. Le nombre des actions sera de mille, et le montant de chaque action sera de cent piastres.

6. Les noms au long et les adresse et occupation de chacun des requérants sont comme suit :—James Robson, manufacturier, Oshawa, Ont.; Thomas Goulding Hawthorn, agent, Oshawa, Ont.; William Clarke Widdifield, solliciteur, Newmarket, Ont.; Samuel Goulding, bourgeois, cité de New-York, Etats-Unis ; François-Xavier St. Jacques, propriétaire d'hôtel, de la cité d'Ottawa, Ontario. Et les dits James Robson, manufacturier, Oshawa, Ont., William Clarke Widdifield, solliciteur, Newmarket, Ont., et Thomas Goulding Hawthorn, agent, Oshawa, Ont., seront les directeurs provisoires de la compagnie.

D. D. GRIERSON,
Solliciteur des requérants,
54 rue Church, Toronto, Ont.
Toronto, 22 juillet 1892. 6–6

AVIS DIVERS.

AVIS public est donné par le présent que la Compagnie Américaine d'assurance de chaudières à vapeur de New-York a demandé à l'honorable ministre des Finances et Receveur Général du Canada d'être libérée de ses valeurs déposées à compte des opérations d'assurance des chaudières à vapeur.

Et avis est par le présent donné à tous les porteurs de polices de la dite compagnie en Canada qui s'opposent à cette remise de dépôts, de produire leur opposition au bureau de l'honorable Ministre des Finances et Receveur Général du Canada, le ou avant le 30 novembre 1892.

E. LAFLEUR,
Solliciteur,
Compagnie Américaine d'assurance
des chaudières à vapeur.
Daté ce 10 août 1892. 7–13

LA BANQUE DU PEUPLE.

DIVIDENDE No. 112.

LES actionnaires de la Banque du Peuple sont par les présentes notifiés qu'un dividende semi-annuel de trois (3) pour cent pour les six mois courants, a été déclaré sur le fonds capital, et sera payable au bureau de la banque, lundi, le 5 septembre prochain et les jours suivants.

Le livre de transfert sera fermé du 15 au 31 août inclusivement.

Par ordre du bureau des directeurs,
J. S. BOUSQUET,
Caissier.
Montréal, 29 juillet 1892. 6–5

AVIS public est donné par le présent que la Compagnie d'assurance Queen a l'intention de cesser de faire des opérations d'assurance sur la vie en Canada, et que le 1er novembre prochain la dite compagnie s'adressera à l'honorable ministre des Finances pour la libération de ses valeurs et effets déposés comme garantie, et tous les porteurs canadiens de polices sur la vie émises par la Compagnie d'assurance Queen qui désireraient s'opposer à cette libération sont par le présent avertis de produire leurs oppositions entre les mains du dit ministre au jour susdit ou avant.

H. J. MUDGE,
Agent en chef.
Montréal, 25 juillet 1892. 5–13

AVIS.—Une assemblée générale spéciale des actionnaires de la Compagnie du chemin de fer Atlantique et Nord-Ouest aura lieu à son bureau principal à Montréal (le bureau principal de la Compagnie du chemin fer Canadien du Pacifique), à midi, lundi, le vingt-deuxième jour d'août 1892, afin d'élire des directeurs de la compagnie, et de diviser en sections, en conformité de son acte constitutif, telle partie de la voie ferrée que la compagnie est autorisée à construire ou acquérir qui n'a pas encore été divisée.

Par ordre du conseil de direction,
CHARLES DRINKWATER.
Secrétaire.
Montréal, 20 juillet 1892. 4–6

COMPAGNIE D'ASSURANCE DES CITOYENS DU CANADA.

(DÉPARTEMENT D'ASSURANCE SUR LA VIE.)

AVIS.—Avis public est donné par le présent que la Compagnie d'assurance des Citoyens du Canada, a cessé de faire des opérations d'assurance sur la vie, et a demandé à l'honorable Ministre des Finances et Receveur Général du Canada le remboursement de ses garanties déposées au compte du département d'assurance sur la vie, le 12e jour d'octobre 1892.

Et avis est par le présent donné à tous les porteurs de polices de la dite compagnie en Canada qui s'opposent à cette remise de dépôts, de produire leur opposition au bureau de l'honorable Ministre des Finances et Receveur Général du Canada, le ou avant le douzième (12e) jour d'octobre mil huit cent quatre-vingt-douze (1892).

E. P. HEATON,
Gérant général.

Montréal, 28 juin 1892. 2–13

COMPAGNIE D'ASSURANCE DES CITOYENS DU CANADA.

(DÉPARTEMENT DE L'INCENDIE.)

AVIS.—Avis public est donné par le présent que la Compagnie d'assurance des Citoyens du Canada, a cessé de faire des opérations d'assurance contre l'incendie, et a demandé à l'honorable Ministre des Finances et Receveur Général du Canada le remboursement de ses garanties déposées au compte du département de l'incendie le 12e jour d'octobre 1892.

Et avis est par le présent donné que tous les risques au Canada de la Compagnie d'assurance des Citoyens du Canada, dans les provinces du Nouveau-Brunswick et de la Nouvelle-Ecosse ont été rentrés et réassurés dans la Compagnie d'assurance Phœnix de Hartford, Connecticut, et que tous les risques par toute la Puissance du Canada, à l'exception des provinces du Nouveau-Brunswick et de la Nouvelle-Ecosse ont été rentrés et réassurés dans la Compagnie d'assurance Guardian d'Angleterre.

Et avis est par le présent donné à tous les porteurs de polices de la dite compagnie en Canada qui s'opposent à cette remise de dépôts, de produire leur opposition au bureau de l'honorable Ministre des Finances et Receveur Général du Canada, le ou avant le douzième (12e) jour d'octobre mil huit cent quatre-vingt-douze (1892).

E. P. HEATON,
Gérant général.

Montréal, 28 juin 1892. 2–13

AVIS est donné par le présent que la Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie la City of London (à resp. limitée), ayant cessé de faire les opérations d'assurance contre l'incendie en Canada, et réassuré tous les risques en cours ou existants, s'adressera au ministre des Finances à Ottawa, le 12e jour d'octobre prochain, pour être remboursée des garanties déposées par la dite compagnie entre les mains du ministre des Finances.

Et avis est par le présent donné à tous les porteurs de polices de la dite compagnie en Canada qui s'opposent à cette remise de dépôts, de produire leur opposition au bureau de l'honorable Ministre des Finances, le ou avant le jour ci-dessus cité.

HATTON ET McLENNAN,
Procureurs de la dite compagnie.

Montréal, 5 juillet 1892. 3–13

AVIS.—Avis public est donné par le présent que la Compagnie d'assurance Royale Canadienne de Montréal, Canada, a cessé de faire des opérations d'assurance maritime et contre l'incendie, et a demandé à l'honorable Ministre des Finances et Receveur Général du Canada le remboursement de ses garanties déposées au compte du département de l'incendie et des risques maritimes, le 25e jour d'août 1892.

Et avis est par le présent donné que tous les risques au Canada de la Compagnie d'assurance Royale Canadienne ont été rentrés et réassurés dans la Compagnie d'assurance Alliance de Londres, Angleterre.

Et avis est par le présent donné à tous les porteurs de polices de la dite compagnie en Canada qui s'opposent à cette remise de dépôts, de produire leur opposition au bureau de l'honorable Ministre des Finances et Receveur Général du Canada, le ou avant le 25e jour d'août 1892.

G. H. McHENRY,
Gérant.

47–13

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OTTAWA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, 1892.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

PROCLAMATIONS.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Deputy Governor.

[L.S.]

CANADA.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, QUEEN, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To Our Beloved and Faithful the Senators of the Dominion of Canada, and the Members elected to serve in the House of Commons of Our said Dominion, and to each and every of you,—GREETING:

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS Our Parliament of Canada stands prorogued to the eighteenth day of the month of August instant, at which time, at Our City of Ottawa, you were held and constrained to appear; NOW KNOW YE, that for divers causes and considerations, and taking into consideration the ease and convenience of Our Loving Subjects, We have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council for Canada, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on TUESDAY, the TWENTY-SEVENTH day of the month of SEPTEMBER next, you meet Us in Our Parliament of Canada, at Our City of OTTAWA, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of Our said Dominion of Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary. HEREIN FAIL NOT.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS, JOHN J. McGEE, Esquire, Deputy of Our Right Trusty and Well-Beloved the Right Honourable Sir FREDERICK ARTHUR STANLEY, Baron Stanley of Preston, in the County of Lancaster, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom; Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Governor General of Canada and Vice Admiral of the same.

At Our Government House, in Our City of OTTAWA, this TWELFTH day of AUGUST, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, and in the fifty-sixth year of Our Reign.

By Command,

SAML. E. ST. O. CHAPLEAU,
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery,
Canada.

7-tf

STANLEY OF PRESTON.

[L.S.]

CANADA.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, QUEEN, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To all to whom these presents shall come, or whom the same may in anywise concern,—GREETING:

A PROCLAMATION.

ROBT. SEDGEWICK, Deputy of the Minister of Justice, Canada. } WHEREAS in pursuance of the provisions of the Canada Temperance Act, the following notice has been addressed to the Secretary of State for Canada, embodying the petition therein set forth:

"To the Honourable the Secretary of State of "Canada,—

"SIR,—We, the undersigned electors of the County "of Northumberland, request you to take notice that "we propose presenting the following petition to His "Excellency the Governor General of Canada in "Council:

"'The petition of the electors of the County of "'Northumberland, in the Province of New Brunswick, "'qualified and competent to vote at the election of "'a member of the House of Commons, in the said "'County,

"'Respectfully shews, that your petitioners are "'desirous that the Order in Council passed for "'bringing into force within the said County, the "'second part of "The Canada Temperance Act," "'should be revoked, wherefore, your petitioners "'humbly pray that Your Excellency will be pleased "'by an Order in Council under section nine of "The "'Canada Temperance Amendment Act, 1888," to "'declare that the said Order in Council which brought "'into force and effect the said second part of the said "'"The Canada Temperance Act," in the said County, "'shall no longer be in force.

"'And your petitioners will ever pray, &c.'

"And that we desire that the votes of the electors "of the said County be taken for and against the "revocation of the said Order in Council."

AND WHEREAS the second part of the said Act was brought into force in the said County of Northumberland, in the Province of New Brunswick, by an Order in Council dated the fourth day of November, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty :

AND WHEREAS it appears by evidence to the satisfaction of the Governor General in Council that such petition has appended to it the genuine signatures of one-fourth or more of all the electors of the said County of Northumberland, in the Province of New Brunswick, the number of the signatures to the petition proved to be genuine being nineteen hundred and twenty-one, and that the other requirements of the law have been observed ;

AND WHEREAS an Order of the Governor General in Council has been passed directing that the votes of all the electors of the said County of Northumberland be taken for and against the adoption of the said petition,—

NOW KNOW YE, that We do hereby, and by virtue of the authority vested in Us by the said Act and Order in Council, proclaim and declare, that on Thursday, the twenty-ninth day of September next, a poll will be held in the said County of Northumberland for taking the votes of the electors for and against the said petition ; That such votes will be taken between the hours of nine o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon of that day and by ballot ; That John Shirreff, of Newcastle, in the said County, Esquire, Sheriff of the said County of Northumberland, has been appointed Returning Officer for the purpose of taking on that day the votes of the electors for and against the petition, and of afterwards summing up the same and making a return of the result to the Governor General in Council ; That the said Returning Officer is empowered and required to appoint a Deputy Returning Officer at and for each polling place or station ; That the Returning Officer will appoint persons to attend at the various polling stations and at the final summing up of votes, on behalf of the persons interested in and promoting or opposing, respectively, the adoption of the petition, at the office of the Sheriff, in Newcastle aforesaid, on Monday, the twenty-sixth day of September next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon. That the votes of the electors will be summed up and the result of the polling declared by the Returning Officer at the office of the Sheriff, in Newcastle aforesaid, on Monday, the third day of October next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon.

And in the event of the petition being adopted by the electors, the Governor General in Council may, at any time after the expiration of thirty days from the day on which the same was adopted, and after the expiration of three years from the day of the coming into force of the second part of the said Act in the said County of Northumberland, under the said Order in Council dated the fourth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and eighty, by Order in Council published in the *Canada Gazette*, revoke the said Order in Council of the fourth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and eighty, by which the second part of "The Canada Temperance Act" was brought into force in the said County, as therein mentioned.

Of all which Our loving subjects and all others whom these presents may concern, are hereby required to take notice and to govern themselves accordingly.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS, Our Right Trusty and Well-Beloved the Right Honourable Sir FREDERICK ARTHUR STANLEY, Baron Stanley of Preston, in the County of Lancaster, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom ; Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Honourable Order of the Bath ; Governor General of Canada.

At Our Government House, in Our CITY of OTTAWA, this SIXTEENTH day of AUGUST, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, and in the Fifty-sixth year of Our Reign.

By Command,

J. C. PATTERSON,
Secretary of State.

9–3

STANLEY OF PRESTON.

[L.S.]

CANADA.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To all to whom these presents shall come, or whom the same may in anywise concern,—GREETING :

A PROCLAMATION.

ROBT. SEDGEWICK, Deputy of the Minister of Justice, Canada. } WHEREAS in and by an Act made and passed by the Parliament of Canada in the Fifty-fifth year of Our Reign, chaptered nineteen, and intituled "An Act further to amend the Steamboat Inspection Act" it is amongst other things in effect enacted, that the said Act shall come into force on a day to be named by Proclamation of the Governor in Council ;

AND WHEREAS it is expedient that such Act should come into force throughout Canada, upon, from and after the fifteenth day of August, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two,—

NOW KNOW YE that We, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council for Canada, do, by this Our Proclamation, declare that the said Act passed by the Parliament of Canada in the Fifty-fifth year of Our Reign, chaptered nineteen, and intituled "An Act further to amend the Steamboat Inspection Act" shall come into force throughout Canada, upon, from and after the fifteenth day of August, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two.

Of all which Our loving subjects and all others whom these presents may concern, are hereby required to take notice and to govern themselves accordingly.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS, Our Right Trusty and Well-Beloved the Right Honourable Sir FREDERICK ARTHUR STANLEY, Baron Stanley of Preston, in the County of Lancaster, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom ; Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Honourable Order of the Bath ; Governor General of Canada.

At Our Government House, in Our City of OTTAWA, this SECOND day of AUGUST, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, and in the fifty-sixth year of Our Reign.

By Command,

J. C. PATTERSON,
Secretary of State.

7-4

ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

ERRATUM.

In the Order in Council of July 26, 1892, p. 253, col. 1, concerning the cancellation of a road allowance on Goose Island in Lake Winnipeg, instead of Range 6 *west* of the Principal Meridian, read Range 6 *east* of the Principal Meridian. 8–4

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Tuesday, the 16th day of August, 1892.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, in virtue of the powers vested in him by section 2 of the "Act respecting quarantine," chapter 68 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that Belgium and Germany be added to the list of countries from which the importation of rags into Canada is prohibited.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk, Privy Council.

9–4

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Tuesday, the 26th day of July, 1892.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, under the provisions of section 8 of "The Dominion Lands Act," chapter 54 of the Revised Statutes, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that the road allowance on Goose Island, in Lake Winnipeg, which lies in Township 25, Ranges 5 and 6, shall be and the same is hereby cancelled and its area thrown into Section 30, Township 25, Range 6, east of the Principal Meridian.

JOHN J. McGEE,
8-4 Clerk, Privy Council.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Tuesday, the 26th day of July, 1892.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS in view of the fact that the disease of cholera prevails in France, and that such disease may be communicated by rags or clothing, it is advisable to suspend until further ordered the importation of rags from France,—

His Excellency, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order and declare that the importation of rags from France shall be and the same is hereby prohibited.

JOHN J. McGEE,
7-4 Clerk, Privy Council.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Tuesday, the 26th day of July, 1892.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS application has been received from the Government of British Columbia for a grant of certain lots situated in the Town of Golden, Kootenay District, for the purpose of erecting a Court-house and offices thereon,—

His Excellency, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that lots Nos. 17, 18, 19, and 20 in block 7, Town of Golden, British Columbia, shall be and the same are hereby set apart for the use of the Province of British Columbia, for the purposes mentioned in the aforesaid application.

JOHN J. McGEE,
6-4 Clerk, Privy Council.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Tuesday, the 2nd day of August, 1892.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS the Parliament of Canada at the last Session thereof passed an Act, 55-56 Victoria, chapter 19, intituled "An Act to further amend the Steam-boat Inspection Act" in which it was amongst other things enacted, by the 4th and 5th sections thereof, that the Governor General in Council may make such rules as are deemed advisable with respect to boats, life-preservers, and other life-saving appliances to be carried by steam-boats or by other vessels mentioned in the said Act ;

And whereas it was further enacted that the said Act shall come into force on and after a day to be proclaimed by Proclamation of the Governor in Council, and His Excellency the Governor General in Council, by a Proclamation dated the 2nd day of August, 1892, has declared that the said Act shall be brought into and be in force on the fifteenth day of August, 1892,—

His Excellency, under the authority conferred upon him by the 4th and 5th sections of the above cited Act, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to make the following Regulations with respect to boats, life-preservers and other life-saving appliances to be carried by steamboats or other vessels mentioned in the said Act, such Regulations to be in force and take effect on and after the day succeeding the day fixed by the aforesaid Proclamation as the day upon which the said Act 55-56 Victoria, chapter 19, shall come into force in Canada.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk, Privy Council.

RULES AND REGULATIONS respecting the inspection of boats, life-preservers and other life-saving appliances, to be carried on steamboats or other vessels, under the authority of the Steam-boat Inspection Act and amendments thereto.

Boats.

Sec. 1. The following provisions shall be observed with respect to boats to be carried on steam-boats :—

(*a.*) No steam-boat with passengers on board shall proceed to sea from any port or place in Canada, or depart from any port or place, or ply on any of the Lakes St. John, Memphremagog, Ontario, Erie, Huron or Georgian Bay, Simcoe, or Superior, or on the River St. Lawrence, or on the Rivers Ottawa or St. John, or any lake or river in Manitoba, British Columbia, or the North-west Territories, or the District of Keewatin, which is, at any point on the route of such steam-boat, more than one mile broad.

(*b.*) Unless there are on board thereof, or attached to such steam-boat, good, suitable, sufficient and properly equipped boats in good condition, each having not less than seventeen feet length of keel, and at least six oars and other necessary tackle, and sufficient capacity to carry not less than twelve adult persons, exclusive of the crew of such boat.

Which boats shall be in the following proportion to the registered tonnage of such steam-boat, that is to say :—

At least one boat for every steam-boat of less than fifty tons ;

At least two boats for every steam-boat of fifty tons and upwards, but less than (300) three hundred tons ;

At least three boats for every steam-boat of three hundred tons and upwards ; and

(*c.*) If such steam-boat is of the registered tonnage of one hundred tons or upwards to (300) three hundred tons, unless, in addition to the boats hereinbefore required, there is on board thereof or attached thereto,—

One good and sufficient life-boat capable of sustaining inside thirty persons, which life-boat may be considered of sufficient capacity if made of the following dimensions : Length of keel, twenty-two feet ; breadth of beam outside, five feet six inches ; depth from top of keel to top of gunwale at bottom of rowlock, two feet nine inches ; or

Two good and sufficient life-boats, each capable of sustaining inside twenty persons, which life-boats may be considered of sufficient capacity if made of the following dimensions : Length of keel, eighteen feet ; breadth outside, five feet two inches ; depth from top of keel to top of gunwale, two feet two inches.

(*d.*) If such steam-boat is of the registered tonnage of (300) three hundred tons or upwards to six hundred tons or upwards (when the life-boats may be increased to the satisfaction of the Inspector), unless in addition to the boats hereinbefore required there is on board or attached thereto ;—

Two good and sufficient life-boats, capable of each sustaining inside thirty persons, or four good and sufficient life-boats capable of each sustaining inside twenty persons, each to be at least of the dimensions described in (*c*).

Sec. 2. Every life-boat shall be made of suitable metal, in thickness not less than No. 18 wire gauge, or of wood, and built whale-boat fashion, with a sheer

of about ¾ inch to 1 foot length from midships, rising equally to the stem and stern, with sufficient air-tight compartments in the ends and sides made of suitable metal or of wood, and so constructed as to be air-tight and serviceable, the air-tight compartments to have a capacity in cubic feet of one-tenth the capacity of the life-boat, which is found by multiplying the length and breadth outside and the depth inside from bottom of rowlocks or top of gunwale in feet, and by ·6, the result equals the cubic feet required in the inside and outside compartments, about one-half of which should be on the outside; and dividing by 10, gives the number of persons the life-boat shall be deemed fit to carry. Solid cork may be used instead of air-tight compartments on the outside, 1·25 cubic feet of cork being considered equal to 1 cubic foot of air case.

(*a.*) Zinc shall not be used in the construction of a life-boat or of her air-tight compartments, which must be of a metal approved by the Board of Steamboat Inspection, or by the Chairman.

(*b.*) The air-tight compartments must be so distributed as to give the boat good buoyancy and stability; whether a part of the air-tight buoyancy apparatus should be under the thwarts, or whether it should be in the ends and along the sides, will be, so long as an efficient life-boat is obtained, left to the option of the maker or owner, but the Inspector must be satisfied that the life-boat is efficient.

(*c.*) Spaces filled with or containing any material are not to be deemed air spaces.

(*d.*) A square stern boat is not to be passed as a life-boat.

(*e.*) Suitable life lines with sustaining buoys shall be securely attached to the sides or gunwales of the life-boats.

Sec. 3. The life-boats must be provided with the full complement of oars, one for each rowlock, and two spare oars, all securely lashed inside ready for use.

(*a.*) With two plugs for each plug hole, attached with lanyards or chains, and one and one half sets of thole pins or crutches attached to the boat by lanyards and ready to slip in place.

(*b.*) With a sea anchor, a rudder and tiller, or yoke and yoke lines, a painter of sufficient length to reach from the davits to the boat when in the water and to tow her, a bailer, a hatchet in each end of boat, and a boat-hook each attached to the boat with a good sound lanyard.

(*c.*) If the steam-boat is plying at sea (on salt water) a vessel must be kept in each boat filled with fresh water, (and at least one life-boat must be fitted with a mast or masts, and sail or sails and proper gear for each), and an efficient compass and one gallon of vegetable or animal oil, and a vessel or apparatus of approved pattern for distributing it on the water in rough weather, and with a lantern trimmed with oil in its receiver sufficient to burn eight hours.

(*d.*) Means for detaching quickly the life-boat from the lower blocks of the davits must be provided, an ordinary fixed hook in the lower block should not be allowed, the boat's davits must be strong enough and so spaced that the boat can be swung out readily, so that the boat's chocks can be readily removed, and that the boat will not foul the ship's sides in lowering when the ship has no list, and that the whole of the tackling, davits, falls, blocks, eye bolts, and apparatus are of sufficient strength to lower the boat with its full complement of crew and apparatus on board.

Sec. 4. Every boat shall be kept in good condition, water tight and ready for immediate use; when wood is used as fuel for heating the boilers of high pressure (non condensing) steam-boats, the covers of such boats shall be made of wood covered with zinc; and every boat shall have the name of the steam-boat to which it belongs, and the name of her port of registry, legibly painted on her bows and stern.

Sec. 5. Every such steam-boat shall be provided with sufficient means for lowering from on board safely and expeditiously the boats hereinbefore required to be on board of or attached to such steam-boat; and Masters of steam-boats shall detail their crews and exercise them in lowering and handling the said boats, and life-boats at least once a week, alternately.

Sec. 6. Every such boat shall be hung in separate davits, with lowering apparatus complete and ready for instant lowering; provided, that in any case where any such steam-boat carries two life-boats, one of the other boats may be carried on the hurricane deck without davits.

Sec. 7. No steamboat employed chiefly in the carriage of freight, when carrying not more than twenty-five passengers, shall be required to have on board or attached to such steam-boat more than two boats in addition to a life-boat.

Sec. 8. The Minister of Marine and Fisheries may authorize the use in individual, specified cases, of a greater or less number of boats, or of different dimensions from those hereinbefore specified, and upon such authorization being granted, it shall be sufficient for any such steam-boat to carry and be provided with boats of the dimensions specified in such authorization:

Sec. 9. Steam-boats confined to the navigation of the River St. John above Fredericton, the waters in the District of Muskoka, the County of Victoria, and the County of Peterborough, in the Province of Ontario, and the waters of the Ottawa river and its tributaries above the City of Ottawa, or of lakes or rivers not exceeding one mile in width at any point on the route of such steam-boat, and which are employed in the carriage of passengers, shall carry at least one good boat provided with four oars, and of sufficient capacity to carry not less than twelve persons besides the crew.

Sec. 10. Every steam-boat employed in the carriage of passengers, and used only in the navigation of rivers or inland waters, other than the rivers and inland waters hereinbefore provided for, shall, if such steam-boat exceeds one hundred and fifty tons registered tonnage, carry at least two good boats provided with four oars each, and of sufficient capacity to carry with safety at least twelve persons besides the crew; and if such steam-boat does not exceed one hundred and fifty tons and is not less than fifty tons registered tonnage, she shall not be required to carry more than one such boat; and if such steam-boat is less than fifty tons registered tonnage, she shall carry one good boat of the size and description, and provided in the manner approved of in each case by the Inspector.

Sec. 11. Every steam-boat not employed in the carriage of passengers, and every steam-boat to which the foregoing provisions of this section do not apply, shall at all times, when the crew thereof is on board, be provided with and have on board or attached to such steam-boat in some convenient place a good, suitable and sufficient boat, or good, suitable and sufficient boats, in good condition and properly equipped, and provided with oars in sufficient number and other necessary tackle, and of sufficient capacity to carry all the crew of such steam-boat, and with sufficient means for lowering such boat or boats from on board safely and expeditiously.

Sec. 12. The carrying capacity in the number of persons of boats shall be determined by multiplying the length of keel by the breadth outside, and by the depth from top of keel to bottom of rowlock in feet, and divide by 10, the quotient being the number of persons allowed to each boat.

Life-Rafts and Life-Buoys.

Sec. 13. Life-rafts must be approved by the Board of Steam-boat Inspection before the number of persons they may be allowed to carry can be determined, provided that not less than three cubic feet of strong serviceable inclosed air-tight compartments, constructed so that water cannot find its way into them, shall be the amount of air space to each person carried on the raft.

Sec. 14. Approved buoyant apparatus must not require to be inflated before use, shall be of approved construction and marked in such a way as to plainly indicate the number of adult persons it can carry.

The buoyancy of such apparatus for the number of persons to be carried may be ascertained by dividing the number of pounds of iron it is capable of supporting in fresh water by 32.

Sec. 15. An approved life-buoy may be built of solid cork capable of floating in the water for at least 24 hours with 32 pounds of iron suspended from it; or—

(*a.*) A strong life-buoy of any other approved pattern and material, provided that it is capable of floating in

the water for at least 24 hours with 32 pounds of iron suspended from it, and provided that it is not stuffed with rushes, cork shavings, or other shavings, or loose granulated cork or other loose material, and does not require inflation before use. There must not be a less number than two life-buoys on each passenger steamboat carrying by law two boats, with good line of suitable length attached to each buoy and kept at all times ready for instant use.

(*b.*) The air cases for life-rafts are not to exceed the length approved by the Board (four feet), with hooked, hammered and soldered joints, or riveted, and if made of iron to be galvanized, to be substantially enclosed with wood to be close-jointed.

The covering of the air cases in boats should be fastened with brass screws so they can be readily taken off to examine the air cases.

Collapsible boats may be used if approved by an Inspector, with the consent of the Chairman.

Sec. 16. No new pattern of or material in life-boats, life-rafts or life-buoys is to be passed unless approved by the Board of Steam-boat Inspection.

Life-Preservers.

Sec. 17. No steam-boat carrying passengers shall proceed to sea from any port or place in Canada, or depart from any port or place, or ply on any of the Lakes St. John, Memphremagog, Ontario, Erie, Huron, Georgian Bay, Simcoe, or Superior, or on the River St. Lawrence, or on the Rivers Ottawa or St. John, or on any lake or river in Manitoba, British Columbia, or the North-west Territories, or the District of Keewatin, which is, at any point on the route of such steamer, more than one mile broad, or shall navigate in a bay or arm of the sea in Canada, unless she is provided with and carries on board thereof on every such voyage,—

(*a.*) Two hundred life-preservers (life-belts), if such steam-boat is of the registered tonnage of two hundred tons and upwards; or (*b*) three life-preservers for every five tons, if such steam-boat is of less than two hundred tons registered tonnage.

Sec. 18. Every steam-boat carrying passengers on rivers or inland waters other than the lakes and rivers provided for in the next preceding section, if of the registered tonnage of two hundred tons and upwards, shall be provided with and shall carry on board thereof on every voyage, not less than one hundred life-preservers, and if of less than two hundred tons registered tonnage, such steam-boat shall be provided with and shall carry on board thereof on every voyage fifty life-preservers.

Sec. 19. Provided always, that the maximum number of such life-preservers required on any steam-boat shall not exceed two hundred; but in any steam-boat, as to which the boat capacity, and the number of life-preservers together, fall short of the number of passengers she is allowed to carry by her certificate of inspection, such deficiency shall be supplied by a number of wooden floats, each equal in buoyancy to one cubic foot of seasoned white pine, equal to the number of passengers and crew not provided for in the boats, together with the life-preservers.

Sec. 20. No steam-boat employed chiefly in the carriage of freight, when carrying not more than sixty passengers, shall be required to be provided with or carry on board on any voyage, more than one life-preserver for each passenger, and one life-preserver for each of the crew then on board of such steam-boat.

Sec. 21. Every steam-boat not employed in the carriage of passengers, and every steam-boat to which the preceding sections 17, 18, 19 and 20, do not apply, shall, at all times when the crew thereof is on board, be provided with a life-preserver for each one of the crew.

Sec. 22. Each of such life-preservers (life-belts) shall be capable of floating in fresh water for 24 hours with 15 pounds of iron suspended from it. It should be cut out 2 inches under the arm-pits, and fitted and secured so as to remain securely in its place when put on, with shoulder straps and waist belt, or by other means approved by the Inspector. When any other material than solid cork is use for buoyancy it must first be specially approved by the Board of Steam-boat Inspection, and the life-preservers (life-belts) shall at all times be kept in convenient and accessible places in the state rooms or on the deck of such steam-boat, under cover and in readiness for immediate use.

Sec. 23. A cork jacket with shoulder straps and waist lines for fastening the same around the body, or such other description of life-preserver as the Governor in Council may approve, shall be the form of life-preserver to be used on passenger steam-boats.

Passenger Barges, Towed.

Sec. 24. Any barge, boat, bateau, scow, or undecked vessel having passengers on board, towed by a tug. before being granted a certificate of inspection, must be equipped with a boat or boats, life-preservers, life-buoys, and life-rafts, or any or all of the equipment named herein in addition to the equipment named in section 9 of the Act of the Parliament of Canada, intituled: "An Act further to amend the Steam-boat Inspection Act," and assented to on the 10th May, 1892, to the satisfaction of the Steam-boat Inspector who inspects her, who shall require her to be equipped with suitable life-saving equipment for the waters on which she is to ply, as well as suitable private conveniences or closets for the use of passengers.

(*a.*) The boats and boat equipment required must not be less than specified in section 1 (*b.*) of these rules, and in order to have the capacity required to carry twelve adult persons with the crew, or seventeen persons in all, on 17 feet length of keel must be 5 feet beam, by 2 feet depth, the capacity being found by multiplying length, breadth and depth, and dividing by 10. 8–4

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Monday, the 6th day of June, 1892.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, in virtue of the powers vested in him by chapter 97 of the Revised Statutes, intituled "An Act respecting Ferries," and amendments thereof, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that the Order in Council of the 1st July, 1890, establishing Regulations for the governance of a ferry across the Saint John River, between Edmundston, in the County of Madawaska, and Province of New Brunswick, in the Dominion of Canada, and a point opposite in the State of Maine, one of the United States of America, shall be amended, so as to establish the limits of said ferry, which shall be two miles above and two miles below Edmundston, New Brunswick, and the same is hereby so amended accordingly.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk, Privy Council.

6–4

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Tuesday, the 26th day of July, 1892.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, in virtue of the powers vested in him by section 234 of "The Inland Revenue Act" (as amended by the Act 52 Vic., chap. 15, section 9), and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order as follows:—

1st. That where alcohol is used in a bonded manufactory in the manufacture of perfumed spirits, such alcohol shall, when delivered ex-warehouse for use in such manufacture, be liable only to a duty of seventy-five cents per proof gallon.

2nd. That the use of such alcohol and the manufacture of such perfumed spirits shall be carried on under such regulations as the Department of Inland Revenue shall prescribe; such regulations, however, to provide that the actual cost of production of such perfumed spirits, in which alcohol at the above rate of duty is used, shall be not less than the selling price of duty-paid alcohol.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk, Privy Council.

6–4

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Saturday, the 23rd day of July, 1892.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, under the provisions of clause 78 of "The Dominion Lands Act," chapter 54 of the Revised Statutes, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that the lands surrounding Lake Louise, in the District of Alberta, shall be and the same are hereby reserved for the Forest Park, viz :—

Commencing at the intersection of the south bank of the Bow River with the east boundary of Township twenty-eight, Range sixteen, west of the Fifth Meridian ; thence southerly along the east boundary of Townships twenty-eight and twenty-seven, Range sixteen, west of the Fifth Meridian, to the south-east corner of Section twenty-five, in said Township twenty-seven ; thence westerly along the south boundary of Sections twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, twenty-nine and thirty, in said Township twenty-seven, and Sections twenty-five and twenty-six, in Township twenty-seven, Range seventeen, west of the Fifth Meridian, to the intersection of the said south boundary of the last mentioned section twenty-six with the line of continental watershed of the Rocky Mountains dividing the waters flowing into the Pacific Ocean from those flowing to Hudson Bay, thence northerly along the said line of watershed to its intersection with the south limit of the right of way of the Canadian Pacific Railway ; thence easterly along said south limit of right of way to its intersection with the south bank of Bath Creek ; thence in a south-easterly direction along said south bank of Bath Creek to its junction with the Bow River ; thence in a south-easterly direction along the south bank of Bow River to the point of commencement, containing an area of fifty-one square miles, be the same more or less.

JOHN J. McGEE,
6-4 Clerk, Privy Council.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES.

COPYRIGHTS

Entered during the week ending August 25th, 1892, at the Department of Agriculture,—Copyright and Trade Mark Branch.

6570. "Coming thro' the Dye." Words by "Scotty," Tune "Coming thro' the Rye." Robert Parker, Toronto, Ont., 13th August, 1892.

6571. "Will you follow me, my darling." (Song.) Words by Eugène Courtenay, Music by Chas. Bohner ; Whaley, Royce & Co., Toronto, Ont., 13th August, 1892.

6572. "Mémoire pour le Lavage du Linge." Prosper Larose, Québec, Qué., 17 août 1892.

6573 "Key to Phrenology," by Prof. Wm. Seymour, Toronto, Ont., 17th August, 1892.

6574 "Huttemeyer's Classified Business Directory of Montreal, 1892-93." George Christopher Huttemeyer, Montreal, Que., 17th August, 1892.

6575. "Tendres Choses." Poésies Canadiennes, par Dr. Rodolphe Chevrier, Ottawa, Ont., 18 août 1892.

6576. "Glimpses of the Past in the Red River Settlement, 1805-1836." From letters of Mr. John Pritchard. Wm. A. Burman, Middle Church, Man., 22nd August, 1892.

6577. "Lovell's Montreal Classified Business Directory, 1892-93." John Lovell & Son, Montreal, Que., 23rd August, 1892.

6578. "The Cent Stamp Stock Payment System." (Pamphlet.) The House and Land Investment Company of Ontario, (Limited), Toronto, Ont., 24th August, 1892.

JOHN LOWE,
9-1 Deputy of the Minister of Agriculture.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under "The Companies Act" supplementary letters patent have been issued under the Great Seal of Canada, bearing date the 9th day of August, 1892, whereby the total capital stock of the "Federal Telephone Company" (Limited), is reduced from $250,000 (two hundred and fifty thousand dollars), to $37,500 (thirty-seven thousand five hundred dollars).

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 26th day of August, 1892.

J. C. PATTERSON,
9-3 Secretary of State.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under "The Companies Act" letters patent have been issued under the Great Seal of Canada, bearing date the 16th day of August, 1892, incorporating Marshall D. Barr, of Toronto, electrician ; Henry W. Darling, of Toronto, electrician ; Robert Bickerdike, of Montreal, merchant ; John Torrance, of Montreal, shipping agent ; Charles Morton, of Montreal, merchant ; Herbert M. Linnell, of Montreal, electrician ; Alexander J. B. Close, of Toronto, real estate agent ; Samuel Insull, of the City and State of New York, one of the United States of America, electrician ; John Muir, of the said City and State of New York, electrician ; and Albert W. Atwater, of Montreal, advocate, for the following purposes, viz. : The construction, building and equipment and contracting for the construction, building and equipment of street railway lines, and of the plant, apparatus and machinery necessary to supply the motive power thereto by electricity or otherwise, and any other matters necessary and incidental to such construction, the whole throughout the Dominion of Canada or at any place or places therein, and to take bonds and shares as fully or partly paid up in the capital stock of any Street Railway Company with whom they may contract for the construction of any work in payment or in part payment of any work done or contracts made,—by the name of "The Street Railway Construction Company" (Limited), with a total capital stock of eighty thousand dollars divided into eight hundred shares of one hundred dollars.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 26th day of August, 1892.

J. C. PATTERSON,
9-3 Secretary of State.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under "The Companies Act" letters patent have been issued under the Great Seal of Canada, bearing date the 16th day of August, 1892, incorporating Thomas Gabriel Mason and Vincent Michael Risch, piano and vocalion manufacturers, Henry Herbert Godfrey, gentleman, Alfred James Mason, gentleman, Carl Gustave George, piano manufacturer, Michael James O'Toole and John Joseph Wright, piano manufacturers, all of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, Province of Ontario, for the following purposes, viz. :—(*a.*) To acquire on such terms as the company shall deem proper, and to carry on, the present business of Thomas Gabriel Mason and Vincent Michael Risch, trading together at Toronto under the firm name of "Mason and Risch," as manufacturers of and dealers in musical instruments (except the branch of said business relating to vocalions) ; (*b.*) To manufacture and deal in all kinds of musical instruments and merchandise, and such other goods as may be conveniently handled or dealt in by such manufacturers and dealers ; (*c.*) To publish and deal in music, musical compositions, and musical literature, and to apply for, acquire, hold, enjoy, buy, sell, assign, transfer and deal in copyrights relating thereto ; (*d.*) To apply for, acquire, hold, enjoy, buy, sell, assign, lease and deal in any and all patented inventions or improvements, and grants of letters patent for inventions or improvements in musical instruments, or in any articles that the company shall have power to manufacture or deal in, or that the company shall use in its business ; with power to lease or license others to manufacture, use and deal in the said inventions or improvements or any of them ; the operations of the said company to be carried on throughout the

Dominion of Canada,—by the name of "The Mason & Risch Piano Company" (Limited), with a total capital stock of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, divided into two thousand five hundred shares of one hundred dollars.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 26th day of August, 1892.

J. C. PATTERSON,
Secretary of State.

9-3

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under "The Companies Act," letters patent have been issued under the Great Seal of Canada, bearing date the 9th day of August, 1892, incorporating John Ritchie, of the Township of Bathurst, in the County of Lanark, Province of Ontario, miller; Robert Ritchie, of said Township of Bathurst, miller; George Ritchie, of said Township of Bathurst, yeoman; William Ritchie, of Grafton, in the State of North Dakota, one of the United States of America, yeoman, and William James Orsman, of the City of London, England, gentleman, for the following purposes, viz.: The carrying on of a general milling and grain business, and the buying, selling and dealing in grain, flour and other produce,—by the name of "The Edmonton Milling Company" (Limited), with a total capital stock of forty thousand dollars divided into four hundred shares of one hundred dollars.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 26th day of August, 1892.

J. C. PATTERSON,
Secretary of State.

9-3

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 33 of 1892.

CHANGE IN DESCRIPTION OF ENTRANCE ISLAND LIGHT.

The catoptric light hitherto shown from Entrance Island Lighthouse, Strait of Georgia, British Columbia, has been replaced by a fifth order dioptric fixed white light with a red sector.

Lat. N. 49° 12' 50"
Long. W. 123° 48' 45"

The light shows fixed white or bright from all points seaward, except through an arc of 7½ degrees, between the bearings of W. (N. 67° W. true) and W. by N. ⅓ N. (N. 59½° W. true), which is covered by a sector of red light shown over Gabriola Reef. On the last-named bearing, and from points to the southward of it, the light is obscured by Flat Top Islands and Gabriola Island. The red light is intended as a guide to vessels coming from the southward which, when near Gabriola Reef should not alter their course to the westward until the light changes from red to white. The light will change when bearing west, this bearing clearing Gabriola Reef Buoy, moored one cable north-east of Thrasher Rock, half a mile to the northward.

In all other respects the light and station will remain as heretofore.

This notice affects Admiralty charts Nos. 579 and 1917, and Canadian List of Lights and Fog Signals No. 506.

WM. SMITH,
Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

Department of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa, Canada, 13th August, 1892.

☞ All bearings are magnetic and are given from seaward, miles are nautical miles, heights are above high water, and all depths are at mean low water.

Pilots, masters or others interested are earnestly requested to send information of dangers, changes in aids to navigation, notice of new shoals or channels, errors in publications, or any other facts affecting the navigation of Canadian waters, to the Deputy Minister of Marine, Ottawa, Canada. 9-3

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 34 of 1892.

CHANGE IN CAPE FOURCHU LIGHT.

Referring to Notice to Mariners No. 6 of 1892, notice is hereby given that the improvement in the illuminating apparatus of Cape Fourchu Lighthouse, in the County of Yarmouth, on the Bay of Fundy coast of Nova Scotia, has been completed, and the changed light will be put in operation for the first time on the night of the 20th instant.

Lat. N. 43° 47' 28"
Long. W. 66° 9' 20"

The light will in future be a revolving white light, showing three bright flashes with intervals of 20 seconds between their points of greatest brilliancy, followed by an interval of 40 seconds, during the greater part of which the light will be eclipsed; the light thus completing a revolution in 80 seconds.

The fixed white light temporarily maintained during the progress of the improvements will be discontinued from the time the revolving light is put in operation.

This notice affects Admiralty charts Nos. 352, 2537, 2538 and 2670 and Canadian List of Lights and Fog Signals No. 432.

WM. SMITH,
Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

Department of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa, Canada, 18th August, 1892.

☞ All bearings are magnetic and are given from seaward, miles are nautical miles, heights are above high water, and all depths are at mean low water.

Pilots, masters, or others interested are earnestly requested to send information of dangers, changes in aids to navigation, notice of new shoals or channels, errors in publications, or any other facts affecting the navigation of Canadian waters, to the Deputy Minister of Marine, Ottawa, Canada. 9-3

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 32 of 1892.

ROCK IN BAMFIELD CREEK, BARCLAY SOUND, B. C.

A rock, not marked on the charts, in Bamfield Creek, Barclay Sound, British Columbia, about half way from the entrance to the anchorage, has been located by the Commander of the Dominion Government steamer "Sir James Douglas."

It lies a very little to the westward of the fairway, with 6 feet upon it at low water spring tides.

Lat. N. 48° 49' 41"
Long. W. 125° 8' 53"

This notice affects Admiralty charts Nos. 584 and 592, and page 274 of British Columbia Pilot, 1888.

WM. SMITH,
Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

Department of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa, Canada, 6th August, 1892.

☞ All bearings are magnetic and are given from seaward, miles are nautical miles, heights are above high water, and all depths are at mean low water.

Pilots, masters, or others interested are earnestly requested to send information of dangers, changes in aids to navigation, notice of new shoals or channels, errors in publications, or any other facts affecting the navigation of Canadian waters, to the Deputy Minister of Marine, Ottawa, Canada. 7-3

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under "The Companies Act" letters patent have been issued under the Great Seal of Canada, bearing date the 2nd day of August, 1892, incorporating Albert Mitchell Perrin, physician, Dean Franklin Currie, gentleman, Robert Sargent Eakins, merchant Jacob Bingay, merchant, Charles Tooker Grantham, accountant, and George Bingay, barrister-at-law, all of Yarmouth, in

the County of Yarmouth and Province of Nova Scotia, for the following purposes, viz. :—(*a.*) To manufacture, buy, sell and deal in all kinds of drugs, medicines, chemicals, perfumery, toilet articles and surgical and hygienic appliances ; (*b.*) To apply for, acquire, hold, enjoy, buy, sell, lease, assign, transfer and deal in patents of invention, trade marks, copyrights, and other proprietary rights relating to anything that the company shall have power to manufacture or deal in or otherwise relating to their said business or the due conduct thereof, the operations of the said company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada, by the name of "The Dr. Joseph D. Davis Remedies Company" (Limited), with a total capital stock of twenty thousand dollars, divided into two hundred shares of one hundred dollars.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 19th day of August, 1892.

J. C. PATTERSON,
Secretary of State.

8–3

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under "The Companies Act" letters patent have been issued under the Great Seal of Canada, bearing date the 26th day of July, 1892, incorporating Robert Riddel Samuel, agent, Arthur William Patrick Buchanan, gentleman, Norman Wight, gentleman, James Donald Bell, gentleman, and William John White, advocate, all of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, for the following purposes, viz. :—The contracting with any person, corporation or municipality, or with the Government of the Dominion of Canada, or any of the provinces thereof, or of any other country, or State, for the making, building, constructing and operating of any and all, public and private works, undertakings, constructions and operations, and generally to do the business of contractors, and generally to do all matters and things, which are, or may become, necessary, incidental or conducive to the attainment of any of the objects aforesaid, the operations of the said company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada, by the name of "Dominion Construction Company" (Limited), with a total capital stock of five hundred thousand dollars, divided into five thousand shares of one hundred dollars.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 10th day of August, 1892.

J. C. PATTERSON,
Secretary of State.

7–3

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under "The Companies Act" letters patent have been issued under the Great Seal of Canada, bearing date the 15th day of July, 1892, incorporating John McDonald, oil refiner, James Fiddes, oil refiner, William Adam Braybrook, blacksmith, and William Edward Langford, accountant, all of the Town of Petrolia, in the County of Lambton, Province of Ontario ; and Charles Henry Schooley, of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, oil merchant ; for the following purposes, viz.: —The purchase of refineries, plant and machinery ; the carrying on of the business of buying, leasing, letting and selling petroleum oil lands and other lands; buying, selling and producing oil and crude petroleum oil and other products thereof ; sinking and putting down salt and oil wells, and otherwise developing salt and petroleum oil lands ; working, leasing, buying, letting and selling oil refineries and salt works ; manufacturing, buying and selling salt and petroleum oil and other products thereof ; storing, tanking and warehousing refined and crude petroleum oil and other products thereof, and granting warehouse receipts for the same ; constructing and operating pipe lines for the transportation of oil, and the doing of all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the objects aforesaid, throughout the Dominion of Canada,—by the name of "The National Oil Company" (Limited), with a total capital stock of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, divided into fifteen hundred shares of one hundred dollars.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 12th day of August, 1892.

J. C. PATTERSON,
Secretary of State.

7–3

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under "The Companies Act" supplementary letters patent have been issued under the Great Seal of Canada, bearing date the 25th day of July, 1892, whereby the total capital stock of "The Sicily Asphaltum Paving Company" (Limited), is increased from thirty thousand dollars ($30,000) to sixty thousand dollars ($60,000).

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 12th day of August, 1892.

J. C. PATTERSON,
Secretary of State.

7–3

STATEMENT OF THE PUBLIC DEBT OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA, ON THE 30TH JUNE, 1892.

	$ cts.	$ cts.
Liabilities—		
Payable in England	189,479,076 89	
do do Temporary Loans	8,808,666 64	
do Canada	10,572,760 89	
Dominion Notes	16,281,482 41	
Savings Banks	38,105,872 17	
Trust Funds	8,188,224 79	
Province Accounts	16,407,414 03	
Miscellaneous and Banking Accounts	1,540,014 55	
Bank circulation Redemption Fund	871,692 90	
Total Gross Debt		290,255,205 27
Assets—		
Investments—Sinking Funds	27,905,131 16	
Other Investments	5,229,581 07	
Province Accounts	10,412,457 29	
Miscellaneous and Banking Accounts	10,797,861 80	
		54,345,031 32
Total Net Debt		235,910,173 95
do 31st May, 1892		236,493,600 74
Decrease of Debt		583,426 79

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE ON CAPITAL ACCOUNT, &c.

Expenditure to 31st May, on:—		
Public Works, Railways and Canals	1,632,328 20	
Dominion Lands	55,577 27	
Railway Subsidies	1,100,809 93	
		2,788,715 40
Add Expenditure in June, on:—		
Public Works, Railways and Canals	175,107 18	
Dominion Lands	6,125 93	
Railway Subsidies	47,656 00	
		228,889 11
Total		3,017,604 51

W. FITZGERALD,
Asst. Deputy Minister of Finance.

Certified correct,
J. FRASER, *Acting Accountant.*

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 8th July, 1892.

2-tf

STATEMENT of the Revenue and Expenditure on account of the Consolidated Fund of the Dominion of Canada, as by Returns furnished to the Finance Department to the night of the 30th June, 1892.

	$ cts.
REVENUE:	
Customs	$1,598,024 06
Excise	645,541 12
Post Office	208,449 96
Public Works, including Railways	225,163 36
Miscellaneous	130,569 17
	2,807,747 67
REVENUE to 31st May, 1892	33,094,280 75
	35,902,028 42
EXPENDITURE	1,994,251 80
do to 31st May, 1892	29,272,969 60
	31,267,221 40

W. FITZGERALD,
Asst. Deputy Minister of Finance.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 8th July, 1892.

2-tf

CIRCULATION AND SPECIE.

	31st July.	31st August.	30th September.	31st October.	30th November.	31st December.
Fractionals	188,019 75					
$1 & $2	6,473,895 00					
$4	493,818 00					
$5, $10 & $20	10,174 16					
$50 & $100	427,950 00					
$500 & $1000	10,135,000 00					
Total	17,728,856 91					

	31st January.	29th February.	31st March.	30th April.	31st May.	30th June.
Fractionals						
$1 & $2						
$4						
$5, $10 & $20						
$50 & $100						
$500 & $1000						
Total						

Fractional Notes	188,019 75
Provincial "	31,185 66
Dominion Fours	493,818 00
Montreal issue	9,408,422 50
Toronto "	5,413,856 00
Halifax "	1,010,095 50
St. John "	611,282 00
Winnipeg "	8,500 00
Victoria "	525,177 50
Charlottetown issue	38,500 00
Total	$17,728,856 91

Specie held by the several Assistant Receivers General, on the 31st July, 1892		$5,412,138 26
Guaranteed Sterling Debentures		1,946,666 67
Guaranteed Debentures to be held under the Revised Statutes of Canada, cap. 31—		$7,358,804 93
10 p. c. on $17,728,856.91	$1,772,885 69	
Specie to be held under the Revised Statutes of Canada, cap. 31—		
15 p. c. on $17,728,856.91	2,659,328 54	$4,432,214 23
Excess of Specie and Guaranteed Debentures		$2,926,590 70
Unguaranteed Debentures		$14,250,000 00
Unguaranteed Debentures to be held under the Revised Statutes of Canada, cap. 31—		
75 p. c. on $17,728,856.91		13,296,642 68
Excess of Unguaranteed Debentures		$ 953,357 32

SUMMARY.

Excess of Specie and Guaranteed Debentures	$2,926,590 70
Excess of Unguaranteed Debentures	953,357 32
Total Excess	$3,879,948 02

FRED. TOLLER,
Comptroller Dominion Currency.

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy Minister of Finance.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 11th August, 1892.

7-tf

UNREVISED STATEMENT of Inland Revenue accrued during the month of July, 1892.

Source of Revenue.	Amounts.	Total.
	$ cts.	$ cts
Spirits	316,298 09	
Malt	59,564 82	
Malt Liquor	5,296 40	
Tobacco	200,493 60	
Cigars	63,236 59	
Inspection of Petroleum	1,749 13	
Manufactures in Bond	3,606 10	
Seizures	595 95	
Other Receipts	6,650 00	
Total Excise Revenue		657,490 68
Culling Timber		142 59
Hydraulic and other Rents		936 00
Minor Public Works		125 00
Inspection of Weights and Measures		4,791 46
" Gas		1,300 85
Law Stamps		47 50
Other Revenues		
Grand Total Revenue		664,834 08

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 12th August, 1892.

E. MIALL, Commissioner.

7-tf

SUMMARY STATEMENT showing the Quantity and Value of Goods entered for Consumption in the Dominion of Canada and the Duty Collected thereon during the month ending 31st July, 1892.

ARTICLES.		ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Duty.
		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Acids	$	....	4,196 00	1,739 23
Agricultural Implements	"	.....	30,795 00	11,011 68
Ale, Beer and Porter	Galls.	38,916	19,376 00	7,972 44
Animals	$	.....	13,594 00	3,305 05
Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c.	"	.....	72,097 00	14,132 26
Brass and manufactures of	"	.....	36,457 00	10,283 60
Breadstuffs, viz. :—				
Grain of all kinds	Bush.	47,192	25,174 00	3,829 77
Flour	Brls.	2,097	9,536 00	1,719 66
Meal	"	5,075	12,780 00	2,075 17
Rice and other Breadstuffs	$	.....	81,778 00	17,099 48
Candles	Lbs.	20,352	2,071 00	513 30
Chicory	"	10,287	370 00	411 48
Coal and Coke	Tons.	124,692	292,858 00	71,674 61
Coffee from U. S.	Lbs.	18,535	3,774 00	597 42
Copper and manufactures of	$	.....	35,170 00	4,417 10
Cordage of all kinds	"	.....	5,957 00	1,383 70
Cotton, manufactures of	"	.....	273,192 00	71,998 01
Drugs and Medicines	"	.....	124,633 00	35,906 56
Earthen, Stone and Chinaware	"	.....	46,986 00	15,589 50
Fancy Goods	"	.....	115,439 00	35,268 50
Fish	"	.....	15,552 00	3,472 66
Fruit, Dried	"	.....	31,759 00	14,435 03
" Green, &c.	"	.....	82,239 00	9,694 86
Furs	"	.....	58,601 00	9,534 60
Glass and Glassware	"	.....	116,480 00	31,033 02
Gunpowder and explosive substances	"	.....	18,253 00	6,502 05
Hats, Caps and Bonnets	"	.....	46,861 00	14,058 15
Hops	Lbs.	16,799	5,027 00	1,007 97
Iron and Steel, and manufactures of	$	.....	884,599 00	244,439 05
Jewellery and Watches and manufactures of gold and silver	"	.....	65,144 00	14,363 35
Lead and manufactures of	"	.....	38,033 00	6,553 38
Leather and manufactures of	"	.....	97,928 00	19,978 17
Marble and Stone, and manufactures of	"	.....	19,237 00	4,455 84
Malt	Bush.	6,955	5,418 00	1,043 25
Metals, Composition, &c., and manufactures of	$	.....	24,883 00	6,646 41
Musical Instruments	"	.....	23,752 00	6,393 80
Oil, Coal and Kerosene, &c., &c.	Galls.	320,733	25,842 00	23,092 90
" all other	"	159,969	58,196 00	13,771 63
Paints and Colours	$	.....	49,382 00	6,518 22
Paper and manufactures of	"	.....	81,598 00	25,050 65
Perfumery	"	.....	2,489 00	746 70
Provisions, viz. :				
Bacon. Ham, Shoulders, Sides, Beef, Pork, Mutton, Butter, Cheese, Lard, &c.	$	.....	54,059 00	17,581 75
Salt, not imported from Great Britain or British Possessions, or for Gulf Fisheries	Lbs.	2,233,834	5,877 00	1,226 70
Seeds	$	.....	1,327 00	148 20
Silks, manufactures of	"	.....	249,327 00	74,651 82
Soap of all kinds	"	.....	13,746 00	5,026 16
Spices, ground and unground	"	.....	16,555 00	2,545 75
Starch	Lbs.	55,914	3,155 00	1,130 28
Spirits of all kinds	Galls.	66,840	69,132 00	139,594 26
Wines, other than Sparkling	"	33,811	28,835 00	19,214 92
" Sparkling	Doz.	1,356	11,790 00	6,471 00
Sugar, above No. 14, D.S.	Lbs.	33,917	1,351 00	345 50
" Cane, Sugar, &c.	"	37,373	1,049 00	54 14
" Molasses	Galls.	645,533	134,500 00	10,138 97
" Glucose and Syrups	Lbs.	169,183	3,709 00	2,552 91
Tea from United States	"	24,363	4,351 00	435 10
Tobacco and Cigars	"	15,067	20,148 00	20,218 19
Wood and manufactures of	$	.....	79,497 00	22,092 10
Woollen manufactures	"	.....	1,212,202 00	368,591 04
All other dutiable articles	$	.....	900,312 00	236,349 58
Total Dutiable Goods		.....	5,768,428 00	1,702,088 58
Coin and Bullion (except U. S. silver coin)		.....	222,593 00	
Free Goods, all other		.....	3,554,241 00	
Grand Total entered for Consumption		.....	9,545,262 00	1,702,088 58

W. G. PARMELEE,
Commissioner of Customs.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 25th August, 1892.

9-tf

STATEMENT of Goods Exported from the Dominion of Canada, during the month of July, 1892.

——	Produce of Canada.	Produce of other Countries.	Total.
	$	$	$
Produce of the Mine	375,712	54,863	430,575
do Fisheries	951,494	5,577	957,071
do Forest	3,771,550	165,049	3,936,599
Animals and their produce	4,308,793	191,999	4,500,792
Agricultural Products	1,712,605	268,711	1,981,316
Manufactures	681,471	141,155	822,626
Miscellaneous Articles	9,887	20,386	30,273
Totals	11,811,512	847,740	12,659,252
Bullion	23,536	.....	23,536
Coin	.....	29,562	29,562
Grand Total	11,835,048	877,302	12,712,350

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 25th August, 1892.

W. G. PARMELEE,
Commissioner of Customs.
9-tf

DR. POST OFFICE Savings Bank Account for the month of July, 1892. CR.

(Furnished to the Minister of Finance in accordance with the Post Office Act, 1875, Sec. 69, and Public Accounts Audit Act, 1878, Sec. 20.)

	$ cts.		$ cts.
Balance in hands of the Minister of Finance on 31st June, 1892	22,298,401 65	Withdrawals during month	498,108 45
Deposits in the Post Office Savings Banks during month	658,066 00		
Interest allowed to Depositors, on accounts closed during month	5 69	Balance :— At the credit of Depositors' Accounts	22,458,364 89
	22,956,473 34		22,956,473 34

N. S. GARLAND,
Clerk of Financial Statistics.

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy Minister of Finance.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
OTTAWA, 20th August, 1892.

9-tf

STATEMENT of the Balance at Cr. of Depositors in the Dominion Government Savings Banks, on 1st July, 1892. Published in accordance with Consolidated Statutes, Chapter 121, Section 16.

BANK.	Balance, 30th June, 1892.	Interest to 30th June, 1892.	Total.	Interest paid to 30th June, 1892.	Balance 1st July, 1892.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Ontario :—					
Toronto	514,918 05	18,418 79	533,336 84	1,098 79	532,238 05
Manitoba :—					
Winnipeg	706,483 73	24,704 37	731,188 10	1,517 56	729,670 54
British Columbia :—					
Victoria	699,215 96	26,550 16	725,766 12	2,486 38	723,279 74
Nova Scotia :—					
Acadia Mines	41,134 79	1,465 37	42,600 16	36 28	42,563 88
Amherst	212,895 20	7,374 09	220,269 29	295 17	219,974 12
Annapolis	228,804 89	8,143 75	236,948 64	275 37	236,673 27
Arichat	183,919 33	6,438 06	190,357 39	213 73	190,143 66
Barrington	146,258 95	4,948 27	151,207 22	129 59	151,077 63
Bridgewater	111,667 59	3,860 02	115,527 61	167 24	115,360 37
Guysboro'	91,545 67	3,321 56	94,867 23	184 37	94,682 86
Halifax	2,546,565 47	89,653 56	2,636,219 03	3,581 67	2,632,637 36
Kentville	291,846 36	10,370 71	302,217 07	600 33	301,616 74
Liverpool	239,927 14	8,441 95	248,369 09	339 91	248,029 18
Lunenburg	240,254 13	8,378 93	248,633 06	398 17	248,234 89
Maitland	54,088 67	2,039 21	56,127 88	213 41	55,914 47
New Glasgow	344,847 14	12,026 78	356,873 92	426 26	356,447 66
Parrsboro'	86,768 59	3,134 50	89,903 09	114 93	89,788 16
Pictou	287,633 34	10,343 57	297,976 91	627 90	297,349 01
Port Hood	124,600 78	4,369 96	128,970 74	235 19	128,735 55
Shelburne	100,974 32	3,454 88	104,429 20	49 43	104,379 77
Sherbrooke	52,188 13	1,713 38	53,901 51	44 03	53,857 48
Sydney	311,253 15	10,811 65	322,064 80	252 49	321,812 31
Sydney Mines	71,563 54	2,534 17	74,097 71	28 20	74,069 51
Truro	321,429 94	11,396 14	332,826 08	829 65	331,996 43
Wallace	71,428 61	2,536 05	73,964 66	114 18	73,850 48
Weymouth	106,073 10	3,838 43	109,911 53	106 62	109,804 91
Yarmouth	608,905 39	21,507 83	630,413 22	845 80	629,567 42
New Brunswick :—					
Bathurst	123,119 47	4,118 71	127,238 18	176 23	127,061 95
Chatham	236,086 92	8,367 71	244,454 63	209 80	244,244 83
Dalhousie	326,533 27	11,578 33	338,111 60	241 17	337,870 45
Dorchester	91,492 79	3,266 34	94,759 13	128 74	94,630 39
Fredericton	504,079 21	17,291 80	521,371 01	602 07	520,768 94
Newcastle	206,832 52	7,027 98	213,860 50	211 46	213,649 04
St. Andrews	311,734 79	11,250 38	322,985 17	508 01	322,477 16
St. John	3,447,254 60	120,578 08	3,567,832 68	3,389 95	3,564,442 73
Sussex	144,423 56	5,013 37	149,436 93	230 41	149,206 52
Woodstock	415,215 45	13,535 98	428,751 43	409 18	428,342 25
Prince Edward Island :—					
Charlottetown	1,759,090 91	61,625 40	1,820,716 31	2,431 81	1,818,284 50
Summerside	306,149 40	10,559 08	316,708 48	296 67	316,411 81
Total	16,669,204 85	585,989 30	17,255,194 15	24,048 15	17,231,146 00

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy Minister of Finance.

C. J. ANDERSON,
Chief Savings Bank Branch.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 16th August, 1892.

8–tf

STATEMENT of the Balance at Cr. of Depositors in the Dominion Government Savings Banks, on 31st July, 1892. Published in accordance with Consolidated Statutes, Chapter 121, Section 16.

BANK.	Balance, 1st July, 1892.	Deposits for July, 1892.	Total.	Withdrawn, July, 1892.	Balance, 31st July, 1892.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Ontario :—					
Toronto	532,238 05	9,140 60	541,378 65	14,536 88	526,841 77
Manitoba :—					
Winnipeg	729,670 54	22,173 00	751,843 54	41,217 24	710,626 30
British Columbia :—					
Victoria	723,279 74	17,754 00	741,033 74	25,632 50	715,401 24
Nova Scotia :—					
Acadia Mines	42,563 88	419 00	42,982 88	519 59	42,463 29
Amherst	219,974 12	7,862 00	227,836 12	5,106 66	222,729 46
Annapolis	236,673 27	3,852 00	240,525 27	4,560 52	235,964 75
Arichat	190,143 66	3,113 00	193,256 66	4,403 38	188,853 28
Barrington	151,077 63	1,469 00	152,546 63	968 78	151,577 85
Bridgewater	115,360 37	1,222 00	116,582 37	711 72	115,870 65
Guysboro'	94,682 86	1,199 00	95,881 86	1,399 12	94,482 74
Halifax	2,632,637 36	48,536 00	2,681,173 36	53,475 06	2,627,698 30
Kentville	301,616 74	6,011 00	307,627 74	6,706 65	300,921 09
Liverpool	248,029 18	8,227 00	256,256 18	6,130 40	250,125 78
Lunenburg	248,234 89	1,390 00	249,624 89	1,937 90	247,686 99
Maitland	55,914 47	479 00	56,393 47	1,274 68	55,118 79
New Glasgow	356,447 66	6,944 00	363,391 66	3,688 26	359,703 40
Parrsboro'	89,788 16	2,009 00	91,797 16	835 80	90,961 36
Pictou	297,349 01	3,034 00	300,383 01	12,784 24	287,598 77
Port Hood	128,735 55	1,261 00	129,996 55	1,997 03	127,999 52
Shelburne	104,379 77	2,272 00	106,651 77	1,484 11	105,167 66
Sherbrooke	53,857 48	506 00	54,363 48	381 64	53,981 84
Sydney	321,812 31	4,225 00	326,037 31	15,430 67	310,606 64
Sydney Mines	74,069 51	5,050 79	79,120 30	429 50	78,690 80
Truro	331,996 43	8,791 00	340,787 43	8,929 39	331,858 04
Wallace	73,850 48	816 00	74,666 48	2,446 00	72,220 48
Weymouth	109,804 91	527 00	110,331 91	2,332 33	107,999 58
Yarmouth	629,567 42	9,298 00	638,865 42	6,743 20	632,122 22
New Brunswick :—					
Bathurst	127,061 95	2,628 00	129,690 95	5,689 83	124,001 12
Chatham	244,244 83	3,248 00	247,492 83	4,208 43	243,284 40
Dalhousie	337,870 43	5,596 00	343,466 43	4,455 06	339,011 37
Dorchester	94,630 39	3,868 00	98,498 39	722 59	97,775 80
Fredericton	520,768 94	14,568 00	535,336 94	12,058 34	523,278 60
Newcastle	213,649 04	5,643 00	219,292 04	1,930 34	217,361 70
St. Andrews	322,477 16	1,517 26	323,994 42	3,629 18	320,365 24
St. John	3,564,442 73	57,001 00	3,621,443 73	78,369 15	3,543,074 58
Sussex	149,206 52	3,680 00	152,886 52	1,780 04	151,106 48
Woodstock	428,342 25	12,331 00	440,673 25	9,212 05	431,461 20
Prince Edward Island :—					
Charlottetown	1,818,284 50	34,472 00	1,852,756 50	46,364 23	1,806,392 27
Summerside	316,411 81	5,385 00	321,796 81	5,560 50	316,236 31
Total	17,231,146 00	327,518 65	17,558,664 65	400,042 99	17,158,621 66

C. J. ANDERSON,
Chief Savings Bank Branch.

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy Minister of Finance.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 24th August, 1892.

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RETURN OF THE AMOUNT OF LIABILITIES AND ASSETS OF THE MONTREAL CITY AND DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK, AND OF THE CAISSE D'ÉCONOMIE DE NOTRE-DAME DE QUÉBEC, ON THE 31st JULY, 1892.

	CAPITAL.		LIABILITIES.								
	Capital Stock.	Capital paid up.	Dominion Govt. deposits payable on demand.	Provincial Govt. deposits payable on demand.	Other deposits payable on demand.	Dominion Govt. deposits payable after notice or on a fixed day.	Provincial Govt. deposits payable after notice or on a fixed day.	Other deposits payable after notice or on a fixed day.	Special Poor Fund or Charity Fund Trust.	Other Liabilities not included under the foregoing heads.	Total Liabilities.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts
City and District Savings Bank.....	2,000,000 00	600,000 00	93,341 86	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,612,679 73	180,000 00	35,347 00	8,921,368 59
Caisse d'Economie Notre-Dame de Québec	1,000,000 00	250,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,747,415 25	83,000 00	51,373 18	3,881,788 43

ASSETS.

	Dominion Securities.	Provincial or Municipal Securities.	Loans for which Dominion or Provincial Securities are held as Collateral Security.	Loans for which Bank Stocks are held as Collateral Security.	Loans for which other Stocks, Bonds or Debentures as authorised by law are held as Collateral Security.	Cash in hand or in deposit on call in Chartered Banks.	Special Poor Fund or Charity Fund Investments.	Investments in Bank Stock made previous to the incorporation of the Bank.	Other Assets not included under the foregoing heads.	Total Assets.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
City and District Savings Bank.....	1,500,000 00	2,240,549 23	1,900 00	2,356,050 88	2,338,838 75	899,374 42	180,000 00	.....	* 503,811 04	10,020,524 32
Caisse d'Economie Notre-Dame de Québec.....	.....	1,749,385 70	240,540 56	319,594 75	1,064,495 87	637,878 58	83,000 00	73,239 09	83,692 85	4,251,827 31

* Including landed property of Bank $443,925.11

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy Minister of Finance.

N. S. GARLAND,
Clerk of Financial Statistics.

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FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 5th August, 1892.

LIST OF INSURANCE COMPANIES LICENSED TO DO BUSINESS IN CANADA UNDER THE INSURANCE ACT.

NAME OF THE COMPANY.	Chief Agent to receive process.	Amount of Deposit. Deposits marked (A) are applicable solely to Life Policies existing 31st March, 1878; marked (B) to policies issued or assumed subsequent to that date.	Description of Insurance business for which Licensed.
The Accident Insurance Company of North America	Edward Rawlings, Manager, Montreal	$23,500 Montreal Harbour bonds; $500, Municipal Debentures, and $550, 5 p. c. Canada stock. (Accepted at $22,150)	Accident.
The Ætna Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut	F. W. Evans, General Agent, Montreal	$19,000 Municipal Securities, $4,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds, and $89,000 Canadian Pacific RailwayBonds. (Accepted at $100,800)	Fire and Inland Marine.
The Ætna Life Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut	Wm. H. Orr, Manager, Toronto	$360,500 Province of Quebec Debentures, $149,893 Province of Manitoba Debentures; $50,000 Province of New Brunswick Bonds; $100,000 Prince Edward Island Bonds; $60,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds; $2,595,060 Municipal Debentures and $150,000 U. S. Registered Bonds. Total $3,465,455. Accepted value, $3,169,621, being $100,000 (A), and $3,069,621 (B)	Life.
The Agricultural Insurance Company of Watertown, N.Y., U.S.	Joseph Flynn, Chief Agent, Toronto	$141,600 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $126,000)	Fire.
The Alliance Assurance Company	G. H. McHenry, Chief Agent, Montreal	$311,142 Canada 3 p.c. stock	Fire.
The American Surety Company of New York	Alexander Dixon, Chief Agent, Toronto	$50,000 U.S. Bonds	Guarantee.
The Atlas Assurance Company	Matthew C. Hinshaw, Chief Agent, Montreal	£17,000 stg., Canada 3½ per cent. Inscribed Stock, and £5,000 stg., New South Wales 3½ per cent. Inscribed Stock	Fire.
The Boiler Inspection and Insurance Company of Canada	W. B. McMurrich, Agent, Toronto	$46,724 Municipal Debentures, and $8,000 Loan Company Debentures. (Accepted at $49,252)	Steam Boilers, &c.
The British Empire Mutual Life Assurance Company, London, Eng.	Fred. Stancliffe, Chief Agent, Montreal	Canada 4 per cent. Bonds, £1,400 stg.; Province of British Columbia Bonds, £1,000 stg.; Tasmanian Bonds £6,800 stg.; Municipal Debentures, £15,800. (Accepted at $113,,977.33). Also $632,500 invested in the hands of Canadian Trustees under the Insurance Act	Life.
The British America Assurance Company, Toronto	John Morison, Governor, Toronto	$60,540 Municipal Debentures and $1,000 Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds. (Accepted at $54,900)	Fire and Inland Marine.
The British and Foreign Marine Insurance Company (Limited)	E. L. Bond, Chief Agent, Montreal	$112,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $100,800)	Inland Marine.
The Caledonian Insurance Company	Lansing Lewis, Manager, Montreal	Province of Quebec Bonds, $3,893.33; Canada Bonds, $4,866.67; Municipal Debentures, $106,438.86. (Accepted at $104,555)	Fire.
The Canada Accident Assurance Company	Henry Sutherland, Chief Agent, Toronto	$22,302 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $20,072)	Accident.
The Canada Life Assurance Company, Hamilton	A. G. Ramsay, Manager, Hamilton	$61,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $54,900)	Life.
†The Citizens' Insurance Company of Canada	E. P. Heaton, Chief Agent, Montreal	$131,744 Municipal Debentures; $5,840 Canada Central Railway Second Mortgage Bonds, and $2,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds. (Accepted at $125,370, being $54,710 for Life, $20,260 for Accident, and $50,400 for Fire)	Fire, Life and Accident.
*The City of London Fire Insurance Company (Limited)	H. M. Blackburn, Chief Agent, Toronto	£24,000 stg. Canada Stock and £3,000 South Australian Stock	Fire.
The Commercial Union Assurance Company (Limited) of London, Eng.	Evans & McGregor, General Agents, Montreal	$107,067 Cape of Good Hope 4 per cent. Stock (Life A); $29,200 Canada 4 per cent. Stock (Life B); $106,580 Canada 4 per cent. Stock; $73,000 Queensland Bonds and £12,000 Swedish Government 4 per cent. Bonds (Fire)	Fire, Inland Marine and Life.
The Confederation Life Association of Canada	J. K. Macdonald, Managing Director, Toronto	$84,669 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $75,955)	Life.
The Connecticut Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn	Geo. H. McHenry, Chief Agent, Montreal	$100,000 Canada 4 per cent. Stock	Fire.
The Covenant Mutual Benefit Association	A. H. Hoover, Chief Agent, Toronto	$53,533 Canada 3 per cent. Stock	Life, on the assessment plan.
The Dominion Life Assurance Company	Thos. Hilliard, Managing Director, Waterloo, O.	$56,303 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $50,195)	Life.
The Dominion Plate Glass Insurance Company	Alexander Ramsay, Chief Agent, Montreal	$5,000 Province of Quebec Bonds and $11,000 Municipal Securities. Total, $16,000. (Accepted at $14,900)	Plate Glass.
The Dominion Safety Fund Life Association	J. De Wolfe Spurr, St. John, N.B	$19,000 Province of Nova Scotia Bonds and $31,000 Province of New Brunswick Bonds	Life.
The Eastern Assurance Company	Chas. D. Cory, Chief Agent, Halifax, N.S.	$56,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $50,400)	Fire.
The Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation (Limited)	Fred. Stancliffe, General Manager, Montreal	£6,500 stg., 2½ per cent. Annuities, £5,000 stg., South Australian Govt. 4 per cent. Bonds, and £10,840 Province of Quebec Bonds	Fire Re-assurance.
The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, N.Y.	Seargent P. Stearns, Manager, Montreal	$100,000 U.S. Bonds (A) $375,000 U.S. Bonds and $482,000 Municipal Debentures (B) (accepted at $908,800, being $100,000 A, and $808,800, B). Also $1,180,000 in the hands of Canadian Trustees under the Insurance Act	Life.
The Federal Life Assurance Company of Ontario	David Dexter, Managing Director, Hamilton	Municipal Debentures, $44,807. Canada Pacific Railway Bonds, $11,000. (Accepted $50,226)	Life.

NAME OF THE COMPANY.	Chief Agent to receive process.	Amount of Deposit. Deposits marked (A) are applicable solely to Life Policies existing 31st March, 1878; marked (B) to policies issued or assumed subsequent to that date.	Description of Insurance business for which Licensed.
The Fire Insurance Association (Limited), London, England	John Kennedy, Chief Agent, Montreal	$100,000 Canada Stock	Fire
The Germania Life Insurance Company	Jeffers & Rönne, Chief Agents, Toronto	$50,000 Canada Bonds	Life.
The Great West Life Assurance Company	J. H. Brock, Managing Director, Winnipeg, M.	$56,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $50,400)	Life.
The Guarantee Company of North America	Edward Rawlings, Manager, Montreal	$27,000 Municipal Securities; $29,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds and $2,400 Canada Stock. (Accepted at $53,800).	Guarantee.
The Guardian Fire and Life Assurance Company, London, England	Robt. Simms & Co., and Geo. Denholm, General Agents, Montreal	$94,900 Canada Guaranteed Bonds and $73,000 Canada Stock	Fire.
The Hartford Fire Insurance Company, Hartford, Connecticut	F. W. Evans, General Agent, Montreal	$62,500 Mun. Securit. and $25,420 Bank Stock. (Accepted at $100,000).	Fire.
The Imperial Insurance Company of London, England	E. D. Lacy, Agent, Montreal	$129,453 Canada Stock and $63,266.67 Province of British Columbia, 3 per cent Stock	Fire.
The Insurance Company of North America	Robert Hampson, Chief Agent, Montreal	$111,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $100,000)	Fire and Inland Marine.
The Lancashire Insurance Company	J. G. Thompson, Chief Agent, Toronto	$97,333 Canada 4 per cent. stock and $95,000 Canada 4 per cent. Bonds.	Fire.
The Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company	G. F. C. Smith, Chief Agent, Montreal	$36,000 Municipal Debentures, $10,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds, and $277,133.33 Canada Stock. (Accepted at $318,533)	Fire and Life.
The Lloyds Plate Glass Insurance Company of New York	Levi Beemer, Chief Agent, Toronto	$10,000 Canada Bonds	Plate Glass.
The London Assurance Corporation, England	E. A. Lilly, Attorney and Agent, Montreal	$167,000 Municipal Securities. (Accepted at $150,300)	Fire, Life and Inland Marine.
The London Guarantee and Accident Co. (Limited)	A. T. McCord, Chief Agent, Toronto	£11,000 stg. Canada Stock	Guarantee and Accident.
The London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company, Liverpool	W. A. Sims, Chief Agent, Toronto	£22,000 stg. Canada 4 per cent. Inscribed Stock and £5,000 stg. Canada 3 per cent. Stock	Fire.
The London and Lancashire Life Assurance Company	B. Hal Brown, Manager, Montreal	$10,000 Victoria, B.C., Bonds; $2,000 Canada Bonds; $23,500 Province of Quebec Bonds; and Municipal Securities, $85,280. Also $698,197 invested with Canadian Trustees under Insurance Act. Accepted at $810,449, being $100,000 (A) and $710,449 (B)	Life.
The London Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Canada, London, Ont.	D. C. Macdonald, Secretary, London, Ont.	$40,020 Municipal Debentures and $15,600 Loan Companies Debentures. (Accepted at $50,058)	Fire.
The London Life Insurance Company	J. G. Richter, Manager, London, Ont.	$60,000 Loan Company Debentures. (Accepted at $54,000)	Life.
The Manchester Fire Assurance Company	James Boomer, Manager, Toronto	$102,200 Canada 3½ per cent Stock	Fire.
The Manufacturers' Accident Insurance Company	John F. Ellis, Managing Director, Toronto	$20,000 Canada Bonds	Accident.
The Manufacturers' Life Insurance Company	John F. Ellis, Managing Director, Toronto	$50,000 Canada Bonds	Life.
The Massachusetts Benefit Association	James G. Foster, Chief Agent, Toronto	$50,000 U.S. Bonds	Life, on the assessment plan.
The Mercantile Fire Insurance Company	James Lockie, Secretary, Waterloo, Ont	$55,916 Municipal Securities. (Accepted at $50,057)	Fire.
The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company of New York	Albert Goldthorpe, Chief Agent, Toronto	$116,800 Canadian Pacific Railway 3½ per cent. Land Grant Bonds. (Accepted at $101,178)	Life.
Mongenais, Boivin & Co	L. I. Boivin, Agent, Montreal	$5,000 Canada Stock and $8,567 Municipal Securities. (Accepted at $12,711)	Plate Glass.
The Mutual Accident Association (Limited)	Eastmure & Lightbourn, Chief Agents, Toronto	$37,960 Canada 3½ per cent. Inscribed Stock	Accident and Plate Glass.
The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York	Samuel H. Ewing, Attorney, Montreal	$125,000 Canada 4 per cent. Bonds; $400,000 Province of Nova Scotia Bonds; $199,000 Province of New Brunswick Bonds; and $990,333 Municipal Securities. Total, $1,714,333. (Accepted at $1,615,300)	Life.
The Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association, New York	Jno. S. Hall, Chief Agent, Montreal	$50,000 Province of Quebec Bonds and $53,533.33 Canada 3 per cent. Sterling Bonds. (Accepted at $100,857)	Life, on the assessment plan.
The National Assurance Company of Ireland	Matthew C. Hinshaw, Chief Agent, Montreal	$100,161 Canada Stock	Fire.
The New York Life Insurance Company	F. W. Campbell, M.D., Attorney, Montreal	$100,000 U.S. Bonds (Life A) $993,000 C.P.R. Bonds, $80,000 Province of Quebec Bonds, and $100,000 Municipal Debentures (Life B). (Accepted at $1,163,700, being $100,000 Life A and $1,063,700 Life B). Also $750,000 invested with Canadian Trustees under the Insurance Act.	Life.
The North American Life Assurance Company	Wm. McCabe, Managing Director, Toronto	$59,823 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $53,775)	Life.
The North British and Mercantile Insurance Company	Thos. Davidson, Managing Director, Montreal	$175,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds; $281,000 Municipal Debentures; $75,000 Province of New Brunswick Bonds; $31,146.67 Province of Manitoba Bonds; $50,613.33 Victoria Government Bonds; $97,333.33 Queensland bonds. Total, $710,093.33. Accepted at $658,193: being $266,347 Fire, $52,200 Life A, and $339,646 Life B	Fire and Life.
The Northern Assurance Company of Aberdeen and London	Robert W. Tyre, Manager, Montreal	$100,253 British Columbia Bonds and $111,446.67 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $200,555)	Fire.
The Norwich and London Accident Insurance Association	Scott & Walmsley, General Agents, Toronto	$58,400 Canada Stock	Accident.
The Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society, Norwich, England	Alex. Dixon, Manager, Toronto	$100,000 Canada Stock	Fire.
The Ontario Mutual Life Assurance Company	Wm. Hendry, Manager, Waterloo	$102,992 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $92,693)	Life.
The Phenix Insurance Company of Brooklyn	L. C. Camp, Chief Agent, Toronto	$100,000 U.S. Bonds	Fire and Inland Marine.

LIST OF INSURANCE COMPANIES LICENSED TO DO BUSINESS IN CANADA UNDER THE INSURANCE ACT—*Concluded.*

NAME OF THE COMPANY.	Chief Agent to receive process.	Amount of Deposit. Deposits marked (A) are applicable solely to Life Policies existing 31st March, 1878; marked (B) to policies issued or assumed subsequent to that date.	Description of Insurance business for which Licensed.
The Phœnix Fire Assurance Company, London, England	Paterson & Son, General Agents, Montreal	$57,500 Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds and $135,293 Canada Stock. (Accepted at $187,043)	Fire.
The Phœnix Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn	Gerald E. Hart, Manager, Montreal	$69,000 Municipal Debentures and $44,000 C. P. Railway Bonds. (Accepted at $101,700)	Fire.
The Provident Savings Life Assurance Society	R. H. Matson, Chief Agent, Toronto	$13,500 Province of Quebec Bonds and $41,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $50,400)	Life
The Quebec Fire Assurance Company	Edwin Jones, President, Quebec	Province of New Brunswick Bonds, $10,000, Province of Quebec Bonds, $16,500, and Municipal Debentures, $33,000. Total, $59,500. (Accepted at $56,200)	Fire.
The Queen Fire and Life Insurance Company, England	H. J. Mudge, Chief Agent, Montreal	$51,100 Canada 4 p.c. inscribed stock, and $42,373.33 Municipal Debentures. Total, $93,473. Accepted at $89,236)	Life.
The Queen Insurance Company of America	H. J. Mudge, Chief Agent, Montreal	$100,000 U.S. Bonds, $60,000 City of Halifax 5 p. c. Stock, $48,667 New Zealand 4 p. c. Stock, $24,333.33 Province of Quebec Bonds, and $29,200 Province of Manitoba 5 p. c. Debentures. Total, $262,200. (Accepted at $256,200)	Fire.
The Reliance Mutual Life Assurance Society, London, England	J. Cassie Hatton, Attorney, Montreal	$110,277 new 3 per cent. British Annuities, being $100,000 Life (A) and $10,277 Life (B).	Life.
*The Royal Canadian Insurance Company	Harry Cutt, Secretary, Montreal	$57,500 Municipal securities. (Accepted at $51,750)	Fire and Inland Marine.
The Royal Insurance Company	Wm. Tatley, Chief Agent, Montreal	$178,533 Canada 4 p. c. Inscribed Stock, and $511,000 British Annuities. Total $689,533, being $150,000 Fire, $50,000 Life (A) and $489,533 General	Fire and Life.
The Scottish Union and National Insurance Co	Walter Kavanagh, Agent, Montreal	$97,333.33 Canada 4 p. c. Inscribed Stock and $3,500 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $100,483)	Fire.
The Standard Life Assurance Company, Scotland	W. M. Ramsay, Manager, Montreal	$1,855,152 Municipal Debs., $106,500 Montreal Harbour Bds., and $9,000 Province of Quebec Debentures. Total, $1,970,652. (Accepted at $1,772,687, being $129,561 Life A, and $1,643,126 Life B)	Life.
The Star Life Assurance Society of England	Alfred D. Perry, General Agent, Toronto	$146,000 Canada 4 p. c. Stock	Life.
The Sun Insurance Office, London, Eng	H. M. Blackburn, Chief Agent, Toronto	$48,667 Canada Stock and $243,333 British Local Loans	Fire.
The Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada	R. Macaulay, Managing Director, Montreal	$63,890 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $57,501)	Life and Accident.
The Temperance and General Life Assurance Company of North America.	Henry Sutherland, Chief Agent, Toronto	$64,225 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $50,000)	Life.
The Travelers' Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn	William Hanson, Chief Agent, Montreal	$74,947 Province of Manitoba 5 p. c. Bonds, $584,615 Municipal Debentures, $35,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds, and $50,000 Canadian Pacific R.R. Bonds. Total, $744,562. (Accepted at $677,600), being $103,500 (Life A), $534,100 (Life B), and $40,000 (Accident).	Life and Accident.
The Union Mutual Life Insurance Company of Maine	Wm. Mulock, Attorney, Toronto	Province of Ontario Annuity Bonds of face value $462,000, and present value at 4½ per cent, $239,474; Canada Pacific Ry. Bonds $100,000; Montreal Harbour Bonds, $30,000; and Province of New Brunswick Bonds, $100,000. Total accepted value, $456,474, being $100,000 (A) and $356,474 (B).	Life.
The Union Society, London, Eng	T. L. Morrisey, Chief Agent, Montreal	£22,000 Consolidated Stock	Fire.
The United Fire Insurance Company (Limited)	Percy F. Lane, Chief Agent, Montreal	Province of Quebec Bonds, $85,653.33; Province of Manitoba Bonds, $9,246.66; Municipal Debentures, $7,000. Total, $101,900. (Accepted at $101,200)	Fire.
The United States Life Insurance Company	Thos. A. Temple, Attorney, St. John, N.B.	$100,000 U. S. Bonds.	Life.
The Western Assurance Company, Toronto	J. J. Kenny, Managing Director, Toronto	$35,600 Municipal Debentures and $22,100 Loan Company Debentures. (Accepted at $51,930)	Fire and Inland Marine.

* This Company has ceased to do new business in Canada and has given notice of an application to withdraw its deposit.

† This Company has ceased to transact the business of fire and life insurance in Canada and has given notice of an application to withdraw its deposits held on behalf of those branches.

THE FOLLOWING LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES HAVING CEASED TO TRANSACT NEW BUSINESS IN CANADA, ARE ENTITLED UNDER SECTION 32 OF "THE INSURANCE ACT" TO TRANSACT ALL BUSINESS CONNECTED WITH POLICIES EXISTING AT 31ST MARCH, 1878, AND THEIR DEPOSITS ARE APPLICABLE TO THOSE POLICIES SUBJECT TO THE PROVISIONS OF THE INSURANCE ACTS OF 1868 AND 1871.

NAME OF THE COMPANY.	Chief Agent to receive process.	Amount of Deposit.	Business.
The Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., U.S.	F. W. Evans, General Agent, Montreal	$100,000 U.S. Bonds	Life.
The Edinburgh Life Assurance Company	David Higgins, Chief Agent, Toronto	$113,000 Municipal Debentures and $48,667 Cape Good Hope 4 p.c. stock (Accepted at $150,367)	Life.
The Life Association of Scotland	Archibald Inglis, Chief Agent, Montreal	$50,127 Canada 4 p.c. Bonds, $2,433 Canada 4 p.c. Stock, $4,866 Canada Guaranteed Bonds, $48,667 Province of Quebec Debentures, $48,667 City of Toronto Bonds. (Accepted at $149,893)	Life.
The National Life Insurance Company of the United States of America	Chas. Powis, Chief Agent, Hamilton, Ont.	$110,000 Bank deposit receipts	Life.
The North-Western Mutual Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee	M. W. Mills, Chief Agent, Toronto	$100,000 U.S. Bonds	Life.
The Phœnix Mutual Life Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut	H. D. Simpson, Attorney, Montreal	$30,000 Municipal Debentures, and $99,280 Niagara Falls Park Bonds. (Accepted at $126,280)	Life.
The Scottish Amicable Life Assurance Society	William W. Robertson, Attorney, Montreal	36 Bonds Canada Atlantic Railway, guaranteed. Par $111,257.82. Present value, at 4½ per cent., $90,660.67. Also $30,000 Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds	Life.
The Scottish Provident Institution	John Dunlop, Attorney, Montreal	$100,000 Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds. (Accepted at $90,000)	Life.

THE FOLLOWING INSURANCE COMPANIES ARE REGISTERED UNDER THE INSURANCE ACT, AND ARE PERMITTED TO TRANSACT THE BUSINESS OF LIFE INSURANCE IN CANADA UPON THE ASSESSMENT PLAN.

Name of Company.	Chief Agent to receive process.
The Canadian Mutual Life Association	W. Pemberton Page, Secretary, Toronto.
The Commercial Travellers' Mutual Benefit Society	W. G. H. Lowe, Chief Agent, Toronto.
The Home Life Association of Canada	James G. Howorth, Chief Agent, Toronto.
The Mutual Relief Society of Nova Scotia	Thomas B. Crosby, Chief Agent, Yarmouth, N.S.
The Provincial Provident Institution	E. S. Miller, Secretary, St. Thomas, Ont.

NOTE.—The Glasgow and London Insurance Company has reinsured its outstanding risks with the Citizens' Insurance Company, and a portion of its deposit has been released.
The American Steam Boiler Insurance Company has ceased doing business in Canada. The deposit is still in the hands of the Hon. Receiver General.

Office of the Superintendent of Insurance,
Ottawa, 30th July, 1892.

W. FITZGERALD, Superintendent of Insurance. 47 tf

THE FOLLOWING NEW POST OFFICES WERE ESTABLISHED IN CANADA ON THE 1st AUGUST, 1892.

Name of Post Office.	Township or Parish.	Electoral County and Province or Territory.	Postmaster.
Armstrong		Yale and Kootenay.....B.C.	D. Rabbitt.
Black River	St. Andrews	Antigonishe.....N.S.	R. D. Chisholm.
Burt's Corner	Douglas	York.....N.B	Elwood Burt.
Dartville	Truro	Colchester.....N.S.	Adams G. Archibald.
Dollier (summer office)	Pointe Claire	Jacques Cartier.....Q.	Pierre Boyer.
Dumblane (reopened)	Saugeen	Bruce, W.R.....O.	Mrs. Isabella McNeil.
Glenwood		New Westminster.....B.C	William Beavis.
Hagan		Vancouver.....B.C.	James Hagan.
Heal		Vancouver.....B.C.	Fredk. Heal.
Kaslo		Yale and Kootenay.....B.C.	J. B. Wilson.
Landestrew	Sec. 18, Tp. 23, R. 30, W. of 1st M.	.....Assa.	Philip Wagner.
Logan	Sec. 6, Tp. 52, R. 18, W. of 4th P. M.	.....Alta.	R. A. McKenzie.
Logberg	Sec. 18, Tp. 24, R. 31, W. of 1st P. M.	.....Assa.	Bodvar Olafsson.
Lund		New Westminster .... B.C.	C. A. Thulin.
Melfort	Sec. 30, Tp. 44, R. 18, W. of 2nd P. M.	.....Sask.	Benjamin Rothwell.
Morehouse	Blackville	Northumberland.....N.B.	N. Morehouse.
Morven (reopened)	Ernestown	Lennox.....O.	Mrs. Mary J. McEwen.
Nakusp		Yale and Kootenay.....B.C.	U. S. Thomas.
North Branch (reopened	Osgoode	Russell.....O.	J. F. Loney.
Pilot Bay		Yale and Kootenay.....B.C.	H. Byers.
Robillard (reopened)	Gloucester	Russell.....O.	F. McNeely.
Robson		Yale and Kootenay.....B.C.	N. Sicotte.
Rothbury	Sec. 28, Tp. 24, R. 32, W. of 1st P. M.	.....Assa.	W. H. Rooke.
Rivière au Doré	Dufferin	Chicoutimi.....Q	Philippe Bélanger.
St. Catherine Street West	City of Montreal	Montreal W.....Q.	James Mock.
St. François de Sales	Dablon	Chicoutimi.....Q.	Prudent Girard.
St. Joseph de Kent	Wellington	Kent.....N.B	Sylvain M. Allain.
St. Mary's Road East	Lot 61	Kings.....P.E.I.	Thomas Daly.
St. Thomas de Kent	Wellington	Kent.....N.B	Charles T. Goguen.
Sandown	Caledonia	Prescott.....O.	Jas. H. Molloy.
Sluggett		Vancouver.....B.C.	John Sluggett.
South Dummer (reopened)	Dummer	Peterboro, E.R.....O.	George Garlick.
South Edmonton	Sec. 29, Tp. 52, R. 22, W. of 4th P. M.	.....Alta.	H. Wilson.
South Gordonsville	Peel	Carleton.....N.B	Randolph Stickney.
Terminus	Sombra	Bothwell.....O.	Sylvanus Hodges.
Turgoose		Vancouver.....B.C.	F. Turgoose.
Upper Springfield,	St. Andrews	Antigonishe.....N.S.	Allan McNeill.
Victoria West		Victoria City.....B.C.	A. Watson, jr.
West Earltown	Stirling	Colchester.....N.S.	Joseph McKay.
York Street	City of Toronto	Toronto.....O.	F. W. Nye.
Young		Vancouver.....B.C.	H. R. Young.

CHANGES IN POST OFFICES ALREADY ESTABLISHED.

OFFICES CLOSED.

Glenila	County of Muskoka & Parry Sound, O.	
Morven	"	Lennox, O. Closed 9th July, 1892.
Minnewawa	"	Selkirk, M.
Ossa	"	County of Addington, O. 15th July, 1892.
Point Poplar	"	County of Kings, P.E.I.
Victor	"	County of Norfolk, S.R., O. 21st July, 1892.
Plumas	"	Marquette, M.

NAMES CHANGED.

Cannonville	County of Cumberland, N.S.		to Diligent River.
Diligent River	"	"	to Wharton.
East side of Margaree Harbour	"	Inverness, N.S.	to Belle Côte.
Priest Pond	"	Kings, P.E.I.	to Bayfield.
St. Catherine Street (Branch office)	"	Montreal West, Q.	to St. Catherine Street Centre (Branch Office.)

TO ADVERTISERS IN THE *GAZETTE*.

PARTIES sending advertisements to be inserted in "The Canada Gazette," will please observe the following rules :

1st. Address "The Canada Gazette, Ottawa, Canada."
2nd. Indicate the number of insertions required.
3rd. Invariably remit the fees for such advertisements, together with the price of one Gazette, as below. Otherwise they will not be inserted. The rates are ten cts. for the first insertion, and five cents for each subsequent insertion per line of nine words, each figure counting as one word. No advertisement is inserted for a less charge than one dollar.

By settled or understood practice as prescribed by law, the rules of Parliament or decisions of the Department of Justice, notices receive the following insertions :—

Notices of applications for divorce—27 insertions.

Notices of the withdrawal of deposits of Insurance Companies—13 insertions.

Notices of ordinary applications to Parliament—9 insertions.

Notices of applications for Letters Patent—6 insertions.

Notices of dividends and meetings of Banks and Insurance Companies—1 calendar month, or 5 insertions.

Subscribers will also notice that the subscription, $4 per annum, is invariably payable in advance, and that the "Gazette" will be stopped from them at the end of the period paid for. Single numbers will be charged ten cts. each, and when more than one are required by advertisers, must be remitted for likewise.

S. E. DAWSON,
Queen's Printer and Controller of Stationery.
Department of Public Printing and Stationery,
Ottawa, November, 1891.

APPLICATIONS TO PARLIAMENT.

Rules relating to Notices for Private Bills.

All applications for Private Bills, properly the subjects of legislation by the Parliament of Canada, within the purview of "The British North America Act, 1867," whether for the erection of a Bridge, the making of a Railroad, Turnpike Road or Telegraph Line ; the construction or improvement of a Harbour, Canal, Lock, Dam or Slide, or other like work ; the granting the right of Ferry ; the incorporation of any particular Trade or Calling, or of any Banking or other Joint Stock Company ; or otherwise for the granting to any individual or individuals, any exclusive or peculiar rights or privileges whatever, or for doing any matter or thing which, in its operation, would affect the rights or property of other parties, or relate to any particular class of the community ; or for making any amendment of a like nature to any former Act, shall require a Notice, clearly and distinctly specifying the nature and object of the application, and (except in the case of existing corporations) signed by, or on behalf of the applicants, to be published as follows, viz :

In the Provinces of Quebec and Manitoba.

A notice inserted in the *Canada Gazette*, in the English and French languages, and in one newspaper in the English, and in one in the French language in the District affected, or in both languages in one paper, if there be but one in the said District, or if there be no paper published therein, then, in both languages, in a paper in the nearest District in which a newspaper is published.

In any other Province or Territory.

A notice inserted in the *Canada Gazette*, and in one newspaper published in the County or District, or Union of Counties affected, or if there be no paper published therein, then in a newspaper in the nearest County or District in which a newspaper is published. Such Notices to be continued in each case, for a period of two months during the interval of time between the close of the next preceding Session and the consideration of the Petition. And copies of the newspapers containing the first and last insertion of such notice shall be sent to the Clerk of each House.

When a Petition is for leave to bring in a Private Bill for the erection of a Toll Bridge, the petitioner or petitioners, upon giving the notice prescribed by the preceding Rule, shall also, at the same time, and in the same manner, give notice of the rates which they intend to ask ; the extent of the privilege, the height of the arches, the interval between the abutments or piers for the passage of rafts and vessels, and whether they intend to erect a drawbridge, and the dimensions of the same.

Any person seeking to obtain any Private Bill shall, eight days before the meeting of Parliament, deposit with the Clerk of the House, in which the bill is to originate, a copy of such bill in the English or French language, with a sum sufficient to pay for translating and printing the same—600 copies to be printed in English, and 200 copies in French—the translation to be done by the officers of the House, and the printing by the contractor. The applicant shall be also required to pay the Clerk of the Senate, or the accountant of the House of Commons (as the case may be) a sum of $200 and the cost of printing the Act in the Statutes, and lodge the receipt of the same with the Clerk of the Committee to which such Bill is referred—such payment to be made immediately after the second reading, and before the consideration of the Bill by such Committee.

The fee payable on any Private Bill is paid only in the House in which it originates.

No Petition for a Private Bill is received by either House after the first ten days of the session.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Clerk of the Senate.

JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Clerk of the Commons.

Additional Rules of the House of Commons respecting Private Bills.

All Private Bills for Acts of Incorporation shall be so framed as to incorporate by reference the *clauses* of the *General Acts* relating to the details to be provided for by such Bills ;—special grounds shall be established for any proposed departure from this principle, or for the introduction of other provisions as to such details, and a note shall be appended to the Bill indicating the provisions thereof, in which the *General Act* is proposed to be departed from ;—Bills which are not framed in accordance with this *Rule*, shall be re-cast by the promoters, and reprinted at their expense, before any Committee passes upon the *Clauses*.

51*a*. All Private Bills for Acts of incorporation of, or in amendment of Acts incorporating Railway Companies, shall be drawn in accordance with the Model Bill adopted by the House on 23rd June, 1887, copies of which may be obtained from the Clerk of the House.

(*a.*) The provisions contained in any Bill which are not in accord with the Model Bill, shall be inserted between brackets, and when revised by the proper officer shall be so printed, and bills which are not in accordance with this Rule shall be returned to the promoters to be re-cast before being revised and printed ;

(*b.*) Any sections of existing Acts which are proposed to be amended shall be re-printed in full with the amendments inserted in their proper places and between brackets ;

(*c.*) Any exceptional provisions that it may be proposed to insert in any Bill shall be clearly specified in the Notice of Application for the same.

51*b*. No Bill for the incorporation of a Railway Company, or for changing the route of the railway of any company already incorporated, shall be considered by the Railway Committee until there has been filed with the Committee, at least one week before the consideration of the Bill :—

(*a.*) A Map or Plan drawn upon a scale of not less than half an inch to the mile, showing the location upon which it is intended to construct the proposed work, and showing also the lines of existing or authorized works of a similar character within, or in any way affecting the district, or any part thereof, which the proposed work is intended to serve, and such map

or plan shall be signed by the Engineer or other person making the same ;

(b.) An exhibit showing the total amount of capital proposed to be raised for the purposes of the undertaking, and the manner in which it is proposed to raise the same, whether by ordinary shares, bonds, debentures, or other securities, and the amount of each, respectively.

JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Clerk of the Commons.

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SUBSTANCE OF RULES OF THE SENATE RELATING TO NOTICES AND APPLICATIONS FOR BILLS OF DIVORCE.

Every applicant for a Bill of Divorce shall give notice of his or her intended application, and shall specify therein from whom and for what cause such divorce is sought, and shall cause such notice to be published during six months before the presentation of his or her petition for the said Bill, in the CANADA GAZETTE and in two newspapers published in the District in Quebec, Manitoba, British Columbia or the North-West Territories, or in the County or Union of Counties in other Provinces, wherein such applicant usually resided at the time of the separation of the parties ; but if the requisite number of papers cannot be found therein, then in an adjoining District or County or Union of Counties. Notices given in the Provinces of Quebec and Manitoba are to be published in one English and one French newspaper, if there be such newspapers published in the District, but otherwise shall be published in each newspaper in both languages.

A copy of the said Notice shall, not less than one month before the date of the presentation of the Petition, at the instance of the applicant, be served personally on the person from whom the divorce is sought, when that can be done.

No petition for divorce shall be received after the first thirty days of each session.

The petition of an applicant for divorce must be fairly written and must be signed by the Petitioner, and should briefly set forth the marriage, when, where and by whom the ceremony was performed, the grounds on which relief is asked and the nature of the relief prayed, and should also negative condonation, collusion and connivance. The allegations of the petition must be verified by declaration of the Petitioner, under the "*Act respecting Extra-Judicial Oaths.*"

The applicant shall deposit with the Clerk of the Senate, eight days before the opening of Parliament, a copy, in the English or French language, of the proposed Bill of Divorce, and therewith a sum sufficient to pay for translating and printing 600 copies thereof in English and 200 copies in French.

No petition for a Bill of Divorce shall be presented unless the applicant has paid into the hands of the Clerk of the Senate the sum of two hundred dollars ($200).

The petition when presented shall be accompanied by the evidence of the publication of the notice, and by declaration in evidence of the service of a copy thereof, and by a copy of the proposed Bill.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Clerk of the Senate.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, for an Act to incorporate a company for the purpose of constructing, equipping, maintaining and operating a line of railway to run from a point at or near Penticton at the foot of Okanagan Lake, in the Province of British Columbia, to some point at or near the Narrows of Lake Osooyos in said Province, with power to construct, equip, maintain and operate branch lines, and also to construct and operate telegraph and telephone lines in connection with the said railway, together with the usual powers to acquire lands, privileges, bonuses or aids from the Dominion or Provincial Governments and to make traffic and other arrangements with railway, steamboat and other companies, and for all other usual and necessary powers, rights and privileges.

DAVIS & MARSHALL,
Solicitors for applicants.

Vancouver, B.C., 19th August, A.D. 1892. 9–9

NOTICE is hereby given that James Frederick Doran, of Lachine, in the County of Jacques Cartier, Province of Quebec, clerk, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from his wife Mary Augusta Wood, lately of Winnipeg, Province of Manitoba, now of Paris, France, on the ground of adultery and desertion.

J. FRED. DORAN,
Applicant.

Dated at Montreal, Province of Quebec, the 20th July, 1892. 5–27

NOTICE is hereby given that Robert Young Hebden, of the City of New York, in the State of New York, in the United States of America, (heretofore of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec), one of the agents of the Bank of Montreal, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from his wife Edith Montagu Hebden (*née* Patterson), heretofore of the said City of Montreal, but whose present residence is unknown, on the grounds of adultery and desertion.

GORMULLY & SINCLAIR,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated at Ottawa, in the Province of Ontario, this 22nd day of July, A.D. 1892. 4–27

NOTICE is hereby given that Annette Marion Goff of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from her husband, Edward Robert Taché Rowand, of the City of Winnipeg, in the Province of Manitoba, Gentleman, on the grounds of adultery and cruelty.

CARTER & GOLDSTEIN,
Solicitors for applicant.

Dated at Montreal, Province of Quebec, this 18th day of July, 1892. 4–27

NOTICE is hereby given that Edmund Holyoake Heward, of the Town of St. John's, in the District of Iberville, in the Province of Quebec, manager at St. John's of the Merchants Bank of Canada, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from his wife, Dame Marie Louise Elwes, presently of the City of Chicago, in the State of Illinois, one of the United States of America, on the ground of adultery.

L. G. MACDONALD,
Solicitor for applicant.

By CHRISTIE, CHRISTIE & GREENE,
His agents at Ottawa.

Dated at St. John's, the 4th day of July, 1892. 3–27

NOTICE is hereby given that Robert Oliver King, of the Township of Brantford, in the County of Brant and Province of Ontario, farmer, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from his wife Jennie Gowling, on the grounds of adultery and desertion.

GEORGE D. HEYD,
Solicitor for applicant.

By GEMMILL & MAY,
His agents at Ottawa.

Dated at Brantford, this 5th day of July, A.D. 1892. 2–27

NOTICE is hereby given that James Balfour, of the City of Hamilton, in the County of Wentworth, in the Province of Ontario, architect, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from his wife Georgina Catharine Balfour, of the City of Hamilton aforesaid, on the ground of adultery.

BELL & PRINGLE,
Solicitors for James Balfour.

Dated at Hamilton, Province of Ontario, this 30th day of June, 1892. 2-27

NOTICE is hereby given that John Francis Schwaller, of the Town of Thorold, in the County of Welland, and Province of Ontario, merchant, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from his wife Florence Schwaller, now of the Town of Niagara Falls, in the County and Province aforesaid, on the grounds of desertion, adultery and bigamy.

PATTISON, COLLIER & SHAW,
Solicitors for applicant.

Dated at Thorold, in the Province of Ontario, this 7th day of April, A.D. 1892. 51-27

NOTICE is hereby given that Martha Ballantyne, of the Township of Scarboro, in the County of York, in the Province of Ontario, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of divorce from her husband, William Ballantyne, of the City of Hamilton, in the County of Wentworth, labourer, on the ground of adultery and desertion.

CHISHOLM & LOGIE,
Solicitors for applicant.

Dated at Hamilton, Province of Ontario, 31st day of March, 1892. 47-27

APPLICATIONS FOR CHARTER BY LETTERS PATENT.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that within one month from the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council by the undermentioned applicants under "The Companies Act," chapter 119, Revised Statutes of Canada, for letters patent under the Great Seal of the Dominion of Canada, incorporating the said persons and such other persons as may hereafter become shareholders in the said company, a body corporate and politic under the name and for the purposes hereinafter specified :—

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is "The Erie Glass Company of Canada" (Limited.)

2. The purposes for which the incorporation of the said company is sought are the manufacture and sale of all kinds of glass, glassware and glass materials.

3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be the City of Toronto.

4. The proposed amount of the capital stock of the company is fifty thousand dollars ($50,000).

5. The proposed number of its shares is five hundred (500), and the amount of each share is one hundred dollars ($100).

6. The names in full and the address and calling of each of the applicants are James Lydiatt, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, glass manufacturer ; William David Burn, of the said City of Toronto, banker ; John E. Neville, of the Town of Berlin, in the County of Waterloo, druggist ; John W. Faircloth, of the said City of Toronto, stained glass manufacturer ; and Thomas F. White, of the Village of Port Colborne, in the County of Welland, brewer ; all of whom will be the first or provisional directors of the said company, and all of whom are residents of Canada.

HAVERSON & ST. JOHN,
28 Wellington Street East, Toronto,
Solicitors for applicants.

Toronto, 2nd day of June, 1892. 9-6

NOTICE is hereby given that after the expiration of one month from the first publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made by the directors of "The Ontario Natural Gas Company" (limited), to His Excellency the Governor General of the Dominion of Canada in Council for a grant of supplementary letters patent increasing the capital stock of the said company to one hundred thousand dollars.

PATTERSON, LEGGATT & MURPHY,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated at Walkerville, this 16th day of August, A.D. 1892. 8-6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication hereof in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made by the persons hereinafter named to the Governor in Council for the grant of a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the Great Seal of Canada, in pursuance of the provisions of "The Companies Act," chap. 119, R.S.C., and amendments thereto :—

(*a.*) The proposed name of the company is "The Isaac Watt Wrecking Company" Limited ;

(*b.*) The purposes for which incorporation is sought are, wrecking, salvage and towing on the lakes, rivers and canals, in the Dominion of Canada ;

(*c.*) The City of Windsor, in the Province of Ontario, is to be the chief place of business of the company ;

(*d.*) The capital stock of the company is to be twenty thousand dollars ;

(*e.*) The number of shares is to be four hundred of fifty dollars each.

The names in full and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follows :—Isaac Watt, steamboat owner, and Thomas Frederick Hayes, master mariner, both of the City of Windsor, Ontario ; Aaron Alanson Parker, steamboat owner, Byron Whitaker Parker, steamboat owner, and James Westley Millen, steamboat owner, all of the City of Detroit, State of Michigan, United States of America. Isaac Watt and Thomas Frederick Hayes, of Windsor aforesaid, and said Aaron Allanson Parker are to be the first or provisional directors of said company.

FLEMING & WIGLE,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated Windsor, 15th August, 1892. 8-6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice, application will be made by the parties hereinafter named to the Governor in Council for the grant of a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of "The Joint Stock Companies by Letters Patent Act," chapter 119 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, and amendments.

1. The name of the company is to be "The Kingsville and Pelee Navigation Company" (Limited).

2. The objects for which incorporation is sought are the acquiring by purchase of one or more steamers to carry freight and passengers between Kingsville and Pelee Island and any other adjacent points, and to do an excursion business.

3. The operations of the company are to be carried on at the village of Kingsville, in the County of Essex, which is also to be its chief place of business.

4. The amount of capital stock of the company is to be $20,000.

5. The number of shares is to be 2,000, and the amount of each share $10.

6. The names in full and the address of each of the applicants are as follows :—Edward Chandler Walker, of the Town of Walkerville, in the County of Essex, distiller ; Richard William Dease, master mariner, Robert Drummond, sailor, Frank Green, grain merchant, and Edmund Ezra Harris, merchant, all of the said Village of Kingsville, in the Province of Ontario.

7. The said Edward Chandler Walker, Richard William Dease, Robert Drummond, Frank Green and Edwin Ezra Harris, are to be the first directors of the company.

FLEMING & WIGLE,
Solicitors for applicants.

15th day of June, 1892. 3-2—8-4

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of "The Companies Act," Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic, under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned:—

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is "The National Trust and Construction Company" (Limited).

2. The purposes for which incorporation is sought, are:—To carry on the business of manufacturing, selling, dealing and operating in rolling stock, and general equipments for railways, including locomotives and engines, and of building and contracting for the building and equipping of railways, steam and other vessels, telegraph and telephone lines, canals, bridges, warehouses, elevators, docks and other works and undertakings. To enter into contracts and agreements with any government, municipal or other corporation or person for the building and contracting for the building and equipping of railways, steam and other vessels, canals, telegraph and telephone lines, bridges, warehouses, elevators, docks, and other public works and undertakings, and to deal in and manufacture all things necessary for the construction, running and operating of any and all of the works and undertakings aforesaid. To acquire by purchase or otherwise and to own and use in their works any patent or patent rights, and inventions, and to sell and dispose of the same if desirable.

3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be at the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario.

4. The proposed amount of the capital stock is $500,000.

5. The number of shares is to be 5,000 and the amount of each share $100.

6. The names in full and address and calling of each of the applicants are as follows:—John H. McClement, of the City of New York, in the State of New York, one of the United States of America, president of the Amsterdam Street Railway Co.; Samuel Insull, of the City of Chicago, in the State of Illinois, one of the United States of America, president of the Chicago Edison Company; James Leggat, of the City of Montreal, merchant; Isaac Anderson, of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, and Dominion of Canada aforesaid, manager of the Standard Oil Company; and Marshall Daniel Barr, of the said City of Toronto, Canadian manager of the Edison General Electric Company, all of whom are to be the first or provisional directors of the said company.

McCARTHY, OSLER, HOSKIN & CREELMAN,
Solicitors for the applicants.

CHRYSLER & LEWIS,
Ottawa agents.

Dated at Toronto, this 20th day of July, 1892. 7-6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice, application will be made by the persons hereinafter named to the Governor General in Council, for the grant of a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of "The Companies Act":—

1. The name of the company is to be "The Canada Axe and Harvest Tool Manufacturing Company."

2. The objects for which incorporation is sought, are the manufacture and sale of axes, scythes, forks, rakes, hoes and other harvesting tools.

3. The operations of the company are to be carried on at the Town of St. Jérôme, in the County of Terrebonne, in the Province of Quebec, and at Côte St. Paul, in the County of Hochelaga, in the Province of Quebec, which places are also to be the chief places of business of said company.

4. The amount of capital stock of the company is to be one hundred thousand dollars.

5. The number of shares is to be one thousand and the amount of each share one hundred dollars.

6. The names in full and the address and calling of each of applicants are as follows:—James Robson, manufacturer, Oshawa, Ontario; Thomas Goulding Hawthorn, agent, Oshawa, Ontario; William Clarke Widdifield, solicitor, Newmarket, Ontario; Samuel Goulding, Gentleman, New York City, United States; François-Xavier St. Jacques, hotel proprietor, of the City of Ottawa, in the Province of Ontario; and the following will be provisional directors: James Robson, manufacturer, Oshawa, Ontario, William Clarke Widdifield, solicitor, Newmarket, Ontario, Thomas Goulding Hawthorn, agent, Oshawa, Ontario.

D. D. GRIERSON,
Solicitor for applicants,
54 Church Street,
Toronto, Ont.

Toronto, 22nd July, 1892. 6-6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month from the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, and within six months from the third day of August, A.D. 1892, being the date of the passing of a resolution by the shareholders of the company authorizing them to do so, the directors of the "Canadian General Electric Company" (Limited), will, under the provisions of "The Companies Act," Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, apply to the Governor in Council for the grant of supplementary letters patent under the Great Seal, confirming a by-law of the said company passed on the third day of August, A.D. 1892, and duly approved by the votes of the shareholders representing the whole of the subscribed stock of the company, at a special general meeting of the company, duly called for considering the same, and held at the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, on the said third day of August, A.D. 1892, increasing the capital stock of the said company to $2,000,000.

McCARTHY, OSLER, HOSKIN & CREELMAN,
Solicitors for the company.

Dated at Montreal, this 3rd day of August, A.D. 1892. 6-6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made by the persons hereinafter named to the Governor General in Council for the grant of a charter of incorporation by letters patent under "The Companies Act," Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119:

1. The name of the company is to be "The Automatic Vending Machine Company of Canada (Limited)."

2. The objects for which incorporation is sought, are, the purchase of letters patent for automatic vending machines, the manufacture and sale of the said machines and the business of selling matches and other small articles through the medium of such machines.

3. The chief place of business within Canada of the company is to be at the City of Toronto, in the County of York.

4. The amount of the capital stock of the company is to be $2,500.

5. The number of shares is to be twenty-five, and the amount of each share one hundred dollars.

6. The names in full and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follows:—Jacob Singer, of Toronto, jeweller; Catherine Hicks, of Toronto, widow; A. T. Elliot, of the County of York, gentleman; K. Murdock, of Toronto, estate agent; W. H. Chamberlin, of Chicago, counsellor; T. C. Kirham, of the County of York, wood manufacturer; Thomas Wilson, of Toronto, estate agent, and James Bishop, of Markham, County of York, contractor; and the said Jacob Singer, Archibold T. Elliot and Kenneth Murdock are to be the first directors of the company.

DELAMERE, REESOR, ENGLISH & ROSS,
Solicitors for the applicants.

Dated at Toronto, this 30th day of July, 1892. 5-6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice, application will be made by the parties hereinafter named, to the Governor in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of "The Companies Act."

1. The name of the company is to be "Dominion Electrical Manufacturing Company" (Limited).

2. The purposes for which incorporation is sought are,—

(*a.*) To purchase the letters patent of inventions recorded in the Patent Office of the Dominion of Canada, under number 32097, on "Improvements in Thermostats," and number 36514 on "Improvements in Electric Annunciators," and to purchase the Automatic Fire Alarm business heretofore carried on under the said patents, and the stock in trade, plants, apparatus, machinery, tools, materials, and assets generally of the said business, and to carry on the business of manufacturing, erecting and maintaining or selling automatic or other fire, burglar and other alarms and time and temperature regulators and annunciators, and to build, construct and maintain such lines, exchanges and offices for transmission of signals and intelligence as may be necessary for such business, and to acquire such other inventions, patents and patent rights as may be applicable, necessary or expedient for such business, and to sell, grant and assign to other persons or companies the right and benefit of such patents, and the right to use or sell [illegible] patent rights, inventions or contrivances, or any

[redacted]

land, of the City of [illegible], electrician; George Walker Marsh, of the City of London, barrister-at-law; Walker Lewis Edward Marsh, of said City of Toronto, barrister-at-law; Edward A. Speers, of said City of Toronto, electrician; and George Henry Grundy, of the said City of Toronto, broker.

The said Harvey Cortland, George Walker Marsh and Walker L. E. Marsh, are to be the first or provisional directors of the said company.

MARSH & MARSH,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated at Toronto, this 25th day of July, 1892. 5–6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice application will be made to the Governor in Council for a charter of incorporation under the provisions of the Act of the Dominion of Canada, being "An Act respecting the incorporation of Joint Stock Companies by Letters Patent" for the incorporation of the company hereinafter mentioned.

(*a*). The name of the company is to be "The James Robertson Company" (Limited).

(*b.*) The objects for which incorporation is sought are, the manufacturing, buying, selling, trading and dealing in saws, barbed wire, lead pipe, lead shot, lead traps, white lead, putty, mixed paints, colours, varnish, plumbers', tinsmiths' and saw mill supplies, tools, utensils, household furniture, stoves, hardware goods, and all kinds of supplies for merchants, dealers, farmers and consumers; the manufacturing, producing, buying, selling, trading and dealing in iron, steel, lead, nickel and other metals and ores of every description, and all products and articles made therefrom; and of purchasing, selling and dealing in said articles, and the manufacturing, purchasing, selling, dealing in and erecting all machinery and fixtures for the purposes of the said business and for the purposes of any other business; to subscribe for, acquire, purchase, hold, sell, pledge and transfer stock or shares in any other incorporated companies, and to vote upon and represent the same and to sell, assign, transfer, convey, lease, let, sub-let, mortgage or pledge the plant, real estate, leaseholds, tools, machinery, patents, inventions, shoprights, copyrights, trade marks, trade names, patterns or brands or any or all of them, and the stock in trade and good-will of the said company; to purchase, acquire and hold absolutely or for terms of years under lease or otherwise, contracts, agreements, options, leases, plant, real estate, leaseholds, tools, machinery, patents, inventions, shoprights, copyrights, trade marks, trade names, patterns, or brands or any or all of them, and the stock in trade and good-will of any other incorporated company or companies or individuals in the Dominion of Canada; to amalgamate, co-operate, join and to make agreements with any other incorporated company or companies, or individuals, for the purpose of carrying on its said business or objects, or any of them, or for the purpose or purposes of carrying on the said business or objects or any of them of the said other company or companies or individuals, to purchase, acquire, hold, lease, sell, mortgage, transfer, pledge and assign real and personal property and to take and hold mortgages, liens and charges upon real and personal property by way of security or otherwise howsoever; to issue preferential stock, bonds and debentures, and to negotiate, sell and transfer the same and thereby to pledge the assets and property of the said company as security for repayment of advances made upon or in respect to the said bonds or debentures, and to do all acts in respect to each and all of the matters hereinbefore referred to, and all such other matters or things as are or may become necessary or incidental or conducive to any of the foregoing purposes.

(*c.*) The chief place of business of the said company will be at the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

(*d.*) The capital stock of the company is to be seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

(*e.*) The number of shares is to be seven thousand five hundred, and the amount of each share one hundred dollars.

(*f.*) The applicants are, James Robertson and Alexander Robertson, of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, manufacturers; James Robertson (junior), of the City of Winnipeg, in the Province of Manitoba, Gentleman; Alexander A. McMichael, of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, manufacturer; and John Robertson, of the City of St. John, in the Province of New Brunswick, manufacturer; and the above named James Robertson, Alexander A. McMichael and John Robertson are to be the provisional directors of the said company.

WATSON, THORNE, SMOKE & MASTEN.

Dated this 20th day of July, A.D. 1892. 4–6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent unter the provisions of "The Companies' Act," incorporating the applicants and such others as may become shareholders in the proposed company a body corporate and politic under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned:—

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is "Verity Plow Company" (Limited).

2. The purposes for which incorporation is sought are:—(*a*) To purchase, acquire and take over as a going concern the business carried on by the firm of

W. H. Verity & Sons, of Exeter, in the County of Huron, manufacturers of plows, including the lands, plant, machinery, tools, fixtures, patterns, patents, inventions, trade marks, trade names, shoprights, copyrights, brands and devices of the said business, and the good-will, rights, credits and assets generally thereof;

(*b.*) To carry on the said business in all its branches and to extend the same and to manufacture, buy, sell, repair and deal in plows, scufflers, land-rollers, corn, bean and potato planters, and the parts and castings of each and every of them, and all machinery, plant, tools, furniture, materials and supplies used in the manufacture of the same and each and every of them;

(*c.*) To apply for, purchase or otherwise acquire any exclusive right, letters patent of invention, patent rights or privileges in connection with the business of the company and any licenses to work, use or turn to account the same;

(*d.*) To construct buildings, to acquire, buy, hold, sell, lease, exchange and mortgage such real and personal property rights and privileges as the company may think necessary and convenient for its operations, and to take and accept mortgages, charges and liens on real and personal property or any other securities whatsoever from purchasers or other debtors of the company, and to sell, assign or otherwise dispose of all or any such securities and to draw, make, accept, endorse and execute any bills of exchange, promissory notes or any other negotiable securities for the purposes of the said company;

(*e.*) To purchase or otherwise acquire any business within the objects of this company, and any lands, property, privileges, rights, contracts and liabilities appertaining to the same;

(*f.*) To take, purchase or acquire, hold, transfer, sell and dispose of shares, stock or debentures in any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of the company or carrying on business capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit the company;

(*g.*) To sell or otherwise dispose of the business, property or undertaking of the company or any part thereof for such consideration as the company shall think fit and in particular for shares, debentures or securities of any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to any of those of the company;

(*h.*) To amalgamate with any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of the company, and generally to do all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the purposes aforesaid or any of them.

3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be the City of Brantford, in the Province of Ontario.

4. The amount of the capital stock is $150,000.

5. The number of shares is to be 1,500 and the amount of each share is to be of the value of $100.

6. The names in full and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follows:—William Henry Verity, Robert Henry Verity, William John Verity, all three of Exeter, Ontario, manufacturers; Hart Almerrin Massey, of Toronto, Ontario, manufacturer, and Edmund W. H. Van Allen, of Brantford, Ontario, manufacturer; of whom William Henry Verity, Robert Henry Verity, William John Verity, Hart Almerrin Massey and Edmund W. H. Van Allen are to be the first or provisional directors of the said company.

RYCKMAN & THOMSON,
Solicitors for applicants.

Toronto, 16th July, 1892. 4–6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice, application will be made to the Governor General in Council, for a charter of incorporation under the provisions of "The Companies Act," for the incorporation of the company hereinafter named:—

(*a.*) The name of the company is to be "Park, Blackwell & Company" (Limited).

(*b.*) The objects for which incorporation is sought are, the buying, selling, trading and dealing in live stock of all kinds and their products; the curing and manufacturing of pork and other kinds of meats, lard, tallow and animal products, and trading and dealing therein; the buying, selling, trading and dealing in agricultural products of all kinds both as principals and commission merchants; to purchase and acquire the business carried on by James Park & Son, of Toronto, as pork-packers, commission merchants and produce dealers.

(*c.*) The chief place of business of the said company will be at Toronto, in the Province of Ontario.

(*d.*) The capital stock of the said company is to be $50,000.

(*e.*) The number of shares is to be 500 and the amount of each share $100.

(*f.*) The applicants are James Park, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, merchant; Charles Seward Blackwell, of the Town of Lindsay, in the County of Victoria, merchant; Andrew Park, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, merchant; Susan Blackwell, of the Town of Lindsay, in the County of Victoria, widow; Margaret Thompson Park, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, married woman; and Thomas Blackwell, of the Town of Lindsay, in the County of Victoria, grocer. And the above named James Park, Charles Seward Blackwell, Andrew Park and Thomas Blackwell, are to be the provisional directors of the said company.

R. J. McLAUGHLIN,
Solicitor for applicants.

Lindsay, 19th July, 1892. 4–6

NOTICE is hereby given that a duplicate original of the agreement of amalgamation between the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company, of the first part, and the Brantford, Waterloo and Lake Erie Railway Company, of the second part, and bearing date the ninth day of August, A.D. 1892, duly executed by the said respective companies, has this day been filed in the office of the Secretary of State for Canada at Ottawa.

EPHRAIM MILLER,
Secretary,
Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Ry. Co.,

S. C. GIBBS,
Secretary,
Brantford, Waterloo and Lake Erie Ry. Co.

Dated this 25th day of August, A.D. 1892. 9–1

NOTICE is hereby given that thirty days after date application will be made by the undersigned to the Minister of Public Works, at Ottawa, for permission to erect and extend a wharf on lots 11, 12, 13 and 14, block I, Victoria West Park, fronting on Victoria Harbour. Plans showing the situation of the proposed wharf have been deposited with the Minister of Public Works, Ottawa, and in the Land

Registry Office, Victoria, B.C. This notice is given in terms of 49 Victoria, chapter 35, section 2, of the Revised Statutes of Canada.

VICTOR JACKOBSON.

Victoria, B.C., 15th August, 1892. 9–5

NOTICE is hereby given, pursuant to the provisions of "The Railway Act" and of section ninety-four thereof, that a trust mortgage deed, made by "The Central Counties Railway Company" to the Trusts Corporation of Ontario, and dated the first day of March, A.D. 1892, securing the bonds of the said railway company on "Section Three" of the said railway, was duly deposited in the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, on the seventeenth day of August, A.D. 1892.

CHRYSLER & LEWIS,
Solicitors for
The Central Counties Railway Company.

Dated at Ottawa this 22nd day of August, 1892. 9–1

NOTICE is hereby given that a special general meeting of the shareholders of the Kingston and Pembroke Railway Company will be held at the company's head office, Kingston, on Monday, 19th September, 1892, at noon, for consenting to and authorizing the issue of first preference bonds, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding five per centum per annum, to return the present outstanding bonds of the company, bearing a higher rate of interest, and other purposes.

T. W. NASH,
Secretary.

Kingston, 13th August, 1892. 8–4

NOTICE is hereby given that 30 days after date, application will be made by the Brackman & Ker Milling Co. (Limited), to the Governor in Council and to the Minister of Public Works, for permission to construct a wharf situated on section XXX, Shoal Point, Victoria City, fronting on Victoria Harbour. Plans of the situation of the proposed wharf have been deposited with the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, and at the Registry Office, Victoria.

D. R. KER,
Manager.

Dated this 8th day of August, 1892. 8–5

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that the American Steam Boiler Insurance Company of New York, has applied to the Honourable the Minister of Finance and Receiver General of Canada, for the release on the 30th November, 1892, of its deposit made on account of the business of Steam Boiler Insurance.

And notice is hereby given calling upon all Canadian policy-holders in the said company opposing such release to file their opposition with the Honourable the Minister of Finance and Receiver General of Canada, on or before 30th November, 1892.

E. LAFLEUR,
Solicitor,
American Steam Boiler Insurance Co.

Dated this 10th day of August, 1892. 7–13

UNION BANK OF HALIFAX.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of three per cent upon the capital of this Bank has been declared for the current half-year, and the same will be payable at the banking room, on and after Wednesday, the 31st August next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 16th to 30th August, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,

E. L. THORNE,
Cashier.

Halifax, N.S., 26th July, 1892. 5–5

NOTICE is hereby given that on the eighteenth day of July, a license under "The Insurance Act" was issued to The Great West Life Assurance Company, to transact the business authorized by the Act of incorporation.

J. H. BROCK,
Managing director.

Dated at Winnipeg, this 22nd day of July, 1892. 7–4

LA BANQUE DU PEUPLE.

DIVIDEND No. 112.

THE stockholders of La Banque du Peuple are hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend of three (3) per cent for the last six months has been declared on the capital stock, and will be payable at the office of the Bank, on and after Monday, the 5th of September next.

The transfer book will be closed from the 15th to the 31st August, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of directors,

J. S. BOUSQUET,
Cashier.

Montreal, 29th July, 1892. 6–5

NOTICE is hereby given that "The City of London Fire Insurance Company" (Limited), having ceased to carry on the business of fire insurance in Canada, and re-insured all outstanding or existing risks, will apply to the Minister of Finance, at Ottawa, on the 12th day of October next, for the release of the securities deposited by the said company with the Minister of Finance.

And notice is hereby given to Canadian policy-holders, who may desire to oppose such release, that any opposition to the same must be filed, with the Minister of Finance, on or before the day above named.

HATTON & McLENNAN,
Attorneys for the said company.

Montreal, 5th July, 1892. 2–13

THE PORT ARTHUR, DULUTH AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that a special general meeting of the shareholders of the above company will be held at 3 o'clock p.m., on Monday, the 29th August, 1892, at the offices of the company, in Burk's Block, Port Arthur, for the transaction of the following business affecting the company :—

1. Receiving annual report and election of directors.
2. Handing over to the contractors the remaining $6,000 per mile of bonds on the first fifty miles of the road.
3. Authorizing the directors to apply for legislation at the next session of Parliament, for authority to hold all meetings of this company in Toronto.
4. Confirming the following agreements :—Between John Paulson & Kristian Kortgaard and Middleton & Conmee, dated 8th April, 1892 ; between this company and The Port Arthur, Duluth and Western Railway Company of Minnesota ; between this company and The Gun Flint Lake Iron Company, dated 28th April, 1892 ; between Middleton & Conmee and A. B. Lee and Eby, Blain & Co.
5. Extending time for completion of road by contractors.
6. General business.

S. J. DAWSON,
President.
A. J. McCOMBER,
Secretary.

Dated at Port Arthur, 23rd July, 1892. 5–5

NOTICE.—A special general meeting of the shareholders of the Atlantic and North-West Railway Company will be held at its head office in Montreal (the principal head office of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company), at noon on Monday, the twenty-second day of August, 1892, for the purpose of electing directors of the company, and of dividing into sections, in pursuance of its Act of incorporation, so much of the line of railway which the company is authorized to construct or acquire as has not already been so divided.

By order of the Board,

CHARLES DRINKWATER,
Secretary.

Montreal, 20th July, 1892. 4–6

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that the Queen Insurance Company intends to cease to carry on the business of life insurance in Canada, and that said company will, on the 1st day of November next, apply to the Honourable the Minister of Finance for the release of its assets and securities, and all Canadian holders of life policies issued by the Queen Insurance Company who may wish to oppose such release are hereby notified to file their oppositions with the said Minister on or before said date.

H. J. MUDGE,
Chief agent.

Montreal, 25th July, 1892. 5–13

CITIZENS INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA

(LIFE DEPARTMENT).

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that the "Citizens Insurance Company of Canada" has ceased to transact the business of life insurance, and will apply to the Honourable the Minister of Finance and Receiver General of Canada for the release of its securities deposited on account of the Life Department, on the twelfth (12th) day of October, 1892.

And notice is hereby given calling upon all Canadian policy-holders in the said company opposing such release to file their opposition with the Honourable the Minister of Finance and Receiver General of Canada, on or before the twelfth (12th) day of October, eighteen hundred and ninety-two (1892).

E. P. HEATON,
General manager.

Montreal, 28th June, 1892. 2–13

CITIZENS INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA

(FIRE DEPARTMENT).

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that the "Citizens Insurance Company of Canada" has ceased to transact the business of fire insurance, and has applied to the Honourable the Minister of Finance and Receiver General of Canada, for the release of its securities deposited on account of the Fire Department, on the twelfth (12th) day of October, 1892.

And notice is hereby given that all business of the "Citizens Insurance Company of Canada," in the Provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, has been taken up and re-insured in the "Phœnix Insurance Company of Hartford," Connecticut, and that the business throughout the Dominion of Canada, with the exception of the Provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, has been taken up and re-insured in the "Guardian Assurance Company of England."

And notice is hereby given calling upon all Canadian policy-holders in the said company opposing such release to file their opposition with the Honourable the Minister of Finance and Receiver General of Canada, on or before the twelfth (12th) day of October, eighteen hundred and ninety-two (1892).

E. P. HEATON,
General manager.

Montreal, 28th June, 1892. 2–13

PUISSANCE DU CANADA.

PROCLAMATIONS.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Député du Gouverneur.

[L.S.]

CANADA.

VICTORIA, par la Grâce de Dieu, Reine du Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande, Défenseur de la foi, etc., etc., etc.

A Nos Très-Aimés et Fidèles les Sénateurs de la Puissance du Canada et les membres élus pour servir dans la Chambre des Communes de Notre dite Puissance, et à tous et chacun de vous,—SALUT :

PROCLAMATION.

ATTENDU que Notre Parlement du Canada se trouve prorogé au dix-huitième jour du mois d'août courant, auquel temps vous étiez tenus et il vous était enjoint d'être présents en Notre cité d'Ottawa ; SACHEZ MAINTENANT, que pour diverses causes et considérations et pour la plus grande aise et commodité de Nos bien-aimés sujets, Nous avons cru convenable, par et de l'avis de Notre Conseil Privé du Canada, de vous exempter tous et chacun de vous d'être présents au temps susdit, vous convoquant et par ces présentes vous enjoignant à tous et chacun de vous de vous trouver avec Nous en Notre Parlement du Canada, en Notre Cité d'OTTAWA, MARDI, le VINGT-SEPTIÈME jour du mois de SEPTEMBRE prochain, pour prendre en considération l'état et la prospérité de Notre dite Puissance du Canada, et y agir comme de droit. CE À QUOI VOUS NE DEVEZ MANQUER.

EN FOI DE QUOI, Nous avons fait émettre nos présentes Lettres Patentes et à icelles fait apposer le Grand Sceau du Canada. TÉMOIN, JOHN J. McGEE, écuyer, Député de Notre Très-fidèle et Bien-Aimé, le Très-honorable Sir FREDERICK ARTHUR STANLEY, Baron Stanley de Preston, dans le comté de Lancaster, dans la Pairie du Royaume-Uni, Chevalier Grand-croix de Notre très-honorable Ordre du Bain ; Gouverneur-général du Canada, et vice-amiral d'icelui.

A Notre Hôtel du Gouvernement, en Notre cité d'OTTAWA, ce DOUZIÈME jour d'AOUT, dans l'année de Notre-Seigneur, mil huit cent quatre-vingt-douze, et de Notre Règne la cinquante-sixième.

Par ordre,

SAML. E. ST. O. CHAPLEAU,
Greffier de la Couronne en Chancellerie,
Canada.

7–tf

STANLEY DE PRESTON.

[L.S.]

CANADA.

VICTORIA, par la Grâce de Dieu, Reine du Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande, défenseur de la foi, etc., etc., etc.

A tous ceux qui les présentes verront ou qu'icelles pourront concerner,—SALUT :

PROCLAMATION.

ROBT. SEDGEWICK, Député du ministre de la Justice, Canada. } ATTENDU qu'en vertu des dispositions de l'Acte de tempérance du Canada, l'avis suivant a été adressé au Secrétaire d'Etat pour le Canada, accompagné de la pétition ci-jointe :—

"A l'honorable Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada,—

"MONSIEUR,—Nous, soussignés, électeurs du comté "de Northumberland, vous prions de prendre connais-"sance que nous désirons présenter la pétition ci-

"dessous à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général "du Canada en conseil :

"'La pétition des électeurs du comté de Northum-"'berland, dans la province du Nouveau-Brunswick, "'ayant qualité et capacité pour voter à l'élection "'d'un membre de la Chambre des Communes, dans "'le dit comté,—Expose respectueusement,—

"'Que vos pétitionnaires désirent que l'arrêté en "'conseil mettant en vigueur dans le dit comté la "'seconde partie de l'Acte de tempérance du Canada "'soit révoqué, et en conséquence vos pétitionnaires "'prient humblement qu'il plaise à Votre Excellence "'par un arrêté en conseil en vertu du neuvième article "'de "l'Acte à l'effet de modifier l'Acte de tempérance "'du Canada, 1888," de déclarer que le dit arrêté en "'conseil mettant en vigueur, dans le dit comté, telle "'seconde partie du dit "Acte de tempérance du "'Canada," ne sera plus en vigueur.

"'Et vos requérants ne cesseront de prier, etc.'

"Et que nous désirons que les votes de tous les "électeurs du dit comté soient enregistrés pour et "contre la révocation du dit arrêté en conseil."

Et attendu que la deuxième partie du dit Acte a été mise en vigueur dans le dit comté de Northumberland, dans la province du Nouveau-Brunswick, par un ordre en conseil du quatrième jour de novembre, dans l'année de Notre-Seigneur mil huit cent quatre-vingt ;

Et attendu qu'il appert à la satisfaction du Gouverneur général en conseil que cette pétition est revêtue des signatures authentiques d'un quart ou plus de tous les électeurs du dit comté de Northumberland, dans la province du Nouveau-Brunswick ; qu'il est constaté que les signatures apposées à la pétition sont des signatures authentiques au nombre de mille neuf cent vingt-un, et que les autres exigences de l'acte ont été observées ;

Et attendu qu'un ordre du Gouverneur général en conseil a été passé, ordonnant que les votes de tous les électeurs dit comté de Northumberland soient enregistrés pour ou contre l'adoption de la dite pétition,—

SACHEZ maintenant, que, par les présentes et en vertu de l'autorité qui Nous est conférée par le dit acte et le dit ordre en conseil, Nous proclamons et déclarons que jeudi, le vingt-neuvième jour de septembre prochain, un poll sera tenu dans le dit comté de Northumberland, pour y recevoir les votes des électeurs pour et contre la dite pétition. Que ces votes seront enregistrés au scrutin secret depuis neuf heures du matin jusqu'à cinq heures de l'après-midi de ce jour-là.

Que John Shirreff, de Newcastle, dans le dit comté, écuyer, shérif du dit comté de Northumberland, a été nommé officier-rapporteur dans le but de recevoir ce jour-là les votes des électeurs pour et contre la pétition, de compter ensuite les votes, et puis de faire rapport du résultat au Gouverneur général en conseil. Que le dit officier-rapporteur est autorisé et requis de nommer un sous-officier-rapporteur à et pour chaque bureau de votation. Que l'officier-rapporteur nommera les différentes personnes qui devront se tenir aux différents bureaux de votation, et qui devront faire le décompte final des votes, au nom des personnes autorisées à favoriser ou à s'opposer respectivement à l'adoption de la pétition, au bureau du Shérif, à Newcastle susdit, lundi, le vingt-sixième jour de septembre prochain, à dix heures de l'avant-midi. Que les votes des électeurs seront comptés, et le résultat de la votation annoncé par l'officier-rapporteur au bureau du Shérif à Newcastle susdit, lundi, le troisième jour d'octobre prochain, à dix heures de l'avant-midi.

Et, dans le cas d'adoption de la pétition par les électeurs, le Gouverneur général en conseil pourra, en tout temps après l'expiration d'une période de trente jours depuis la date de l'adoption de la dite pétition, et après l'expiration de trois années à compter du jour de l'entrée en vigueur de la deuxième partie du dit acte dans le dit comté de Northumberland, en vertu du dit ordre en conseil en date du quatrième jour de novembre mil huit cent quatre-vingt, par un ordre en conseil publié dans la *Gazette du Canada*, révoquer le dit ordre en conseil du quatrième jour de novembre mil huit cent quatre-vingt, par lequel la deuxième partie de l'Acte de tempérance du Canada devenait exécutoire dans le dit comté de Northumberland, tel que y mentionné.

De ce qui précède Nos féaux sujets et tous ceux que les présentes peuvent concerner, sont par les présentes requis d'en prendre avis et d'agir en conséquence.

EN FOI DE QUOI, Nous avons fait émettre nos présentes Lettres Patentes et à icelles fait apposer le Grand Sceau du Canada. TÉMOIN, Notre très fidèle et bien-aimé le Très-honorable Sir FREDERICK ARTHUR STANLEY, Baron Stanley de Preston, dans le comté de Lancaster, dans la Pairie du Royaume-Uni, Chevalier Grand-croix de Notre Très-honorable Ordre du Bain ; Gouverneur général du Canada.

A Notre Hôtel du Gouvernement, en Notre CITÉ d'OTTAWA, ce SEIZIÈME jour d'AOUT, dans l'année de Notre-Seigneur, mil huit cent quatre-vingt-douze, et de Notre Règne la cinquante-sixième.

Par ordre,

J. C. PATTERSON,
Secrétaire d'Etat.

9-3

STANLEY DE PRESTON.

[L.S.]

CANADA.

VICTORIA, par la Grâce de Dieu, Reine du Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande, défenseur de la foi, etc., etc., etc.

A tous ceux qui les présentes verront ou qu'icelles pourront concerner,—SALUT :

PROCLAMATION.

ROBT. SEDGEWICK, Député du ministre de la Justice, Canada. } ATTENDU que par un acte fait et passé par le parlement du Canada dans la cinquante-cinquième année de Notre règne, chapitre dix-neuvième, et intitulé "Acte modifiant de nouveau l'Acte d'inspection des bateaux à vapeur" il est entre autres choses établi que le dit acte deviendra exécutoire le jour désigné par une proclamation du Gouverneur en conseil ;

ET ATTENDU qu'il est expédient que tel acte devienne exécutoire au Canada le et après le quinzième jour d'août, en l'année de Notre-Seigneur mil huit cent quatre-vingt-douze,—

SACHEZ MAINTENANT que, par et de l'avis de Notre Conseil privé pour le Canada, Nous déclarons par cette présente proclamation que le dit acte passé par le parlement du Canada, pendant la cinquante-cinquième année de Notre règne, chapitre dix-neuvième, et intitulé "Acte modifiant de nouveau l'Acte "d'inspection des bateaux à vapeur" deviendra exécutoire au Canada le et après le quinzième jour d'août, en l'année de Notre-Seigneur mil huit cent quatre-vingt-douze.

De ce qui précède, Nos féaux sujets et tous ceux que les présentes peuvent concerner, sont par les présentes requis d'en prendre avis et d'agir en conséquence.

EN FOI DE QUOI, Nous avons fait émettre Nos présentes Lettres Patentes, et à icelles fait apposer le Grand Sceau du Canada. TÉMOIN, Notre très-fidèle et bien-aimé le Très-honorable Sir FREDERICK ARTHUR STANLEY, Baron Stanley de Preston, dans le comté de Lancaster, dans la Pairie du Royaume-Uni, Chevalier Grand-croix de Notre Très-honorable Ordre du Bain ; Gouverneur général du Canada.

A Notre Hôtel du Gouvernement, en Notre CITÉ d'OTTAWA, ce DEUXIÈME jour d'AOUT, dans l'année de Notre-Seigneur mil huit cent quatre-vingt-douze, et de Notre Règne la cinquante-sixième.

Par ordre,

J. C. PATTERSON,
Secrétaire d'Etat.

7-4

ARRÊTÉS EN CONSEIL.

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Mardi, le 16e jour d'août 1892.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

IL plaît à Son Excellence, en vertu des pouvoirs qui lui sont conférés par l'article 2 de "l'Acte concernant la quarantaine," chap. 68 des Statuts Revisés du Canada, et par et avec l'avis du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada, d'ordonner, et il est par le présent ordonné, que la Belgique et l'Allemagne soient ajoutées à la liste des pays d'où il est défendu d'importer des guenilles au Canada.

JOHN J. McGEE,
9–4 Greffier du Conseil privé.

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Mardi, le 2e jour d'août 1892.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

CONSIDÉRANT que le parlement du Canada, à sa dernière session, a passé un acte, 55-56 Victoria, chapitre 19, intitulé "Acte modifiant de nouveau l'Acte d'inspection des bateaux à vapeur," dans lequel il est entre autres choses statué, par les articles 4 et 5, que le Gouverneur en conseil pourra faire les règlements qu'il jugera à propos au sujet des canots, ceintures de sauvetage, et autres appareils de sauvetage que devront porter les bateaux à vapeur ou autres navires mentionnés au dit acte ;

Et considérant qu'il est en outre statué que le dit acte entrera en vigueur à compter d'une date désignée par proclamation du Gouverneur en conseil, et que Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil, par une proclamation datée le 2e jour d'août 1892, a déclaré que le dit acte deviendrait exécutoire le quinzième jour d'août 1892,—

Il plaît à Son Excellence, en vertu des pouvoirs qui lui sont conférés par les articles 4 et 5 du susdit acte, et par et avec l'avis du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada, de faire les règlements ci-dessous concernant les canots, ceintures et autres appareils de sauvetage que devront porter les bateaux à vapeur ou autres vaisseaux mentionnés dans le dit acte, ces dits règlements devenant exécutoires à compter du jour qui suivra le jour fixé par la susdite proclamation, comme celui auquel le dit acte 55-56 Victoria, chapitre 19, entrera en vigueur au Canada.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Greffier du Conseil privé.

RÈGLES ET RÈGLEMENTS concernant l'inspection des canots, bouées et autres appareils de sauvetage que devront porter les bateaux à vapeur ou autres vaisseaux sous l'empire de l'Acte d'inspection des bateaux à vapeur, et ses amendements.

Canots.

Art. 1. On observera les dispositions ci-jointes au sujet des canots que devront porter les bateaux à vapeur :—

(*a.*) Nul bateau à vapeur ayant des passagers à bord ne prendra la mer d'un port ou endroit en Canada, ou ne partira d'un port ou endroit, ou ne naviguera sur aucun des lacs Saint-Jean, Memphremagog, Ontario, Erié, Huron ou Baie Georgienne, Simcoe, ou Supérieur, ou sur le fleuve Saint-Laurent, ou sur les rivières Ottawa, ou Saint-Jean, ou sur aucun lac ou rivière dans le Manitoba, la Colombie-Britannique ou les Territoires du Nord-Ouest, ou le district de Kéwatin, qui aura plus d'un mille de largeur à un point quelconque sur la route de ce bateau à vapeur ;

(*b.*) Sans avoir à bord, ou attachés à ce bateau à vapeur, des canots solides bien équipés et en bonne condition, d'au moins dix-sept pieds de quille chacun, et munis de six rames et autres agrès nécessaires, et pouvant soutenir chacun au moins douze personnes adultes à part l'équipage du canot.

Ces canots seront dans la proportion suivante quant au tonnage de registre de ce bateau à vapeur, savoir :—

Au moins un canot pour chaque bateau à vapeur de moins de cinquante tonneaux ;

Au moins deux canots pour chaque bateau à vapeur de cinquante tonneaux et plus, mais de moins de (300) trois cents tonneaux ;

Au moins trois canots pour chaque bateau à vapeur de trois cents tonneaux et plus ; et

(*c.*) Si ce bateau à vapeur est du tonnage de registre de cent tonneaux ou plus de (300) trois cents tonneaux, sans qu'il ait à bord ou y attachés en sus des canots ci-dessus exigés,—

Un bon et solide canot de sauvetage capable de soutenir à l'intérieur trente personnes. Ce canot de sauvetage sera censé être d'une capacité suffisante s'il a les dimensions suivantes : Longueur de quille, vingt-deux pieds ; largeur du bau en dehors, cinq pieds six pouces ; profondeur depuis le dessus de la quille jusqu'au dessus du plat-bord, en bas des toletières ; deux pieds neuf pouces ; ou

Deux bons et solides canots de sauvetage, chacun capable de soutenir à l'intérieur vingt personnes. Ces canots de sauvetage seront censés d'une capacité suffisante s'ils ont les dimensions suivantes : Longueur de quille, dix-huit pieds, largeur à l'extérieur, cinq pieds deux pouces ; profondeur depuis le dessus de la quille jusqu'au dessus du plat-bord, deux pieds deux pouces ;

(*d.*) Si ce bateau à vapeur a un tonnage de registre de (300) trois cents tonneaux ou plus jusqu'à six cents tonneaux ou plus (alors que le nombre des canots de sauvetage pourra être augmenté à la satisfaction de l'inspecteur), sans qu'il ait à bord ou y attachés, en sus des canots exigés,—

Deux bons et solides canots de sauvetage capables de soutenir à l'intérieur trente personnes, ou quatre bons et solides canots de sauvetage chacun capable de soutenir à l'intérieur vingt personnes, et chacun de la grandeur décrite à (*c*) au moins.

Art. 2. Chaque canot de sauvetage sera fait de métal convenable d'une épaisseur égale au fil métallique n° 18, ou de bois sur le modèle des baleinières, avec une tonture d'environ $\frac{3}{4}$ de pouce par pied, s'élevant également depuis le milieu du canot jusqu'à l'avant et derrière. Il aura de bons compartiments imperméables à l'air aux bouts et aux côtés, faits de bois ou de métal ; ces compartiments auront une capacité en pieds cubes de un dixième de la capacité du canot. Cette capacité se trouve en multipliant la longueur et la largeur à l'extérieur, et la profondeur en dedans depuis le dessous des toletières ou dessus du plat-bord en pieds, et par ·6, le resultat égale les pieds cubes voulus dans les compartiments intérieurs et extérieurs, dont environ la moitié doit être à l'extérieur ; et en divisant par 10, donnera le nombre de personnes que le canot de sauvetage sera censé pouvoir porter. A l'extérieur on pourra employer du liége solide au lieu de compartiments imperméables à l'air ; 1·25 pied cube de liége étant considéré égal à 1 pied cube de compartiment à air ;

(*a.*) On ne doit pas employer de zinc dans la construction d'un canot de sauvetage ou de ses compartiments à air, lesquels doivent être d'un métal approuvé par le bureau d'inspection des bateaux à vapeur, ou par le président.

(*b.*) Les compartiments imperméables à l'air seront distribués de manière à donner au canot la légèreté et la solidité convenables. Il sera laissé au choix du propriétaire de placer les compartiments à air, soit sous les bancs, soit dans les bouts ou le long des côtés, pourvu qu'un canot de sauvetage efficace soit fourni à la satisfaction de l'inspecteur ;

(*c.*) Les espaces remplis ou contenant quelques matières ne seront pas censés être des espaces à air ;

(*d.*) Un bateau à poupe carrée ne sera pas considéré être un canot de sauvetage ;

(*e.*) Des cordes de sauvetage avec bouées seront convenablement attachées aux côtés ou plats-bords du canot de sauvetage.

Art. 3. Les canots de sauvetage seront munis d'un assortiment complet de rames, une pour chaque toletière, et deux rames de rechange, bien assujéties et prêtes à servir ;

(*a.*) Avec deux tampons pour chaque trou, attachés avec des aiguillettes ou des chaînes, et un jeu et demi de tolets attachés au canot par des aiguillettes et prêts à mettre en place ;

(*b.*) Avec une ancre du large, un gouvernail et un timon, et des cordes de gouvernail, une amarre assez longue pour atteindre des daviers au canot lorsqu'il est à l'eau, et le remorquer, une écope, une petite hache à chaque bout du canot, et une gaffe, aussi attachés au canot par une bonne aiguillette ;

(*c.*) Si le bateau à vapeur navigue en mer (sur l'eau salée) on devra garder à bord de chaque canot un vaisseau rempli d'eau douce (et un canot de sauvetage au moins doit être gréé d'un mât ou de mâts, et d'une voile ou de voiles et agrès), et d'une bonne boussole et un gallon d'huile animale ou végétale, et un vaisseau ou appareil d'un modèle approuvé pour la répandre sur l'eau dans le mauvais temps, et d'un fanal rempli d'huile capable de durer huit heures ;

(*d.*) On devra prendre des moyens pour détacher instantanément le canot de sauvetage des dernières poulies du davier. On ne tolèrera pas de crochet ordinaire dans la dernière poulie. Les daviers du bateau devront être assez forts et assez espacés pour pouvoir lancer le canot sans travail inutile, que les cales du canot puissent être enlevées facilement, et que le canot ne frappe pas le flanc du navire en descendant lorsque le navire n'a pas de bande, et que tous les agrès, daviers, palans, poulies, boulons à œillet et anneaux, etc., soient d'une force suffisante pour pouvoir descendre le canot avec son équipage au complet.

Art. 4. Chaque canot sera entretenu en bonne condition, étanche et prêt à servir immédiatement ; quand on se sert de bois pour chauffer les chaudières des bateaux à haute pression (non condenseurs) les abris de ces canots seront faits de bois recouvert de zinc ; et chaque canot aura le nom du bateau à vapeur auquel il appartient, ainsi que le nom de son port d'enregistrement distinctement peinturés à l'avant et à l'arrière.

Art. 5. Chaque tel bateau à vapeur sera muni de moyens suffisants pour descendre à l'eau sûrement et promptement les canots qui sont ci-dessus requis d'être à bord ou attachés à ce bateau à vapeur ; et les capitaines de bateaux à vapeur diviseront leurs équipages par escouades et les dresseront à descendre et manœuvrer les dits canots et canots de sauvetage au moins une fois par semaine, alternativement.

Art. 6. Chaque tel canot sera pendu à des daviers distincts, avec des agrès complets et prêts à le descendre sans délai ; pourvu que dans le cas où un tel bateau à vapeur porte deux canots de sauvetage, un des autres canots pourra être porté sur le pont supérieur sans daviers.

Art. 7. Nul bateau à vapeur employé principalement au transport du fret, lorsqu'il ne porte pas plus que vingt-cinq passagers, ne sera obligé d'avoir à bord ou attaché à ce bateau à vapeur que deux canots en sus d'un canot de sauvetage.

Art. 8. Le ministre de la Marine et des Pêcheries pourra autoriser l'usage dans certains cas particuliers, d'un nombre plus ou moins grand de canots, ou de dimensions différentes de ceux ci-dessus spécifiés ; et avec cette autorisation il suffira que tout tel bateau à vapeur porte et soit muni de canots des dimensions spécifiées dans telle autorisation.

Art. 9. Les bateaux à vapeur restreints à la navigation de la rivière Saint-Jean en amont de Frédéricton, les eaux du district de Muskoka, le comté de Victoria, et le comté de Peterborough dans la province d'Ontario, et les eaux de la rivière Ottawa et ses tributaires en amont de la cité d'Ottawa, ou des lacs ou rivières dont la largeur n'excèdera pas un mille à un point quelconque sur la route de ce bateau à vapeur, et qui sont employés au transport des passagers, portera au moins un bon canot muni de quatre rames, et assez grand pour pouvoir contenir au moins douze personnes, à part l'équipage.

Art. 10. Chaque bateau à vapeur employé au transport de passagers, et ne naviguant que sur des rivières ou eaux intérieures, autres que les rivières et eaux intérieures ci-dessus spécifiées, devra, si ce bateau à vapeur dépasse cent cinquante tonneaux de registre, porter au moins deux bons canots munis de quatre rames chacun, et d'une capacité suffisante pour pouvoir porter avec sûreté au moins douze personnes à part l'équipage ; et si ce bateau à vapeur ne dépasse pas cent cinquante tonneaux de registre et n'a pas moins que cinquante tonneaux de registre, il ne sera pas tenu de porter plus qu'un tel canot ; et si ce bateau à vapeur a moins que cinquante tonneaux de registre, il portera un bon canot, des grandeur et description, et gréé selon que l'approuvera l'inspecteur dans chaque cas.

Art. 11. Chaque bateau à vapeur non employé au transport des passagers, et chaque bateau à vapeur auquel les dispositions précédentes du présent article ne s'appliquent pas, devra en tout temps, lorsque son équipage est à bord, avoir à bord ou attaché à ce bateau à vapeur, dans quelque endroit propice, un bon canot solide, ou de bons canots solides, en bonne condition et convenablement équipés, et munis de rames en nombre suffisant et autres agrès nécessaires, et d'une capacité suffisante pour pouvoir porter tout l'équipage de ce bateau à vapeur, avec des moyens suffisants pour descendre ce canot ou ces canots sûrement et promptement.

Art. 12. Le nombre de personnes que ces canots pourront porter sera déterminé en multipliant la longueur de la quille par la largeur à l'extérieur, et par la profondeur depuis le dessus de la quille jusqu'au dessous des toletières en pieds, et divisant par 10, le quotient donnera le nombre de personnes que chaque canot pourra porter.

Radeaux et bouées de sauvetage.

Art. 13. Les radeaux de sauvetage doivent être approuvés par le bureau d'inspection des bateaux à vapeur avant de déterminer le nombre de personnes qu'ils pourront porter ; pourvu que trois pieds cubes au moins de forts et bons compartiments à air construits de façon que l'eau n'y puisse pénétrer seront le montant d'espace d'air alloué à chaque personne portée sur le radeau.

Art. 14. Pour qu'un appareil flottant soit approuvé il ne faut pas qu'il soit nécessaire de le gonfler avant de s'en servir ; il devra être de construction approuvée, et marqué de façon à indiquer distinctement le nombre de personnes adultes qu'il peut porter.

La légèreté de cet appareil, en proportion du nombre de personnes à porter, peut être déterminée en divisant par 32 le nombre de livres de fer qu'il peut supporter dans l'eau douce.

Art. 15. Une bouée de sauvetage approuvée sera faite de liège solide capable de flotter sur l'eau pendant au moins 24 heures, avec 32 livres de fer y attachées ; ou—

(*a.*) Une forte bouée de sauvetage de tout autre modèle et de matériaux approuvés, pourvu qu'elle soit capable de flotter sur l'eau pendant au moins 24 heures avec 32 livres de fer y attachées, et pourvu qu'elle ne soit pas bourrée d'ajoncs, de râpures de liège ou autres planures, ou de liège granulé ou autre matière libre, et n'ait pas besoin d'être gonflée avant de servir. Chaque bateau à passagers que la loi oblige à porter deux canots, devra avoir au moins deux bouées de sauvetage, avec une bonne corde de longueur suffisante attachée à chaque bouée, et tenues toujours prêtes à servir à tout instant.

(*b.*) Les boîtes à air pour les radeaux de sauvetage ne doivent pas excéder la longueur approuvée par le bureau (quatre pieds), avec joints agrafés, martelés et soudés, ou rivés, et si elles sont en fer, ce fer sera galvanisé ; elles seront solidement entourées de bois à joints bien clos.

La couverture des boîtes à air dans les canots doivent être assujéties au moyen de vis de cuivre, de façon à pouvoir être facilement enlevée pour examiner les boîtes à air.

Des canots qui s'emboîtent pourront être employés s'ils sont approuvés par un inspecteur, avec le consentement du président.

Art. 16. Nul nouveau modèle ou matière pour les canots, radeaux ou bouées de sauvetage ne sera passé avant d'être approuvé par le bureau d'inspection des bateaux à vapeur.

Ceintures de sauvetage.

Art. 17. Nul bateau à vapeur transportant des passagers ne prendra la mer d'un port ou endroit en

Canada, ou ne partira d'un port ou endroit, ou ne naviguera sur aucun des lacs Saint-Jean, Memphrémagog, Ontario, Erié, Huron ou Baie Georgienne, Simcoe ou Supérieur, ou sur le fleuve Saint-Laurent, ou sur les rivières Ottawa, ou Saint-Jean, ou sur aucun lac ou rivière dans le Manitoba, la Colombie-Britannique ou les Territoires du Nord-Ouest, ou le district de Kéwatin, qui aura plus d'un mille de largeur à un point quelconque sur le route de ce bateau à vapeur ; ni ne naviguera dans une baie ou bras de mer en Canada, sans avoir à bord à chaque voyage,—

(*a.*) Deux cents ceintures de sauvetage, si ce bateau est de deux cents tonneaux et plus de registre ; ou (*b*) trois ceintures de sauvetage par chaque cinq tonneaux, si ce bateau a moins que deux cents tonneaux de registre.

Art. 18. Chaque bateau à vapeur transportant des passagers sur des rivières et eaux intérieures autres que les lacs et rivières spécifiés dans l'article immédiatement précédent, s'il a deux cents tonneaux et plus de registre, devra avoir à bord à chaque voyage, pas moins que cent ceintures de sauvetage, et s'il a moins que deux cents tonneaux de registre, ce bateau portera à bord à chaque voyage cinquante ceintures de sauvetage.

Art. 19. Pourvu toujours que le nombre maximum de ces ceintures de sauvetage que chaque bateau à vapeur est tenu d'avoir à bord, n'excèdera pas deux cents ; mais si un bateau à vapeur n'a pas le nombre de canots et de ceintures de sauvetage proportionné au nombre de passagers que son certificat d'inspection lui permet de porter, on suppléera à ce déficit au moyen de flotteurs en bois, équivalant chacun en légèreté à un pied cube de pin blanc séché, égal au nombre de passagers et de l'équipage pour lesquels il n'y a pas de canots ni de ceintures de sauvetage.

Art. 20. Nul bateau à vapeur employé principalement au transport du fret, lorsqu'il transportera pas plus que soixante passagers, ne sera tenu d'avoir à bord, dans un voyage, plus d'une ceinture de sauvetage pour chaque passager, et une ceinture de sauvetage pour chacun de l'équipage alors à bord de tel bateau.

Art. 21. Chaque bateau à vapeur non employé au transport de passagers, et chaque bateau à vapeur auquel les articles 17, 18, 19 et 20 ne s'appliquent pas, devra avoir, en tous temps lorsque l'équipage est à bord, une ceinture de sauvetage pour chacun de l'équipage.

Art. 22. Chacune de ces ceintures de sauvetage sera capable de flotter dans l'eau douce pendant 24 heures, avec 15 livres de fer y attachées. Elles seront échancrées de 2 pouces sous les aisselles, et ajustées et assujéties de façon à ne pas se déranger une fois mises, avec bretelles et ceinturon, ou autres moyens approuvés par l'inspecteur. Si d'autre matière que du liège solide est employée pour faire flotter, elle sera d'abord approuvée spécialement par le bureau d'inspection des bateaux à vapeur, et les ceintures de sauvetage seront en tous temps gardées dans un endroit accessible et à la main dans les cabines ou sur le pont du bateau, bien abritées et prêtes à servir à tout instant.

Art. 23. Un gilet de liége avec bretelles et ceinturons pour le fixer autour du corps, ou toute autre espèce de ceinture de sauvetage que le Gouverneur général en conseil pourra approuver, sera la forme de ceinture de sauvetage à employer sur les bateaux à passagers.

Barges à passagers à la remorque.

Art. 24. Avant qu'une barge, chaloupe, bateau, chalan ou vaisseau non ponté ayant des passagers à bord, toué par un remorqueur, reçoive un certificat d'inspection, il devra être muni d'un canot ou de canots, de ceintures, bouées et radeaux de sauvetage, ou de tous et chacun des équipements mentionnés au présent, en sus de l'équipement mentionné à l'article 9 de l'acte du parlement du Canada, intitulé " Acte modifiant de nouveau l'Acte d'inspection des bateaux à vapeur," et sanctionné le 10e jour de mai 1892, à la satisfaction de l'inspecteur des bateaux à vapeur qui l'inspecte, qui exigera qu'il soit équipé d'un appareil convenable pour sauver la vie pour les eaux sur lesquelles il navigue, ainsi que les commodités convenables pour l'usage des passagers ;

(*a.*) Les canots et équipements exigés devront être tel que spécifié dans l'article 1 (*b.*) des présents règlements, et afin qu'ils aient la capacité voulue pour porter douze personnes adultes avec l'équipage, ou dix-sept personnes en tout, ils devront avoir 17 pieds de quille et 5 pieds de bau sur 2 pieds de profondeur, cette capacité étant déterminée en multipliant longueur, largeur et profondeur, et divisant par 10.

8-4

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT À OTTAWA.

Mardi, le 26e jour de juillet 1892.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

VU que la maladie du choléra est répandue en France, que cette maladie peut se propager par les chiffons ou hardes, et qu'il convient de suspendre jusqu'à nouvel ordre l'importation de chiffons de la France,—

Il plaît à Son Excellence, par et avec l'avis du Conseil privé pour le Canada, d'ordonner et déclarer que l'importation de chiffons de la France soit et elle est par le présent défendue.

JOHN J. McGEE,
7-4 Greffier du Conseil privé.

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT À OTTAWA.

Mardi, le 26e jour de juillet 1892.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

IL plaît à Son Excellence, en vertu des pouvoirs qui lui sont conférés par l'article 234 de "l'Acte du revenu de l'intérieur" (tel qu'amendé par l'acte 52 Vic., chap. 15, article 9), et par et avec l'avis du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada, d'ordonner comme suit :—

1. Chaque fois que dans une fabrique en entrepôt il est employé de l'alcool pour manufacturer des spiritueux parfumés, cet alcool ne sera soumis, à sa sortie de l'entrepôt pour être employé dans telle fabrique, qu'à un droit de soixante-quinze centins par gallon de preuve.

2. L'emploi de cet alcool et la manufacture de ces spiritueux parfumés seront sous le contrôle des règlements que le ministère du Revenu de l'Intérieur prescrira ; toutefois, ces règlements pourvoiront à ce que le coût réel de la production de ces spiritueux parfumés, dans la manufacture desquels entre de l'alcool au taux ci-dessus, ne soit pas moindre que le prix de vente de l'alcool qui a payé le plein droit.

JOHN J. McGEE,
6-4 Greffier du Conseil privé.

AVIS DU GOUVERNEMENT.

AVIS est donné au public qu'en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," il a été délivré sous le grand sceau du Canada des lettres patentes supplémentaires, en date du 25e jour de juillet 1892, portant augmentation du capital-actions total de la "Compagnie de pavage en asphalte de Sicile" (à responsabilité limitée), de trente mille piastres ($30,000) à soixante mille piastres ($60,000.)

Daté du bureau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, ce 12e jour d'août 1892.

J. C. PATTERSON,
7-3 Secrétaire d'Etat.

AVIS est donné au public qu'en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies" il a été délivré des lettres patentes sous le grand sceau du Canada, en date du 26e jour de juillet 1892, constituant en corporation Robert Riddel Samuel, agent, Arthur William Patrick Buchanan, bourgeois, Norman Wight, bourgeois, James Donald Bell, bourgeois, et William John White, avocat, tous de Montréal susdit, dans la province de Québec, pour les fins suivantes :—Passer des con-

trats avec toute personne, corporation ou municipalité, ou avec le gouvernement de la Puissance du Canada, ou d'aucune de ses provinces, ou de tout autre pays ou Etat, pour faire, bâtir, construire et exploiter tous et chacun les travaux publics et particuliers, entreprises, constructions et exploitations, et généralement faire les opérations d'entrepreneurs ; et généralement faire toutes autres matières et choses qui sont ou pourront devenir nécessaires, ou se rattacheront ou seront propres à atteindre aucun des objets susdits ; les opérations de la dite compagnie seront faites par toute la Puissance du Canada, sous le nom de "Dominion Construction Company" (à resp. limitée), avec son capital-actions total de cinq cent mille piastres, divisé en cinq mille actions de cent piastres.

Daté du bureau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, ce 10e jour d'août 1892.

J. C. PATTERSON,
7-3 Secrétaire d'Etat.

ORDRES GÉNÉRAUX DE MILICE.

QUARTIERS GÉNÉRAUX.

Ottawa, 19 août 1892.

O. G. (33.)

OFFICIERS NON-COMBATTANTS.

A partir de la présente date, il ne sera fait aucune nomination de payeurs régimentaires ou d'assistants-chirurgiens. Dans les corps où il y a deux majors, le major cadet sera tenu responsable des devoirs de payeur. Là où il n'y a qu'un major, ce dernier sera tenu responsable.

—

O. G. (34.)

MILICE ACTIVE.

PROMOTIONS ET NOMINATIONS.

CORPS PERMANENTS.

RÉGIMENT CANADIEN D'INFANTERIE.—Est nommé lieutenant, du 26 juillet 1892 : Le lieutenant d'Arcy Hugh Kirkland MacMahon, E.R.d'I., (long cours), du 10me bataillon, *vice* J. K. Oswald, qui s'est retiré.

Le lieutenant MacMahon est au poste de la compagnie n° 3.

Le lieutenant et capitaine honoraire R. L. Wadmore est au poste de la compagnie n° 4.

CAVALERIE.

5ME DRAGONS, Q.—Troupe n° 5, Sutton.—Est nommé 2nd lieutenant, du 20 juin 1892 : William Clark Strong, gentilhomme, E. R. de C., (1er B.), *vice* C. Dyer, démissionnaire.

6ME "DUKE OF CONNAUGHT'S ROYAL CANADIAN HUSSARS," Montréal, Q.—Est nommé lieutenant-colonel : Le major Colin McArthur, E. R. de C., *vice* James Barr, à qui il est permis de se retirer gardant son grade.

INFANTERIE ET CARABINIERS.

3ME BATAILLON "VICTORIA RIFLES OF CANADA," Montréal, Q.—Sont nommés majors : Les capitaines Anthony Haig Sims, E. R. d'I., *vice* C. W. Radiger, nommé payeur, et Edwin Botsford Busteed, E. d'I., *vice* G. R. Starke, promu.

Sont nommés capitaines : Les lieutenants Henry George Wallace Badgley, E. R. d'I., *vice* Hugh Wylie Becket, à qui il est permis de se retirer gardant son grade ; Andrew Stewart, E. R. d'I., *vice* A. H. Sims, promu, et Alexander Thomas Ogilvie, E. R. d'I. à C., *vice* E. B. Busteed, promu.

Sont nommés lieutenants : Le 2nd lieutenant James Norman Stuart Leslie, E. R. d'I., *vice* H. G. W. Badgley, promu, et Erastus William Wilson, E. R. d'I., *vice* A. Stewart, promu.

Est nommé adjutant : Le lieutenant George Arthur Sicotte Hamilton, E. R. d'I., *vice* le capitaine Duncan Macpherson, à qui il est permis de se retirer gardant son grade.

55ME BATAILLON "MEGANTIC LIGHT INFANTRY," Q.—Est nommé payeur, du 23 juillet, 1892 : Le sergent d'état-major George Alexander McKenzie, *vice* le major honoraire James McKenzie, à qui il est permis de se retirer gardant son grade.

65ME BATAILLON "CARABINIERS MONT-ROYAL," Montréal, Q.—Est nommé 2nd lieutenant, provisoirement : Frederick Pelletier, gentilhomme, *vice* George Etienne Mathieu, qui se retire du service.

80ME BATAILLON D'INFANTERIE "NICOLET," Gentilly, Q.—Est nommé adjutant, avec le grade de capitaine, du 27 juin 1892 : Le lieutenant George d'Odet d'Orsonnens, E.R.d'I., *vice* P. J. O. Rousseau, démissionnaire.

85ME BATAILLON D'INFANTERIE, Montréal, Q.—Est nommé major : Le capitaine Arthur d'Odet d'Orsonnens, E.R.d'I., de la position d'adjudant, *vice* P. Jackson, qui se retire du service.

CONFIRMATION DE GRADES.

Le lieutenant Bernard Miville Deschênes, E. R. d'I., compagnie n° 5, 33me bataillon ; du 20 juin, 1892.

Le lieutenant Joseph F. X. Bossé, E. R. d'I., compagnie n° 3, 88me bataillon ; du 20 juin 1892.

Le lieutenant Pierre Pie Marie Joseph Trudel, E.R. d'I., 65me bataillon ; du 20 juin 1892.

Le lieutenant LaParre Marsan, E. R. d'A., batterie n° 1, artillerie de place de Lévis ; du 30 juin 1892.

Le 2nd lieutenant William Ernest Findlay, E.R.d'I., 6me bataillon ; du 20 juin 1892.

Le 2nd lieutenant Erastus William Wilson, E.R.d'I., 3me bataillon ; du 20 juin 1892.

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CERTIFICATS ACCORDÉS.

Rang, nom et corps.	Classe.	Cours.	Grade.	Moyenne de points obt'nus		
				Ecrit.	Pratique.	Moyenne.
Ecole royale de cavalerie.						
Soldat J. Pelletier, Dragons Canadiens, Tr. "A"	1	A	B	·65	·74	·72
Soldat T. Seaton, Dragons Canadiens, Tr. "A"	1	A	B	·80	·67	·71
Soldat F. Burden, Dragons Canadiens, Tr. "A"	1	A	B	·59	·73	·69
Soldat W. Arthurs, Dragons Canadiens, Tr. "A"	1	A	B	·85	·67	·73
Soldat W. Cooper, Dragons Canadiens, Tr. "A"	2	A	B	·72	·60	·63
Soldat W. Rowley, Dragons Canadiens, Tr. "A"	2	A	B	·71	·65	·67
Ecoles royales d'infanterie.						
Le capitaine A. H. Sims, 3e Bn.	1	Sp.	A	·85	·67	·76
do J. D. Maclennan, 6e do	1	Sp	A	·81	·71	·76
Le lieut. P. Trudel, 65e do	1	Sp	A	·91	·88	·90
do R. M. Deschênes, 88e do	1	A	A	·89	·87	·88
do J. F. X. Bossé, 88e do	1	Sp	A	·87	·88	·87
Le 2nd lieut. E. W. Wilson, 3e do	1	Sp	A	·86	·72	·80
do W. E. Findlay, 6e do	1	Sp	A	·80	·71	·76
Le caporal R. G. West, 3e do	1	Lg.	B	·74	·79	·76
do J. Marchand, 65e do	2	Lg.	B	·59	·73	·65

Par ordre,

D. T. IRWIN, lieut.-colonel,
pour l'adjudant général de la Milice,
Canada.

DÉTAILS DE LA DETTE PUBLIQUE DE LA PUISSANCE DU CANADA, LE 30 JUIN 1892.

	$ cts.	
Passif—		
Payable en Angleterre	189,479,076 89	
" " prêts temporaires	8,808,666 64	
" au Canada	10,572,760 89	
Billets en circulation	16,281,482 41	
Banques d'épargnes	38,105,872 17	
Fonds en fidéicommis	8,188,224 79	
Comptes des provinces	16,407,414 03	
Divers, et comptes de banque	1,540,014 55	
Le fonds de rachat de la circulation des banques	871,692 90	
Total de la dette brute		290,255,205 27
Actif—		
Placements—Fonds d'amortissement	27,905,131 16	
Autres placements	5,229,581 07	
Comptes des provinces	10,412,457 29	
Divers, et comptes de banque	10,797,861 80	
		54,345,031 32
Total de la dette brute		235,910,173 95
" 31 mai 1892		236,493,600 74
Diminution de la dette		583,426 79

ETAT DES DÉPENSES À COMPTE DU CAPITAL, ETC.

Dépenses au 31 mai, sur —		
Travaux publics, chemins de fer et canaux	1,632,328 20	
Terres fédérales	55,577 27	
Subventions aux chemins de fer	1,100,809 93	
		2,788,715 40
Dépenses ajoutées en juin, sur :		
Travaux publics, chemins de fer et canaux	175,107 18	
Terres fédérales	6,125 93	
Subventions aux chemins de fer	47,656 00	
		228,889 11
Total		3,017,604 51

Certifié exact,
J. FRASER, *comptable intérimaire.*

W. FITZGERALD,
Sous-ministre des Finances adjoint.

DÉPARTEMENT DES FINANCES,
OTTAWA, 8 juillet 1892.

2-tf

DT. COMPTE de la Caisse d'Epargne des Postes, pour le mois de juillet 1892. AV.

Fourni au Ministre des Finances aux termes de l'Acte pour l'Audition des Comptes Publics, 1878, *Sec.* 20.

Balance en caisse chez le Ministre des Finances, au 31 juin 1892	$22,298,401 65	Remboursements durant le mois	$498,108 45
Dépôts durant le mois	658,066 00		
Intérêt payé aux déposants, sur les comptes clos durant le mois	5 69		
		Balance :— Au crédit des comptes des déposants	22,458,364 89
	$22,956,473 34		$22,956,473 34

N. S. GARLAND,
Commis des statistiques financières.

J. M. COURTNEY,
Député du Ministre des Finances.

DÉPARTEMENT DES FINANCES,
Ottawa, 20 août 1892.

9-tf

LISTE DES COMPAGNIES D'ASSURANCE AUTORISÉES A FAIRE DES OPÉRATIONS AU CANADA EN VERTU DE L'ACTE DES ASSURANCES.

NOM DE LA COMPAGNIE.	Principal agent pour la réception des significations de pièces et d'avis.	Montant des dépôts—Les dépôts marqués (A) ne sont applicables qu'aux polices sur la vie en cours le 31 mars 1878 ; ceux marqués (B) aux polices émises ou prises depuis cette date.	Assurance autorisée.
Compagnie d'assurance de l'Amérique du Nord contre les accidents	Edward Rawlings, gérant, Montréal	$23,500 oblig. du havre de Montréal ; $500, déb. mun., et $550, effets 5 p. c. canadiens. (Acc. à $22,150)	Contre les accidents.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Ætna," de Hartford, Connecticut	F. W. Evans, agent général, Montréal	$19,000 obligations de municipalités, $4,000 obligations du havre de Montréal, et $89,000 obligations du chemin de fer Canadien du Pacifique. (Acceptés à $100,800)	Contre l'inc. et sur la navig. intér.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite "Ætna," de Hartford, Connecticut.	William H. Orr, gérant, Toronto	$360,500 déb. de la province de Québec, $149,893 débent. de la province du Manitoba : $50,000 obligations de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick ; $100,000 oblig. Ile du Prince-Edouard ; $60,000 oblig. du havre de Montréal, $2,595,060 débent. munic. et $150,000 oblig. enregistrées des Etats-Unis. Total, $3,405,455. Valeur acceptée, $3,169,621, étant $100,000 (A), et $3,069,621 (B).	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance agricole de Watertown, N.-Y., E.-U	Joseph Flynn, agent en chef, Toronto	$141,600, débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $126,000)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'Assurance alliance	G. H. McHenry, agent en chef, Montréal	$311,142, effets canadiens 3 p.c.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie Américaine de sûreté de New-York	Alexander Dixon, agent en chef, Toronto	$50,000 en obligations des Etats-Unis	Garantie.
Compagnie d'assurance Atlas	Matthew C. Hinshaw, agent en chef, Montréal.	£17,000 stg., inscriptions du Canada 3½ p. c., et £5,000 stg. inscriptions de la Nouvelle-Galles du Sud, 3½ p.c.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie canadienne d'inspection et d'assurance des chaudières à vapeur	W. B. McMurrich, agent, Toronto	$46,724 débentures municipales et $8,000 débentures de compagnies de prêts. (Acceptées à $49,252.)	Sur chaudières à vapeur etc.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie dite "British Empire," de Londres, Angleterre	Fred. Stancliffe, agent en chef, Montréal	Obligations 4 p.c. du Canada, £1,400 stg., obligations de la Colombie-Britannique, £1,000 stg. ; obligations de la Tasmanie, £6,800 stg. ; débentures municipales £15,800 stg. (acceptées à $113,977.33). Aussi $632,500 placées entre les mains de fidéicom. en vertu de l'Acte des Assurances	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance de l'Amérique Britannique, Toronto	John Morison, gouverneur, Toronto	$60,540 oblig. municipales et $1,000 obligations du Pacifique Canadien. (Acceptées à $54,900)	Contre l'inc. et sur la navig. int.
Compagnie d'assurance maritime Britannique et Etrangère (à resp. lim.)	E. L. Bond, agent en chef, Montréal	$112,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $100,800)	Sur la navigation intérieure.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Caledonian"	Lansing Lewis, gérant, Montréal	$3,893.33 obligations de la province de Québec ; $4,866.67 obligations du Canada ; $106,438.86 débentures municipales. (Acceptés à $104,555).	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance du Canada contre les accidents	Henry Sutherland, agent en chef, Toronto	$22,302 débentures municipales. (Acceptés à $20,072)	Contre les accidents.
Compagnie d'assurance du Canada sur la vie, Hamilton	A. G. Ramsay, gérant, Hamilton	$61,000 débentures municipales. Acceptées à $54,900)	Sur la vie.
†Compagnie d'assurance des Citoyens, du Canada	E. P. Heaton, agent en chef, Montréal	$131,744 débentures municipales, $5,840 obligations hypothécaires du Canada Central, 2e émission, et $2,000 obligations du havre de Montréal. (Acceptés à $125,370, étant $54,710 pour la vie, $20,260 pour les accidents, et $50,400 pour l'incendie)	Contre l'incendie, sur la vie et contre les accidents.
*Compag. d'assurance contre l'incendie dite "City of London" (à resp. lim.)	H. M. Blackburn, agent en chef Toronto	£24,000 stg. effets du Canada et £3,000 effets de l'Australie méridionale.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance de l'Union Commerciale (à resp. lim.), de Londres, Angleterre	Evans et McGregor, agents généraux, Montréal	$107,067 effets 4 p. c. du Cap de Bonne-Espérance (vie A), $29,200 effets canadiens 4 p. c. (vie B). $106,580 effets canadiens 4 p. c., $73,000 obligations de Queensland, et £12,000 obligations du gouvernement Suédois à 4 p. c. (feu)	Contre l'inc., nav. int. et sur la vie.
Association d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Confédération"	J. K. Macdonald, directeur-gérant, Toronto	$84,669 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $75,955)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie du Connecticut, Hartford, Conn.	Geo. H. McHenry, agent en chef, Montréal	$100,000 effets canadiens 4 p.	Contre l'incendie,
Association de secours mutuel dite "Covenant"	A. H. Hoover, agent en chef, Toronto	$53,533 effets canadiens 3 p. c.	Sur la vie, système de répartition.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite "Dominion"	Thomas Hilliard, direct.-gérant, Waterloo, Ont.	$56,[illegible]3 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $50,195)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur les glaces, dite "Dominion"	Alexander Ramsay, agent en chef, Montréal	$5,000 obligations de la province de Québec et $11,000 valeurs municipales. Total, $16,000 (acceptés à $14,900)	Sur les glaces.
Association du fonds de garantie sur la vie, dite "Dominion"	J. DeWolfe Spurr, St. Jean, N.B.	$19,000 obligations de la province de la Nouvelle-Ecosse, et $31,000 obligations de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance Eastern	Chas. D. Cory, agent en chef, Halifax, N.-E.	$56,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $50,400)	Contre l'incendie.
Corporation dite "The Employers' Liability Assurance" (à responsabilité limitée)	Fred. Stancliffe, gérant général, Montréal	£6,500 stg. annuités 2½ p. c., £5,000 stg. obligations 4 p. c. du gouvernement de l'Australie du Sud, et £10,840 obligations de la province de Québec	Réassurance contre l'incendie.
Société d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Equitable," des Etats-Unis, N.-Y.	Seargent P. Stearns, gérant, Montréal	$100,000 oblig. des E.-U., (A), $375,000 oblig. des E.-U., et $482,000 débentures municipales (B), (acceptés à $908,800, étant $100,000 A, et $808,800 B). Aussi $1,180,000 entre les mains de fidéicommissaires canadiens en vertu de l'Acte des assurances	Sur la vie.

LISTE DES COMPAGNIES D'ASSURANCE AUTORISÉES A FAIRE DES OPÉRATIONS AU CANADA, EN VERTU DE L'ACTE DES ASSURANCES.—*Suite.*

NOM DE LA COMPAGNIE.	Principal agent pour la réception des significations de pièces et d'avis.	Montant des dépôts—Les dépôts marqués (A) ne sont applicables qu'aux polices sur la vie en cours le 31 mars 1878; ceux marqués (B) aux polices émises ou prises depuis cette date.	Assurance autorisée.
Compagnie Fédérale d'assurance sur la vie, d'Ontario	David Dexter, directeur-gérant, Hamilton	$44,807 débentures municipales; $11,000 en oblig. du Pacifique canadien. (Acceptés à $50,226)	Sur la vie.
Association d'assurance contre l'incendie (à responsabilité limitée), Londres, Angleterre	John Kennedy, agent en chef, Montréal	$100,000 effets canadiens	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie Germania	Jeffers et Rônne, agents en chef, Toronto	$50,000 obligations du Canada	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Great West"	J. H. Brock, directeur gérant, Winnipeg, M.	$56,000 débentures municipales (acceptées à $50,400)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie de garantie de l'Amérique du Nord	Edward Rawlings, gérant, Montréal	$27,000 garanties municipales; $29,000 obligations du havre de Montréal; et $2,400 effets du Canada. (Acceptés à $53,800)	Garantie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie et sur la vie, dite "Guardian," Londres, Angleterre	Robert Simms et Cie, et Geo. Denholm, agents généraux, Montréal	$94,900 obligations garanties du Canada et $73,000 effets du Canada	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'ass. contre l'incendie dite "Hartford," de Hartford, Conn	F. W. Evans, agent général, Montréal	$62,500 garanties municipales, et $25,420 act. de banque. (Acceptés à $100,000)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance Impériale, de Londres, Angleterre	E. D. Lacy, agent, Montréal	$129,453 effets canadiens et $63,266.67 effets 3 p. c. prov. de la Col.-Brit.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance de l'Amérique du Nord	Robert Hampson, agent en chef, Montréal	$111,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $100,000)	Contre l'inc. et sur la navig. intér.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Lancashire"	J. G. Thompson, agent en chef, Toronto	$97,333 effets canadiens 4 p. c., et $95,000 obligations 4 p. c. du Canada.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Liverpool et London et Globe"	G. F. C. Smith, agent en chef, Montréal	$36,000 en bons municipaux; $10,000 oblig. du havre de Montréal, et $277,133.33 effets du Canada. (Acceptés à $318,533)	Contre l'incendie et sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur les glaces de Lloyds, New-York	Levi Beemer, agent en chef, Toronto	$10,000 obligations du Canada	Glaces.
Corporation d'assurance dite "London," Angleterre	E. A Lilly, procureur et agent, Montréal	$167,000 garanties de municipalités. (Acceptées à $150,300)	Contre l'incendie, sur la vie navigation intérieure.
Compagnie de garantie et contre les Accidents, de Londres (à responsabilité limitée)	A. T. McCord, agent en chef, Toronto	£11,000 stg. effets canadiens	Garantie et accidents
Compagnie d'ass. contre l'incendie, London et Lancashire, Liverpool	W. A. Sims, agent en chef, Toronto	£22,000 inscriptions du Canada 4 p. c. et £5,000 stg., effets canadiens 3 p.c.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, dite "London et Lancashire"	B. Hal. Brown, gérant, Montréal	$10,000 obligations de Victoria, C.-B.; $2,000 obligations du Canada; $23,500 oblig. de la province de Québec; et garanties municipales, $85,280. Aussi $698,197 placés entre les mains de fidéicommissaires canadiens en vertu de l'Acte des Assurances. Acceptés à $810,449, étant $100,000(A), et $710,449 (B)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle contre l'incendie, de London, Ont	D. C. Macdonald, secrétaire, London, Ont	$40,020 débentures municipales, et $15,600 débentures de compagnies de prêts. (Acceptés à $50,058)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite "London"	J. G. Richter, gérant, London, Ont	$60,000 débentures de compagnies de prêts. (Acceptées à $54,000)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie la Manchester	James Boomer, gérant, Toronto	$102,200 effets du Canada 3½ p.c.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre les accidents, dite des "Manufacturiers"	John F. Ellis, directeur gérant, Toronto	$20,000 obligations du Canada	Contre les accidents.
Compagnie d'assurance des Manufacturiers, sur la vie	John F. Ellis, directeur gérant, Toronto	$50,000 obligations du Canada	Sur la vie.
Association bienveillante du Massachusetts	James G. Foster, agent en chef, Toronto	$50,000 obligations des E.-U.	Sur la vie, système de répartition.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie dite "Mercantile"	James Lockie, secrétaire, Waterloo, Ont	$55,916 valeurs municipales (acceptées à $50,057)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'ass. sur la vie, dite "Metropolitan," de New-York, E.-U.	Albert Goldthorpe, agent en chef, Toronto	$116,800 obligations d'octrois de terres 3½ p. c. du chemin de fer Canadien du Pacifique. (Acceptés à $101.178.)	Sur la vie.
Mongenais, Boivin et Cie	L. I. Boivin, agent, Montréal	$5,000 effets canadiens et $8,567 valeurs munic. (acceptées à $12,711)	Glaces.
Association mutuelle contre les accidents (resp. limitée)	Eastmure et Lightbourn, agents en chef, Toronto	$37,960 inscriptions du Canada à 3½ p. c	Accidents et glaces.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, de New-York	Samuel H. Ewing, procureur, Montréal	$125,000 oblig. 4 p.c. du Canada; $400,000 oblig. de la province de la Nouvelle-Ecosse; $199,000 oblig. de la province du N.-B., et $990,333 garanties municipales. Total, $1,714,333. Acceptées à $1,615,300)	Sur la vie.
Association du fonds de réserve mutuel sur la vie, de New-York	Jno. S. Hall, agent en chef, Montréal	$50,000 obligations de la province de Québec, et $53,533.33 obligations sterling du Canada à 3 p. c. (acceptées à $100,857)	Sur la vie, système de répartition.
Compagnie d'assurance Nationale d'Irlande	Matthew C. Hinshaw, agent en chef, Montréal	$100,161 effets canadiens	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, de New-York	F. W. Campbell, M.D., procureur, Montréal	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis (vie A), $993,000 obligations du Pacifique canadien, $80,000 obligations de la province de Québec, et $100,000 débentures municipales (vie B). Acceptées à $1,163,700, étant $100,000 vie A, et $1,063,700 vie B). Aussi $750,000 placées entre les mains de fidéicommissaires canadiens en vertu de l'Acte des assurances	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite "North American"	Wm. McCabe, directeur-gérant, Toronto	$59,823 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $53,775)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "North British and Mercantile"	Thos. Davidson, directeur-gérant, Montréal	$175,000 oblig. du havre de Montréal; $281,000 débent. municipales: $75,000 obligat. de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick; $31,146.67 oblig. de la province du Manitoba; $50,613.33 oblig. du gouvern. de Victoria; $97,333.33 oblig. de Queensland. Total, $710,093.33. Acc. à $658,193, étant $266,347 incendie, $52,200 vie A, et $339,646 vie B.	Contre l'incendie et sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance Northern, d'Aberdeen et Londres	Robert W. Tyre, gérant, Montréal	$100,253 obligations de la Colombie-Britannique, et $111,446.67 débentures municipales (Acceptées à $200,555)	Contre l'incendie.

NOM DE LA COMPAGNIE.	Principal agent pour la réception des significations de pièces et d'avis.	Montant des dépôts.—Les dépôts marqués (A) ne sont applicables qu'aux polices sur la vie en cours le 31 mars 1878 ; ceux marqués (B) aux polices émises ou prises depuis cette date.	Assurance autorisée.
Association d'assurance contre les accidents Norwich et London	Scott et Walmsley, agents généraux, Toronto	$58,400 effets canadiens	Contre les accidents.
Société d'assur. contre l'incendie, dite "Norwich Union," Norwich, Ang.	Alex. Dixon, gérant, Toronto	$100,000 effets canadiens	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, d'Ontario	Wm. Hendry, gérant, Waterloo	$102,992 débentures municipales (Acceptées à $92,693)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Phœnix," de Brooklyn	L. C. Camp, agent en chef, Toronto	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis	Contre l'incendie et sur la nav. int.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie, dite "Phœnix," Londres, Angleterre	Paterson & Son, agents génér., Montréal	$57,500 oblig. du Pacifique Canadien, et $135,293 effets canadiens. (Acceptés à $187,043.)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance Phœnix, Hartford, Conn	Gerald E. Hart, gérant, Montréal	$69,000 débentures municipales, et $44,000 obligations du Pacifique canadien. (Acceptés à $101,700)	Contre l'incendie.
Société dite "Provident Savings Life Assurance."	R. H. Matson, agent en chef, Toronto	$13,500 obligations de la province de Québec, et $41,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $50,400)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie de Québec	Edwin Jones, président, Québec	$10,000 obligations de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick, $16,500 obligations de la province de Québec, et $33,000, débentures municipales. Total, $59,500. (Acceptées à $56,200)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie et contre l'incendie, dite "Queen," Angleterre	H. J. Mudge, agent en chef, Montréal	$51,100 inscriptions du Canada 4 p. c., et $42,373.33 débentures municipales. Total, $93,473 (acceptées à $89,236)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance Queen, d'Amérique	H. J. Mudge, agent en chef, Montréal	$100,000 obligations des E.-U., $60,000 effets 5 p. c. de la cité de Halifax, $48,667 effets 4 p. c. de la Nouvelle-Zélande, $24,333.33 obligations de la province de Québec et $29,200 débentures 5 p. c. de la province du Manitoba. Total, $262,200. (Acceptés à $256,200.)	Contre l'incendie.
Société d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, dite "Reliance," Londres, Angleterre	J. Cassie Hatton, procureur, Montréal	$110,277 nouvelles annuités britanniques 3 p. c., étant $100,000 (vie) A, et $10,277 (vie) B	Sur la vie.
* Compagnie d'assurance Royale Canadienne	Harry Cutt, secrétaire, Montréal	$57,500 garanties municipales. (Acceptées à $51,750)	Contre l'incendie et sur la nav. int.
Compagnie d'assurance Royale	Wm. Tatley, agent en chef, Montréal	$178,533 inscriptions du Canada 4 p. c., et $511,000 annuités britanniques. Total $689,533, étant $150,000 incendie, $50,000, vie (A) et $489,533 en général	Contre l'incendie et sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance Union Ecossaise et Nationale	Walter Kavanagh, agent, Montréal	$97,333.33 effets canadiens inscrits à 4 p. c., et $3,500 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $100,483)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Standard," Ecosse	W. M. Ramsay, gérant, Montréal	$1,855,152 débentures municipales, $106,500 obligations du havre de Montréal et $9,000 débentures de la province de Québec. Total, $1,970,652. (Acceptées à $1,772,687, étant $129,561 vie A, et $1,643,126 vie (B)	Sur la vie.
Société d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Star," d'Angleterre	Alfred D. Perry, agent général, Toronto	$146,000 effets 4 p. c. canadiens	Sur la vie.
Bureau d'assurance Sun, Londres, Ang.	H. M. Blackburn, agent en chef, Toronto	$48,667 effets canadiens et $243,333 prêts locaux anglais	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Sun," du Canada	R. Macaulay, directeur-gérant, Montréal	$63,890 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $57,501)	Sur la vie et contre les accidents.
Compagnie d'assurance de tempérance et générale sur la vie de l'A.N.	Henry Sutherland, agent en chef, Toronto	$64,225 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $50,000)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Travelers," de Hartford, Connect.	William Hanson, agent en chef, Montréal	$74,947 obligations 5 p. c. de la province du Manitoba, $584,615 débentures municipales, $35,000 obligations du havre de Montréal et $50,000 obligations du Pacifique Canadien. Total, $744,562 (acceptés à $677,600), étant $103,500 (vie A,) $534,100 (vie B) et $40,000 (accidents)	Sur la vie et contre les accidents.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle Union sur la vie, du Maine	Wm. Mulock, procureur, Toronto	Obligations d'annuités d'Ontario, émises à $462,000, et dont la valeur réelle à 4½ p. c. est de $239,474 ; obligations du chemin de fer Canadien du Pacifique, $100,000 ; $30,000 oblig. du port de Montréal, et $100,000 oblig. de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick. Valeur totale acceptée, $456,474, soit $100,000 (A) et $356,474 (B)	Sur la vie.
Société Union, Londres, Angl	T. L. Morrisey, agent en chef, Montréal	£22,000 effets consolidés	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie Unie de réassurance contre l'incendie (à resp. limitée)	Percy F. Lane, agent en chef, Montréal	$85,653.33 obligations de la province de Québec ; $9,246.66 obligations de la province du Manitoba ; $7,000 débentures municipales. Total, $101,900. (Acceptées à $101,200)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, des Etats-Unis	Thos. A. Temple, procureur, St. Jean, N.B.	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance de l'Ouest, Toronto	J. J. Kenny, directeur-gérant, Toronto	$35,600 débentures municipales, et $22,100 débentures de compagnies de prêts. (Acceptées, à $51,930)	Contre l'incendie et sur la nav. int.

Cette compagnie a cessé de faire de nouvelles opérations en Canada, et a donné avis qu'elle se proposait de demander le remboursement de ses dépôts.
Cette compagnie a cessé de faire des opérations d'assurance contre l'incendie et sur la vie en Canada, et a donné avis qu'elle demanderait le remboursement de ses dépôts faits comme garantie pour ces deux divisions d'affaires.

LES COMPAGNIES D'ASSURANCE SUR LA VIE CI-DESSOUS NOMMÉES, AYANT CESSÉ D'ENTREPRENDRE DES RISQUES AU CANADA, SONT AUTORISÉES EN VERTU DE L'ARTICLE 32 DE "L'ACTE DES ASSURANCES," À POURSUIVRE TOUTES LES OPÉRATIONS SE RATTACHANT AUX POLICES ÉMISES AVANT LE 31 MARS 1878, ET LEURS DÉPOTS SONT APPLICABLES À CES POLICES, SUJET AUX DISPOSITIONS DES ACTES DES ASSURANCES DE 1868 ET 1871.

NOM DE LA COMPAGNIE.	Principal agent pour la réception des significations des pièces et avis.	Montant des dépôts.	Assurance autorisée.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, dite Connecticut, de Hartford, Conn., E.-U.	F. W. Evans, agent-général, Montréal	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, d'Edimbourg	David Higgins, agent en chef, Toronto	$113,000 débentures municipales, et $48,667 effets 4 p. c. du Cap de Bonne-Espérance. (Acceptés à $150,367)	Sur la vie.
Association d'assurance sur la vie, d'Ecosse	Archibald Inglis, agent en chef, Montréal	$50,127 obligations du Canada 4 p. c., $2,433 effets 4 p. c. du Canada; $4,866 obligations garanties du Canada, $48,667 débentures de la province de Québec, $48,667 obligations de la cité de Toronto. (Acceptés à $149,893)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie Nationale d'assurance sur la vie, des Etats-Unis d'Amérique.	Chas. Powis, agent en chef, Hamilton, Ont.	$110,000, dépôts en banque	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite "North Western," de Milwaukee, E.-U.	M. W. Mills, agent en chef, Toronto	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, dite "Phœnix," de Hartford, Connecticut	H. D. Simpson, procureur, Montréal	$30,000 débentures municipales, et $99,280 obligations du Parc des Chutes Niagara. (Acceptés à $126,280)	Sur la vie.
Société d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Scottish Amicable"	William W. Robertson, procureur, Montréal	36 obligations du chemin de fer Canada Atlantique, garanties. Au pair, $111,257.82 Valeur actuelle à 4½ p. c., $90,660.67, aussi $30,000 obligations du Pacifique Canadien	Sur la vie.
Institution de Prévoyance Ecossaise	John Dunlop, procureur, Montréal	$100,000 obligations du Pacifique Canadien. (Acceptées à $90,000)	Sur la vie.

LES COMPAGNIES D'ASSURANCE CI-DESSOUS SONT INSCRITES SOUS L'ACTE DES ASSURANCES, ET SONT AUTORISÉES À FAIRE DES OPÉRATIONS D'ASSURANCE EN CANADA, D'APRÈS LE SYSTÈME DE RÉPARTITION.

Nom de la compagnie.	Agent en chef pour la réception des significations de pièces.
L'Association canadienne mutuelle sur la vie	W. Pemberton Page, secrétaire, Toronto.
Société de secours mutuels des Commis-voyageurs	W. G. H. Lowe, agent en chef, Toronto.
La *Home Life Association of Canada*	James G. Howorth, agent en chef, Toronto.
La Société de secours mutuels de la Nouvelle-Ecosse	Thomas B. Crosby, agent en chef, Yarmouth, N.-E.
La *Provincial Provident Institution*	E. S. Miller, secrétaire, Saint-Thomas, Ont.

NOTE.—La Compagnie d'assurance Glasgow et London a réassuré ses risques en cours dans la Compagnie d'assurance des Citoyens, et une partie de ses dépôts a été remboursée.
La Compagnie Américaine d'assurance des chaudières à vapeur a cessé de faire des opérations en Canada. Son dépôt est encore entre les mains de l'Honorable Receveur Général.

Bureau du Surintendant des Assurances, Ottawa, 30 juillet 1892.

W. FITZGERALD, Surintendant des Assurances. 6-tf.

AUX ANNONCEURS DANS LA *GAZETTE*.

CEUX qui envoient des annonces pour être insérées dans la *Gazette du Canada* voudront bien se conformer aux règles ci-dessous :

1. Adresser "Gazette du Canada, Ottawa, Canada."
2. Indiquer le nombre d'insertions voulues.
3. Transmettre invariablement le prix de l'annonce ainsi que le prix d'un exemplaire de la *Gazette*, tels que donnés plus bas ; sans cela l'annonce ne sera pas publiée.

Les prix sont de dix cts. pour la première insertion, et cinq cts. pour chaque insertion subséquente par ligne de neuf mots, chaque chiffre comptant pour un mot. Aucune annonce n'est insérée pour moins d'une piastre.

D'après la pratique établie et reconnue, telle que prescrite par la loi, les règlements du parlement et les décisions du ministre de la Justice, les avis reçoivent le nombre d'insertions ci-dessous :—

Les avis de demandes de divorce—27 insertions.

Les avis de retrait de dépôts des compagnies d'assurance—13 insertions.

Les avis de demandes ordinaires au parlement—9 insertions.

Les avis de demandes de lettres patentes—6 insertions.

Les avis de dividendes et d'assemblées de banques et de compagnies d'assurances,—1 mois de calendrier ou 5 insertions.

Les abonnés observeront aussi que le prix d'abonnement, $4 par année, est invariablement payable d'avance, et que l'envoi de la *Gazette* sera arrêté à l'expiration de la période payée. Chaque exemplaire coûte dix cts., et quand les annonceurs en veulent plus qu'un, ils devront faire une remise en conséquence.

S. E. DAWSON,
Imprimeur de la Reine et Contrôleur
de la Papeterie.

Département des Impressions
et de la Papeterie publiques,
Ottawa, novembre 1891.

DEMANDES AU PARLEMENT.

Règles relatives aux avis de bills privés.

Dans le cas de toute demande de bill privé, proprement du ressort législatif du Parlement du Canada suivant les dispositions de l'Acte de l'Amérique Britannique du Nord, 1867, et ayant pour objet, soit la construction d'un pont, d'un chemin de fer, d'un chemin à barrières ou d'une ligne télégraphique ; soit la construction ou l'amélioration d'un port, d'un canal, d'une écluse, d'une digue ou d'une glissoire ou autre ouvrage semblable ; soit la concession d'un droit de passage d'eau, l'incorporation de professions ou métiers, ou d'une compagnie de banque ou autre compagnie par actions, soit la concession à une ou plusieurs personnes de certains droits ou privilèges exclusifs ou particuliers, soit le pouvoir de faire quelque chose qui, dans ses effets, pourrait toucher aux droits ou à la propriété d'autrui, ou concerner une classe particulière de la société ; ou ayant pour objet quelque amendement de même nature à un acte antérieur,—un avis, énonçant d'une manière claire et intelligible la nature et l'objet de la demande, et signé (excepté s'il s'agit de corporations déjà existantes) par les pétitionnaires ou de leur part, est nécessaire et doit être publié comme il suit :—

Dans les provinces de Québec et du Manitoba.

Un avis doit être inséré dans la *Gazette du Canada* en anglais et en français, ainsi que dans un journal anglais et un journal français du district intéressé, ou en anglais et en français dans le même journal, s'il ne s'en publie qu'un seul dans ce district ; ou s'il n'y paraît pas de journal, alors la publication de l'avis en anglais et en français doit se faire dans un journal du district le plus voisin où il s'en publie.

Dans les autres provinces ou territoires.

Un avis doit être inséré dans la *Gazette du Canada*, et et dans un journal du comté, du district ou des comtés-unis intéressés, ou s'il n'y paraît pas de journal alors la publication doit se faire dans un journal du comté ou district le plus voisin où il s'en publie.

La publication de ces avis durera, dans chaque cas la période de deux mois pendant l'intervalle de temps qui s'écoulera entre la clôture de la session précédente et la prise en considération de la pétition. Un exemplaire des numéros des journaux, reproduisant la première et la dernière insertion de l'avis, devra être transmis au greffier de chaque Chambre.

Si la pétition demande l'autorisation de présenter un bill privé ayant pour objet la construction d'un pont de péage, le pétitionnaire ou les pétitionnaires devront, en même temps qu'ils donneront l'avis prescrit par la règle précédente, donner aussi, de la même manière, avis des péages qu'ils entendent exiger, de l'étendue du privilège, de la hauteur des arches, de l'espace à laisser libre entre les culées ou les piliers pour le passage des radeaux et des navires ; et mentionner de plus s'ils se proposent de construire un pont mobile, et quelles en seront les dimensions.

Toute personne désirant obtenir un bill privé devra, dans les huit jours qui précéderont l'ouverture du parlement, déposer au bureau du greffier de la Chambre dans laquelle le bill doit prendre naissance, une copie de ce bill en langue anglaise ou en langue française, avec une somme suffisante pour en payer la traduction et l'impression. Il en sera imprimé 600 exemplaires en anglais et 200 en français ; la traduction devra être faite par les officiers de la Chambre, et l'impression par l'entrepreneur des impressions. Le pétitionnaire aura aussi à payer au greffier du Sénat, ou au comptable de la Chambre des Communes (selon le cas) une somme de $200, plus le coût de l'impression de l'acte dans les Statuts, et remettra le reçu de ce paiement au greffier du comité auquel ce bill aura été renvoyé—le dit paiement sera effectué immédiatement après la seconde lecture, et avant la prise en considération du bill par le comité.

L'honoraire payable sur tout bill privé, ne sera payé que dans la Chambre où il a pris naissance.

Aucune pétition pour l'obtention d'un bill privé ne sera reçue par l'une ou par l'autre Chambre après les dix premiers jours de la session.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Greffier du Sénat.
JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Greffier des Communes.

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Règles additionnelles de la Chambre des Communes concernant les bills privés.

Tous les bills privés demandant des actes constitutifs devront être rédigés de manière à y incorporer, en les spécifiant, les *clauses* des Actes généraux concernant les détails qui font l'objet de ces bills ; des raisons spéciales seront données chaque fois que l'on aura l'intention de se départir de ce principe, ou que l'on voudra y introduire d'autres dispositions touchant ces détails ; et une note sera annexée au bill indiquant les dispositions au sujet desquelles l'on entend s'écarter de l'Acte général ; les bills qui ne seront pas rédigés conformément à cette Règle, devront être remodelés par les auteurs et réimprimés à leurs frais, avant qu'aucun comité en examine les clauses.

51*a*. Tous les bills privés pour chartes ou pour modification de chartes de compagnies de chemins de fer seront rédigés conformément au bill-modèle adopté par la Chambre, le 23 juin 1887, dont copie peut être obtenue du greffier de la Chambre ;

(*a*.) Les dispositions contenues dans un bill quelconque qui ne seront pas conformes au bill-modèle, seront insérées entre crochets, et après avoir été revisées par l'officier compétent, elles seront imprimées ainsi ; et les bills qui ne seront pas rédigés en conformité de cette règle seront renvoyés aux auteurs pour être remodelés avant leur revision et impression ;

(*b*.) Toutes clauses d'actes existants que l'on proposera de modifier, seront imprimées en entier, avec les amendements insérés en leur lieu et place, et entre crochets ;

(*c*.) Toutes dispositions exceptionnelles que l'on proposera d'insérer dans un bill quelconque, seront imprimées dans l'avis publié.

51*b*. Nul bill pour la constitution légale d'une compagnie de chemin de fer ou pour changer le tracé du chemin de fer d'une compagnie déjà constituée ne sera pris en considération par le comité des chemins de fer

à moins qu'il n'ait été donné au comité, au moins une semaine avant la prise en considération du bill—

(a.) Une carte ou plan à l'échelle de pas moins d'un demi-pouce au mille, indiquant le territoire sur lequel l'on se propose de construire les travaux projetés, ainsi que les lignes de travaux analogues existants ou autorisés, dans les limites du district, ou partie du district que la ligne projetée doit desservir, ou affectant le dit district en aucune manière ; cette carte ou plan devra être signé par l'ingénieur ou toute autre personne qui l'aura fait ;

(b.) Un exhibit faisant connaître le montant total du capital que l'on se propose de prélever pour les fins de l'entreprise, et la manière dont on se propose de le prélever, soit au moyen d'actions ordinaires, obligations, débentures ou autres garanties, et le montant respectif de chacune.

JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Greffier des Communes.

SUBSTANCE DES RÈGLES ET FORMES DE PROCÉDER DU SÉNAT CONCERNANT LES BILLS DE DIVORCE.

L'époux qui a l'intention de demander un bill de divorce doit faire connaître cette intention, ainsi que les noms de l'autre époux et la cause du divorce, par avis inséré, durant six mois, entre l'expiration de la dernière session parlementaire avant l'avis et la présentation de sa pétition pour obtenir le bill, dans la *Gazette du Canada* et dans deux journaux du district où il avait sa résidence habituelle à l'époque de séparation d'avec son conjoint, s'il résidait alors dans la province de Québec, le Manitoba, la Colombie-Britannique ou les Territoires du Nord-Ouest,—ou du comté ou des comtés-unis, s'il résidait dans une autre province ; mais si ce nombre de journaux ne s'y trouve pas, l'avis sera publié dans le district, le comté ou les comtés-unis voisins. Dans les provinces de Québec et de Manitoba, les insertions seront faites dans un journal anglais et un journal français, s'il en existe des deux langues dans le district ; autrement, elles se feront en anglais et en français au même journal.

Il doit être signifié, à la diligence de l'époux pétitionnaire, un mois au moins avant la présentation de la pétition, une copie de cet avis à l'autre époux en personne, si cela est possible.

Aucune pétition en divorce n'est reçue après l'expiration des trente premiers jours de la session.

Toute pétition en divorce devra être écrite lisiblement et porter la signature du pétitionnaire. Elle énoncera sommairement le fait du mariage, le lieu et l'époque de sa célébration, les noms du célébrant, les griefs qui donnent lieu à la demande de redressement et la nature du redressement demandé, et en outre contiendra assurance qu'il n'y a pas eu réconciliation, collusion ni connivence. Les allégations de la pétition seront appuyées de la déclaration du pétitionnaire, faite en vertu de "l'Acte concernant les serments extrajudiciaires."

Huit jours avant l'ouverture du Parlement, le pétitionnaire déposera au bureau du greffier du Sénat, une copie en langue anglaise ou française du bill de divorce qui doit être présenté, et en même temps une somme suffisante pour payer la traduction et l'impression et tirage à 600 exemplaires anglais et 200 exemplaires français de ce bill.

La pétition en obtention d'un bill de divorce n'est présentée que lorsque le pétitionnaire a versé au bureau du greffier du Sénat une somme de $200.

La pétition, au moment de sa présentation, doit être accompagnée de la preuve de la publication d'avis, d'une déclaration qu'il a été signifié une copie de l'avis, et d'une copie du bill qui doit être présenté.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Greffier du Sénat.

AVIS est donné que James Frederick Doran, de Lachine, dans le comté Jacques-Cartier, province de Québec, commis, adressera une demande au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, pour obtenir un bill de divorce d'avec son épouse Mary Augusta Wood, ci-devant de Winnipeg, province du Manitoba, maintenant de Paris, France, pour cause d'adultère et désertion.

J. FRED. DORAN,
Pétitionnaire.

A Montréal, province de Québec, ce 20ème jour de juillet 1892. 5-27

AVIS est donné par le présent que Robert Young Hebden, de la cité de New-York, dans l'Etat de New-York, dans les Etats-Unis d'Amérique, (ci-devant de la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec), un des agents de la banque de Montréal, s'adressera au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un bill de divorce d'avec sa femme Edith Montagu Hebden (née Patterson), ci-devant de la dite cité de Montréal, mais dont le domicile actuel est inconnu, pour cause d'adultère et de désertion.

GORMULLY ET SINCLAIR,
Solliciteurs du requérant.

Daté à Ottawa, dans la province d'Ontario, ce 22e jour de juillet A.D. 1892. 4-27

AVIS est donné par le présent que Annette Marion Goff, de la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec, s'adressera au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un bill de divorce d'avec son mari Edward Robert Taché Rowand, de la cité de Winnipeg, dans la province du Manitoba, bourgeois, pour cause d'adultère et de cruauté.

CARTER ET GOLDSTEIN,
Solliciteurs de la requérante.

Daté à Montréal, province de Québec, ce dix-huitième jour de juillet 1892. 4-27

AVIS est donné par le présent que Edmund Holyoake Heward, de la ville de Saint-Jean, dans le district d'Iberville, dans la province de Québec, gérant de la banque des Marchands du Canada, à Saint-Jean, s'adressera au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un bill de divorce d'avec sa femme Dame Marie-Louise Elwes, actuellement de la cité de Chicago, dans l'Etat d'Illinois, un des Etats-Unis d'Amérique, pour cause d'adultère.

L. G. MACDONALD,
Solliciteur du requérant.

Par CHRISTIE, CHRISTIE et GREENE,
Ses agents à Ottawa.

Daté à Saint-Jean, le 4 juillet 1892. 3-27

DEMANDES POUR CHARTE PAR LETTRES PATENTES.

AVIS est donné par le présent que sous un mois après la dernière publication de cet avis, une demande sera adressée au Gouverneur en conseil afin d'obtenir des lettres patentes en vertu des dispositions de "l'Acte des compagnies," constituant en corporation la compagnie ci-après mentionnée :—

(a.) Le nom de la compagnie sera "La Compagnie James Robertson," (à resp. limitée).

(b.) Les objets pour lesquels une charte est demandée sont les suivants :—Fabriquer, acheter, vendre, et faire le commerce de scies, fil barbelé, tuyaux de plomb, plomb de chasse, trappes de plomb, blanc de plomb, mastic, peintures préparées, couleurs, vernis, fournitures de plombiers, de ferblantiers et de scieries, outils, ustensiles, meubles de ménage, poêles, ferronnerie, et de toutes sortes de fournitures pour les marchands, commerçants, cultivateurs et consommateurs ; fabriquer, produire, acheter, vendre et commercer sur le fer, l'acier, le plomb, le nickel et autres métaux et minerais de toutes sortes, et tous les produits et articles qui en sont faits ; et acheter, vendre et commercer sur ces articles, et fabriquer, acheter, vendre, et ériger toutes machineries et accessoires pour les fins des

dites affaires, et pour les fins de toutes autres affaires ; souscrire, acquérir, acheter, posséder, vendre, engager et transférer des actions ou parts dans toute autre compagnie constituée, et de voter sur ces parts et les représenter, et de vendre, céder, transférer, louer, sous-louer, hypothéquer ou engager l'outillage, immeubles, baux, outils, machinerie, brevets d'invention, inventions, droits d'usine, droits d'auteurs, marques de commerce, noms de commerce, patrons ou marques ou tous ou chacun d'iceux, et le fonds de commerce et achalandage de la dite compagnie ; acheter, acquérir et tenir absolument ou pour un certain nombre d'années sous bail ou autrement, des contrats, conventions, choix, baux, outillage, immeubles, outils, machinerie, brevets d'invention, inventions, droits d'usine, droits d'auteur, marques de commerce, noms de commerce, patrons ou marques ou tous ou chacun d'iceux, et le fonds de commerce et achalandage de toute autre compagnie ou compagnies constituées ou particuliers dans la Puissance du Canada; se fusionner, coopérer, joindre et faire des arrangements avec toute autre compagnie ou compagnies constituées ou particuliers dans le but de faire les dites opérations ou atteindre les dits objets, ou aucun d'iceux, ou dans le but de faire les opérations ou atteindre les objets de la dite autre compagnie ou compagnies ou individus ; acheter, acquérir, posséder, louer, vendre, hypothéquer, transférer, engager et céder des biens meubles et immeubles et de faire et prendre des hypothèques, gages et charges sur les dits biens meubles et immeubles comme sûreté ou autrement ; émettre des actions privilégiées, obligations et débentures, et les négocier, vendre et transférer, et par là engager l'actif et propriété de la dite compagnie comme garantie du remboursement des avances faites sur ou à l'égard des dites obligations ou débentures, et de faire tous actes à l'égard de toutes et chacune des matières ci-dessus énumérées, et toutes autres matières ou choses qui sont ou pourront devenir nécessaires, ou découleront ou seront propres à atteindre les objets susdits.

(*c.*) Le principal lieu d'affaires de la dite compagnie sera en la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec.

(*d.*) Le capital-actions de la compagnie sera de sept cent cinquante mille piastres.

(*e.*) Le nombre des actions sera de sept mille cinq cents, et le montant de chaque action sera de cent piastres.

(*f.*) Les requérants sont James Robertson et Alexander Robertson, de la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec, manufacturiers ; James Robertson, jeune, de la cité de Winnipeg, dans la province du Manitoba, bourgeois ; Alexander A. McMichael, de la cité de Toronto, dans la province d'Ontario, manufacturier ; et John Robertson, de la cité de Saint-Jean, dans la province du Nouveau-Brunswick, manufacturier. Et les susdits James Robertson, Alexander A. McMichael et John Robertson seront les directeurs provisoires de la dite compagnie.

WATSON, THORNE, SMOKE ET MASTEN.
Daté ce 20e jour de juillet, A.D. 1892. 4–6

AVIS est donné par le présent que sous un mois après la dernière publication de cet avis, les personnes ci-dessous mentionnées s'adresseront au Gouverneur général en conseil à l'effet d'obtenir des lettres patentes les constituant en corporation en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies."

1. Le nom de la compagnie sera "The Canada Axe and Harvest Tool Manufacturing Company."

2. Les objets pour lesquels une charte est demandée sont de fabriquer et vendre des haches, faux, fourches, râteaux, houes et autres instruments agricoles.

3. Les opérations de la compagnie seront faites en la ville de Saint-Jérôme, dans le comté de Terrebonne, dans la province de Québec, et à la Côte Saint-Paul, dans le comté d'Hochelaga, dans la province de Québec, lesquels endroits seront les principaux sièges d'affaires de la dite compagnie.

4. Le montant du capital-actions de la compagnie sera de cent mille piastres.

5. Le nombre des actions sera de mille, et le montant de chaque action sera de cent piastres.

6. Les noms au long et les adresse et occupation de chacun des requérants sont comme suit :—James Robson, manufacturier, Oshawa, Ont.; Thomas Goulding Hawthorn, agent, Oshawa, Ont.; William Clarke Widdifield, solliciteur, Newmarket, Ont.; Samuel Goulding, bourgeois, cité de New-York, Etats-Unis ; François-Xavier St. Jacques, propriétaire d'hôtel, de la cité d'Ottawa, Ontario. Et les dits James Robson, manufacturier, Oshawa, Ont., William Clarke Widdifield, solliciteur, Newmarket, Ont., et Thomas Goulding Hawthorn, agent, Oshawa, Ont., seront les directeurs provisoires de la compagnie.

D. D. GRIERSON,
Solliciteur des requérants,
54 rue Church, Toronto, Ont.
Toronto, 22 juillet 1892. 6–6

AVIS DIVERS.

AVIS public est donné par le présent que la Compagnie Américaine d'assurance de chaudières à vapeur de New-York a demandé à l'honorable ministre des Finances et Receveur Général du Canada d'être libérée de ses valeurs déposées à compte des opérations d'assurance des chaudières à vapeur.

Et avis est par le présent donné à tous les porteurs de polices de la dite compagnie en Canada qui s'opposent à cette remise de dépôts, de produire leur opposition au bureau de l'honorable Ministre des Finances et Receveur Général du Canada, le ou avant le 30 novembre 1892.

E. LAFLEUR,
Solliciteur,
Compagnie Américaine d'assurance
des chaudières à vapeur.
Daté ce 10 août 1892. 7–13

LA BANQUE DU PEUPLE.

DIVIDENDE No. 112.

LES actionnaires de la Banque du Peuple sont par les présentes notifiés qu'un dividende semi-annuel de trois (3) pour cent pour les six mois courants, a été déclaré sur le fonds capital, et sera payable au bureau de la banque, lundi, le 5 septembre prochain et les jours suivants.

Le livre de transfert sera fermé du 15 au 31 août inclusivement.

Par ordre du bureau des directeurs,
J. S. BOUSQUET,
Caissier.
Montréal, 29 juillet 1892. 6–5

AVIS public est donné par le présent que la Compagnie d'assurance Queen a l'intention de cesser de faire des opérations d'assurance sur la vie en Canada, et que le 1er novembre prochain la dite compagnie s'adressera à l'honorable ministre des Finances pour la libération de ses valeurs et effets déposés comme garantie, et tous les porteurs canadiens de polices sur la vie émises par la Compagnie d'assurance Queen qui désireraient s'opposer à cette libération sont par le présent avertis de produire leurs oppositions entre les mains du dit ministre au jour susdit ou avant.

H. J. MUDGE,
Agent en chef.
Montréal, 25 juillet 1892. 5–13

AVIS.—Une assemblée générale spéciale des actionnaires de la Compagnie du chemin de fer Atlantique et Nord-Ouest aura lieu à son bureau principal à Montréal (le bureau principal de la Compagnie du chemin fer Canadien du Pacifique), à midi, lundi, le vingt-deuxième jour d'août 1892, afin d'élire des directeurs de la compagnie, et de diviser en sections, en conformité de son acte constitutif, telle partie de la voie ferrée que la compagnie est autorisée à construire ou acquérir qui n'a pas encore été divisée.

Par ordre du conseil de direction,
CHARLES DRINKWATER.
Secrétaire.
Montréal, 20 juillet 1892. 4–6

COMPAGNIE D'ASSURANCE DES CITOYENS DU CANADA.

(DÉPARTEMENT D'ASSURANCE SUR LA VIE.)

AVIS.—Avis public est donné par le présent que la Compagnie d'assurance des Citoyens du Canada, a cessé de faire des opérations d'assurance sur la vie, et a demandé à l'honorable Ministre des Finances et Receveur Général du Canada le remboursement de ses garanties déposées au compte du département d'assurance sur la vie, le 12e jour d'octobre 1892.

Et avis est par le présent donné à tous les porteurs de polices de la dite compagnie en Canada qui s'opposent à cette remise de dépôts, de produire leur opposition au bureau de l'honorable Ministre des Finances et Receveur Général du Canada, le ou avant le douzième (12e) jour d'octobre mil huit cent quatre-vingt-douze (1892).

E. P. HEATON,
Gérant général.

Montréal, 28 juin 1892. 2–13

COMPAGNIE D'ASSURANCE DES CITOYENS DU CANADA.

(DÉPARTEMENT DE L'INCENDIE.)

AVIS.—Avis public est donné par le présent que la Compagnie d'assurance des Citoyens du Canada, a cessé de faire des opérations d'assurance contre l'incendie, et a demandé à l'honorable Ministre des Finances et Receveur Général du Canada le remboursement de ses garanties déposées au compte du département de l'incendie le 12e jour d'octobre 1892.

Et avis est par le présent donné que tous les risques au Canada de la Compagnie d'assurance des Citoyens du Canada, dans les provinces du Nouveau-Brunswick et de la Nouvelle-Ecosse ont été rentrés et réassurés dans la Compagnie d'assurance Phœnix de Hartford, Connecticut, et que tous les risques par toute la Puissance du Canada, à l'exception des provinces du Nouveau-Brunswick et de la Nouvelle-Ecosse ont été rentrés et réassurés dans la Compagnie d'assurance Guardian d'Angleterre.

Et avis est par le présent donné à tous les porteurs de polices de la dite compagnie en Canada qui s'opposent à cette remise de dépôts, de produire leur opposition au bureau de l'honorable Ministre des Finances et Receveur Général du Canada, le ou avant le douzième (12e) jour d'octobre mil huit cent quatre-vingt-douze (1892).

E. P. HEATON,
Gérant général.

Montréal, 28 juin 1892. 2–13

AVIS est donné par le présent que la Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie la City of London (à resp. limitée), ayant cessé de faire les opérations d'assurance contre l'incendie en Canada, et réassuré tous les risques en cours ou existants, s'adressera au ministre des Finances à Ottawa, le 12e jour d'octobre prochain, pour être remboursée des garanties déposées par la dite compagnie entre les mains du ministre des Finances.

Et avis est par le présent donné à tous les porteurs de polices de la dite compagnie en Canada qui s'opposent à cette remise de dépôts, de produire leur opposition au bureau de l'honorable Ministre des Finances, le ou avant le jour ci-dessus cité.

HATTON ET McLENNAN,
Procureurs de la dite compagnie.

Montréal, 5 juillet 1892. 3–13

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OTTAWA.—Printed by S. E. DAWSON, Printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty.

1892 AUGUST. 1892

REPORT

OF THE

CHARTERED BANKS OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA

MADE IN CONFORMITY WITH

SECTION 85 OF THE ACT 53 VICTORIA, CHAPTER 31 "AN ACT RESPECTING BANKS AND BANKING."

COMPILED BY

N. S. GARLAND, F.S.S., F.S.A.,

Clerk of Financial Statistics.

OTTAWA:

Printed by S. E. Dawson, Printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty.

1892

STATEMENT OF BANKS ACTING UNDER CHARTER, for the month ending

NAME OF BANK. / NOM DE LA BANQUE.		CAPITAL. Capital Authorized. — Capital autorisé.	Capital Subscribed. — Capital souscrit.	Capital Paid Up. — Capital versé.	Amount of Rest or Reserve Fund. — Montant du Fonds de réserve.	Rate per cent. of last Dividend Declared. — Taux par cent du dernier dividende déclaré.	Notes in Circulation. — Billets en circulation.	Balance due to Dominion Government, after deducting advances for Credits, Pay-Lists, &c. — Balance due au gouvernement fédéral, déduction faite des avances sur crédits ouverts, bordereaux de paie, etc.
ONTARIO.		$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Bank of Toronto	Toronto.	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	1,700,000	10	1,654,510	27,495
Canadian Bank of Commerce	do	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	1,000,000	7	2,705,524	25,318
Dominion Bank	do	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,400,000	10	950,697	455
Ontario Bank	do	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	315,000	7	991,562	22,951
Standard Bank	do	2,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	525,000	8	666,461	15,658
Imperial Bank of Canada	do	2,000,000	1,963,600	1,947,840	1,023,910	8	1,270,351	43,620
Traders do	do	1,000,000	607,400	607,400	55,000	6	564,180	.....
Bank of Hamilton	Hamilton.	1,250,000	1,250,000	1,250,000	650,000	8	892,487	15,895
Bank of Ottawa	Ottawa.	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,245,056	604,146	8	750,087	13,785
Western Bank of Canada	Oshawa.	1,000,000	500,000	362,845	80,000	7	245,779	.....
[illegible] Ontario		19,750,000	17,821,000	17,413,135	7,353,056	.....	10,691,638	165,177
QUEBEC.								
Bank of Montreal	Montreal.	12,000,000	12,000,000	12,000,000	6,000,000	10	5,025,487	946,533
Bank of British North America	do	4,866,666	4,866,666	4,866,666	1,289,666	7½	1,173,548	4,799
Banque du Peuple	do	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000	480,000	6	811,558	12,707
Banque Jacques-Cartier	do	500,000	500,000	500,000	175,000	7	402,791	14,437
Banque Ville-Marie	do	500,000	370,500	350,000	.....	6	322,884	10,067
Banque d'Hochelaga	do	1,000,000	710,100	710,100	200,000	6	559,726	11,432
[illegible]	do	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	1,100,000	8	1,752,968	30,525
[illegible] anale	do	6,000,000	5,949,200	5,949,200	2,702,500	7	2,760,045	200,301
Banque Nationale	Quebec.	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000	.....	6	850,680	4,391
Quebec Bank	do	3,000,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	550,000	7	672,623	9,743
Union Bank of Canada	do	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000	225,000	6	926,166	6,442
[illegible] Jean	St. Johns.	1,000,000	500,200	254,792	.....	.....	42,488	.....
[illegible] Hyacinthe	St. Hyacinthe.	1,000,000	504,600	306,320	15,000	6	275,772	.....
[illegible] hips Bank	Sherbrooke.	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,487,880	625,000	7	805,063	26,074
Total, Quebec		36,966,666	35,001,266	34,524,958	13,362,166	.....	16,381,799	1,290,111
Total, Ontario		19,750,000	17,821,000	17,413,135	7,353,056	.....	10,691,638	165,177
Total, Ontario and Quebec		56,716,666	52,822,266	51,938,093	20,715,222	.....	27,073,437	1,455,288
NOVA SCOTIA.								
[illegible] Scotia	Halifax.	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,000,000	8	1,193,004	172,934
Merchants Bank of Halifax	do	1,500,000	1,100,000	1,100,000	450,000	6	994,624	100,571
People's Bank do	do	800,000	700,000	700,000	115,000	6	408,832	4,425
Union Bank do	do	500,000	500,000	500,000	110,000	6	225,382	5,030
Halifax Banking Company	do	1,000,000	500,000	500,000	210,000	6	465,340	16,206
Bank of Yarmouth	Yarmouth.	300,000	300,000	300,000	60,000	6	100,047	20,312
Exchange Bank of Yarmouth	do	280,000	280,000	249,788	30,000	6	49,961	.....
Commercial Bank of Windsor	Windsor.	500,000	500,000	260,000	71,000	6	100,467	9,173
Total, Nova Scotia		6,380,000	5,380,000	5,109,788	2,046,000	.....	3,537,657	328,651
NEW BRUNSWICK.								
Bank of New Brunswick	St. John.	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	12	447,509	44,288
People's Bank do	Fredericton.	180,000	180,000	180,000	105,000	8	104,911	11,245
St. Stephen's Bank	St. Stephen.	200,000	200,000	200,000	45,000	6	113,791	14,814
Total, New Brunswick		880,000	880,000	880,000	650,000	.....	666,211	70,347
MANITOBA.								
Commercial Bank of Manitoba	Winnipeg.	2,000,000	740,500	552,450	50,000	7	289,740	.....
Total, Manitoba		2,000,000	740,500	552,450	50,000	.....	289,740	.....
BRITISH COLUMBIA.								
Bank of British Columbia	Victoria.	9,733,333	2,920,000	2,920,000	1,266,229	6	935,906	204,184
Total, British Columbia		9,733,333	2,920,000	2,920,000	1,266,229	.....	935,906	204,184
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.								
Summerside Bank	Summerside.	48,666	48,666	48,666	5,113	6	34,662	.....
Merchants Bank of Prince Edward Island	Charlottetown.	200,020	195,899	191,393	40,000	8	108,574	.....
Total, Prince Edward Island		248,686	244,565	240,059	45,113	.....	143,236	.....

RECAPIT

Total, Ontario and Quebec	56,716,666	52,822,266	51,938,093	20,715,222	.....	27,073,437	1,455,288
Total, Nova Scotia	6,380,000	5,380,000	5,109,788	2,046,000	.....	3,537,657	328,651
Total, New Brunswick	880,000	880,000	880,000	650,000	.....	666,211	70,347
Total, Manitoba	2,000,000	740,500	552,450	50,000	.....	289,740	.....
Total, British Columbia	9,733,333	2,920,000	2,920,000	1,266,229	.....	935,906	204,184
Total, Prince Edward Island	248,686	244,565	240,059	45,113	.....	143,236	.....
Grand Total	75,958,685	62,987,331	61,640,390	24,772,564	.....	32,646,187	2,058,470

31st August 1892, according to Returns furnished by them to the Department of Finance.

LIABILITIES.

Balance due to Provincial Governments. — Balance due aux gouvernements provinciaux.	Deposits by the Public, payable on demand. — Dépôts du public remboursables à demande.	Deposits by the Public, payable after notice or on a fixed day. — Dépôts du public remboursables après avis ou à une date fixe.	Loans from other Banks in Canada, secured. — Emprunts faits à d'autres banques en Canada, garantis.	Deposits, payable on demand or after notice or on a fixed day, made by other Banks in Canada. — Dépôts remboursables sur demande ou après avis, ou à une date fixe, faits par d'autres banques en Canada.	Balances due to other Banks in Canada in daily exchanges. — Balances dues à d'autres banques en Canada sur échanges quotidiens.	Balances due to Agencies of the Bank, or to other Banks or Agencies in Foreign Countries. — Balances dues à des agences de la banque ou à d'autres banques ou agences dans les pays étrangers.	Balances due to Agencies of Bank, or to other Banks or Agencies in United Kingdom. — Balances dues à des agences de la banque ou à d'autres banques ou Agences dans le Royaume-Uni.	Liabilities not included under foregoing Heads. — Engagements non compris dans les items qui précèdent.	Total Liabilities. — Total du passif.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
.....	5,013,352	2,981,396	.....	204,457	12,538	3,916	.....	545	9,898,212
46,438	5,306,818	10,862,793	.....	369,176	7,743	12,913	960,234	2 570	20,299,530
773	2,903,016	5,951,427	.....	.....	.....	.....	127,424	.....	9,933,793
64,287	1,587,919	3,380,404	.....	51,079	.....	.....	42,304	.....	6,140,509
5,125	1,603,802	2,838,323	.....	.....	25,021	.....	143,423	.....	5,297,815
216,869	2,866,646	5,093,397	.....	.....	5,360	.....	.....	.....	9,490,155
20,862	906,592	1,977,964	.....	.....	698	.....	288,971	.....	3,759,269
458	1,279,844	3,400,007	.....	.....	67	.....	252,242	.....	5,841,063
100,000	976,466	2,549,625	.....	9,168	.....	.....	69,722	.....	4,468,855
.....	139,705	1,034,963	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,485	1,437,934
454,812	22,584,160	40,070,209	.....	633,880	51,427	16,829	1,884,320	20,600	76,573,075
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	98,852	[illegible]
1,096,343	13,473,691	11,420,771	.....	842,302	648	.....	.....	38	[illegible]
14,000	2,393,410	7,107,719	.....	56,836	701	29,891	.....	6,947	[illegible]
169,818	1,488,077	3,254,749	.....	.....	6,291	.....	78,169	2,107	[illegible]
50,000	295,563	1,998,033	.....	.....	380	.....	13,805	4,435	[illegible]
.....	182,076	602,413	.....	.....	.....	1,284	.....	24,715	[illegible]
27,739	715,771	1,726,457	.....	.....	2,628	.....	47,238	143	[illegible]
9,285	5,341,400	3,822,256	.....	208,070	9,763	6,634	.....	3 258	[illegible]
2,534	3,585,236	6,636,067	.....	1,191,725	4,390	.....	46,993	.....	[illegible]
21,725	883,210	1,462,276	.....	22,115	43,580	1,943	.....	.....	[illegible]
5,973	4,465,979	1,597,293	.....	151,269	1,597	.....	170,604	.....	[illegible]
457,533	1,248,300	2,644,031	.....	101,912	584	.....	96,571	.....	[illegible]
20,842	5,474	36,772	.....	.....	800	.....	.....	1,549	[illegible]
8,014	103,784	614,692	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	[illegible]
27,432	472,953	2,116,211	.....	.....	.....	.....	25,791	666	[illegible]
1,911,238	34,655,524	45,039,740	.....	2,574,229	71,362	39,752	479,171	142,710	[illegible]
454,812	22,584,160	40,070,209	.....	633,880	51,427	16,829	1,884,320	20,600	[illegible]
2,366,050	57,239,684	85,109,949	.....	3,208,109	122,789	56,581	2,363,491	163,310	179,158,747
.....	1,230,311	4,460,856	.....	2,951	1,426	30,816	519,560	6,994	7,618,85
6,822	1,104,102	2,724,013	.....	205,231	.....	2,825	221,521	2,399	5,362,11
.....	261,472	813,280	.....	22,663	.....	.....	.....	1,124	1,511,79
562	331,099	484,339	.....	.....	.....	3,574	162,652	26,134	1,238,77
.....	338,279	1,554,553	.....	.....	92	.....	.....	20,021	2,394,484
.....	77,616	470,064	.....	.....	161	.....	.....	.....	668,202
.....	63,666	117,106	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,497	232,231
.....	57,158	215,099	.....	1,847	.....	.....	.....	1,410	385,150
7,384	3,463,694	10,839,310	.....	232,692	1,679	37,215	903,733	59,579	19,411,615
.....	577,350	1,087,248	.....	32,028	.....	.....	.....	.....	[illegible]
.....	54,946	149,504	.....	17,976	.....	.....	.....	.....	[illegible]
.....	87,318	99,341	30,000	.....	.....	563	.....	229	[illegible]
.....	720,120	1,336,093	30,000	50,004	.....	563	.....	229	[illegible]
115,465	758,255	145,225	125,000	.....	1,147	.....	.....	58	1,434,892
115,465	758,255	145,225	125,000	.....	1,147	.....	.....	58	1,434,892
861,366	2,474,958	558,569	.....	9,572	26,873	117,406	1,364,275	.....	6,553,113
861,366	2,474,958	558,569	.....	9,572	26,873	117,406	1,364,275	.....	6,553,113
.....	20,356	31,410	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	[illegible]	89,686
567	87,681	37,459	.....	831	.....	.....	.....	128	235,242
567	108,037	68,869	.....	831	.....	.....	.....	[illegible]	324,928

ULATION.

2,366,050	57,239,684	85,109,949	.....	3,208,109	122,789	56,581	2,363,491	163,310	179,158,747
7,384	3,463,694	10,839,310	.....	232,692	1,679	37,215	903,733	59,579	19,411,615
.....	720,120	1,336,093	30,000	50,004	.....	563	.....	229	2,873,571
115,465	758,255	145,225	125,000	.....	1,147	.....	.....	58	1,434,892
861,366	2,474,958	558,569	.....	9,572	26,873	117,406	1,364,275	.....	6,553,113
567	108,037	68,869	.....	831	.....	.....	.....	3,385	324,928
3,350,832	64,764,748	98,058,015	155,000	3,501,208	152,488	211,765	4,631,499	226,561	209,756,866

Return of Bank British North America includes Canadian business only.
Bank of British Columbia bonus of 1 per cent equal in all to a dividend of 7 per cent per annum.
Dominion Bank bonus of 1 per cent equal in all to a dividend of 11 per cent per annum.
Imperial Bank bonus 1 per cent equal in all to a dividend of 9 per cent per annum.
Molson's Bank bonus 1 per cent equal in all to a dividend of 9 per cent per annum.

STATEMENT OF BANKS ACTING UNDER CHARTER, for the month ending

ASSETS—

NAME OF BANK. / NOM DE LA BANQUE.		Specie. — Espèces.	Dominion Notes. — Billets fédéraux.	Deposits with Dominion Government for security of note circulation. — Dépôt fait au gouvernement fédéral en garantie de la circulation des billets.	Notes of and Cheques on other Banks. — Billets d'autres banques et chèques sur d'autres banques.	Loans to other Banks in Canada, secured. — Prêts faits à d'autres banques en Canada, garantis.	Deposits, payable on demand or after notice or on a fixed day, made with other Banks in Canada. — Dépôts remboursables sur demande ou après avis, ou à une date fixe, faits dans d'autres banques du Canada.	Balances due from other Banks in Canada in daily exchanges. — Balances dues par d'autres banques en Canada sur échanges quotidiens.	Balances due from Agencies of the Bank, or from other Banks or Agencies in foreign countries. — Balances dues par les agences de la banque, ou par d'autres banques ou agences dans les pays étrangers.	Balances due from Agencies of the Bank, or from other Banks or Agencies in the United Kingdom. — Balances dues par les agences de la banque, ou par d'autres banques ou agences dans le Royaume-Uni.	Dominion Government Debentures or Stocks. — Obligations ou effets du gouvernement fédéral.	Canadian Municipal Securities, and British, Provincial, or Foreign, or Colonial Public Securities, (other than Dominion.) — Effets des municipalités canadiennes et effets publics britanniques, provinciaux, ou étrangers, ou coloniaux, (autres que ceux du gouvernement fédéral.)
ONTARIO.		$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Bank of Toronto	Toronto.	348,326	985,722	82,000	283,271	.....	34,483	359	1,107,240	252,773	.....	84,755
Canadian Bank of Commerce	do	420,981	788,541	143,391	749,655	.....	112,197	4,853	3,006,059	.....	155,516	1,683,026
Dominion Bank	do	213,504	465,214	75,000	281,966	.....	194,994	.....	1,213,547	.....	.....	330,207
Ontario Bank	do	158,026	336,454	50,676	261,565	.....	104,308	.....	190,698	.....	106,545	217,106
Standard Bank	do	140,858	379,932	38,706	133,397	.....	134,981	30,793	162,171	.....	148,666	1,099,658
Imperial Bank of Canada	do	299,560	670,815	70,500	214,136	.....	135,178	693	678,146	192,552	172,783	995,846
Traders do	do	80,650	142,582	27,595	129,048	.....	120,968	.....	44,813	.....	302,560	.....
Bank of Hamilton	Hamilton.	160,102	277,798	52,330	98,348	.....	265,655	643	464,320	.....	321,270	303,337
Bank of Ottawa	Ottawa.	114,264	140,499	45,800	76,199	.....	344,741	254	498,650	.....	172,300	30,000
Western Bank of Canada	Oshawa.	36,768	25,459	15,657	9,084	.....	473,191	28,601	55,693	32,505	25,000	.....
Total, Ontario		1,973,039	4,213,016	601,565	2,236,669	....	1,920,696	66,196	7,421,337	477,830	1,404,640	4,743,935
QUEBEC.												
Bank of Montreal	Montreal.	2,139,809	2,044,035	260,000	1,152,364	30,000	.....	6,599	12,060,800	511,307	540,000	1,238,661
Bank of British North America.	do	334,794	819,972	59,888	319,025	.....	9,129	28,338	809,435	.....	.....	.....
Banque du Peuple	do	77,344	479,310	38,570	268,931	.....	.....	2,578	117,654	.....	.....	.....
Banque Jacques-Cartier	do	38,030	203,185	22,187	205,957	.....	.....	12,046	36,967	17,447	.....	.....
Banque Ville-Marie	do	14,906	44,409	21,000	78,964	.....	1,607	.....	6,612	5,325	.....	.....
Banque d'Hochelaga	do	86,220	187,743	29,644	165,240	.....	8,146	6,716	97,612	.....	.....	.....
Molson's Bank	do	202,391	583,173	90,000	404,638	.....	67,691	84,812	214,116	78,001	104,375	323,428
Merchants Bank of Canada	do	335,954	752,590	153,699	585,692	126,581	55,076	10,431	811,100	.....	1,047,773	278,623
Banque Nationale	Quebec.	63,044	115,398	35,332	185,730	.....	390,354	11,022	121,723	30,869	35,000	.....
Quebec Bank	do	72,782	397,719	32,786	324,419	.....	2,994	.....	121,017	.....	148,433	799,207
Union Bank of Canada	do	37,456	433,507	52,000	212,193	.....	25,462	.....	37,842	.....	.....	.....
Banque de St. Jean	St. John's.	2,735	4,246	2,647	487	.....	27,857	.....	11,109	.....	.....	.....
Banque de St. Hyacinthe	St. Hyacinthe	15,143	18,772	13,100	33,265	.....	142,194	1,762	117,097	.....	.....	500
Eastern Townships Bank	Sherbrooke.	107,232	89,004	40,819	26,263	.....	399,688	3,682	296,528	.....	13,000	.....
Total, Quebec		3,527,840	6,174,163	851,672	4,023,168	156,581	1,130,198	167,986	14,859,612	642,949	1,888,581	2,640,419
Total, Ontario		1,973,039	4,213,016	601,565	2,236,669	.....	1,920,696	66,196	7,421,337	477,830	1,404,640	4,743,935
Total Ontario and Quebec		5,500,879	10,387,179	1,453,237	6,259,837	156,581	3,050,894	234,182	22,280,949	1,120,779	3,293,221	7,384,354
NOVA SCOTIA.												
Bank of Nova Scotia	Halifax.	269,260	345,960	61,379	331,111	.....	214,852	161	1,299,905	.....	.....	613,477
Merchants Bank of Halifax	do	160,898	415,303	49,083	132,408	.....	55,006	.....	199,578	12,135	15,000	383,265
People's Bank do	do	37,475	126,344	24,768	44,308	.....	22,211	.....	104,067	27,720	.....	.....
Union Bank do	do	23,578	90,461	20,000	26,487	.....	107,658	.....	28,629	.....	1,000	232,000
Halifax Banking Company	do	28,569	144,922	23,944	59,762	.....	134,325	.....	162,011	27,866	.....	.....
Bank of Yarmouth	Yarmouth.	24,670	21,833	4,800	11,311	.....	64,482	.....	116,314	14,379	19,200	71,000
Exchange Bank of Yarmouth	do	6,052	5,974	3,000	4,269	.....	51,009	.....	41,033	.....	.....	35,000
Commercial Bank of Windsor	Windsor.	13,105	13,150	4,803	3,230	.....	17,660	.....	3,474	2,367	.....	.....
Total, Nova Scotia		563,607	1,163,947	191,777	612,886	.....	667,203	161	1,955,611	84,467	35,200	1,334,742
NEW BRUNSWICK.												
Bank of New Brunswick	St. John.	180,095	181,410	23,305	35,945	.....	53,276	.....	413,370	46,821	.....	26,562
People's Bank do	Fredericton.	8,565	18,101	6,730	6,759	.....	3,174	.....	8,446	17,357	.....	1,500
St. Stephen's Bank	St. Stephen.	8,750	8,395	5,383	2,685	.....	17,574	.....	20,312	1,205	.....	.....
Total, New Brunswick		197,410	207,816	35,418	45,389	.....	74,024	.....	442,128	65,443	.....	28,062
MANITOBA.												
Commercial Bank of Manitoba	Winnipeg.	12,048	20,004	19,750	60,996	.....	39,126	1,875	26,326	4,717	.....	.....
Total, Manitoba		12,048	20,004	19,750	60,996	.....	39,126	1,875	26,326	4,717	.....	.....
BRITISH COLUMBIA.												
Bank of British Columbia	Victoria.	416,936	664,381	55,424	43,139	.....	303,278	4,238	66,300	14,550	.....	243,200
Total, British Columbia		416,936	664,381	55,424	43,139	.....	303,278	4,238	66,300	14,550	.....	243,200
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.												
Summerside Bank	Summerside.	410	2,239	1,761	2,394	.....	23,719	.....	626	.....	.....	.....
Merchan s Bank of P.E.I.	Charlottetown	12,533	12,321	3,892	6,846	.....	5,167	.....	37,567	33,603	.....	5,500
Total, Prince Edward Island.		12,943	14,560	5,653	9,240	.....	28,886	.....	38,193	33,603	.....	5,500

RECAPIT

Total, Ontario and Quebec	5,500,879	10,387,179	1,453,237	6,259,837	156,581	3,050,894	234,182	22,280,949	1,120,779	3,293,221	7,384,354
Total, Nova Scotia	563,607	1,163,947	191,777	612,886	.....	667,203	161	1,955,611	84,467	35,200	1,334,742
Total, New Brunswick	197,410	207,816	35,418	45,389	.....	74,024	.....	442,128	65,443	.....	28,062
Total, Manitoba	12,048	20,004	19,750	60,996	.....	39,126	1,875	26,326	4,717	.....	.....
Total, British Columbia	416,936	664,381	55,424	43,139	.....	303,278	4,238	66,300	14,550	.....	243,200
Total, Prince Edward Island	12,943	14,560	5,653	9,240	.....	28,886	.....	38,193	33,603	.....	5,500
Grand Total	6,703,823	12,457,887	1,761,259	7,031,487	156,581	4,163,411	240,456	24,809,507	1,323,559	3,328,421	8,995,858

31st August, 1892, according to Returns furnished by them to the Department of Finance.

ACTIF.

Canadian, British and other Railway Securities. — Effets de chemins de fer canadiens, britanniques et autres.	Call Loan on Bonds and Stocks. — Prêts remboursables sur demande, sur obligations et actions.	Current Loans. — Prêts courants.	Loans to the Government of Canada. — Prêts au gouvernement du Canada.	Loans to Provincial Governments. — Prêts aux gouvernements provinciaux.	Overdue Debts. — Créances en souffrance.	Real Estate, the property of the Bank (other than the Bank premises.) — Immeubles appartenant à la banque (autres que les édifices de la banque.)	Mortgages on Real Estates sold by the Bank. — Hypothèques sur les immeubles vendus par la banque.	Bank Premises. — Edifices de la banque.	Other Assets not included under the foregoing heads. — Autres créances non comprises dans les items précédents.	Total Assets. — Total de l'actif.	Aggregate amount of Loans to Directors, and firms of which they are partners. — Montant collectif des prêts faits à des directeurs et à des raisons sociales dont ils forment partie.	Average amount of specie held during the month. — Chiffre moyen des espèces possédées durant le mois.	Average amount of Dominion Notes held during the month. — Chiffre moyen des billets de la Puissance possédés durant le mois.	Greatest amount of Notes in circulation at any time during the month. — Chiffre le plus élevé des billets en circulation en aucun temps durant le mois.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
....	878,767	9,690,194	.....	.....	3,741	6,225	.....	120,000	....	13,877,861	216,239	346,931	1,201,027	1,723,3
.....	1,779,261	17,556,890	.....	.....	144,920	13,090	183,840	664,416	76,237	27,482,882	273,978	417,000	779,000	2,887,0
1,571,796	2,066,128	6,296,171	.....	.....	72,654	16,551	.....	255,421	5,603	13,058,762	425,000	221,000	434,000	950,[illegible]
93,188	188,347	6,049,906	.....	.....	54,193	100,106	35,800	164,993	1,501	8,113,419	461,369	155,700	303,000	1,002,1
.....	905,984	3,012,820	.....	.....	13,404	10,784	19,000	90,000	30,246	6,948,406	149,375	143,[illegible]	345,[illegible]	[illegible]
185,266	1,175,034	7,434,141	.....	45,240	33,610	55,214	96,387	225,962	12,488	12,693,558	346,156	298,240	579,[illegible]	1,334,990
.....	493,289	3,089,897	.....	.....	3,177	.....	1,013	14,412	18,040	4,467,956	267,728	81,000	197,000	565,400
.....	424,446	5,108,218	.....	.....	93,025	6,755	10,553	223,178	52,346	7,862,331	36,523	159,175	287,325	892,487
90,074	50,000	4,785,027	.....	.....	91,722	22,457	2,945	51,582	.....	6,516,518	27,078	115,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
.....	.....	1,151,486	.....	.....	23,199	.....	.....	.....	6,315	1,882,963	19,030	30,548	25,[illegible]	257,[illegible]
1,940,324	7,961,256	64,774,750	.....	45,240	533,645	231,182	346,538	1,809,964	202,776	102,904,656	2,222,470	1,974,230	4,287,398	[illegible]
3,378,790	155,583	26,701,431	.....	400,000	435,455	1,887	43,780	600,000	412,683	52,113,190	710,000	2,165,000	2,197,000	5,09[illegible]
.....	189,950	9,611,211	.....	431,180	208,024	17,545	.....	200,000	18,491	13,056,982	.....	308,141	731,620	1,16[illegible]
.....	702,314	5,582,222	.....	.....	51,816	85,042	86,801	66,760	6,733	7,566,679	210,868	70,622	371,[illegible]	[illegible]
.....	327,447	2,256,125	.....	.....	16,796	103,548	65,048	82,415	107,041	3,494,845	103,521	38,491	204,[illegible]	[illegible]
.....	11,047	976,122	.....	.....	50,167	48,190	18,430	22,000	196,852	1,495,036	89,908	15,720	51,218	347,[illegible]
.....	559,600	2,706,875	.....	50,000	63,967	48,614	37,600	....	24,618	4,072,598	130,784	78,910	155,421	565,435
703,200	194,882	11,098,086	.....	.....	128,955	62,600	1,142	190,000	76,808	14,668,303	100,900	199,110	688,276	1,771,437
287,987	1,945,227	15,922,556	.....	.....	150,525	203,039	68,167	509,373	71,107	23,315,509	916,742	347,000	507,000	2,830,000
.....	681,295	2,647,795	.....	.....	49,788	56,884	2,067	141,165	46,197	4,614,171	98,000	80,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
72,398	2,502,211	5,218,465	.....	150,000	142,896	41,394	17,910	162,173	31,505	10,238,317	168,000	76,509	495,047	690,334
.....	.....	5,847,033	.....	.....	65,213	21,243	2,000	187,300	115,520	7,037,372	455,702	36,062	133,540	935,822
.....	100,400	114,137	.....	.....	62,482	.....	40,305	.....	5,855	372,264	13,864	2,775	4,000	49,805
....	82,500	843,300	.....	.....	54,500	25,998	6,426	15,743	8,907	1,379,219	62,190	15,789	22,874	209,[illegible]
.....	.....	4,316,464	.....	.....	97,476	50,869	75,164	101,000	28,694	5,646,490	229,165	107,581	91,747	842,639
4,442,375	7,452,456	93,842,428	.....	1,031,180	1,578,060	767,453	464,840	2,277,929	1,151,611	149,071,575	3,349,444	3,541,090	6,010,201	16,774,713
1,940,324	7,961,256	64,774,750	.....	45,240	533,645	231,182	346,538	1,809,964	202,776	102,904,656	2,222,470	1,974,230	4,287,398	11,090,439
6,382,699	15,413,712	158,617,178	... .	1,076,420	2,111,705	998,635	811,378	4,087,893	1,354,387	251,976,231	5,571,914	5,515,320	[illegible]	[illegible]
976,457	1,287,012	4,621,995	.....	4,642	31,586	12,140	18,691	88,514	7,033	10,184,183	96,247	254,926	325,249	1,224,102
132,000	616,569	4,738,507	.....	5,178	24,878	2,000	1,000	64,000	15,135	7,021,890	374,068	158,430	311,050	1,030,971
.....	.....	1,895,370	.....	.....	23,611	.....	.....	62,279	14,593	2,383,350	80,196	33,130	89,259	433,091
.....	.....	1,269,499	.....	.....	33,604	4,062	.....	48,000	.....	1,884,981	10,180	23,723	94,774	246,109
.....	40,000	2,499,420	.....	.....	29,357	7,370	.....	1,800	8,716	3,168,068	13,392	28,222	137,412	468,055
.....	.....	681,391	.....	.....	9,062	10,000	.....	8,000	.....	1,056,446	69,755	23,916	21,049	107,417
.....	.....	341,998	.....	.....	8,753	.....	....	22,881	.....	519,970	39,402	5,522	5,906	53,667
....	....	643,584	.....	.....	20,580	.....	....	2,064	958	724,980	145,788	13,167	13,704	100,755
1,108,457	1,943,521	16,691,764	.....	9,820	181,431	35,572	19,691	297,538	46,435	20,943,868	829,028	541,030	998,493	[illegible]
311,092	129,810	1,803,132	.....	.....	8,517	.....	.....	30,000	2,275	3,245,614	163,887	179,336	176,500	460,674
.....	300	531,793	.....	.....	875	15,488	.....	6,000	17,935	643,027	32,508	8,091	18,205	126,049
38,259	.....	474,875	....	.....	6,384	2,000	1,926	12,000	.....	599,722	31,500	9,071	8,164	118,166
349,351	130,110	2,809,800	....	.....	15,776	17,488	1,926	48,000	20,210	4,488,363	227,895	196,498	202,[illegible]	704,[illegible]
.....	.....	1,741,079	.. ..	.....	67,922	26,255	11,975	9,600	8,571	2,050,249	75,319	11,250	23,500	325,795
.....	.....	1,741,079	.....	.....	67,922	26,255	11,975	9,600	8,571	2,050,249	75,319	11,250	23,500	325,795
.....	.....	6,008,550	.....	.....	1,397	18,000	.....	132,567	4,513	7,976,477	.....	399,737	634,059	985,206
.....	.....	6,008,550	.....	.....	1,397	18,000	.....	132,567	4,513	7,976,477	.....	399,737	634,059	985,206
....	.....	108,779	.....	.....	701	531	341	658	1,302	143,466	34,947	386	2,531	36,414
.....	.....	335,736	.....	.....	380	9,051	1,098	6,906	3,340	473,946	84,143	11,794	10,754	117,648
.....	.....	444,515	.....	.....	1,081	9,582	1,439	7,564	4,642	617,412	119,090	12,180	13,285	154,062

ULATION.

6,382,699	15,413,712	158,617,178	.....	1,076,420	2,111,705	998,635	811,378	4,087,893	1,354,387	251,976,231	5,571,914	5,515,320	10,297,599	27,865,152
1,108,457	1,943,521	16,691,764	.....	9,820	181,431	35,572	19,691	297,538	46,435	26,943,868	829,028	541,036	998,493	3,664,167
349,351	130,110	2,809,800	.....	.....	15,776	17,488	1,926	48,000	20,210	4,488,393	227,895	196,498	202,[illegible]	704,[illegible]
.....	.....	1,741,079	.....	.....	67,922	26,255	11,975	9,600	8,571	2,050,249	75,319	11,250	23,500	325,795
.....	.....	6,008,550	.....	.....	1,397	18,000	.....	132,567	4,513	7,976,477	.....	399,737	634,059	985,206
.....	.....	444,515	.....	.....	1,081	9,582	1,439	7,564	4,642	617,412	119,090	12,180	13,285	154,062
7,840,507	17,487,343	186,312,886	.....	1,086,240	2,379,312	1,105,532	846,409	4,583,162	1,438,758	294,052,600	6,823,246	6,676,021	12,169,775	33,099,271

J. M. COURTNEY,

No. 10. VOL. XXVI.

The Canada Gazette

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

OTTAWA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1892.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

APPOINTMENTS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE OF CANADA.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz. :—

Ottawa, 16th August, 1892.

Richard H. Hubbs, of the Town of Picton, in the Province of Ontario, Esquire, and of Osgoode Hall, Barrister-at-law ; to be Deputy Judge of the County Court of the County of Prince Edward, in the said Province of Ontario.

—

27th August, 1892.

The Honourable James McDonald, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia ; to be the Administrator of the Government of the Province of Nova Scotia, during the absence on leave of the Honourable Malachi Bowes Daly, the Lieut.-Governor of the said Province.

Richard Rayburn, of the Town of Deseronto, in the Province of Ontario, Esquire ; to be a Collector in Her Majesty's Customs.

PROCLAMATIONS.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Deputy Governor.

[L.S.]

CANADA.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To Our Beloved and Faithful the Senators of the Dominion of Canada, and the Members elected to serve in the House of Commons of Our said Dominion, and to each and every of you,—Greeting :

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS Our Parliament of Canada stands prorogued to the eighteenth day of the month of August instant, at which time, at Our City of Ottawa, you were held and constrained to appear ; Now Know Ye, that for divers causes and considerations, and taking into consideration the ease and convenience of Our Loving Subjects, We have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council for Canada, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on TUESDAY, the TWENTY-SEVENTH day of the month of SEPTEMBER next, you meet Us in Our Parliament of Canada, at Our City of OTTAWA, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of Our said Dominion of Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary. Herein Fail Not.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. Witness, John J. McGee, Esquire, Deputy of Our Right Trusty and Well-Beloved the Right Honourable Sir Frederick Arthur Stanley, Baron Stanley of Preston, in the County of Lancaster, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom ; Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Governor General of Canada and Vice Admiral of the same.

At Our Government House, in Our City of OTTAWA, this TWELFTH day of AUGUST, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, and in the fifty-sixth year of Our Reign.

By Command,

SAML. E. ST. O. CHAPLEAU,
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery,
Canada.

7-tf

STANLEY of PRESTON.

[L.S.]

CANADA.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To all to whom these presents shall come, or whom the same may in anywise concern,—Greeting :

A PROCLAMATION.

ROBT. SEDGEWICK, Deputy of the Minister of Justice, Canada. } WHEREAS in pursuance of the provisions of the Canada Temperance Act, the following notice has been addressed to the Secretary of State for Canada, embodying the petition therein set forth :

" To the Honourable the Secretary of State of " Canada,—

" Sir,—We, the undersigned electors of the County " of Northumberland, request you to take notice that

" we propose presenting the following petition to His " Excellency the Governor General of Canada in " Council :

" ' The petition of the electors of the County of " ' Northumberland, in the Province of New Brunswick, " ' qualified and competent to vote at the election of " ' a member of the House of Commons, in the said " ' County,

" ' Respectfully shews, that your petitioners are " ' desirous that the Order in Council passed for " ' bringing into force within the said County, the " ' second part of "The Canada Temperance Act," " ' should be revoked, wherefore, your petitioners " ' humbly pray that Your Excellency will be pleased " ' by an Order in Council under section nine of "The " ' Canada Temperance Amendment Act, 1888," to " ' declare that the said Order in Council which brought " ' into force and effect the said second part of the said " ' "The Canada Temperance Act," in the said County, " ' shall no longer be in force.

" ' And your petitioners will ever pray, &c.'

"And that we desire that the votes of the electors " of the said County be taken for and against the " revocation of the said Order in Council."

AND WHEREAS the second part of the said Act was brought into force in the said County of Northumberland, in the Province of New Brunswick, by an Order in Council dated the fourth day of November, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty :

AND WHEREAS it appears by evidence to the satisfaction of the Governor General in Council that such petition has appended to it the genuine signatures of one-fourth or more of all the electors of the said County of Northumberland, in the Province of New Brunswick, the number of the signatures to the petition proved to be genuine being nineteen hundred and twenty-one, and that the other requirements of the law have been observed ;

AND WHEREAS an Order of the Governor General in Council has been passed directing that the votes of all the electors of the said County of Northumberland be taken for and against the adoption of the said petition,—

NOW KNOW YE, that We do hereby, and by virtue of the authority vested in Us by the said Act and Order in Council, proclaim and declare, that on Thursday, the twenty-ninth day of September next, a poll will be held in the said County of Northumberland for taking the votes of the electors for and against the said petition ; That such votes will be taken between the hours of nine o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon of that day and by ballot ; That John Shirreff, of Newcastle, in the said County, Esquire, Sheriff of the said County of Northumberland, has been appointed Returning Officer for the purpose of taking on that day the votes of the electors for and against the petition, and of afterwards summing up the same and making a return of the result to the Governor General in Council ; That the said Returning Officer is empowered and required to appoint a Deputy Returning Officer at and for each polling place or station ; That the Returning Officer will appoint persons to attend at the various polling stations and at the final summing up of votes, on behalf of the persons interested in and promoting or opposing, respectively, the adoption of the petition, at the office of the Sheriff, in Newcastle aforesaid, on Monday, the twenty-sixth day of September next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon. That the votes of the electors will be summed up and the result of the polling declared by the Returning Officer at the office of the Sheriff, in Newcastle aforesaid, on Monday, the third day of October next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon.

And in the event of the petition being adopted by the electors, the Governor General in Council may, at any time after the expiration of thirty days from the day on which the same was adopted, and after the expiration of three years from the day of the coming into force of the second part of the said Act in the said County of Northumberland, under the said Order in Council dated the fourth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and eighty, by Order in Council published in the *Canada Gazette*, revoke the said Order in Council of the fourth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and eighty, by which the second part of "The Canada Temperance Act" was brought into force in the said County, as therein mentioned.

Of all which Our loving subjects and all others whom these presents may concern, are hereby required to take notice and to govern themselves accordingly.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS, Our Right Trusty and Well-Beloved the Right Honourable Sir FREDERICK ARTHUR STANLEY, Baron Stanley of Preston, in the County of Lancaster, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom ; Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Honourable Order of the Bath ; Governor General of Canada.

At Our Government House, in Our CITY of OTTAWA, this SIXTEENTH day of AUGUST, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, and in the Fifty-sixth year of Our Reign.

By Command,

J. C. PATTERSON,
9-3 Secretary of State.

STANLEY OF PRESTON.

[L.S.]

CANADA.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To all to whom these presents shall come, or whom the same may in anywise concern,—GREETING :

A PROCLAMATION.

ROBT. SEDGEWICK, Deputy of the Minister of Justice, Canada.

WHEREAS in and by an Act made and passed by the Parliament of Canada in the Fifty-fifth year of Our Reign, chaptered nineteen, and intituled "An Act further to amend the Steam-boat Inspection Act" it is amongst other things in effect enacted, that the said Act shall come into force on a day to be named by Proclamation of the Governor in Council ;

AND WHEREAS it is expedient that such Act should come into force throughout Canada, upon, from and after the fifteenth day of August, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two,—

NOW KNOW YE that We, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council for Canada, do, by this Our Proclamation, declare that the said Act passed by the Parliament of Canada in the Fifty-fifth year of Our Reign, chaptered nineteen, and intituled "An Act further to amend the Steam-boat Inspection Act" shall come into force throughout Canada, upon, from and after the fifteenth day of August, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two.

Of all which Our loving subjects and all others whom these presents may concern, are hereby required to take notice and to govern themselves accordingly.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS, Our Right Trusty and Well-Beloved the Right Honourable Sir FREDERICK ARTHUR STANLEY, Baron Stanley of Preston, in the County of Lancaster, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom ; Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Honourable Order of the Bath ; Governor General of Canada.

At Our Government House, in Our City of OTTAWA, this SECOND day of AUGUST, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, and in the fifty-sixth year of Our Reign.

By Command,

J. C. PATTERSON,
7-4 Secretary of State.

ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

ERRATUM.

In the Order in Council of July 26, 1892, p. 253, col. 1, concerning the cancellation of a road allowance on Goose Island in Lake Winnipeg, instead of Range 6 *west* of the Principal Meridian, read Range 6 *east* of the Principal Meridian. 8–4

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Friday, the 19th day of August, 1892.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, has this day been pleased to approve of the following Resolution passed by the Board of Trade at Halifax, abolishing the payment of fees on all shipments of grain in bags, not in connection with grain in bulk, shipped with other general cargo :—

Resolved, "That the Port Wardens' fees on all ship-"ments of grain in bags, not in connection with grain "in bulk shipped with other general cargo from "Halifax, either in steamers or sailing vessels, be "abolished."

JOHN J. McGEE,
10–4 Clerk, Privy Council.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Saturday, the 20th day of August, 1892.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, in virtue of the provisions of the "Bounty Act of 1891," 54-55 Victoria, chapter 42, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that the following regulations governing the payment of fishing bounties, be approved :—

REGULATIONS governing the payment of fishing bounties, as provided by section 6 of the Bounty Act of 1891, 54-55 Victoria, chapter 42.

1. Fishermen who have been engaged in deep sea fishing, for fish other than shell-fish, salmon and shad, or fish taken in rivers or mouths of rivers, for at least three months, and have caught not less than 2,500 pounds of sea-fish, shall be entitled to a bounty, provided always that no bounty shall be paid to men fishing in boats measuring less than 13 feet keel, and not more than three men (the owner included) will be allowed as claimants in boats under twenty feet.

2. Only one claim will be allowed in one season, even though the claimant may have fished in two vessels, or in a vessel and a boat, or in two boats.

3. The owners of boats measuring not less than thirteen feet keel, which have been engaged during a period of not less than three months in deep-sea fishing for fish other than shell-fish, salmon or shad, or fish taken in rivers or mouths of rivers, shall be entitled to a bounty on each such boat.

4. Canadian registered vessels of 10 tons and upwards (up to 80 tons) which have been *exclusively* engaged during a period of not less than *three months* in the catch of sea-fish other than shell-fish, salmon or shad, or fish taken in rivers or mouths of rivers, shall be entitled to a bounty to be calculated on the registered tonnage, one half of which bounty shall be payable to the owner or owners, and the other half to the crew, except in cases where one or more of the crew shall have failed to comply with the regulations, then such share or shares shall not be paid.

5. Owners or masters of vessels intending to fish and claim bounty on their vessels, must, before proceeding on a fishing voyage procure a license from the nearest Collector of customs, or Fishery Overseer, said license to be attached to the claim when sent in for payment.

6. Dates and localities of fishing must be stated in the claim, as well as the quantity and kinds of sea-fish caught.

7. Ages of men must be given. Boys under 14 years of age are not eligible as claimants.

8. Claims must be sworn to as true and correct in all their particulars.

9. Claims must be filed on or before the 30th November in each year.

10. Officers authorized to receive claims will supply the requisite blanks, free of charge, and after certifying the same will transmit them to the Department of Marine and Fisheries.

11. No claim in which an error has been made by the claimant or claimants shall be amended after it has been signed and sworn to as correct.

12. Any person or persons detected in making returns that are false or fraudulent in any particular, will be debarred from any future participation in the bounty, and be prosecuted according to the utmost rigour of the law.

13. The amount of the bounty to be paid to fishermen and owners of boats and vessels will be fixed from time to time by the Governor in Council.

JOHN J. McGEE,
10–4 Clerk, Privy Council.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Tuesday, the 16th day of August, 1892.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, and in virtue of the powers conferred on him by chapter 78 of the Revised Statutes, intituled "An Act respecting the Inspection of Steam-boats, and the examination and licensing of Engineers employed on them," and the amendments thereto, is pleased to approve of the following amendments to the Regulations with respect to the Inspection of Boilers and Compasses of Steam-boats, and the new regulations relating to the Inspection of Steam-boat Shafts, and the testing of new engines of passenger steam-boats, which have been passed by the Board of Steam-boat Inspectors.

—

AMENDMENTS TO THE RULES RELATING TO THE INSPECTION OF BOILERS OF STEAM-BOATS.

Boilers.

1. Sec. 40, part I, and sec. 74, part II, are hereby amended by adding ten per cent to the result of the formula (*b*) :—

$$\frac{90{,}000 \times T^2}{(L + I) \times D} = \text{Working pressure, where}$$

T = Thickness of plate in inches.
D = Diameter of flue outside in inches.
L = Length of flue or furnace in feet, or the length between the rings in feet, if it is strengthened by suitable rings or Adamson joints.

2. Sec. 36 (*r*) and sec. 41 (*a*), part I, and sec. 75 (*a*), part II, are hereby amended by using 14,000 instead of 12,500 in the formula :

$$\frac{12{,}500 \times \text{thickness in inches}}{\text{Mean diameter in inches}} = \text{Working pressure per square inch.}$$

3. Sec. 30, part I, and sec. 68, part II, are hereby amended by adding thereto as follows :—

"When a superheater is constructed with a tube "subject to external pressure, the working pressure "should be ascertained by the rules given for circular "iron furnaces, but the constants should be reduced "as thirty is to forty-seven :

"If steel is proposed to be used in superheaters, the "particulars should be submitted to the Board of "Steam-boat Inspection or to the Chairman, if the "board is not sitting, for consideration, but in all "cases it should be discouraged for this purpose ; this "applies to the unshielded uptakes of all boilers, "including ordinary vertical donkey boilers."

AMENDMENT TO THE RULES RELATING TO THE INSPECTION OF COMPASSES ON BOARD STEAM-BOATS.

Compasses.

Sec. 22, part VII, is hereby amended, by substituting for the word "Inspector" in the fifth line, the words "competent person," and adding thereto the words "of inspection," after the word "certificate" in the last line.

—

RULES RELATING TO THE INSPECTION OF STEAM-BOAT SHAFTS.

Shafts.

4. Main, tunnel, propeller and paddle shafts should not be passed if less in diameter than that found by the following formulæ, without previously submitting the case to the Chairman of the Board of Steam-boat Inspection.

For compound condensing engines with two or more cylinders, when the cranks are not overhung :—

$$S = \sqrt[3]{\frac{C \times P \times D^2}{f\left(2 + \frac{D^2}{d^2}\right)}}$$

$$P = \frac{f \times S^3}{C \times D^2}\left(2 + \frac{D^2}{d^2}\right)$$

Where S = diameter of shaft in inches.

Where d^2 = square of diameter of high pressure cylinder in inches or sum of squares of diameters, when there are two or more high pressure cylinders.

Where D^2 = square of diameter of low pressure cylinder in inches or sum of squares of diameters, when there are two or more low pressure cylinders.

Where P = absolute pressure in lbs. per square inch, that is boiler pressure *plus* 15 lbs.

Where C = length of crank in inches.

Where f = constant from following table.

NOTE.—Intermediate pressure cylinder do not appear in the formulæ.

For ordinary condensing engines, with one, two, or more cylinders, when the cranks are not overhung :—

$$S = \sqrt[3]{\frac{C \times P \times D^2}{3 \times f}}$$

$$P = \frac{3 \times f \times S^3}{C \times D^2}$$

Where S = Diameter of shaft in inches.
D^2 = Square of diameter of cylinder in inches, or sum of squares of diameters when there are two or more cylinders.
P = Absolute pressure in lbs. per square inch, that is boiler pressure *plus* 15 lbs.
C = Length of crank in inches.
f = Constant from following table :—

TABLE.

For two Cranks. Angle between Cranks.	For Crank and Propeller Shafts. f.		For Tunnel Shafts. f.
90°	For paddle engines of ordinary type multiply constant in this column suitable for angle of cranks by 1·4.	1,047	1,221
100°		996	1,128
110°		904	1,055
120°		855	997
130°		817	953
140°		788	919
150°		766	894
160°		751	877
170°		743	867
180°		740	864
For three Cranks 120°		1,110	1,295

NOTE.—When there is only one crank the constants applicable are those in the table opposite 180°.

RULES RELATING TO THE TESTING OF NEW ENGINES ON PASSENGER STEAM-BOATS.

In the case of new engines on passenger steam-boats, Inspectors should see them tested while under way, with full steam, in order to assure as far as possible that no flaws in the several parts of the engine have escaped the examination made by the Inspector, as provided by section 15 of the Act 49 Vict., chap. 78.

JOHN J. McGEE,
10–4 Clerk, Privy Council.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Tuesday, the 16th day of August, 1892.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, in virtue of the powers vested in him by section 2 of the "Act respecting quarantine," chapter 68 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that Belgium and Germany be added to the list of countries from which the importation of rags into Canada is prohibited.

JOHN J. McGEE,
9–4 Clerk, Privy Council.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Tuesday, the 26th day of July, 1892.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, under the provisions of section 8 of "The Dominion Lands Act," chapter 54 of the Revised Statutes, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that the road allowance on Goose Island, in Lake Winnipeg, which lies in Township 25, Ranges 5 and 6, shall be and the same is hereby cancelled and its area thrown into Section 30, Township 25, Range 6, east of the Principal Meridian.

JOHN J. McGEE,
8–4 Clerk, Privy Council.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Tuesday, the 26th day of July, 1892.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS in view of the fact that the disease of cholera prevails in France, and that such disease may be communicated by rags or clothing, it is advisable to suspend until further ordered the importation of rags from France,—

His Excellency, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order and declare that the importation of rags from France shall be and the same is hereby prohibited.

JOHN J. McGEE,
7–4 Clerk, Privy Council.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Tuesday, the 2nd day of August, 1892.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS the Parliament of Canada at the last Session thereof passed an Act, 55-56 Victoria, chapter 19, intituled "An Act to further amend the Steam-boat Inspection Act" in which it was amongst other things enacted, by the 4th and 5th sections thereof, that the Governor General in Council may make such rules as are deemed advisable with respect

to boats, life-preservers, and other life-saving appliances to be carried by steam-boats or by other vessels mentioned in the said Act;

And whereas it was further enacted that the said Act shall come into force on and after a day to be proclaimed by Proclamation of the Governor in Council, and His Excellency the Governor General in Council, by a Proclamation dated the 2nd day of August, 1892, has declared that the said Act shall be brought into and be in force on the fifteenth day of August, 1892,—

His Excellency, under the authority conferred upon him by the 4th and 5th sections of the above cited Act, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to make the following Regulations with respect to boats, life-preservers and other life-saving appliances to be carried by steamboats or other vessels mentioned in the said Act, such Regulations to be in force and take effect on and after the day succeeding the day fixed by the aforesaid Proclamation as the day upon which the said Act 55-56 Victoria, chapter 19, shall come into force in Canada.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk, Privy Council.

—

RULES AND REGULATIONS respecting the inspection of boats, life-preservers and other life-saving appliances, to be carried on steam-boats or other vessels, under the authority of the Steam-boat Inspection Act and amendments thereto.

Boats.

Sec. 1. The following provisions shall be observed with respect to boats to be carried on steam-boats :—

(*a.*) No steam-boat with passengers on board shall proceed to sea from any port or place in Canada, or depart from any port or place, or ply on any of the Lakes St. John, Memphremagog, Ontario, Erie, Huron or Georgian Bay, Simcoe, or Superior, or on the River St. Lawrence, or on the Rivers Ottawa or St. John, or any lake or river in Manitoba, British Columbia, or the North-west Territories, or the District of Keewatin, which is, at any point on the route of such steam-boat, more than one mile broad.

(*b.*) Unless there are on board thereof, or attached to such steam-boat, good, suitable, sufficient and properly equipped boats in good condition, each having not less than seventeen feet length of keel, and at least six oars and other necessary tackle, and sufficient capacity to carry not less than twelve adult persons, exclusive of the crew of such boat.

Which boats shall be in the following proportion to the registered tonnage of such steam-boat, that is to say :—

At least one boat for every steam-boat of less than fifty tons;

At least two boats for every steam-boat of fifty tons and upwards, but less than (300) three hundred tons;

At least three boats for every steam-boat of three hundred tons and upwards; and

(*c.*) If such steam-boat is of the registered tonnage of one hundred tons or upwards to (300) three hundred tons, unless, in addition to the boats hereinbefore required, there is on board thereof or attached thereto,—

One good and sufficient life-boat capable of sustaining inside thirty persons, which life-boat may be considered of sufficient capacity if made of the following dimensions: Length of keel, twenty-two feet; breadth of beam outside, five feet six inches; depth from top of keel to top of gunwale at bottom of rowlock, two feet nine inches; or

Two good and sufficient life-boats, each capable of sustaining inside twenty persons, which life-boats may be considered of sufficient capacity if made of the following dimensions: Length of keel, eighteen feet; breadth outside, five feet two inches; depth from top of keel to top of gunwale, two feet two inches.

(*d.*) If such steam-boat is of the registered tonnage of (300) three hundred tons or upwards to six hundred tons or upwards (when the life-boats may be increased to the satisfaction of the Inspector), unless in addition to the boats hereinbefore required there is on board or attached thereto;—

Two good and sufficient life-boats, capable of each sustaining inside thirty persons, or four good and sufficient life-boats capable of each sustaining inside twenty persons, each to be at least of the dimensions described in (*c*).

Sec. 2. Every life-boat shall be made of suitable metal, in thickness not less than No. 18 wire gauge, or of wood, and built whale-boat fashion, with a sheer of about ¾ inch to 1 foot length from midships, rising equally to the stem and stern, with sufficient air-tight compartments in the ends and sides made of suitable metal or of wood, and so constructed as to be air-tight and serviceable, the air-tight compartments to have a capacity in cubic feet of one-tenth the capacity of the life-boat, which is found by multiplying the length and breadth outside and the depth inside from bottom of rowlocks or top of gunwale in feet, and by ·6, the result equals the cubic feet required in the inside and outside compartments, about one-half of which should be on the outside; and dividing by 10, gives the number of persons the life-boat shall be deemed fit to carry. Solid cork may be used instead of air-tight compartments on the outside, 1·25 cubic feet of cork being considered equal to 1 cubic foot of air case.

(*a.*) Zinc shall not be used in the construction of a life-boat or of her air-tight compartments, which must be of a metal approved by the Board of Steam-boat Inspection, or by the Chairman.

(*b.*) The air-tight compartments must be so distributed as to give the boat good buoyancy and stability; whether a part of the air-tight buoyancy apparatus should be under the thwarts, or whether it should be in the ends and along the sides, will be, so long as an efficient life-boat is obtained, left to the option of the maker or owner, but the Inspector must be satisfied that the life-boat is efficient.

(*c.*) Spaces filled with or containing any material are not to be deemed air spaces.

(*d.*) A square stern boat is not to be passed as a life-boat.

(*e.*) Suitable life lines with sustaining buoys shall be securely attached to the sides or gunwales of the life-boats.

Sec. 3. The life-boats must be provided with the full complement of oars, one for each rowlock, and two spare oars, all securely lashed inside ready for use.

(*a.*) With two plugs for each plug hole, attached with lanyards or chains, and one and one half sets of thole pins or crutches attached to the boat by lanyards and ready to slip in place.

(*b.*) With a sea anchor, a rudder and tiller, or yoke and yoke lines, a painter of sufficient length to reach from the davits to the boat when in the water and to tow her, a bailer, a hatchet in each end of boat, and a boat-hook each attached to the boat with a good sound lanyard.

(*c.*) If the steam-boat is plying at sea (on salt water) a vessel must be kept in each boat filled with fresh water, (and at least one life-boat must be fitted with a mast or masts, and sail or sails and proper gear for each), and an efficient compass and one gallon of vegetable or animal oil, and a vessel or apparatus of approved pattern for distributing it on the water in rough weather, and with a lantern trimmed with oil in its receiver sufficient to burn eight hours.

(*d.*) Means for detaching quickly the life-boat from the lower blocks of the davits must be provided, an ordinary fixed hook in the lower block should not be allowed, the boat's davits must be strong enough and so spaced that the boat can be swung out readily, so that the boat's chocks can be readily removed, and that the boat will not foul the ship's sides in lowering when the ship has no list, and that the whole of the tackling, davits, falls, blocks, eye bolts, and apparatus are of sufficient strength to lower the boat with its full complement of crew and apparatus on board.

Sec. 4. Every boat shall be kept in good condition, water tight and ready for immediate use; when wood is used as fuel for heating the boilers of high pressure (non condensing) steam-boats, the covers of such boats shall be made of wood covered with zinc; and every boat shall have the name of the steam-boat to which it belongs, and the name of her port of registry, legibly painted on her bows and stern.

Sec. 5. Every such steam-boat shall be provided with sufficient means for lowering from on board safely and expeditiously the boats hereinbefore required to be on board of or attached to such steam-boat ; and Masters of steam-boats shall detail their crews and exercise them in lowering and handling the said boats, and life-boats at least once a week, alternately.

Sec. 6. Every such boat shall be hung in separate davits, with lowering apparatus complete and ready for instant lowering ; provided, that in any case where any such steam-boat carries two life-boats, one of the other boats may be carried on the hurricane deck without davits.

Sec. 7. No steamboat employed chiefly in the carriage of freight, when carrying not more than twenty-five passengers, shall be required to have on board or attached to such steam-boat more than two boats in addition to a life-boat.

Sec. 8. The Minister of Marine and Fisheries may authorize the use in individual, specified cases, of a greater or less number of boats, or of different dimensions from those hereinbefore specified, and upon such authorization being granted, it shall be sufficient for any such steam-boat to carry and be provided with boats of the dimensions specified in such authorization :

Sec. 9. Steam-boats confined to the navigation of the River St. John above Fredericton, the waters in the District of Muskoka, the County of Victoria, and the County of Peterborough, in the Province of Ontario, and the waters of the Ottawa river and its tributaries above the City of Ottawa, or of lakes or rivers not exceeding one mile in width at any point on the route of such steam-boat, and which are employed in the carriage of passengers, shall carry at least one good boat provided with four oars, and of sufficient capacity to carry not less than twelve persons besides the crew.

Sec. 10. Every steam-boat employed in the carriage of passengers, and used only in the navigation of rivers or inland waters, other than the rivers and inland waters hereinbefore provided for, shall, if such steam-boat exceeds one hundred and fifty tons registered tonnage carry at least two good boats provided with four oars each, and of sufficient capacity to carry with safety at least twelve persons besides the crew ; and if such steam-boat does not exceed one hundred and fifty tons and is not less than fifty tons registered tonnage, she shall not be required to carry more than one such boat ; and if such steam-boat is less than fifty tons registered tonnage, she shall carry one good boat of the size and description, and provided in the manner approved of in each case by the Inspector.

Sec. 11. Every steam-boat not employed in the carriage of passengers, and every steam-boat to which the foregoing provisions of this section do not apply, shall at all times, when the crew thereof is on board, be provided with and have on board or attached to such steam-boat in some convenient place a good, suitable and sufficient boat, or good, suitable and sufficient boats, in good condition and properly equipped, and provided with oars in sufficient number and other necessary tackle, and of sufficient capacity to carry all the crew of such steam-boat, and with sufficient mean for lowering such boat or boats from on board safely and expeditiously.

Sec. 12. The carrying capacity in the number of persons of boats shall be determined by multiplying the length of keel by the breadth outside, and by the depth from top of keel to bottom of rowlock in feet, and divide by 10, the quotient being the number of persons allowed to each boat.

Life-Rafts and Life-Buoys.

Sec. 13. Life-rafts must be approved by the Board of Steam-boat Inspection before the number of persons they may be allowed to carry can be determined, provided that not less than three cubic feet of strong serviceable inclosed air-tight compartments, constructed so that water cannot find its way into them, shall be the amount of air space to each person carried on the raft.

Sec. 14. Approved buoyant apparatus must not require to be inflated before use, shall be of approved construction and marked in such a way as to plainly indicate the number of adult persons it can carry.

The buoyancy of such apparatus for the number of persons to be carried may be ascertained by dividing the number of pounds of iron it is capable of supporting in fresh water by 32.

Sec. 15. An approved life-buoy may be built of solid cork capable of floating in the water for at least 24 hours with 32 pounds of iron suspended from it ; or—

(*a.*) A strong life-buoy of any other approved pattern and material, provided that it is capable of floating in the water for at least 24 hours with 32 pounds of iron suspended from it, and provided that it is not stuffed with rushes, cork shavings, or other shavings, or loose granulated cork or other loose material, and does not require inflation before use. There must not be a less number than two life-buoys on each passenger steamboat carrying by-law two boats, with good line of suitable length attached to each buoy and kept at all times ready for instant use.

(*b.*) The air cases for life-rafts are not to exceed the length approved by the Board (four feet), with hooked, hammered and soldered joints, or riveted, and if made of iron to be galvanized, to be substantially enclosed with wood to be close-jointed.

The covering of the air cases in boats should be fastened with brass screws so they can be readily taken off to examine the air cases.

Collapsible boats may be used if approved by an Inspector, with the consent of the Chairman.

Sec. 16. No new pattern of or material in life-boats, life-rafts or life-buoys is to be passed unless approved by the Board of Steam-boat Inspection.

Life-Preservers.

Sec. 17. No steam-boat carrying passengers shall proceed to sea from any port or place in Canada, or depart from any port or place, or ply on any of the Lakes St. John, Memphremagog, Ontario, Erie, Huron, Georgian Bay, Simcoe, or Superior, or on the River St. Lawrence, or on the Rivers Ottawa or St. John, or on any lake or river in Manitoba, British Columbia, or the North-west Territories, or the District of Keewatin, which is, at any point on the route of such steamer, more than one mile broad, or shall navigate in a bay or arm of the sea in Canada, unless she is provided with and carries on board thereof on every such voyage,—

(*a.*) Two hundred life-preservers (life-belts), if such steam-boat is of the registered tonnage of two hundred tons and upwards ; or (*b*) three life-preservers for every five tons, if such steam-boat is of less than two hundred tons registered tonnage.

Sec. 18. Every steam-boat carrying passengers on rivers or inland waters other than the lakes and rivers provided for in the next preceding section, if of the registered tonnage of two hundred tons and upwards, shall be provided with and shall carry on board thereof on every voyage, not less than one hundred life-preservers, and if of less than two hundred tons registered tonnage, such steam-boat shall be provided with and shall carry on board thereof on every voyage fifty life-preservers.

Sec. 19. Provided always, that the maximum number of such life-preservers required on any steam-boat shall not exceed two hundred ; but in any steam-boat, as to which the boat capacity, and the number of life-preservers together, fall short of the number of passengers she is allowed to carry by her certificate of inspection, such deficiency shall be supplied by a number of wooden floats, each equal in buoyancy to one cubic foot of seasoned white pine, equal to the number of passengers and crew not provided for in the boats, together with the life-preservers.

Sec. 20. No steam-boat employed chiefly in the carriage of freight, when carrying not more than sixty passengers, shall be required to be provided with or carry on board on any voyage, more than one life-preserver for each passenger, and one life-preserver for each of the crew then on board of such steam-boat.

Sec. 21. Every steam-boat not employed in the carriage of passengers, and every steam-boat to which the preceding sections 17, 18, 19 and 20, do not apply, shall, at all times when the crew thereof is on board, be provided with a life-preserver for each one of the crew.

Sec. 22. Each of such life-preservers (life-belts) shall be capable of floating in fresh water for 24 hou

with 15 pounds of iron suspended from it. It should be cut out 2 inches under the arm-pits, and fitted and secured so as to remain securely in its place when put on, with shoulder straps and waist belt, or by other means approved by the Inspector. When any other material than solid cork is use for buoyancy it must first be specially approved by the Board of Steam-boat Inspection, and the life-preservers (life-belts) shall at all times be kept in convenient and accessible places in the state rooms or on the deck of such steam-boat, under cover and in readiness for immediate use.

Sec. 23. A cork jacket with shoulder straps and waist lines for fastening the same around the body, or such other description of life-preserver as the Governor in Council may approve, shall be the form of life-preserver to be used on passenger steam-boats.

Passenger Barges, Towed.

Sec. 24. Any barge, boat, bateau, scow, or undecked vessel having passengers on board, towed by a tug. before being granted a certificate of inspection, must be equipped with a boat or boats, life-preservers, life-buoys, and life-rafts, or any or all of the equipment named herein in addition to the equipment named in section 9 of the Act of the Parliament of Canada, intituled: "An Act further to amend the Steam-boat Inspection Act," and assented to on the 10th May, 1892, to the satisfaction of the Steam-boat Inspector who inspects her, who shall require her to be equipped with suitable life-saving equipment for the waters on which she is to ply, as well as suitable private conveniences or closets for the use of passengers.

(*a.*) The boats and boat equipment required must not be less than specified in section 1 (*b.*) of these rules, and in order to have the capacity required to carry twelve adult persons with the crew, or seventeen persons in all, on 17 feet length of keel must be 5 feet beam, by 2 feet depth, the capacity being found by multiplying length, breadth and depth, and dividing by 10. 8-4

GOVERNMENT NOTICES.

COPYRIGHTS

Entered during the week ending September 1st, 1892, at the Department of Agriculture,—Copyright and Trade Mark Branch.

6579. "Notes and Vocabulary by E. J. McIntyre and Fred. H. Sykes *re* 'Les Frères Colombe' by Georges de Peyrebrune, and 'La Fée,' by Octave Feuillet. The Copp, Clark Co. (L'd.), Toronto, Ont., 26th August, 1892.

6580. "Select Poems of William Wordsworth." Edited with Notes by M. F. Libby, B.A. The Copp, Clark Co. (L'd.), Toronto, Ont., 26th August, 1892.

6581. "Primary Latin Book," by Adam Carruthers, B.A., and J. C. Robertson, B.A. William Briggs, Toronto, Ont., 26th August, 1892.

6582. "Grip. August 27, 1892" (Newspaper). The Grip Printing and Publishing Co., Toronto, Ont., 26th August, 1892.

6583. "L'Hôtel-Dieu du Sacré-Cœur et des Malades." (Photo.) Louis N. C. de Beaumont, Québec, Qué., 29 août 1892.

6584. "Souvenir du Jubilé de S. E. le Card. Taschereau, et de la Société Saint-Jean-Baptiste." (Photo.) Louis N. C. de Beaumont, Québec, Qué., 26 août 1892.

6585. "First Latin Book for the use of High Schools," by J. Henderson, M.A., and J. Fletcher, M.A. The Copp, Clark Co. (L'd.), Toronto, Ont., 27th August, 1892.

6586. "Eureka: The Baptism and the Church of the New Testament Sought and Found," by Rev. T. H. Carey, Essex, Ont., 27th August, 1892.

6587. "The Boston Swing." Round Dance by Prof. J. F. Davis, Toronto, Ont., 29th August, 1892.

6588. "La Pantomime." A Fancy Polka. New Dance by Prof. J. F. Davis, Toronto, Ont., 29th August, 1892.

6589. "La Petite Pavane." New Dance by Prof. J. F. Davis, Toronto, Ont., 29th August, 1892.

6590. "Maypole Dance." A Rustic Sketch for the Piano, by Sydney Smith. The Anglo-Canadian Music Publishers' Association (L'd.), London, England, 29th August, 1892.

6591. "Manuel de l'Industrie Laitière au Canada." Par E. MacCarthy. Eusèbe Senécal et Fils, Montréal, Qué., 29 août 1892.

6592. "Royal Military College Club of Canada Reference Book." Ernest Frederick Würtele, Quebec, Que., for The Royal Military College Club of Canada, 29th August, 1892.

6593. "Introduction Notes and Appendix, by Fred. H. Sykes, to 'The Sketch Book of Geoffrey Crayon,' by Washington Irving." The Copp, Clark Co. (L'd.), Toronto, Ont., 31st August, 1892.

6594. "The Sequel to Random Shots; or, The Wisdom of Holy Writ," by David Lionel Palmer, Montreal, Que., 1st September, 1892.

INTERIM COPYRIGHT.

376. "Montreal: Its Highways and Byways," by Henry Mott, Montreal, Que., 29th August, 1892.

JOHN LOWE,
10-1 Deputy of the Minister of Agriculture.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under "The Companies Act" letters patent have been issued under the Great Seal of Canada, bearing date the 16th day of August, 1892, incorporating Benjamin Boutell, of Bay City, in the State of Michigan, one of the United States of America, vessel owner; Peter Collins Smith, of West Bay City, in the said State of Michigan, vessel owner; Hezekiah Moffatt Gillett, of Bay City, in the said State of Michigan, counsellor-at-law; John Charlton, of Lynedoch, in the County of Norfolk and Province of Ontario, lumber dealer; Michael Fleming, of the Town of Sarnia, in the County of Lambton and said Province of Ontario, banker, and Charles Mills Garvey, of the said Town of Sarnia, solicitor, for the following purposes, viz.: (*a.*) To construct, purchase, acquire, sell, charter, employ, own, navigate, manage and maintain steam or sailing vessels or other kinds of craft for the purposes of carrying and conveying passengers, goods, freight, mails or other traffic upon and over any of the navigable waters within or bordering upon the Dominion of Canada to and from any port or ports therein, calling at any intermediate port or ports, and to and from any Canadian port to any port in the United States of America; (*b.*) To construct, purchase, acquire, sell, charter, employ, own, navigate, manage and maintain steam or sailing vessels or other kinds of craft, lighters, floats, steam pumps, engines, twists, cranes, diving apparatus, plant, machinery and appurtenances necessary for the efficient performance of wrecking and salvage services upon any of the navigable waters within or bordering upon the Dominion of Canada; (*c.*) To employ the company's steam vessels in towing vessels, timber, logs and cargoes in and upon the navigable waters within or bordering upon the Dominion of Canada; (*d.*) To charter from time to time the company's vessels or any of them, and let the company's property or any of it for any or all of the purposes aforesaid; (*e.*) Generally to do all matters and things which are or may become necessary, incidental, requisite or conducive to the attainment or carrying out of all or any of the said objects, by the name of "The Boutell Towing and Wrecking Company" (Limited), with a total capital stock of twenty-five thousand dollars divided into five hundred shares of fifty dollars.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 2nd day of September, 1892.

J. C. PATTERSON,
10-3 Secretary of State.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under "The Companies Act" letters patent have been issued under the Great Seal of Canada, bearing date the 16th day of August, 1892, incorporating Thomas Gabriel Mason, Vincent Michael Risch, piano and vocalion manufacturers, John Herbert Mason, manager of the Canada Permanent Loan Company, Alfred James Mason, the elder, assistant manager of the Canada

Permanent Loan Company, all of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, and Alfred James Mason, the younger, and Morris S. Wright, both of the City of Worcester, in the State of Massachusetts, vocalion manufacturers, for the following purposes, viz.:—(*a.*) To acquire on such terms as the company shall deem proper and to carry on the present vocalion business of Thomas Gabriel Mason and Vincent Michael Risch doing business under the firm name of Mason and Risch, as manufacturers of and dealers in vocalions; (*b.*) To manufacture and deal in all kinds of musical instruments and merchandise and such other goods as as may be conveniently handled or dealt in by such manufacturers and dealers; (*c.*) To publish and deal in music, musical compositions, and musical literature and to apply for, acquire, hold, enjoy, buy, sell, assign, transfer and deal in copyrights relating thereto; (*d.*) To apply for, acquire, hold, enjoy, buy, sell, assign, lease and deal in any and all patented inventions or improvements and grants of letters patent for inventions or improvements in musical instruments or in any articles that the company shall have power to manufacture or deal in or that the company shall use in its business, with power to lease, or license others to manufacture, use and deal in the said inventions or improvements or any of them, the operations of the said company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada, by the name of "The Mason and Risch Vocalion Company" (Limited), with a total capital stock of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, divided into fifteen hundred shares of one hundred dollars.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 2nd day of September, 1892.

J. C. PATTERSON,
Secretary of State.

10-3

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under "The Companies Act," letters patent have been issued under the Great Seal of Canada, bearing date the 27th day of August, 1892, incorporating James Robson, manufacturer, Oshawa, in the Province of Ontario; Thomas Goulding Hawthorn, of the same place, agent; William Clarke Widdifield, of New Market, in the Province of Ontario, solicitor; Samuel Goulding, gentleman, of the City of New York, in the State of New York, one of the United States of America; and François Xavier St. Jacques, of the City of Ottawa, Province of Ontario, hotel-keeper, for the following purposes, viz.:—The manufacture and sale of axes, scythes, forks, rakes, hoes and other harvesting tools, and generally any other business of a like nature or incidental thereto, throughout the Dominion of Canada, by the name of "The Canada Axe and Harvest Tool Manufacturing Company" (Limited), with a total capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars, divided into one thousand shares of one hundred dollars.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 29th day of August, 1892.

J. C. PATTERSON,
Secretary of State.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under "The Companies Act" supplementary letters patent have been issued under the Great Seal of Canada, bearing date the 9th day of August, 1892, whereby the total capital stock of the "Federal Telephone Company" (Limited), is reduced from $250,000 (two hundred and fifty thousand dollars), to $37,500 (thirty-seven thousand five hundred dollars).

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 26th day of August, 1892.

J. C. PATTERSON,
Secretary of State.

9-3

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under "The Companies Act" letters patent have been issued under the Great Seal of Canada, bearing date the 16th day of August, 1892, incorporating Marshall D. Barr, of Toronto, electrician; Henry W. Darling, of Toronto, electrician; Robert Bickerdike, of Montreal, merchant; John Torrance, of Montreal, shipping agent; Charles Morton, of Montreal, merchant; Herbert M. Linnell, of Montreal, electrician; Alexander J. B. Close, of Toronto, real estate agent; Samuel Insull, of the City and State of New York, one of the United States of America, electrician; John Muir, of the said City and State of New York, electrician; and Albert W. Atwater, of Montreal, advocate, for the following purposes, viz.: The construction, building and equipment and contracting for the construction, building and equipment of street railway lines, and of the plant, apparatus and machinery necessary to supply the motive power thereto by electricity or otherwise, and any other matters necessary and incidental to such construction, the whole throughout the Dominion of Canada or at any place or places therein, and to take bonds and shares as fully or partly paid up in the capital stock of any Street Railway Company with whom they may contract for the construction of any work in payment or in part payment of any work done or contracts made,—by the name of "The Street Railway Construction Company" (Limited), with a total capital stock of eighty thousand dollars divided into eight hundred shares of one hundred dollars.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 26th day of August, 1892.

J. C. PATTERSON,
Secretary of State.

9-3

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under "The Companies Act" letters patent have been issued under the Great Seal of Canada, bearing date the 16th day of August, 1892, incorporating Thomas Gabriel Mason and Vincent Michael Risch, piano and vocalion manufacturers, Henry Herbert Godfrey, gentleman, Alfred James Mason, gentleman, Carl Gustave George, piano manufacturer, Michael James O'Toole and John Joseph Wright, piano manufacturers, all of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, Province of Ontario, for the following purposes, viz.:—(*a.*) To acquire on such terms as the company shall deem proper, and to carry on, the present business of Thomas Gabriel Mason and Vincent Michael Risch, trading together at Toronto under the firm name of "Mason and Risch," as manufacturers of and dealers in musical instruments (except the branch of said business relating to vocalions); (*b.*) To manufacture and deal in all kinds of musical instruments and merchandise, and such other goods as may be conveniently handled or dealt in by such manufacturers and dealers; (*c.*) To publish and deal in music, musical compositions, and musical literature, and to apply for, acquire, hold, enjoy, buy, sell, assign, transfer and deal in copyrights relating thereto; (*d.*) To apply for, acquire, hold, enjoy, buy, sell, assign, lease and deal in any and all patented inventions or improvements, and grants of letters patent for inventions or improvements in musical instruments, or in any articles that the company shall have power to manufacture or deal in, or that the company shall use in its business; with power to lease or license others to manufacture, use and deal in the said inventions or improvements or any of them; the operations of the said company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada,—by the name of "The Mason & Risch Piano Company" (Limited), with a total capital stock of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, divided into two thousand five hundred shares of one hundred dollars.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 26th day of August, 1892.

J. C. PATTERSON,
Secretary of State.

9-3

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under "The Companies Act," letters patent have been issued under the Great Seal of Canada, bearing date the 9th day of August, 1892, incorporating John Ritchie, of the Township of Bathurst, in the County of Lanark, Province of Ontario, miller; Robert Ritchie, of said Township of Bathurst, miller; George Ritchie, of said Township of Bathurst, yeoman; William Ritchie, of Grafton, in the State of North Dakota, one of the United States of America, yeoman, and William

James Orsman, of the City of London, England, gentleman, for the following purposes, viz. : The carrying on of a general milling and grain business, and the buying, selling and dealing in grain, flour and other produce,—by the name of "The Edmonton Milling Company" (Limited), with a total capital stock of forty thousand dollars divided into four hundred shares of one hundred dollars.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 26th day of August, 1892.

J. C. PATTERSON,
Secretary of State.

9–3

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under "The Companies Act" letters patent have been issued under the Great Seal of Canada, bearing date the 2nd day of August, 1892, incorporating Albert Mitchell Perrin, physician, Dean Franklin Currie, gentleman, Robert Sargent Eakins, merchant Jacob Bingay, merchant, Charles Tooker Grantham, accountant, and George Bingay, barrister-at-law, all of Yarmouth, in the County of Yarmouth and Province of Nova Scotia, for the following purposes, viz. :—(*a.*) To manufacture, buy, sell and deal in all kinds of drugs, medicines, chemicals, perfumery, toilet articles and surgical and hygienic appliances ; (*b.*) To apply for, acquire, hold, enjoy, buy, sell, lease, assign, transfer and deal in patents of invention, trade marks, copyrights, and other proprietary rights relating to anything that the company shall have power to manufacture or deal in or otherwise relating to their said business or the due conduct thereof, the operations of the said company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada, by the name of "The Dr. Joseph D. Davis Remedies Company" (Limited), with a total capital stock of twenty thousand dollars, divided into two hundred shares of one hundred dollars.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 19th day of August, 1892.

J. C. PATTERSON,
Secretary of State.

8–3

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 33 of 1892.

CHANGE IN DESCRIPTION OF ENTRANCE ISLAND LIGHT.

The catoptric light hitherto shown from Entrance Island Lighthouse, Strait of Georgia, British Columbia, has been replaced by a fifth order dioptric fixed white light with a red sector.

Lat. N. 49° 12' 50"
Long. W. 123° 48' 45"

The light shows fixed white or bright from all points seaward, except through an arc of 7½ degrees, between the bearings of W. (N. 67° W. true) and W. by N. ⅓ N. (N. 59½° W. true), which is covered by a sector of red light shown over Gabriola Reef. On the last-named bearing, and from points to the southward of it, the light is obscured by Flat Top Islands and Gabriola Island. The red light is intended as a guide to vessels coming from the southward which, when near Gabriola Reef should not alter their course to the westward until the light changes from red to white. The light will change when bearing west, this bearing clearing Gabriola Reef Buoy, moored one cable north-east of Thrasher Rock, half a mile to the northward.

In all other respects the light and station will remain as heretofore.

This notice affects Admiralty charts Nos. 579 and 1917, and Canadian List of Lights and Fog Signals No. 506.

WM. SMITH,
Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

Department of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa, Canada, 13th August, 1892.

☞ All bearings are magnetic and are given from seaward, miles are nautical miles, heights are above high water, and all depths are at mean low water.

Pilots, masters or others interested are earnestly requested to send information of dangers, changes in aids to navigation, notice of new shoals or channels, errors in publications, or any other facts affecting the navigation of Canadian waters, to the Deputy Minister of Marine, Ottawa, Canada. 9–3

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 34 of 1892.

CHANGE IN CAPE FOURCHU LIGHT.

Referring to Notice to Mariners No. 6 of 1892, notice is hereby given that the improvement in the illuminating apparatus of Cape Fourchu Lighthouse, in the County of Yarmouth, on the Bay of Fundy coast of Nova Scotia, has been completed, and the changed light will be put in operation for the first time on the night of the 20th instant.

Lat. N. 43° 47' 28"
Long. W. 66° 9' 20"

The light will in future be a revolving white light, showing three bright flashes with intervals of 20 seconds between their points of greatest brilliancy, followed by an interval of 40 seconds, during the greater part of which the light will be eclipsed ; the light thus completing a revolution in 80 seconds.

The fixed white light temporarily maintained during the progress of the improvements will be discontinued from the time the revolving light is put in operation.

This notice affects Admiralty charts Nos. 352, 2537, 2538 and 2670 and Canadian List of Lights and Fog Signals No. 432.

WM. SMITH,
Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

Department of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa, Canada, 18th August, 1892.

☞ All bearings are magnetic and are given from seaward, miles are nautical miles, heights are above high water, and all depths are at mean low water.

Pilots, masters, or others interested are earnestly requested to send information of dangers, changes in aids to navigation, notice of new shoals or channels, errors in publications, or any other facts affecting the navigation of Canadian waters, to the Deputy Minister of Marine, Ottawa, Canada. 9–3

STATEMENT OF THE PUBLIC DEBT OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA, ON THE 30TH JUNE, 1892.

	$ cts.	$ cts.
Liabilities—		
Payable in England	189,479,076 89	
do do Temporary Loans	8,808,666 64	
do Canada	10,572,760 89	
Dominion Notes	16,281,482 41	
Savings Banks	38,105,872 17	
Trust Funds	8,188,224 79	
Province Accounts	16,407,414 03	
Miscellaneous and Banking Accounts	1,540,014 55	
Bank circulation Redemption Fund	871,692 90	
Total Gross Debt		290,255,205 27
Assets—		
Investments—Sinking Funds	27,905,131 16	
Other Investments	5,229,581 07	
Province Accounts	10,412,457 29	
Miscellaneous and Banking Accounts	10,797,861 80	
		54,345,031 32
Total Net Debt		235,910,173 95
do 31st May, 1892		236,493,600 74
Decrease of Debt		583,426 79

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE ON CAPITAL ACCOUNT, &c.

Expenditure to 31st May, on:—		
Public Works, Railways and Canals	1,632,328 20	
Dominion Lands	55,577 27	
Railway Subsidies	1,100,809 93	
		2,788,715 40
Add Expenditure in June, on:—		
Public Works, Railways and Canals	175,107 18	
Dominion Lands	6,125 93	
Railway Subsidies	47,656 00	
		228,889 11
Total		3,017,604 51

Certified correct,
J. FRASER, *Acting Accountant.*

W. FITZGERALD,
Asst. Deputy Minister of Finance.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 8th July, 1892.

2-tf

1891–92.

STATEMENT of the Revenue and Expenditure on account of the Consolidated Fund of the Dominion of Canada, as by Returns furnished to the Finance Department to the night of the 31st July, 1892.

	$ cts.
REVENUE:	
Customs	$309,855 86
Excise	55,064 43
Public Works, including Railways	119,447 49
Miscellaneous	297,022 90
	781,390 68
REVENUE to 30th June, 1892	35,902,028 42
	36,683,419 10
EXPENDITURE	4,289,077 28
do to 30th June, 1892	31,267,221 40
	35,556,298 68

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 1st September, 1892.

M. G. DICKIESON,
Acting Deputy Minister of Finance.

10-tf

1891-92.

STATEMENT OF THE PUBLIC DEBT OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA, ON THE 31st AUGUST, 1892.

	$ cts.	$ cts.
Liabilities—		
Payable in England	198,804,344 84	
do in Canada	10,569,260 89	
Dominion Notes	17,282,698 66	
Savings Banks	39,531,011 99	
Trust Funds	8,192,071 82	
Province Accounts	16,407,374 13	
Miscellaneous and Banking Accounts	3,606,835 39	
Bank Circulation Redemption Fund	871,692 90	
Total Gross Debt		295,265,290 62
Assets—		
Investments—Sinking Funds	28,521,502 58	
Other Investments	5,179,535 53	
Province Accounts	10,412,417 39	
Miscellaneous and Banking Accounts	10,116,499 72	
		54,229,955 22
Total Net Debt		241,035,335 40
do 30th June		235,910,173 95
Increase of Debt		5,125,161 45

Statement of Expenditure on Capital Account, &c.

Expenditure to 30th June on:		
Public Works, Railways and Canals	1,807,435 38	
Dominion Lands	61,703 20	
Railway Subsidies	1,148,465 93	
		3,017,604 51
Add Expenditure in July and August on:—		
Public Works, Railways and Canals	271,568 87	
Dominion Lands	21,857 85	
Railway Subsidies	99,750 00	
		393,176 72
Total		3,410,781 23

M. G. DICKIESON,
Acting Deputy Minister of Finance.

Certified correct,
J. Fraser, *Acting Accountant.*

Finance Department,
Ottawa, 2nd Sept., 1892.

10-tf

1891–92.

STATEMENT of the Revenue and Expenditure on account of the Consolidated Fund of the Dominion of Canada, as by Returns furnished to the Finance Department to the night of the 31st August, 1892.

	$ cts.
REVENUE :	
Customs	820,501,136 05
Excise	7,922,344 57
Post Office	2,653,413 37
Public Works, including Railways	3,574,498 05
Miscellaneous	2,251,869 92
REVENUE	36,903,261 96
EXPENDITURE	36,629,803 31

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 1st September, 1892.

M. G. DICKIESON,
Acting Deputy Minister of Finance.
10–tf

1892–93.

STATEMENT of the Revenue and Expenditure on account of the Consolidated Fund of the Dominion of Canada, as by Returns furnished to the Finance Department to the night of the 31st July, 1892.

	$ cts.
REVENUE :	
Customs	1,534,214 40
Excise	610,345 87
Post Office	185,000 00
Public Works, including Railways	253,568 22
Miscellaneous	73,720 35
Total	2,656,848 84
EXPENDITURE	2,149,528 70

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 1st September, 1892.

M. G. DICKIESON,
Acting Deputy Minister of Finance.
10–tf

CIRCULATION AND SPECIE.

	31st July.	31st August.	30th September.	31st October.	30th November.	31st December.
Fractionals	188,019 75					
$1 & $2	6,473,895 00					
$4	493,818 00					
$5, $10 & $20	10,174 16					
$50 & $100	427,950 00					
$500 & $1000	10,135,000 00					
Total	17,728,856 91					

	31st January.	29th February.	31st March.	30th April.	31st May.	30th June.
Fractionals						
$1 & $2						
$4						
$5, $10 & $20						
$50 & $100						
$500 & $1000						
Total						

Fractional Notes	188,019 75
Provincial "	31,185 06
Dominion Fours	493,818 00
Montreal issue	9,408,422 50
Toronto "	5,413,856 00
Halifax "	1,010,095 50
St. John "	611,282 00
Winnipeg "	8,500 00
Victoria "	525,177 50
Charlottetown issue	38,500 00
Total	$17,728,856 91

Specie held by the several Assistant Receivers General, on the 31st July, 1892		$5,412,138 26
Guaranteed Sterling Debentures		1,946,666 67
Guaranteed Debentures to be held under the Revised Statutes of Canada, cap. 31—		$7,358,804 93
10 p. c. on $17,728,856.91	$1,772,885 69	
Specie to be held under the Revised Statutes of Canada, cap. 31—		
15 p. c. on $17,728,856.91	2,659,328 54	$4,432,214 23
Excess of Specie and Guaranteed Debentures		$2,926,590 70
Unguaranteed Debentures		$14,250,000 00
Unguaranteed Debentures to be held under the Revised Statutes of Canada, cap. 31—		
75 p. c. on $17,728,856.91		13,296,642 68
Excess of Unguaranteed Debentures		$ 953,357 32

SUMMARY.

Excess of Specie and Guaranteed Debentures	$2,926,590 70
Excess of Unguaranteed Debentures	953,357 32
Total Excess	$3,879,948 02

FRED. TOLLER,
Comptroller Dominion Currency.

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy Minister of Finance.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 11th August, 1892.

7-tf

UNREVISED STATEMENT of Inland Revenue accrued during the month of July, 1892.

Source of Revenue.	Amounts.	Total.
	$ cts.	$ ct
Spirits	316,298 09	
Malt	59,564 82	
Malt Liquor	5,296 40	
Tobacco	200,493 60	
Cigars	63,236 59	
Inspection of Petroleum	1,749 13	
Manufactures in Bond	3,606 10	
Seizures	595 95	
Other Receipts	6,650 00	
Total Excise Revenue		657,490 68
Culling Timber		142 59
Hydraulic and other Rents		936 00
Minor Public Works		125 00
Inspection of Weights and Measures		4,791 46
" Gas		1,300 85
Law Stamps		47 50
Other Revenues		
Grand Total Revenue		664,834 08

E. MIALL, Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 12th August, 1892.

7-tf

SUMMARY STATEMENT showing the Quantity and Value of Goods entered for Consumption in the Dominion of Canada and the Duty Collected thereon during the month ending 31st July, 1892.

ARTICLES.		ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Duty.
		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Acids	$	....	4,196 00	1,739 23
Agricultural Implements	"	....	30,795 00	11,011 68
Ale, Beer and Porter	Galls.	38,916	19,376 00	7,972 44
Animals	$	.....	13,594 00	3,305 05
Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c.	"	.....	72,097 00	14,132 26
Brass and manufactures of	"	.....	36,457 00	10,283 60
Breadstuffs, viz. :—				
Grain of all kinds	Bush.	47,192	25,174 00	3,829 77
Flour	Brls.	2,097	9,536 00	1,719 66
Meal	"	5,075	12,780 00	2,075 17
Rice and other Breadstuffs	$	.....	81,778 00	17,099 48
Candles	Lbs.	20,352	2,071 00	513 30
Chicory	"	10,287	370 00	411 48
Coal and Coke	Tons.	124,692	292,858 00	71,674 61
Coffee from U. S.	Lbs.	18,535	3,774 00	597 42
Copper and manufactures of	$	.....	35,170 00	4,417 10
Cordage of all kinds	"	.....	5,957 00	1,383 70
Cotton, manufactures of	"	.....	273,192 00	71,998 01
Drugs and Medicines	"	.....	124,633 00	35,906 56
Earthen, Stone and Chinaware	"	.....	46,986 00	15,589 50
Fancy Goods	"	.....	115,439 00	35,268 50
Fish	"	....	15,552 00	3,472 66
Fruit, Dried	"	.....	31,759 00	14,435 03
" Green, &c	"	.....	82,239 00	9,694 86
Furs	"	.....	58,601 00	9,534 60
Glass and Glassware	"	.....	116,480 00	31,033 02
Gunpowder and explosive substances	"	.....	18,253 00	6,502 05
Hats, Caps and Bonnets	"	.....	46,861 00	14,058 15
Hops	Lbs.	16,799	5,027 00	1,007 97
Iron and Steel, and manufactures of	$	.....	884,599 00	244,439 05
Jewellery and Watches and manufactures of gold and silver	"	.....	65,144 00	14,363 35
Lead and manufactures of	"	.....	38,033 00	6,553 38
Leather and manufactures of	"	.....	97,928 00	19,978 17
Marble and Stone, and manufactures of	"	.....	19,237 00	4,455 84
Malt	Bush.	6,955	5,418 00	1,043 25
Metals, Composition, &c., and manufactures of	$	.....	24,883 00	6,646 41
Musical Instruments	"	.....	23,752 00	6,393 80
Oil, Coal and Kerosene, &c., &c.	Galls.	320,733	25,842 00	23,092 90
" all other	"	159,969	58,196 00	13,771 63
Paints and Colours	$	.....	49,382 00	6,518 22
Paper and manufactures of	"	.....	81,598 00	25,050 65
Perfumery	"	.....	2,489 00	746 70
Provisions, viz. :				
Bacon. Ham, Shoulders, Sides, Beef, Pork, Mutton, Butter, Cheese, Lard, &c.	$	.....	54,059 00	17,581 75
Salt, not imported from Great Britain or British Possessions, or for Gulf Fisheries	Lbs.	2,233,834	5,877 00	1,226 70
Seeds	$	.....	1,327 00	148 20
Silks, manufactures of	"	.....	249,327 00	74,651 82
Soap of all kinds	"	.....	13,746 00	5,026 16
Spices, ground and unground	"	.....	16,555 00	2,545 75
Starch	Lbs.	55,914	3,155 00	1,130 28
Spirits of all kinds	Galls.	66,840	69,132 00	139,594 26
Wines, other than Sparkling	"	33,811	28,835 00	19,214 92
" Sparkling	Doz.	1,356	11,790 00	6,471 00
Sugar, above No. 14, D.S.	Lbs.	33,917	1,351 00	345 50
" Cane, Sugar, &c	"	37,373	1,049 00	54 14
" Molasses	Galls.	645,533	134,500 00	10,138 97
" Glucose and Syrups	Lbs.	169,183	3,709 00	2,552 91
Tea from United States	"	24,363	4,351 00	435 10
Tobacco and Cigars	"	15,067	20,148 00	20,218 19
Wood and manufactures of	$	.....	79,497 00	22,092 10
Woollen manufactures	"	.....	1,212,202 00	368,591 04
All other dutiable articles	$	.....	900,312 00	236,349 58
Total Dutiable Goods		.....	5,768,428 00	1,702,088 58
Coin and Bullion (except U. S. silver coin)		.....	222,593 00	
Free Goods, all other		.....	3,554,241 00	
Grand Total entered for Consumption		.....	9,545,262 00	1,702,088 58

W. G. PARMELEE,
Commissioner of Customs.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 25th August, 1892.

9-tf

STATEMENT of Goods Exported from the Dominion of Canada, during the month of July, 1892.

	Produce of Canada.	Produce of other Countries.	Total.
	$	$	$
Produce of the Mine	375,712	54,863	430,575
do Fisheries	951,494	5,577	957,071
do Forest	3,771,550	165,049	3,936,599
Animals and their produce	4,308,793	191,999	4,500,792
Agricultural Products	1,712,605	268,711	1,981,316
Manufactures	681,471	141,155	822,626
Miscellaneous Articles	9,887	20,386	30,273
Totals	11,811,512	847,740	12,659,252
Bullion	23,536	.....	23,536
Coin	.....	29,562	29,562
Grand Total	1,835,048	877,302	12,712,350

W. G. PARMELEE,
Commissioner of Customs.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 25th August, 1892.

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DR. POST OFFICE Savings Bank Account for the month of July, 1892. CR.

(Furnished to the Minister of Finance in accordance with the Post Office Act, 1875 Sec. 69, and Public Accounts Audit Act, 1878, Sec. 20.)

	$ cts.		$ cts.
Balance in hands of the Minister of Finance on 31st June, 1892	22,298,401 65	Withdrawals during month	498,108 45
Deposits in the Post Office Savings Banks during month	658,066 00		
Interest allowed to Depositors, on accounts closed during month	5 69	Balance:— At the credit of Depositors' Accounts	22,458,364 89
	22,956,473 34		22,956,473 34

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy Minister of Finance.

N. S. GARLAND,
Clerk of Financial Statistics.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
OTTAWA, 20th August, 1892.

9-tf

STATEMENT of the Balance at Cr. of Depositors in the Dominion Government Savings Banks, on 1st July, 1892. Published in accordance with Consolidated Statutes, Chapter 121, Section 16.

BANK.	Balance, 30th June, 1892.	Interest to 30th June, 1892.	Total.	Interest paid to 30th June, 1892.	Balance 1st July, 1892.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Ontario:—					
Toronto	514,918 05	18,418 79	533,336 84	1,098 79	532,238 05
Manitoba:—					
Winnipeg	706,483 73	24,704 37	731,188 10	1,517 56	729,670 54
British Columbia:—					
Victoria	699,215 96	26,550 16	725,766 12	2,486 38	723,279 74
Nova Scotia:—					
Acadia Mines	41,134 79	1,465 37	42,600 16	36 28	42,563 88
Amherst	212,895 20	7,374 09	220,269 29	295 17	219,974 12
Annapolis	228,804 89	8,143 75	236,948 64	275 37	236,673 27
Arichat	183,919 33	6,438 06	190,357 39	213 73	190,143 66
Barrington	146,258 95	4,948 27	151,207 22	129 59	151,077 63
Bridgewater	111,667 59	3,860 02	115,527 61	167 24	115,360 37
Guysboro'	91,545 67	3,321 56	94,867 23	184 37	94,682 86
Halifax	2,546,565 47	89,653 56	2,636,219 03	3,581 67	2,632,637 36
Kentville	291,846 36	10,370 71	302,217 07	600 33	301,616 74
Liverpool	239,927 14	8,441 95	248,369 09	339 91	248,029 18
Lunenburg	240,254 13	8,378 93	248,633 06	398 17	248,234 89
Maitland	54,088 67	2,039 21	56,127 88	213 41	55,914 47
New Glasgow	344,847 14	12,026 78	356,873 92	426 26	356,447 66
Parrsboro'	86,768 59	3,134 50	89,903 09	114 93	89,788 16
Pictou	287,633 34	10,343 57	297,976 91	627 90	297,349 01
Port Hood	124,600 78	4,369 96	128,970 74	235 19	128,735 55
Shelburne	100,974 32	3,454 88	104,429 20	49 43	104,379 77
Sherbrooke	52,188 13	1,713 38	53,901 51	44 03	53,857 48
Sydney	311,253 15	10,811 65	322,064 80	252 49	321,812 31
Sydney Mines	71,563 54	2,534 17	74,097 71	28 20	74,069 51
Truro	321,429 94	11,396 14	332,826 08	829 65	331,996 43
Wallace	71,428 61	2,536 05	73,964 66	114 18	73,850 48
Weymouth	106,073 10	3,838 43	109,911 53	106 62	109,804 91
Yarmouth	608,905 39	21,507 83	630,413 22	845 80	629,567 42
New Brunswick:—					
Bathurst	123,119 47	4,118 71	127,238 18	176 23	127,061 95
Chatham	236,086 92	8,367 71	244,454 63	209 80	244,244 83
Dalhousie	326,533 27	11,578 33	338,111 60	241 17	337,870 45
Dorchester	91,492 79	3,266 34	94,759 13	128 74	94,630 39
Fredericton	504,079 21	17,291 80	521,371 01	602 07	520,768 94
Newcastle	206,832 52	7,027 98	213,860 50	211 46	213,649 04
St. Andrews	311,734 79	11,250 38	322,985 17	508 01	322,477 16
St. John	3,447,254 60	120,578 08	3,567,832 68	3,389 95	3,564,442 73
Sussex	144,423 56	5,013 37	149,436 93	230 41	149,206 52
Woodstock	415,215 45	13,535 98	428,751 43	409 18	428,342 25
Prince Edward Island:—					
Charlottetown	1,759,090 91	61,625 40	1,820,716 31	2,431 81	1,818,284 50
Summerside	306,149 40	10,559 08	316,708 48	296 67	316,411 81
Total	16,669,204 85	585,989 30	17,255,194 15	24,048 15	17,231,146 00

C. J. ANDERSON,
Chief Savings Bank Branch.

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy Minister of Finance.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 16th August, 1892.

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STATEMENT of the Balance at Cr. of Depositors in the Dominion Government Savings Banks, on 31st July, 1892. Published in accordance with Consolidated Statutes, Chapter 121, Section 16.

BANK.	Balance, 1st July, 1892.	Deposits for July, 1892.	Total.	Withdrawn, July, 1892.	Balance, 31st July, 1892.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Ontario :—					
Toronto	532,238 05	9,140 60	541,378 65	14,536 88	526,841 77
Manitoba :—					
Winnipeg	729,670 54	22,173 00	751,843 54	41,217 24	710,626 30
British Columbia :—					
Victoria	723,279 74	17,754 00	741,033 74	25,632 50	715,401 24
Nova Scotia :—					
Acadia Mines	42,563 88	419 00	42,982 88	519 59	42,463 29
Amherst	219,974 12	7,862 00	227,836 12	5,106 66	222,729 46
Annapolis	236,673 27	3,852 00	240,525 27	4,560 52	235,964 75
Arichat	190,143 66	3,113 00	193,256 66	4,403 38	188,853 28
Barrington	151,077 63	1,469 00	152,546 63	968 78	151,577 85
Bridgewater	115,360 37	1,222 00	116,582 37	711 72	115,870 65
Guysboro'	94,682 86	1,199 00	95,881 86	1,399 12	94,482 74
Halifax	2,632,637 36	48,536 00	2,681,173 36	53,475 06	2,627,698 30
Kentville	301,616 74	6,011 00	307,627 74	6,706 65	300,921 09
Liverpool	248,029 18	8,227 00	256,256 18	6,130 40	250,125 78
Lunenburg	248,234 89	1,390 00	249,624 89	1,937 90	247,686 99
Maitland	55,914 47	479 00	56,393 47	1,274 68	55,118 79
New Glasgow	356,447 66	6,944 00	363,391 66	3,688 26	359,703 40
Parrsboro'	89,788 16	2,009 00	91,797 16	835 80	90,961 36
Pictou	297,349 01	3,034 00	300,383 01	12,784 24	287,598 77
Port Hood	128,735 55	1,261 00	129,996 55	1,997 03	127,999 52
Shelburne	104,379 77	2,272 00	106,651 77	1,484 11	105,167 66
Sherbrooke	52,857 48	506 00	54,363 48	381 64	53,981 84
Sydney	321,812 31	4,225 00	326,037 31	15,430 67	310,606 64
Sydney Mines	74,069 51	5,050 79	79,120 30	429 50	78,690 80
Truro	331,996 43	8,791 00	340,787 43	8,929 39	331,858 04
Wallace	73,850 48	816 00	74,666 48	2,446 00	72,220 48
Weymouth	109,804 91	527 00	110,331 91	2,332 33	107,999 58
Yarmouth	629,567 42	9,298 00	638,865 42	6,743 20	632,122 22
New Brunswick :—					
Bathurst	127,061 95	2,628 00	129,690 95	5,689 83	124,001 12
Chatham	244,244 83	3,248 00	247,492 83	4,208 43	243,284 40
Dalhousie	337,870 43	5,596 00	343,466 43	4,455 06	339,011 37
Dorchester	94,630 39	3,868 00	98,498 39	722 59	97,775 80
Fredericton	520,768 94	14,568 00	535,336 94	12,058 34	523,278 60
Newcastle	213,649 04	5,643 00	219,292 04	1,930 34	217,361 70
St. Andrews	322,477 16	1,517 26	323,994 42	3,629 18	320,365 24
St. John	3,564,442 73	57,001 00	3,621,443 73	78,369 15	3,543,074 58
Sussex	149,206 52	3,680 00	152,886 52	1,780 04	151,106 48
Woodstock	428,342 25	12,331 00	440,673 25	9,212 05	431,461 20
Prince Edward Island :—					
Charlottetown	1,818,284 50	34,472 00	1,852,756 50	46,364 23	1,806,392 27
Summerside	316,411 81	5,385 00	321,796 81	5,560 50	316,236 31
Total	17,231,146 00	327,518 65	17,558,664 65	400,042 99	17,158,621 66

C. J. ANDERSON,
Chief Savings Bank Branch.

J M. COURTNEY,
Deputy Minister of Finance.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 24th August, 1892.

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RETURN OF THE AMOUNT OF LIABILITIES AND ASSETS OF THE MONTREAL CITY AND DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK, AND OF THE CAISSE D'ÉCONOMIE DE NOTRE-DAME DE QUÉBEC, ON THE 31st JULY, 1892.

	CAPITAL.		LIABILITIES.								
	Capital Stock.	Capital paid up.	Dominion Govt. deposits payable on demand.	Provincial Govt. deposits payable on demand.	Other deposits payable on demand.	Dominion Govt. deposits payable after notice or on a fixed day.	Provincial Govt. deposits payable after notice or on a fixed day.	Other deposits payable after notice or on a fixed day.	Special Poor Fund or Charity Fund Trust.	Other Liabilities not included under the foregoing heads.	Total Liabilities.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts
City and District Savings Bank.....	2,000,000 00	600,000 00	93,341 86	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,612,679 73	180,000 00	35,347 00	8,921,368 59
Caisse d'Economie Notre-Dame de Québec	1,000,000 00	250,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,747,415 25	83,000 00	51,373 18	3,881,788 43

ASSETS.

	Dominion Securities.	Provincial or Municipal Securities.	Loans for which Dominion or Provincial Securities are held as Collateral Security.	Loans for which Bank Stocks are held as Collateral Security.	Loans for which other Stocks, Bonds or Debentures as authorised by law are held as Collateral Security.	Cash in hand or in deposit on call in Chartered Banks.	Special Poor Fund or Charity Fund Investments.	Investments in Bank Stock made previous to the incorporation of the Bank.	Other Assets not included under the foregoing heads.	Total Assets.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
City and District Savings Bank.....	1,500,000 00	2,240,549 23	1,900 00	2,356,050 88	2,338,838 75	899,374 42	180,000 00	.....	* 503,811 04	10,020,524 32
Caisse d'Economie Notre-Dame de Québec.....	.....	1,749,385 70	240,540 56	319,594 75	1,064,495 87	637,878 58	83,000 00	73,239 09	83,692 85	4,251,827 31

* Including landed property of Bank $443,925.11

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy Minister of Finance.

N. S. GARLAND,
Clerk of Financial Statistics.

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FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 5th August, 1892.

NAME OF THE COMPANY.	Chief Agent to receive process.	Amount of Deposit. Deposits marked (A) are applicable solely to Life Policies existing 31st March, 1878; marked (B) to policies issued or assumed subsequent to that date.	Description of Insurance business for which Licensed.
The Accident Insurance Company of North America	Edward Rawlings, Manager, Montreal	$23,500 Montreal Harbour bonds; $500, Municipal Debentures, and $550, 5 p. c. Canada stock. (Accepted at $22,150)	Accident.
The Ætna Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut	F. W. Evans, General Agent, Montreal	$19,000 Municipal Securities, $4,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds, and $89,000 Canadian Pacific RailwayBonds. (Accepted at $100,800)	Fire and Inland Marine.
The Ætna Life Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut	Wm. H. Orr, Manager, Toronto	$360,500 Province of Quebec Debentures, $149,893 Province of Manitoba Debentures; $50,000 Province of New Brunswick Bonds; $100,000 Prince Edward Island Bonds; $60,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds; $2,595,060 Municipal Debentures and $150,000 U. S. Registered Bonds. Total $3,465,455. Accepted value, $3,169,621, being $100,000 (A), and $3,069,621 (B)	Life.
The Agricultural Insurance Company of Watertown, N.Y., U.S.	Joseph Flynn, Chief Agent, Toronto	$141,600 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $126,000)	Fire.
The Alliance Assurance Company	G. H. McHenry, Chief Agent, Montreal	$311,142 Canada 3 p.c. stock	Fire.
The American Surety Company of New York	Alexander Dixon, Chief Agent, Toronto	$50,000 U.S. Bonds	Guarantee.
The Atlas Assurance Company	Matthew C. Hinshaw, Chief Agent, Montreal	£17,000 stg., Canada 3½ per cent. Inscribed Stock, and £5,000 stg., New South Wales 3½ per cent. Inscribed Stock	Fire.
The Boiler Inspection and Insurance Company of Canada	W. B. McMurrich, Agent, Toronto	$46,724 Municipal Debentures, and $8,000 Loan Company Debentures. (Accepted at $49,252)	Steam Boilers, &c.
The British Empire Mutual Life Assurance Company, London, Eng.	Fred. Stancliffe, Chief Agent, Montreal	Canada 4 per cent. Bonds, £1,400 stg.; Province of British Columbia Bonds, £1,000 stg.; Tasmanian Bonds £6,800 stg.; Municipal Debentures, £15,800. (Accepted at $113,,977.33). Also $632,500 invested in the hands of Canadian Trustees under the Insurance Act	Life.
The British America Assurance Company, Toronto	John Morison, Governor, Toronto	$60,540 Municipal Debentures and $1,000 Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds. (Accepted at $54,900)	Fire and Inland Marine.
The British and Foreign Marine Insurance Company (Limited)	E. L. Bond, Chief Agent, Montreal	$112,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $100,800)	Inland Marine.
The Caledonian Insurance Company	Lansing Lewis, Manager, Montreal	Province of Quebec Bonds, $3,893.33; Canada Bonds, $4,866.67; Municipal Debentures, $106,438.86. (Accepted at $104,555)	Fire.
The Canada Accident Assurance Company	Henry Sutherland, Chief Agent, Toronto	$22,302 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $20,072)	Accident.
The Canada Life Assurance Company, Hamilton	A. G. Ramsay, Manager, Hamilton	$61,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $54,900)	Life.
†The Citizens' Insurance Company of Canada	E. P. Heaton, Chief Agent, Montreal	$131,744 Municipal Debentures; $5,840 Canada Central Railway Second Mortgage Bonds, and $2,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds. (Accepted at $125,370, being $54,710 for Life, $20,260 for Accident, and $50,400 for Fire)	Fire, Life and Accident.
*The City of London Fire Insurance Company (Limited)	H. M. Blackburn, Chief Agent, Toronto	£24,000 stg. Canada Stock and £3,000 South Australian Stock	Fire.
The Commercial Union Assurance Company (Limited) of London, Eng.	Evans & McGregor, General Agents, Montreal	$107,067 Cape of Good Hope 4 per cent. Stock (Life A); $29,200 Canada 4 per cent. Stock (Life B); $106,580 Canada 4 per cent. Stock; $73,000 Queensland Bonds and £12,000 Swedish Government 4 per cent. Bonds (Fire)	Fire, Inland Marine and Life.
The Confederation Life Association of Canada	J. K. Macdonald, Managing Director, Toronto	$84,669 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $75,955)	Life.
The Connecticut Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn	Geo. H. McHenry, Chief Agent, Montreal	$100,000 Canada 4 per cent. Stock	Fire.
The Covenant Mutual Benefit Association	A. H. Hoover, Chief Agent, Toronto	$53,533 Canada 3 per cent. Stock	Life, on the assessment plan.
The Dominion Life Assurance Company	Thos. Hilliard, Managing Director, Waterloo, O.	$56,303 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $50,195)	Life.
The Dominion Plate Glass Insurance Company	Alexander Ramsay, Chief Agent, Montreal	$5,000 Province of Quebec Bonds and $11,000 Municipal Securities. Total, $16,000. (Accepted at $14,900)	Plate Glass.
The Dominion Safety Fund Life Association	J. De Wolfe Spurr, St. John, N.B	$19,000 Province of Nova Scotia Bonds and $31,000 Province of New Brunswick Bonds	Life.
The Eastern Assurance Company	Chas. D. Cory, Chief Agent, Halifax, N.S.	$56,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $50,400)	Fire.
The Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation (Limited)	Fred. Stancliffe, General Manager, Montreal	£6,500 stg., 2½ per cent. Annuities, £5,000 stg., South Australian Govt. 4 per cent. Bonds, and £10,340 Province of Quebec Bonds	Fire Re-assurance.
The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, N.Y.	Seargent P. Stearns, Manager, Montreal	$100,000 U.S. Bonds (A) $375,000 U.S. Bonds and $482,000 Municipal Debentures (B) (accepted at $908,800, being $100,000 A, and $808,800, B). Also $1,180,000 in the hands of Canadian Trustees under the Insurance Act	Life.
The Federal Life Assurance Company of Ontario	David Dexter, Managing Director, Hamilton	Municipal Debentures, $44,807. Canada Pacific Railway Bonds, $11,000. (Accepted $50,226)	Life.

LIST OF INSURANCE COMPANIES LICENSED TO DO BUSINESS IN CANADA UNDER THE INSURANCE ACT—*Continued.*

NAME OF THE COMPANY.	Chief Agent to receive process.	Amount of Deposit. Deposits marked (A) are applicable solely to Life Policies existing 31st March, 1878; marked (B) to policies issued or assumed subsequent to that date.	Description of Insurance business for which Licensed.
The Fire Insurance Association (Limited), London, England	John Kennedy, Chief Agent, Montreal	$100,000 Canada Stock	Fire.
The Germania Life Insurance Company	Jeffers & Rônne, Chief Agents, Toronto	$50,000 Canada Bonds	Life.
The Great West Life Assurance Company	J. H. Brock, Managing Director, Winnipeg, M.	$56,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $50,400)	Life.
The Guarantee Company of North America	Edward Rawlings, Manager, Montreal	$27,000 Municipal Securities; $29,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds and $2,400 Canada Stock. (Accepted at $53,800)	Guarantee.
The Guardian Fire and Life Assurance Company, London, England	Robt. Simms & Co., and Geo. Denholm, General Agents, Montreal	$94,900 Canada Guaranteed Bonds and $73,000 Canada Stock	Fire.
The Hartford Fire Insurance Company, Hartford, Connecticut	F. W. Evans, General Agent, Montreal	$62,500 Mun. Securit. and $25,420 Bank Stock. (Accepted at $100,000)	Fire.
The Imperial Insurance Company of London, England	E. D. Lacy, Agent, Montreal	$129,453 Canada Stock and $63,266.67 Province of British Columbia, 3 per cent Stock	Fire.
The Insurance Company of North America	Robert Hampson, Chief Agent, Montreal	$111,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $100,000)	Fire and Inland Marine.
The Lancashire Insurance Company	J. G. Thompson, Chief Agent, Toronto	$97,333 Canada 4 per cent. stock and $95,000 Canada 4 per cent. Bonds	Fire.
The Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company	G. F. C. Smith, Chief Agent, Montreal	$36,000 Municipal Debentures; $10,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds, and $277,133.33 Canada Stock. (Accepted at $318,533)	Fire and Life.
The Lloyds Plate Glass Insurance Company of New York	Levi Beemer, Chief Agent, Toronto	$10,000 Canada Bonds	Plate Glass.
The London Assurance Corporation, England	E. A. Lilly, Attorney and Agent, Montreal	$167,000 Municipal Securities. (Accepted at $150,300)	Fire, Life and Inland Marine.
The London Guarantee and Accident Co. (Limited)	A. T. McCord, Chief Agent, Toronto	£11,000 stg. Canada Stock	Guarantee and Accident.
The London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company, Liverpool	W. A. Sims, Chief Agent, Toronto	£22,000 stg. Canada 4 per cent. Inscribed Stock and £5,000 stg. Canada 3 per cent. Stock	Fire.
The London and Lancashire Life Assurance Company	B. Hal Brown, Manager, Montreal	$10,000 Victoria, B.C., Bonds; $2,000 Canada Bonds; $23,500 Province of Quebec Bonds; and Municipal Securities, $85,280. Also $698,197 invested with Canadian Trustees under Insurance Act. Accepted at $810,449, being $100,000 (A) and $710,449 (B)	Life.
The London Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Canada, London, Ont.	D. C. Macdonald, Secretary, London, Ont.	$40,020 Municipal Debentures and $15,600 Loan Companies Debentures. (Accepted at $50,058)	Fire.
The London Life Insurance Company	J. G. Richter, Manager, London, Ont.	$60,000 Loan Company Debentures. (Accepted at $54,000)	Life.
The Manchester Fire Assurance Company	James Boomer, Manager, Toronto	$102,200 Canada 3½ per cent Stock	Fire.
The Manufacturers' Accident Insurance Company	John F. Ellis, Managing Director, Toronto	$20,000 Canada Bonds	Accident.
The Manufacturers' Life Insurance Company	John F. Ellis, Managing Director, Toronto	$50,000 Canada Bonds	Life.
The Massachusetts Benefit Association	James G. Foster, Chief Agent, Toronto	$50,000 U.S. Bonds	Life, on the assessment plan.
The Mercantile Fire Insurance Company	James Lockie, Secretary, Waterloo, Ont	$55,916 Municipal Securities. (Accepted at $50,057)	Fire.
The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company of New York	Albert Goldthorpe, Chief Agent, Toronto	$116,800 Canadian Pacific Railway 3½ per cent. Land Grant Bonds. (Accepted at $101,178)	Life.
Mongenais, Boivin & Co	L. I. Boivin, Agent, Montreal	$5,000 Canada Stock and $8,567 Municipal Securities. (Accepted at $12,711)	Plate Glass.
The Mutual Accident Association (Limited)	Eastmure & Lightbourn, Chief Agents, Toronto	$37,960 Canada 3½ per cent. Inscribed Stock	Accident and Plate Glass.
The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York	Samuel H. Ewing, Attorney, Montreal	$125,000 Canada 4 per cent. Bonds; $400,000 Province of Nova Scotia Bonds; $199,000 Province of New Brunswick Bonds; and $990,333 Municipal Securities. Total, $1,714,333. (Accepted at $1,615,300)	Life.
The Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association, New York	Jno. S. Hall, Chief Agent, Montreal	$50,000 Province of Quebec Bonds and $53,533.33 Canada 3 per cent. Sterling Bonds. (Accepted at $100,857)	Life, on the assessment plan
The National Assurance Company of Ireland	Matthew C. Hinshaw, Chief Agent, Montreal	$100,161 Canada Stock	Fire.
The New York Life Insurance Company	F. W. Campbell, M.D., Attorney, Montreal	$100,000 U.S. Bonds (Life A) $993,000 C.P.R. Bonds, $80,000 Province of Quebec Bonds, and $100,000 Municipal Debentures (Life B). (Accepted at $1,163,700, being $100,000 Life A and $1,063,700 Life B). Also $750,000 invested with Canadian Trustees under the Insurance Act.	Life.
The North American Life Assurance Company	Wm. McCabe, Managing Director, Toronto	$59,823 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $53,775)	Life.
The North British and Mercantile Insurance Company	Thos. Davidson, Managing Director, Montreal	$175,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds; $281,000 Municipal Debentures; $75,000 Province of New Brunswick Bonds; $31,146.67 Province of Manitoba Bonds; $50,613.33 Victoria Government Bonds; $97,333.33 Queensland bonds. Total, $710,093.33. Accepted at $658,193: being $266,347 Fire, $52,200 Life A, and $339,646 Life B	Fire and Life.
The Northern Assurance Company of Aberdeen and London	Robert W. Tyre, Manager, Montreal	$100,253 British Columbia Bonds and $111,446.67 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $200,555)	Fire.
The Norwich and London Accident Insurance Association	Scott & Walmsley, General Agents, Toronto	$58,400 Canada Stock	Accident.
The Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society, Norwich, England	Alex. Dixon, Manager, Toronto	$100,000 Canada Stock	Fire.
The Ontario Mutual Life Assurance Company	Wm. Hendry, Manager, Waterloo	$102,992 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $92,693)	Life.
The Phenix Insurance Company of Brooklyn	L. C. Camp, Chief Agent, Toronto	$100,000 U.S. Bonds	Fire and Inland Marine.

NAME OF THE COMPANY.	Chief Agent to receive process.	Amount of Deposit. Deposits marked (A) are applicable solely to Life Policies existing 31st March, 1878; marked (B) to policies issued or assumed subsequent to that date.	Description of Insurance business for which Licensed.
The Phœnix Fire Assurance Company, London, England	Paterson & Son, General Agents, Montreal	$57,500 Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds and $135,293 Canada Stock. (Accepted at $187,043)	Fire.
The Phœnix Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn	Gerald E. Hart, Manager, Montreal	$69,000 Municipal Debentures and $44,000 C. P. Railway Bonds. (Accepted at $101,700)	Fire.
The Provident Savings Life Assurance Society	R. H. Matson, Chief Agent, Toronto	$13,500 Province of Quebec Bonds and $41,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $50,400)	Life
The Quebec Fire Assurance Company	Edwin Jones, President, Quebec	Province of New Brunswick Bonds, $10,000, Province of Quebec Bonds, $16,500, and Municipal Debentures, $33,000. Total, $59,500. (Accepted at $56,200)	Fire.
The Queen Fire and Life Insurance Company, England	H. J. Mudge, Chief Agent, Montreal	$51,100 Canada 4 p.c. inscribed stock, and $42,373.33 Municipal Debentures. Total, $93,473. Accepted at $89,236)	Life.
The Queen Insurance Company of America	H. J. Mudge, Chief Agent, Montreal	$100,000 U.S. Bonds, $60,000 City of Halifax 5 p. c. Stock, $48,667 New Zealand 4 p. c. Stock, $24,333.33 Province of Quebec Bonds, and $29,200 Province of Manitoba 5 p. c. Debentures. Total, $262,200. (Accepted at $256,200)	Fire.
The Reliance Mutual Life Assurance Society, London, England	J. Cassie Hatton, Attorney, Montreal	$110,277 new 3 per cent. British Annuities, being $100,000 Life (A) and $10,277 Life (B)	Life.
* The Royal Canadian Insurance Company	Harry Cutt, Secretary, Montreal	$57,500 Municipal securities. (Accepted at $51,750)	Fire and Inland Marine.
The Royal Insurance Company	Wm. Tatley, Chief Agent, Montreal	$178,533 Canada 4 p. c. Inscribed Stock, and $511,000 British Annuities. Total $689,533, being $150,000 Fire, $50,000 Life (A) and $489,533 General	Fire and Life.
The Scottish Union and National Insurance Co	Walter Kavanagh, Agent, Montreal	$97,333.33 Canada 4 p. c. Inscribed Stock and $3,500 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $100,483)	Fire.
The Standard Life Assurance Company, Scotland	W. M. Ramsay, Manager, Montreal	$1,855,152 Municipal Debs., $106,500 Montreal Harbour Bds., and $9,000 Province of Quebec Debentures. Total, $1,970,652. (Accepted at $1,772,687, being $129,561 Life A, and $1,643,126 Life B)	Life.
The Star Life Assurance Society of England	Alfred D. Perry, General Agent, Toronto	$146,000 Canada 4 p. c. Stock	Life.
The Sun Insurance Office, London, Eng	H. M. Blackburn, Chief Agent, Toronto	$48,667 Canada Stock and $243,333 British Local Loans	Fire.
The Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada	R. Macaulay, Managing Director, Montreal	$63,890 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $57,501)	Life and Accident.
The Temperance and General Life Assurance Company of North America.	Henry Sutherland, Chief Agent, Toronto	$64,225 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $50,000)	Life.
The Travelers' Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn	William Hanson, Chief Agent, Montreal	$74,947 Province of Manitoba 5 p. c. Bonds, $584,615 Municipal Debentures, $35,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds, and $50,000 Canadian Pacific R.R. Bonds. Total, $744,562. (Accepted at $677,600), being $103,500 (Life A), $534,100 (Life B), and $40,000 (Accident)	Life and Accident.
The Union Mutual Life Insurance Company of Maine	Wm. Mulock, Attorney, Toronto	Province of Ontario Annuity Bonds of face value $462,000, and present value at 4½ per cent, $239,474; Canada Pacific Ry. Bonds $100,000; Montreal Harbour Bonds, $30,000; and Province of New Brunswick Bonds, $100,000. Total accepted value, $456,474, being $100,000 (A) and $356,474 (B)	Life.
The Union Society, London, Eng	T. L. Morrisey, Chief Agent, Montreal	£22,000 Consolidated Stock	Fire.
The United Fire Insurance Company (Limited)	Percy F. Lane, Chief Agent, Montreal	Province of Quebec Bonds, $85,653.33; Province of Manitoba Bonds, $9,246.66; Municipal Debentures, $7,000. Total, $101,900. (Accepted at $101,200)	Fire.
The United States Life Insurance Company	Thos. A. Temple, Attorney, St. John, N.B	$100,000 U. S. Bonds	Life.
The Western Assurance Company, Toronto	J. J. Kenny, Managing Director, Toronto	$35,600 Municipal Debentures and $22,100 Loan Company Debentures. (Accepted at $51,930)	Fire and Inland Marine.

* This Company has ceased to do new business in Canada and has given notice of an application to withdraw its deposit.

† This Company has ceased to transact the business of fire and life insurance in Canada and has given notice of an application to withdraw its deposits held on behalf of those branches.

THE FOLLOWING LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES HAVING CEASED TO TRANSACT NEW BUSINESS IN CANADA, ARE ENTITLED UNDER SECTION 32 OF "THE INSURANCE ACT" TO TRANSACT ALL BUSINESS CONNECTED WITH POLICIES EXISTING AT 31ST MARCH, 1878, AND THEIR DEPOSITS ARE APPLICABLE TO THOSE POLICIES SUBJECT TO THE PROVISIONS OF THE INSURANCE ACTS OF 1868 AND 1871.

NAME OF THE COMPANY.	Chief Agent to receive process.	Amount of Deposit.	Business.
The Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., U.S.	F. W. Evans, General Agent, Montreal	$100,000 U.S. Bonds	Life.
The Edinburgh Life Assurance Company	David Higgins, Chief Agent, Toronto	$113,000 Municipal Debentures and $48,667 Cape Good Hope 4 p.c. stock (Accepted at $150,367)	Life.
The Life Association of Scotland	Archibald Inglis, Chief Agent, Montreal	$50,127 Canada 4 p.c. Bonds, $2,433 Canada 4 p.c. Stock, $4,866 Canada Guaranteed Bonds, $48,667 Province of Quebec Debentures, $48,667 City of Toronto Bonds. (Accepted at $149,893)	Life.
The National Life Insurance Company of the United States of America	Chas. Powis, Chief Agent, Hamilton, Ont.	$110,000 Bank deposit receipts	Life.
The North-Western Mutual Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee	M. W. Mills, Chief Agent, Toronto	$100,000 U.S. Bonds	Life.
The Phœnix Mutual Life Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut	H. D. Simpson, Attorney, Montreal	$30,000 Municipal Debentures, and $99,280 Niagara Falls Park Bonds. (Accepted at $126,280)	Life.
The Scottish Amicable Life Assurance Society	William W. Robertson, Attorney, Montreal	36 Bonds Canada Atlantic Railway, guaranteed. Par $111,257.82. Present value, at 4½ per cent., $90,660.67. Also $30,000 Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds	Life.
The Scottish Provident Institution	John Dunlop, Attorney, Montreal	$100,000 Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds. (Accepted at $90,000)	Life.

THE FOLLOWING INSURANCE COMPANIES ARE REGISTERED UNDER THE INSURANCE ACT, AND ARE PERMITTED TO TRANSACT THE BUSINESS OF LIFE INSURANCE IN CANADA UPON THE ASSESSMENT PLAN.

Name of Company.	Chief Agent to receive process.
The Canadian Mutual Life Association	W. Pemberton Page, Secretary, Toronto.
The Commercial Travellers' Mutual Benefit Society	W. G. H. Lowe, Chief Agent, Toronto.
The Home Life Association of Canada	James G. Howorth, Chief Agent, Toronto.
The Mutual Relief Society of Nova Scotia	Thomas B. Crosby, Chief Agent, Yarmouth, N.S.
The Provincial Provident Institution	E. S. Miller, Secretary, St. Thomas, Ont.

NOTE.—The Glasgow and London Insurance Company has reinsured its outstanding risks with the Citizens' Insurance Company, and a portion of its deposit has been released.
The American Steam Boiler Insurance Company has ceased doing business in Canada. The deposit is still in the hands of the Hon. Receiver General.

Office of the Superintendent of Insurance,
Ottawa, 30th July, 1892.

W. FITZGERALD, Superintendent of Insurance. 47 tf

THE FOLLOWING NEW POST OFFICES WERE ESTABLISHED IN CANADA ON THE 1st AUGUST, 1892.

Name of Post Office.	Township or Parish.	Electoral County and Province or Territory.	Postmaster.
Armstrong		Yale and Kootenay.....B.C.	D. Rabbitt.
Black River	St. Andrews	Antigonishe.....N.S.	R. D. Chisholm.
Burt's Corner	Douglas	York .....N.B	Elwood Burt.
Dartville	Truro	Colchester.....N.S.	Adams G. Archibald.
Dollier (summer office)	Pointe Claire	Jacques Cartier.....Q.	Pierre Boyer.
Dumblane (reopened)	Saugeen	Bruce, W.R .....O.	Mrs. Isabella McNeil.
Glenwood		New Westminster.....B.C	William Beavis.
Hagan		Vancouver.....B.C.	James Hagan.
Heal		Vancouver .....B.C.	Fredk. Heal.
Kaslo		Yale and Kootenay.....B.C.	J. B. Wilson.
Landestrew	Sec. 18, Tp. 23, R. 30, W. of 1st M.	.....Assa.	Philip Wagner.
Logan	Sec. 6, Tp. 52, R. 18, W. of 4th P. M.	.....Alta.	R. A. McKenzie.
Logberg	Sec. 18, Tp. 24, R. 31, W. of 1st P. M.	.....Assa.	Bodvar Olafsson.
Lund		New Westminster.... B.C.	C. A. Thulin.
Melfort	Sec. 30, Tp. 44, R. 18, W. of 2nd P. M.	.....Sask.	Benjamin Rothwell.
Morehouse	Blackville	Northumberland.....N.B.	N. Morehouse.
Morven (reopened)	Ernestown	Lennox.....O.	Mrs. Mary J. McEwen.
Nakusp		Yale and Kootenay.....B.C.	U. S. Thomas.
North Branch (reopened	Osgoode	Russell.....O.	J. F. Loney.
Pilot Bay		Yale and Kootenay.....B.C.	H. Byers.
Robillard (reopened)	Gloucester	Russell .....O.	F. McNeely.
Robson		Yale and Kootenay.....B.C.	N. Sicotte.
Rothbury	Sec. 28, Tp. 24, R. 32, W. of 1st P. M.	.....Assa.	W. H. Rooke.
Rivière au Doré	Dufferin	Chicoutimi.....Q	Philippe Bélanger.
St. Catherine Street West	City of Montreal	Montreal W.....Q.	James Mock.
St. François de Sales	Dablon	Chicoutimi .....Q.	Prudent Girard.
St. Joseph de Kent	Wellington	Kent.....N.B	Sylvain M. Allain.
St. Mary's Road East	Lot 61	Kings.....P.E.I.	Thomas Daly.
St. Thomas de Kent	Wellington	Kent.....N.B	Charles T. Goguen.
Sandown	Caledonia	Prescott.....O.	Jas. H. Molloy.
Sluggett		Vancouver.....B.C.	John Sluggett.
South Dummer (reopened)	Dummer	Peterboro, E.R. .....O.	George Garlick.
South Edmonton	Sec. 29, Tp. 52, R. 22, W. of 4th P. M.	.....Alta.	H. Wilson.
South Gordonsville	Peel	Carleton .....N.B	Randolph Stickney.
Terminus	Sombra	Bothwell .....O.	Sylvanus Hodges.
Turgoose		Vancouver .....B.C.	F. Turgoose.
Upper Springfield,	St. Andrews	Antigonishe.....N.S.	Allan McNeill.
Victoria West		Victoria City..... B.C.	A. Watson, jr.
West Earltown	Stirling	Colchester.....N.S.	Joseph McKay.
York Street	City of Toronto.	Toronto.....O.	F. W. Nye.
Young		Vancouver. .....B.C.	H. R. Young.

CHANGES IN POST OFFICES ALREADY ESTABLISHED.

OFFICES CLOSED.

Glenila	County of Muskoka & Parry Sound, O.	
Morven	" Lennox, O.	Closed 9th July, 1892.
Minnewawa	" Selkirk, M.	
Ossa	" County of Addington, O.	15th July, 1892.
Point Poplar	" County of Kings, P.E.I.	
Victor	" County of Norfolk, S.R., O.	21st July, 1892.
Plumas	" Marquette, M.	

NAMES CHANGED.

Cannonville	County of Cumberland, N.S.	to Diligent River.
Diligent River	" "	to Wharton.
East side of Margaree Harbour	" Inverness, N.S.	to Belle Côte.
Priest Pond	" Kings, P.E.I.	to Bayfield.
St. Catherine Street (Branch office)	" Montreal West, Q.	to St. Catherine Street Centre (Branch Office.)

TO ADVERTISERS IN THE *GAZETTE*.

PARTIES sending advertisements to be inserted in "The Canada Gazette," will please observe the following rules :

1st. Address "The Canada Gazette, Ottawa, Canada."
2nd. Indicate the number of insertions required.
3rd. Invariably remit the fees for such advertisements, together with the price of one Gazette, as below. Otherwise they will not be inserted. The rates are ten cts. for the first insertion, and five cents for each subsequent insertion per line of nine words, each figure counting as one word. No advertisement is inserted for a less charge than one dollar.

By settled or understood practice as prescribed by law, the rules of Parliament or decisions of the Department of Justice, notices receive the following insertions :—

Notices of applications for divorce—27 insertions.

Notices of the withdrawal of deposits of Insurance Companies—13 insertions.

Notices of ordinary applications to Parliament—9 insertions.

Notices of applications for Letters Patent—6 insertions.

Notices of dividends and meetings of Banks and Insurance Companies—1 calendar month, or 5 insertions.

Subscribers will also notice that the subscription, $4 per annum, is invariably payable in advance, and that the "Gazette" will be stopped from them at the end of the period paid for. Single numbers will be charged ten cts. each, and when more than one are required by advertisers, must be remitted for likewise.

S. E. DAWSON,
Queen's Printer and Controller of Stationery.
Department of Public Printing and Stationery,
Ottawa, November, 1891.

APPLICATIONS TO PARLIAMENT.

Rules relating to Notices for Private Bills.

All applications for Private Bills, properly the subjects of legislation by the Parliament of Canada, within the purview of "The British North America Act, 1867," whether for the erection of a Bridge, the making of a Railroad, Turnpike Road or Telegraph Line ; the construction or improvement of a Harbour, Canal, Lock, Dam or Slide, or other like work ; the granting the right of Ferry ; the incorporation of any particular Trade or Calling, or of any Banking or other Joint Stock Company ; or otherwise for the granting to any individual or individuals, any exclusive or peculiar rights or privileges whatever, or for doing any matter or thing which, in its operation, would affect the rights or property of other parties, or relate to any particular class of the community ; or for making any amendment of a like nature to any former Act, shall require a Notice, clearly and distinctly specifying the nature and object of the application, and (except in the case of existing corporations) signed by, or on behalf of the applicants, to be published as follows, viz :

In the Provinces of Quebec and Manitoba.

A notice inserted in the *Canada Gazette*, in the English and French languages, and in one newspaper in the English, and in one in the French language in the District affected, or in both languages in one paper, if there be but one in the said District, or if there be no paper published therein, then, in both languages, in a paper in the nearest District in which a newspaper is published.

In any other Province or Territory.

A notice inserted in the *Canada Gazette*, and in one newspaper published in the County or District, or Union of Counties affected, or if there be no paper published therein, then in a newspaper in the nearest County or District in which a newspaper is published. Such Notices to be continued in each case, for a period of two months during the interval of time between the close of the next preceding Session and the consideration of the Petition. And copies of the newspapers containing the first and last insertion of such notice shall be sent to the Clerk of each House.

When a Petition is for leave to bring in a Private Bill for the erection of a Toll Bridge, the petitioner or petitioners, upon giving the notice prescribed by the preceding Rule, shall also, at the same time, and in the same manner, give notice of the rates which they intend to ask ; the extent of the privilege, the height of the arches, the interval between the abutments or piers for the passage of rafts and vessels, and whether they intend to erect a drawbridge, and the dimensions of the same.

Any person seeking to obtain any Private Bill shall, eight days before the meeting of Parliament, deposit with the Clerk of the House, in which the bill is to originate, a copy of such bill in the English or French language, with a sum sufficient to pay for translating and printing the same—600 copies to be printed in English, and 200 copies in French—the translation to be done by the officers of the House, and the printing by the contractor. The applicant shall be also required to pay the Clerk of the Senate, or the accountant of the House of Commons (as the case may be) a sum of $200 and the cost of printing the Act in the Statutes, and lodge the receipt of the same with the Clerk of the Committee to which such Bill is referred—such payment to be made immediately after the second reading, and before the consideration of the Bill by such Committee.

The fee payable on any Private Bill is paid only in the House in which it originates.

No Petition for a Private Bill is received by either House after the first ten days of the session.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Clerk of the Senate.

JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Clerk of the Commons.

Additional Rules of the House of Commons respecting Private Bills.

All Private Bills for Acts of Incorporation shall be so framed as to incorporate by reference the *clauses* of the *General Acts* relating to the details to be provided for by such Bills ;—special grounds shall be established for any proposed departure from this principle, or for the introduction of other provisions as to such details, and a note shall be appended to the Bill indicating the provisions thereof, in which the *General Act* is proposed to be departed from ;—Bills which are not framed in accordance with this *Rule*, shall be re-cast by the promoters, and reprinted at their expense, before any Committee passes upon the *Clauses*.

51*a*. All Private Bills for Acts of incorporation of, or in amendment of Acts incorporating Railway Companies, shall be drawn in accordance with the Model Bill adopted by the House on 23rd June, 1887, copies of which may be obtained from the Clerk of the House.

(a.) The provisions contained in any Bill which are not in accord with the Model Bill, shall be inserted between brackets, and when revised by the proper officer shall be so printed, and bills which are not in accordance with this Rule shall be returned to the promoters to be re-cast before being revised and printed ;

(b.) Any sections of existing Acts which are proposed to be amended shall be re-printed in full with the amendments inserted in their proper places and between brackets ;

(c.) Any exceptional provisions that it may be proposed to insert in any Bill shall be clearly specified in the Notice of Application for the same.

51*b*. No Bill for the incorporation of a Railway Company, or for changing the route of the railway of any company already incorporated, shall be considered by the Railway Committee until there has been filed with the Committee, at least one week before the consideration of the Bill :—

(a.) A Map or Plan drawn upon a scale of not less than half an inch to the mile, showing the location upon which it is intended to construct the proposed work, and showing also the lines of existing or authorized works of a similar character within, or in any way affecting the district, or any part thereof, which the proposed work is intended to serve, and such map

or plan shall be signed by the Engineer or other person making the same ;

(b.) An exhibit showing the total amount of capital proposed to be raised for the purposes of the undertaking, and the manner in which it is proposed to raise the same, whether by ordinary shares, bonds, debentures, or other securities, and the amount of each, respectively.

JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Clerk of the Commons.

SUBSTANCE OF RULES OF THE SENATE RELATING TO NOTICES AND APPLICATIONS FOR BILLS OF DIVORCE.

Every applicant for a Bill of Divorce shall give notice of his or her intended application, and shall specify therein from whom and for what cause such divorce is sought, and shall cause such notice to be published during six months before the presentation of his or her petition for the said Bill, in the CANADA GAZETTE and in two newspapers published in the District in Quebec, Manitoba, British Columbia or the North-West Territories, or in the County or Union of Counties in other Provinces, wherein such applicant usually resided at the time of the separation of the parties ; but if the requisite number of papers cannot be found therein, then in an adjoining District or County or Union of Counties. Notices given in the Provinces of Quebec and Manitoba are to be published in one English and one French newspaper, if there be such newspapers published in the District, but otherwise shall be published in each newspaper in both languages.

A copy of the said Notice shall, not less than one month before the date of the presentation of the Petition, at the instance of the applicant, be served personally on the person from whom the divorce is sought, when that can be done.

No petition for divorce shall be received after the first thirty days of each session.

The petition of an applicant for divorce must be fairly written and must be signed by the Petitioner, and should briefly set forth the marriage, when, where and by whom the ceremony was performed, the grounds on which relief is asked and the nature of the relief prayed, and should also negative condonation, collusion and connivance. The allegations of the petition must be verified by declaration of the Petitioner, under the "*Act respecting Extra-Judicial Oaths.*"

The applicant shall deposit with the Clerk of the Senate, eight days before the opening of Parliament, a copy, in the English or French language, of the proposed Bill of Divorce, and therewith a sum sufficient to pay for translating and printing 600 copies thereof in English and 200 copies in French.

No petition for a Bill of Divorce shall be presented unless the applicant has paid into the hands of the Clerk of the Senate the sum of two hundred dollars ($200).

The petition when presented shall be accompanied by the evidence of the publication of the notice, and by declaration in evidence of the service of a copy thereof, and by a copy of the proposed Bill.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Clerk of the Senate.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, for an Act to incorporate a company for the purpose of constructing, equipping, maintaining and operating a line of railway to run from a point at or near Penticton at the foot of Okanagan Lake, in the Province of British Columbia, to some point at or near the Narrows of Lake Osooyos in said Province, with power to construct, equip, maintain and operate branch lines, and also to construct and operate telegraph and telephone lines in connection with the said railway, together with the usual powers to acquire lands, privileges, bonuses or aids from the Dominion or Provincial Governments and to make traffic and other arrangements with railway, steamboat and other companies, and for all other usual and necessary powers, rights and privileges.

DAVIS & MARSHALL,
Solicitors for applicants.

Vancouver, B.C., 19th August, A.D. 1892. 9–10

NOTICE is hereby given that James Frederick Doran, of Lachine, in the County of Jacques Cartier, Province of Quebec, clerk, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from his wife Mary Augusta Wood, lately of Winnipeg, Province of Manitoba, now of Paris, France, on the ground of adultery and desertion.

J. FRED. DORAN,
Applicant.

Dated at Montreal, Province of Quebec, the 20th July, 1892. 5–27

NOTICE is hereby given that Robert Young Hebden, of the City of New York, in the State of New York, in the United States of America, (heretofore of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec), one of the agents of the Bank of Montreal, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from his wife Edith Montagu Hebden (*née* Patterson), heretofore of the said City of Montreal, but whose present residence is unknown, on the grounds of adultery and desertion.

GORMULLY & SINCLAIR,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated at Ottawa, in the Province of Ontario, this 22nd day of July, A.D. 1892. 4–27

NOTICE is hereby given that Annette Marion Goff of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from her husband, Edward Robert Taché Rowand, of the City of Winnipeg, in the Province of Manitoba, Gentleman, on the grounds of adultery and cruelty.

CARTER & GOLDSTEIN,
Solicitors for applicant.

Dated at Montreal, Province of Quebec, this 18th day of July, 1892. 4–27

NOTICE is hereby given that Edmund Holyoake Heward, of the Town of St. John's, in the District of Iberville, in the Province of Quebec, manager at St. John's of the Merchants Bank of Canada, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from his wife, Dame Marie Louise Elwes, presently of the City of Chicago, in the State of Illinois, one of the United States of America, on the ground of adultery.

L. G. MACDONALD,
Solicitor for applicant.

By CHRISTIE, CHRISTIE & GREENE,
His agents at Ottawa.

Dated at St. John's, the 4th day of July, 1892. 3–27

NOTICE is hereby given that Robert Oliver King, of the Township of Brantford, in the County of Brant and Province of Ontario, farmer, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from his wife Jennie Gowling, on the grounds of adultery and desertion.

GEORGE D. HEYD,
Solicitor for applicant.

By GEMMILL & MAY,
His agents at Ottawa.

Dated at Brantford, this 5th day of July, A.D. 1892. 2-27

NOTICE is hereby given that James Balfour, of the City of Hamilton, in the County of Wentworth, in the Province of Ontario, architect, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from his wife Georgina Catharine Balfour, of the City of Hamilton aforesaid, on the ground of adultery.

BELL & PRINGLE,
Solicitors for James Balfour.

Dated at Hamilton, Province of Ontario, this 30th day of June, 1892. 2–27

NOTICE is hereby given that John Francis Schwaller, of the Town of Thorold, in the County of Welland, and Province of Ontario, merchant, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from his wife Florence Schwaller, now of the Town of Niagara Falls, in the County and Province aforesaid, on the grounds of desertion, adultery and bigamy.

PATTISON, COLLIER & SHAW,
Solicitors for applicant.

Dated at Thorold, in the Province of Ontario, this 7th day of April, A.D. 1892. 51-27

NOTICE is hereby given that Martha Ballantyne, of the Township of Scarboro, in the County of York, in the Province of Ontario, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of divorce from her husband, William Ballantyne, of the City of Hamilton, in the County of Wentworth, labourer, on the ground of adultery and desertion.

CHISHOLM & LOGIE,
Solicitors for applicant.

Dated at Hamilton, Province of Ontario, 31st day of March, 1892. 47–27

APPLICATIONS FOR CHARTER BY LETTERS PATENT.

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice, application will be made by the persons hereinafter named to the Governor General in Council for the grant of a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of "The Companies Act," chapter one hundred and nineteen of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1886.

1. The name of the company is to be "The Art Society." (La Société des Arts.)

2. The objects for which incorporation is sought are the encouragement of art by distribution by lot, among the members or ticket holders of the society, of any paintings, drawings, or other works of art produced by the labour of the members of, or published by or under the direction of the society.

3. The chief place of business is to be in the City of Montreal.

4. The amount of the capital stock of the company is to be one hundred thousand dollars.

5. The number of shares is to be one thousand and the amount of each share one hundred dollars.

6. The names in full and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follows: Louis Philippe Hébert, sculptor, of the City and District of Montreal; Louis Fréchette, homme de lettres, of the same place; Narcisse Faucher de St. Maurice, homme de lettres, of the City and District of Quebec; Henri Trudel, journalist, of the City and District of Montreal, and Arthur Cholette, advocate, of the same place; and these five applicants to be the first directors of the company.

A. TRUDEL,
Attorney for applicants.

Montreal, 30th August, 1892. 10–6

NOTICE is hereby given that after the expiration of one month from the first publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made by the directors of "The Ontario Natural Gas Company" (limited), to His Excellency the Governor General of the Dominion of Canada in Council for a grant of supplementary letters patent increasing the capital stock of the said company to one hundred thousand dollars.

PATTERSON, LEGGATT & MURPHY,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated at Walkerville, this 16th day of August, A.D. 1892. 8–6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication hereof in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made by the persons hereinafter named to the Governor in Council for the grant of a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the Great Seal of Canada, in pursuance of the provisions of "The Companies Act," chap. 119, R.S.C., and amendments thereto:—

(*a.*) The proposed name of the company is "The Isaac Watt Wrecking Company" Limited;

(*b.*) The purposes for which incorporation is sought are, wrecking, salvage and towing on the lakes, rivers and canals, in the Dominion of Canada;

(*c.*) The City of Windsor, in the Province of Ontario, is to be the chief place of business of the company;

(*d.*) The capital stock of the company is to be twenty thousand dollars;

(*e.*) The number of shares is to be four hundred of fifty dollars each.

The names in full and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follows:—Isaac Watt, steamboat owner, and Thomas Frederick Hayes, master mariner, both of the City of Windsor, Ontario; Aaron Alanson Parker, steamboat owner, Byron Whitaker Parker, steamboat owner, and James Westley Millen, steamboat owner, all of the City of Detroit, State of Michigan, United States of America. Isaac Watt and Thomas Frederick Hayes, of Windsor aforesaid, and said Aaron Allanson Parker are to be the first or provisional directors of said company.

FLEMING & WIGLE,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated Windsor, 15th August, 1892. 8-6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice, application will be made by the parties hereinafter named to the Governor in Council for the grant of a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of "The Joint Stock Companies by Letters Patent Act," chapter 119 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, and amendments.

1. The name of the company is to be "The Kingsville and Pelee Navigation Company" (Limited).

2. The objects for which incorporation is sought are the acquiring by purchase of one or more steamers to carry freight and passengers between Kingsville and Pelee Island and any other adjacent points, and to do an excursion business.

3. The operations of the company are to be carried on at the village of Kingsville, in the County of Essex, which is also to be its chief place of business.

4. The amount of capital stock of the company is to be $20,000.

5. The number of shares is to be 2,000, and the amount of each share $10.

6. The names in full and the address of each of the applicants are as follows:—Edward Chandler Walker, of the Town of Walkerville, in the County of Essex, distiller; Richard William Dease, master mariner, Robert Drummond, sailor, Frank Green, grain merchant, and Edmund Ezra Harris, merchant, all of the said Village of Kingsville, in the Province of Ontario.

7. The said Edward Chandler Walker, Richard William Dease, Robert Drummond, Frank Green and Edwin Ezra Harris, are to be the first directors of the company.

FLEMING & WIGLE,
Solicitors for applicants.

15th day of June, 1892. 3–2—8–4

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of "The Companies Act," Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic, under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned:—

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is "The National Trust and Construction Company" (Limited).

2. The purposes for which incorporation is sought, are:—To carry on the business of manufacturing, selling, dealing and operating in rolling stock, and general equipments for railways, including locomotives and engines, and of building and contracting for the building and equipping of railways, steam and other vessels, telegraph and telephone lines, canals, bridges, warehouses, elevators, docks and other works and undertakings. To enter into contracts and agreements with any government, municipal or other corporation or person for the building and contracting for the building and equipping of railways, steam and other vessels, canals, telegraph and telephone lines, bridges, warehouses, elevators, docks, and other public works and undertakings, and to deal in and manufacture all things necessary for the construction, running and operating of any and all of the works and undertakings aforesaid. To acquire by purchase or otherwise and to own and use in their works any patent or patent rights, and inventions, and to sell and dispose of the same if desirable.

3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be at the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario.

4. The proposed amount of the capital stock is $500,000.

5. The number of shares is to be 5,000 and the amount of each share $100.

6. The names in full and address and calling of each of the applicants are as follows:—John H. McClement, of the City of New York, in the State of New York, one of the United States of America, president of the Amsterdam Street Railway Co.; Samuel Insull, of the City of Chicago, in the State of Illinois, one of the United States of America, president of the Chicago Edison Company; James Leggat, of the City of Montreal, merchant; Isaac Anderson, of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, and Dominion of Canada aforesaid, manager of the Standard Oil Company; and Marshall Daniel Barr, of the said City of Toronto, Canadian manager of the Edison General Electric Company, all of whom are to be the first or provisional directors of the said company.

McCARTHY, OSLER, HOSKIN & CREELMAN,
Solicitors for the applicants.

CHRYSLER & LEWIS,
Ottawa agents.

Dated at Toronto, this 20th day of July, 1892. 7–6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made by the persons hereinafter named to the Governor General in Council for the grant of a charter of incorporation by letters patent under "The Companies Act," Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119:

1. The name of the company is to be "The Automatic Vending Machine Company of Canada (Limited)."

2. The objects for which incorporation is sought, are, the purchase of letters patent for automatic vending machines, the manufacture and sale of the said machines and the business of selling matches and other small articles through the medium of such machines.

3. The chief place of business within Canada of the company is to be at the City of Toronto, in the County of York.

4. The amount of the capital stock of the company is to be $2,500.

5. The number of shares is to be twenty-five, and the amount of each share one hundred dollars.

6. The names in full and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follows:—Jacob Singer, of Toronto, jeweller; Catherine Hicks, of Toronto, widow; A. T. Elliot, of the County of York, gentleman; K. Murdock, of Toronto, estate agent; W. H. Chamberlin, of Chicago, counsellor; T. C. Kirham, of the County of York, wood manufacturer; Thomas Wilson, of Toronto, estate agent, and James Bishop, of Markham, County of York, contractor; and the said Jacob Singer, Archibold T. Elliot and Kenneth Murdock are to be the first directors of the company.

DELAMERE, REESOR, ENGLISH & ROSS,
Solicitors for the applicants.

Dated at Toronto, this 30th day of July, 1892. 5–6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month from the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, and within six months from the third day of August, A.D. 1892, being the date of the passing of a resolution by the shareholders of the company authorizing them to do so, the directors of the "Canadian General Electric Company" (Limited), will, under the provisions of "The Companies Act," Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, apply to the Governor in Council for the grant of supplementary letters patent under the Great Seal, confirming a by-law of the said company passed on the third day of August, A.D. 1892, and duly approved by the votes of the shareholders representing the whole of the subscribed stock of the company, at a special general meeting of the company, duly called for considering the same, and held at the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, on the said third day of August, A.D. 1892, increasing the capital stock of the said company to $2,000,000.

McCARTHY, OSLER, HOSKIN & CREELMAN,
Solicitors for the company.

Dated at Montreal, this 3rd day of August, A.D. 1892. 6–6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice, application will be made by the parties hereinafter named, to the Governor in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of "The Companies Act."

1. The name of the company is to be "Dominion Electrical Manufacturing Company" (Limited).

2. The purposes for which incorporation is sought are,—

(*a.*) To purchase the letters patent of inventions recorded in the Patent Office of the Dominion of Canada, under number 32097, on "Improvements in Thermostats," and number 36514 on "Improvements in Electric Annunciators," and to purchase the Automatic Fire Alarm business heretofore carried on under the said patents, and the stock in trade, plants, apparatus, machinery, tools, materials, and assets generally of the said business, and to carry on the business of manufacturing, erecting and maintaining or selling automatic or other fire, burglar and other alarms and time and temperature regulators and annunciators, and to build, construct and maintain such lines, exchanges and offices for transmission of signals and intelligence as may be necessary for such business, and to acquire such other inventions, patents and patent rights as may be applicable, necessary or expedient for such business, and to sell, grant and assign to other persons or companies the right and benefit of such patents, and the right to use or sell such patent rights, inventions or contrivances, or any of them; and to grant licenses to other persons or companies to use such patent rights or inventions; and to own, sell and transfer stock and shares in other corporations organized to carry on the said business in the Dominion of Canada or any part or parts thereof;

(*b.*) To manufacture, sell, handle, and deal generally as agents or otherwise in electric supplies, machinery and appliances, goods and materials used in connection with the generation, application and transmission of electricity;

(c.) To acquire and hold any real or leasehold estate or buildings, and any mine or mines necessary or expedient for the purposes of the company, and to make sale, disposition or use thereof as may be necessary or expedient for the purposes of the said company.

3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be at the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario.

4. The amount of the capital stock of the company is to be $40,000.

5. The number of shares is to be 400, and the amount of each share is to be $100.

6. The names in full, and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follows :—Harvey Cortland, of the City of Toronto, electrician; George Walker Marsh, of the City of London, barrister-at-law; Walker Lewis Edward Marsh, of said City of Toronto, barrister-at-law; Edward A. Speers, of said City of Toronto, electrician; and George Henry Grundy, of the said City of Toronto, broker.

The said Harvey Cortland, George Walker Marsh and Walker L E. Marsh, are to be the first or provisional directors of the said company.

MARSH & MARSH,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated at Toronto, this 25th day of July, 1892. 5–6

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the general annual meeting of the shareholders of the Ottawa, Arnprior and Parry Sound Railway Company will be held at the head office of the company, No. 33 Sparks Street, in the City of Ottawa, on Tuesday, the 27th day of September, A.D. 1892, at the hour of 2 o'clock in the afternoon, for the election of directors for the ensuing year and such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

A. W. FLECK,
Secretary.

Ottawa, 30th August, 1892. 10–4

NOTICE is hereby given that The Thousand Islands Railway Company, in accordance with 49 Vict., chapter 92, have made application for the approval by the Governor General in Council, of the construction by the said company of a bridge across the mouth of the Gananoque River, and have deposited the plans thereof, and a description of the proposed site, with the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, and a duplicate of the same in the office of the Registrar of Deeds for the County of Leeds, in the Province of Ontario.

F. S. RATHBUN,
Secretary.

Gananoque, Ont., 27th August, 1892. 10–4

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.—The annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Great Northern Railway Company will be held at the company's office, No. 204, St. James Street, in the City of Montreal, on Tuesday, 4th October, 1892, at 3 o'clock p.m.

The meeting will be made special to consider an agreement for the sale of the company's line between Lachute and St. Andrews to the Ottawa Valley Railway Company.

L. A. GLOBENSKY,
Sec.-treasurer.

Montreal, 31st August, 1892. 10–4

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council, at Parliament Buildings, at the City of Ottawa, Ontario, on Monday, the 31st day of October, A.D. 1892, at the hour of eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the approval by His Excellency the Governor in Council of the agreement of amalgamation between the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company, of the first part, and the Brantford, Waterloo and Lake Erie Railway Company, of the second part, duly executed by the said respective companies, and bearing date the ninth day of August, A.D. 1892, and that all persons interested may appear at the time and place aforesaid and be heard on such application.

EPHRAIM MILLER,
Secretary,
The Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Ry. Co.,

S. C. GIBBS,
Secretary,
The Brantford, Waterloo and Lake Erie Ry. Co.

Dated this 25th day of August, A.D. 1892. 9–9

NOTICE is hereby given that thirty days after date application will be made by the undersigned to the Minister of Public Works, at Ottawa, for permission to erect and extend a wharf on lots 11, 12, 13 and 14, block I, Victoria West Park, fronting on Victoria Harbour. Plans showing the situation of the proposed wharf have been deposited with the Minister of Public Works, Ottawa, and in the Land Registry Office, Victoria, B.C. This notice is given in terms of 49 Victoria, chapter 35, section 2, of the Revised Statutes of Canada.

VICTOR JACKOBSON.

Victoria, B.C., 15th August, 1892. 9–5

NOTICE is hereby given that a special general meeting of the shareholders of the Kingston and Pembroke Railway Company will be held at the company's head office, Kingston, on Monday, 19th September, 1892, at noon, for consenting to and authorizing the issue of first preference bonds, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding five per centum per annum, to redeem the present outstanding bonds of the company, bearing a higher rate of interest, and other purposes.

T. W. NASH,
Secretary.

Kingston, 13th August, 1892. 8–4

NOTICE is hereby given that 30 days after date, application will be made by the Brackman & Ker Milling Co. (Limited), to the Governor in Council and to the Minister of Public Works, for permission to construct a wharf situated on section XXX, Shoal Point, Victoria City, fronting on Victoria Harbour. Plans of the situation of the proposed wharf have been deposited with the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, and at the Registry Office, Victoria.

D. R. KER,
Manager.

Dated this 8th day of August, 1892. 8–5

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that the American Steam Boiler Insurance Company of New York, has applied to the Honourable the Minister of Finance and Receiver General of Canada, for the release on the 30th November, 1892, of its deposit made on account of the business of Steam Boiler Insurance.

And notice is hereby given calling upon all Canadian policy-holders in the said company opposing such release to file their opposition with the Honourable the Minister of Finance and Receiver General of Canada, on or before 30th November, 1892.

E. LAFLEUR,
Solicitor,
American Steam Boiler Insurance Co.

Dated this 10th day of August, 1892. 7–13

NOTICE is hereby given that on the eighteenth day of July, a license under "The Insurance Act" was issued to The Great West Life Assurance Company, to transact the business authorized by the Act of incorporation.

J. H. BROCK,
Managing director.

Dated at Winnipeg, this 22nd day of July, 1892. 7–4

LA BANQUE DU PEUPLE.

DIVIDEND No. 112.

THE stockholders of La Banque du Peuple are hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend of three (3) per cent for the last six months has been declared on the capital stock, and will be payable at the office of the Bank, on and after Monday, the 5th of September next.

The transfer book will be closed from the 15th to the 31st August, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of directors,

J. S. BOUSQUET,
Cashier.

Montreal, 29th July, 1892. 6–5

NOTICE is hereby given that "The City of London Fire Insurance Company" (Limited), having ceased to carry on the business of fire insurance in Canada, and re-insured all outstanding or existing risks, will apply to the Minister of Finance, at Ottawa, on the 12th day of October next, for the release of the securities deposited by the said company with the Minister of Finance.

And notice is hereby given to Canadian policy-holders, who may desire to oppose such release, that any opposition to the same must be filed, with the Minister of Finance, on or before the day above named.

HATTON & McLENNAN,
Attorneys for the said company.

Montreal, 5th July, 1892. 2–13

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that the Queen Insurance Company intends to cease to carry on the business of life insurance in Canada, and that said company will, on the 1st day of November next, apply to the Honourable the Minister of Finance for the release of its assets and securities, and all Canadian holders of life policies issued by the Queen Insurance Company who may wish to oppose such release are hereby notified to file their oppositions with the said Minister on or before said date.

H. J. MUDGE,
Chief agent.

Montreal, 25th July, 1892. 5–13

CITIZENS INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA

(LIFE DEPARTMENT).

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that the "Citizens Insurance Company of Canada" has ceased to transact the business of life insurance, and will apply to the Honourable the Minister of Finance and Receiver General of Canada for the release of its securities deposited on account of the Life Department, on the twelfth (12th) day of October, 1892.

And notice is hereby given calling upon all Canadian policy-holders in the said company opposing such release to file their opposition with the Honourable the Minister of Finance and Receiver General of Canada, on or before the twelfth (12th) day of October, eighteen hundred and ninety-two (1892).

E. P. HEATON,
General manager.

Montreal, 28th June, 1892. 2–13

CITIZENS INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA

(FIRE DEPARTMENT).

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that the "Citizens Insurance Company of Canada" has ceased to transact the business of fire insurance, and has applied to the Honourable the Minister of Finance and Receiver General of Canada, for the release of its securities deposited on account of the Fire Department, on the twelfth (12th) day of October, 1892.

And notice is hereby given that all business of the "Citizens Insurance Company of Canada," in the Provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, has been taken up and re-insured in the "Phœnix Insurance Company of Hartford," Connecticut, and that the business throughout the Dominion of Canada, with the exception of the Provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, has been taken up and re-insured in the "Guardian Assurance Company of England."

And notice is hereby given calling upon all Canadian policy-holders in the said company opposing such release to file their opposition with the Honourable the Minister of Finance and Receiver General of Canada, on or before the twelfth (12th) day of October, eighteen hundred and ninety-two (1892).

E. P. HEATON,
General manager.

Montreal, 28th June, 1892. 2–13

PUISSANCE DU CANADA.

NOMINATIONS.

DÉPARTEMENT DU SECRÉTAIRE D'ÉTAT DU CANADA.

IL A PLU À SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL de faire les nominations suivantes, savoir :—

OTTAWA, 16 août 1892.

RICHARD H. HUBBS, de la ville de Picton, dans la province d'Ontario, écuyer, et d'Osgoode Hall, avocat ; Député Juge de la Cour de Comté du comté de Prince-Edward, dans la dite province d'Ontario.

—

27 août, 1892.

L'HONORABLE JAMES MCDONALD, juge en chef de la Cour Suprême de la Nouvelle-Ecosse ; Administrateur du gouvernement de la province de la Nouvelle-Ecosse durant le congé de l'honorable Malachi Bowes Daly, lieutenant-gouverneur de la dite province.

RICHARD RAYBURN, de la ville de Deseronto, dans la province d'Ontario, écuyer ; Percepteur dans les douanes de Sa Majesté.

PROCLAMATIONS.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Député du Gouverneur.

[L.S.]

CANADA.

VICTORIA, par la Grâce de Dieu, Reine du Royaume Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande, Défenseur de la foi, etc., etc., etc.

A Nos Très-Aimés et Fidèles les Sénateurs de la Puissance du Canada et les membres élus pour servir dans la Chambre des Communes de Notre dite Puissance, et à tous et chacun de vous,—SALUT :

PROCLAMATION.

ATTENDU que Notre Parlement du Canada se trouve prorogé au dix-huitième jour du mois d'août courant, auquel temps vous étiez tenus et il vous était enjoint d'être présents en Notre cité d'Ottawa ; SACHEZ MAINTENANT, que pour diverses causes et considérations et pour la plus grande aise et commodité de Nos bien-aimés sujets, Nous avons cru convenable, par et de l'avis de Notre Conseil Privé du Canada, de vous exempter tous et chacun de vous d'être présents au temps susdit, vous convoquant et par ces présentes vous enjoignant à tous et chacun de vous de vous trouver avec Nous en Notre Parlement du Canada, en Notre Cité d'OTTAWA, MARDI, le VINGT-SEPTIÈME jour du mois de SEPTEMBRE

prochain, pour prendre en considération l'état et la prospérité de Notre dite Puissance du Canada, et y agir comme de droit. CE À QUOI VOUS NE DEVEZ MANQUER.

EN FOI DE QUOI, Nous avons fait émettre nos présentes Lettres Patentes et à icelles fait apposer le Grand Sceau du Canada. TÉMOIN, JOHN J. MCGEE, écuyer, Député de Notre Très-fidèle et Bien-Aimé, le Très-honorable Sir FREDERICK ARTHUR STANLEY, Baron Stanley de Preston, dans le comté de Lancaster, dans la Pairie du Royaume-Uni, Chevalier Grand-croix de Notre très-honorable Ordre du Bain ; Gouverneur-général du Canada, et vice-amiral d'icelui.

A Notre Hôtel du Gouvernement, en Notre cité d'OTTAWA, ce DOUZIÈME jour d'AOUT, dans l'année de Notre-Seigneur, mil huit cent quatre-vingt-douze, et de Notre Règne la cinquante-sixième.

Par ordre,

SAML. E. ST. O. CHAPLEAU,
Greffier de la Couronne en Chancellerie,
7-tf Canada.

STANLEY DE PRESTON.
[L.S.]

CANADA.

VICTORIA, par la Grâce de Dieu, Reine du Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande, défenseur de la foi, etc., etc., etc.

A tous ceux qui les présentes verront ou qu'icelles pourront concerner,—SALUT :

PROCLAMATION.

ROBT. SEDGEWICK, Député du ministre de la Justice, Canada. } ATTENDU qu'en vertu des dispositions de l'Acte de tempérance du Canada, l'avis suivant a été adressé au Secrétaire d'Etat pour le Canada, accompagné de la pétition ci-jointe :—

"A l'honorable Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada,—

"MONSIEUR,—Nous, soussignés, électeurs du comté "de Northumberland, vous prions de prendre connais- "sance que nous désirons présenter la pétition ci- „dessous à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général „du Canada en conseil :

"'La pétition des électeurs du comté de Northum- "'berland, dans la province du Nouveau-Brunswick, "'ayant qualité et capacité pour voter à l'élection "'d'un membre de la Chambre des Communes, dans "'le dit comté,—Expose respectueusement,—

"'Que vos pétitionnaires désirent que l'arrêté en "'conseil mettant en vigueur dans le dit comté la "'seconde partie de l'Acte de tempérance du Canada "'soit révoqué, et en conséquence vos pétitionnaires "'prient humblement qu'il plaise à Votre Excellence "'par un arrêté en conseil en vertu du neuvième article "'de "l'Acte à l'effet de modifier l'Acte de tempérance "'du Canada, 1888," de déclarer que le dit arrêté en "'conseil mettant en vigueur, dans le dit comté, telle "'seconde partie du dit "Acte de tempérance du "'Canada," ne sera plus en vigueur.

"'Et vos requérants ne cesseront de prier, etc.'

"Et que nous désirons que les votes de tous les "électeurs du dit comté soient enregistrés pour et "contre la révocation du dit arrêté en conseil."

Et attendu que la deuxième partie du dit Acte a été mise en vigueur dans le dit comté de Northumberland, dans la province du Nouveau-Brunswick, par un ordre en conseil du quatrième jour de novembre, dans l'année de Notre-Seigneur mil huit cent quatre-vingt ;

Et attendu qu'il appert à la satisfaction du Gouverneur général en conseil que cette pétition est revêtue des signatures authentiques d'un quart ou plus de tous les électeurs du dit comté de Northumberland, dans la province du Nouveau-Brunswick ; qu'il est constaté que les signatures apposées à la pétition sont des signatures authentiques au nombre de mille neuf cent vingt-un, et que les autres exigences de l'acte ont été observées ;

Et attendu qu'un ordre du Gouverneur général en conseil a été passé, ordonnant que les votes de tous les électeurs dit comté de Northumberland soient enregistrés pour ou contre l'adoption de la dite pétition,—

SACHEZ maintenant, que, par les présentes et en vertu de l'autorité qui Nous est conférée par le dit acte et le dit ordre en conseil, Nous proclamons et déclarons que jeudi, le vingt-neuvième jour de septembre prochain, un poll sera tenu dans le dit comté de Northumberland, pour y recevoir les votes des électeurs pour et contre la dite pétition. Que ces votes seront enregistrés au scrutin secret depuis neuf heures du matin jusqu'à cinq heures de l'après-midi de ce jour-là.

Que John Shirreff, de Newcastle, dans le dit comté, écuyer, shérif du dit comté de Northumberland, a été nommé officier-rapporteur dans le but de recevoir ce jour-là les votes des électeurs pour et contre la pétition, de compter ensuite les votes, et puis de faire rapport du résultat au Gouverneur général en conseil. Que le dit officier-rapporteur est autorisé et requis de nommer un sous-officier-rapporteur à et pour chaque bureau de votation. Que l'officier-rapporteur nommera les différentes personnes qui devront se tenir aux différents bureaux de votation, et qui devront faire le décompte final des votes, au nom des personnes autorisées à favoriser ou à s'opposer respectivement à l'adoption de la pétition, au bureau du Shérif, à Newcastle susdit, lundi, le vingt-sixième jour de septembre prochain, à dix heures de l'avant-midi. Que les votes des électeurs seront comptés, et le résultat de la votation annoncé par l'officier-rapporteur au bureau du Shérif à Newcastle susdit, lundi, le troisième jour d'octobre prochain, à dix heures de l'avant-midi.

Et, dans le cas d'adoption de la pétition par les électeurs, le Gouverneur général en conseil pourra, en tout temps après l'expiration d'une période de trente jours depuis la date de l'adoption de la dite pétition, et après l'expiration de trois années à compter du jour de l'entrée en vigueur de la deuxième partie du dit acte dans le dit comté de Northumberland, en vertu du dit ordre en conseil en date du quatrième jour de novembre mil huit cent quatre-vingt, par un ordre en conseil publié dans la *Gazette du Canada*, révoquer le dit ordre en conseil du quatrième jour de novembre mil huit cent quatre-vingt, par lequel la deuxième partie de l'Acte de tempérance du Canada devenait exécutoire dans le dit comté de Northumberland, tel que y mentionné.

De ce qui précède Nos féaux sujets et tous ceux que les présentes peuvent concerner, sont par les présentes requis d'en prendre avis et d'agir en conséquence.

EN FOI DE QUOI, Nous avons fait émettre nos présentes Lettres Patentes et à icelles fait apposer le Grand Sceau du Canada. TÉMOIN, Notre très fidèle et bien-aimé le Très-honorable Sir FREDERICK ARTHUR STANLEY, Baron Stanley de Preston, dans le comté de Lancaster, dans la Pairie du Royaume-Uni, Chevalier Grand-croix de Notre Très-honorable Ordre du Bain ; Gouverneur général du Canada.

A Notre Hôtel du Gouvernement, en Notre CITÉ d'OTTAWA, ce SEIZIÈME jour d'AOUT, dans l'année de Notre-Seigneur, mil huit cent quatre-vingt-douze, et de Notre Règne la cinquante-sixième.

Par ordre,

J. C. PATTERSON,
9-3 Secrétaire d'Etat.

STANLEY DE PRESTON.
[L.S.]

CANADA.

VICTORIA, par la Grâce de Dieu, Reine du Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande, défenseur de la foi, etc., etc., etc.

A tous ceux qui les présentes verront ou qu'icelles pourront concerner,—SALUT :

PROCLAMATION.

ROBT. SEDGEWICK, Député du ministre de la Justice, Canada. } ATTENDU que par un acte fait et passé par le parlement du Canada dans la cinquante-cinquième année de Notre règne, chapitre

dix-neuvième, et intitulé " Acte modifiant de nouveau l'Acte d'inspection des bateaux à vapeur " il est entre autres choses établi que le dit acte deviendra exécutoire le jour désigné par une proclamation du Gouverneur en conseil ;

ET ATTENDU qu'il est expédient que tel acte devienne exécutoire au Canada le et après le quinzième jour d'août, en l'année de Notre-Seigneur mil huit cent quatre-vingt-douze,—

SACHEZ MAINTENANT que, par et de l'avis de Notre Conseil privé pour le Canada, Nous déclarons par cette présente proclamation que le dit acte passé par le parlement du Canada, pendant la cinquante-cinquième année de Notre règne, chapitre dix-neuvième, et intitulé " Acte modifiant de nouveau l'Acte " d'inspection des bateaux à vapeur " deviendra exécutoire au Canada le et après le quinzième jour d'août, en l'année de Notre-Seigneur mil huit cent quatre-vingt-douze.

De ce qui précède, Nos féaux sujets et tous ceux que les présentes peuvent concerner, sont par les présentes requis d'en prendre avis et d'agir en conséquence.

EN FOI DE QUOI, Nous avons fait émettre Nos présentes Lettres Patentes, et à icelles fait apposer le Grand Sceau du Canada. TÉMOIN, Notre très-fidèle et bien-aimé le Très-honorable Sir FREDERICK ARTHUR STANLEY, Baron Stanley de Preston, dans le comté de Lancaster, dans la Pairie du Royaume-Uni, Chevalier Grand-croix de Notre Très-honorable Ordre du Bain ; Gouverneur général du Canada.

A Notre Hôtel du Gouvernement, en Notre CITÉ d'OTTAWA, ce DEUXIÈME jour d'AOUT, dans l'année de Notre-Seigneur mil huit cent quatre-vingt-douze, et de Notre Règne la cinquante-sixième.

Par ordre,

J. C. PATTERSON,
Secrétaire d'Etat.

7-4

ARRÊTÉS EN CONSEIL.

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT À OTTAWA.

Samedi, le 20e jour d'août 1892.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

IL plaît à Son Excellence, en vertu des dispositions de "l'Acte des primes de pêche de 1891," 54-55 Victoria, chapitre 42, et par et de l'avis du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada, d'ordonner que les règlements suivants concernant le paiement des primes de pêche, soient approuvés :—

RÈGLEMENTS concernant le paiement des primes de pêche, tel que pourvu par la section 6 de l'Acte des primes de pêche de 1891, 54-55 Victoria, chapitre 42.

1. Les pêcheurs qui ont été employés à faire la pêche en eau profonde pour d'autres poissons que le homard, le saumon et l'alose ou le poisson qui se prend dans, ou à l'embouchure des rivières, pendant au moins trois mois et qui n'ont pas pris moins de 2,500 livres de poisson de mer, auront droit à une prime, pourvu toujours que nulle prime ne sera payée à ceux qui feront la pêche dans des bateaux mesurant moins de 13 pieds de quille, et le nombre des réclamants est limité à trois (y inclus le propriétaire, pour les bateaux au-dessous de 20 pieds.

2. Aucun pêcheur ne pourra réclamer plus d'une fois par saison, soit qu'il ait pêché dans deux vaisseaux, ou dans un vaisseau et un bateau de pêche ou dans deux bateaux.

3. Les propriétaires de vaisseaux de pas moins de 13 pieds de quille, qui ont été employés pendant au moins trois mois à la pêche en eau profonde pour d'autres poissons que le homard, le saumon ou l'alose ou le poisson qui se prend dans ou à l'embouchure des rivières, auront droit à une prime sur chacun des dits bateaux.

4. Les vaisseaux canadiens enregistrés de dix tonneaux et au-dessus (jusqu'à 80 tonneaux), employés pendant au moins trois mois à la pêche en eau profonde pour d'autres poissons que le homard, le saumon ou l'alose, ou le poisson qui se prend dans, ou à l'embouchure des rivières, auront droit à une prime qui devra être calculée sur le tonnage enregistré, dont une moitié sera payable au propriétaire ou propriétaires et l'autre moitié à l'équipage, excepté dans les cas où un ou plusieurs membres de l'équipage auraient manqué de se conformer aux règlements, auxquels cas la dite ou les dites parts ne seront pas payées.

5. Les propriétaires ou capitaines de vaisseaux qui ont l'intention de faire la pêche et réclamer la prime devront, avant de partir pour un voyage de pêche, se procurer une licence du percepteur des douanes ou du garde-pêche le plus voisin, la dite licence sera attachée à la réclamation lorsque cette dernière sera envoyée pour être payée.

6. Les dates et les endroits de pêche devront être précisés dans la réclamation ainsi que la quantité et les espèces de poisson pris.

7. Les âges des hommes devront être donnés. Les garçons au-dessous de 14 ans ne sont pas acceptés comme réclamants.

8. Les réclamations devront être assermentées comme étant vraies et correctes dans tous leurs détails.

9. Les réclamations doivent être filées le ou avant le 30 novembre de chaque année.

10. Les officiers autorisés à recevoir les réclamations devront fournir les formes nécessaires, gratis, et après les avoir certifiées devront les transmettre au Département de la Marine et des Pêcheries.

11. Une réclamation dans laquelle le réclamant ou les réclamants auront fait une erreur ne pourra être amendée après avoir été signée et assermentée comme étant correcte.

12. Quiconque sera reconnu avoir fait des retours faux ou frauduleux dans aucun détail, sera exclu de participation dans la prime et poursuivi avec toute la sévérité de la loi.

13. Le montant de la prime à être payée aux pêcheurs et aux propriétaires de bateaux et vaisseaux sera fixé de temps à autre par le Gouverneur en Conseil.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Greffier du Conseil privé.

10-4

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT À OTTAWA.

Mardi, le 16e jour d'août 1892.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

IL plaît à Son Excellence, par et avec l'avis du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada, et en vertu des pouvoirs qui lui sont conférés par le chapitre 78 des Statuts Revisés, intitulé "Acte concernant l'inspection des bateaux à vapeur, et l'examen et les commissions des mécaniciens qui y sont employés," et ses modifications, d'approuver les modifications ci-dessous apportées aux Règlements concernant l'inspection des chaudières et boussoles des bateaux à vapeur, et les nouveaux règlements concernant l'inspection des arbres moteurs de bateaux à vapeur, et l'épreuve des nouvelles machines de bateaux à vapeur, qui ont été passés par le Bureau d'inspection des bateaux à vapeur.

—

MODIFICATIONS AUX RÈGLEMENTS CONCERNANT L'INSPECTION DES CHAUDIÈRES DE BATEAUX À VAPEUR.

Chaudières.

1. L'art. 40, partie I, et l'art. 74, partie II, sont par le présent modifiés en ajoutant dix pour cent au résultat de la formule (*b*) :—

$$\frac{90{,}000 \times T^2}{(L + 1) \times D} = \text{la pression effective, lorsque}$$

T = l'épaisseur de la tôle en pouces.
D = le diamètre extérieur du carneau en pouces.

L = la longueur du carneau ou du fourneau en pieds, ou la longueur entre les anneaux en pieds, s'il est renforcé par des anneaux propices ou des joints Adamson.

2. L'art. 36 (*r*) et l'art. 41 (*a*), partie I, et l'art. 75 (*a*), partie II, sont par le présent modifiés en employant 14,000 au lieu de 12,500 dans la formule :—

$$\frac{12{,}500 \times \text{l'épaisseur en pouces}}{\text{Diamètre moyen en pouces}} = \text{la pression effective par pouce carré.}$$

3. L'article 30, partie I, et l'art. 68, partie II, sont par le présent modifiés en y ajoutant les paragraphes suivants :—

" Lorsqu'un surchauffeur est muni d'un tube soumis " à une pression extérieure, on devra constater la pres- " sion effective au moyen des règlements donnés pour " les fourneaux circulaires en fer, mais les constantes " devraient être réduites comme trente est à quarante- " sept.

" Si l'on se propose d'employer de l'acier dans des " surchauffeurs, les détails devraient être soumis au " Bureau d'inspection des bateaux à vapeur, ou au pré- " sident, si le Bureau ne siège pas, pour sa considé- " ration ; mais on ne doit jamais encourager une telle " chose ; ceci s'applique aux courants de flammes non " munis d'écrans de toutes les chaudières, y compris " les petites chaudières alimentaires verticales ordi- " naires."

—

MODIFICATIONS AUX RÈGLEMENTS CONCERNANT L'INSPECTION DES BOUSSOLES À BORD DES BATEAUX À VAPEUR.

Boussoles.

L'art. 22, partie VII, est par le présent modifié en substituant les mots "personne compétente" au mot "inspecteur," dans la cinquième ligne, et en ajoutant les mots "d'inspection" après le mot "certificat" dans la dernière ligne.

—

RÈGLEMENTS CONCERNANT L'INSPECTION DES ARBRES MOTEURS DES BATEAUX À VAPEUR.

Arbres moteurs.

4. Aucun arbre moteur, arbre de couche, arbre droit ou arbre des roues ayant un moindre diamètre que celui trouvé par la formule suivante, ne devrait être accepté sans avoir d'abord soumis le cas au président du Bureau d'inspection des bateaux à vapeur.

Pour les machines mixtes à condenser avec deux cylindres ou plus, lorsque les axes coudés ne sont pas suspendus :—

$$S = \sqrt[3]{\frac{C \times P \times D^2}{f\left(2 + \frac{D^2}{d^2}\right)}}$$

$$P = \frac{f \times S^3}{C \times D^2}\left(2 + \frac{D^2}{d^2}\right)$$

Lorsque S = le diamètre de l'arbre en pouces.

Lorsque d^2 = le carré du diamètre du cylindre à haute pression en pouces, ou la somme des carrés des diamètres, dans les cas où il y a deux cylindres à haute pression ou plus.

Lorsque D^2 = le carré du diamètre d'un cylindre à basse pression en pouces, ou la somme des carrés des diamètres dans les cas où il y a deux cylindres à basse pression ou plus.

Lorsque P = la pression absolue en livres par pouce carré, c'est-à-dire, la pression de chaudière *plus* 15 livres.

Lorsque C = la longueur de l'axe coudé en pouces.

Lorsque f = la constante d'après la table suivante.

NOTE.—Les cylindres à pression intermédiaire ne paraissent pas dans la formule.

Pour les machines à condenser ordinaires, avec un ou deux cylindres et plus, alors que les axes coudés ne sont pas suspendus :—

$$S = \sqrt[3]{\frac{C \times P \times D^2}{3 \times f}}$$

$$P = \frac{3 \times f \times S^3}{C \times D^2}$$

Lorsque S = le diamètre de l'arbre en pouces.

D^2 = le carré du diamètre du cylindre en pouces, ou la somme des carrés des diamètres, dans les cas où il y a deux cylindres ou plus.

P = la pression absolue en livres par pouce carré, c'est-à-dire la pression de chaudière, *plus* 15 livres.

C = la longueur de l'axe coudé en pouces.

f = la constante d'après la table suivante :

TABLE.

Pour deux axes coudés. Angles entre les axes.	Pour arbres moteurs et de manivelle. f.	Pour arbres droits. f.
90°	Pour les machines à roues d'un modèle ordinaire, multipliez la constante dans cette colonne pour l'angle des axes coudés par 1·4. 1,047	1,221
100°	996	1,128
110°	904	1,055
120°	855	997
130°	817	953
140°	788	919
150°	766	894
160°	751	877
170°	743	867
180°	740	864
Pour trois axes coudés 120°.	1,110	1,295

NOTE.—Lorsqu'il n'y a qu'un axe coudé, les constantes applicables sont celles dans la table vis-à-vis 180°.

—

RÈGLEMENTS CONCERNANT L'ÉPREUVE DE NOUVELLES MACHINES À BORD DE VAPEURS À PASSAGERS.

Dans le cas de nouvelles machines à bord de vapeurs à passagers, les inspecteurs devront les voir éprouver lorsque les bateaux sont en marche, à pleine vapeur, afin de s'assurer autant que possible qu'il n'existe pas de défauts dans les diverses parties de la machine qui auraient échappé à l'examen de l'inspecteur, tel que prescrit par l'article 15 de l'acte 49 Victoria, chap. 78.

JOHN J. McGEE,
10–4 Greffier du Conseil privé.

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT À OTTAWA.

Mardi, le 16e jour d'août 1892.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

IL plaît à Son Excellence, en vertu des pouvoirs qui lui sont conférés par l'article 2 de "l'Acte concernant la quarantaine," chap. 68 des Statuts Revisés du Canada, et par et avec l'avis du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada, d'ordonner, et il est par le présent ordonné, que la Belgique et l'Allemagne soient ajoutées à la liste des pays d'où il est défendu d'importer des guenilles au Canada.

JOHN J. McGEE,
9–4 Greffier du Conseil privé.

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT À OTTAWA.

Mardi, le 2e jour d'août 1892.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

CONSIDÉRANT que le parlement du Canada, à sa dernière session, a passé un acte, 55-56 Victoria, chapitre 19, intitulé "Acte modifiant de nouveau l'Acte d'inspection des bateaux à vapeur," dans lequel il est entre autres choses statué, par les articles 4 et 5, que le Gouverneur en conseil pourra faire les règlements qu'il jugera à propos au sujet des canots, ceintures de sauvetage, et autres appareils de sauvetage que devront porter les bateaux à vapeur ou autres navires mentionnés au dit acte ;

Et considérant qu'il est en outre statué que le dit acte entrera en vigueur à compter d'une date désignée par proclamation du Gouverneur en conseil, et que Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil, par une proclamation datée le 2e jour d'août 1892, a déclaré que le dit acte deviendrait exécutoire le quinzième jour d'août 1892,—

Il plaît à Son Excellence, en vertu des pouvoirs qui lui sont conférés par les articles 4 et 5 du susdit acte, et par et avec l'avis du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada, de faire les règlements ci-dessous concernant les canots, ceintures et autres appareils de sauvetage que devront porter les bateaux à vapeur ou autres vaisseaux mentionnés dans le dit acte, ces dits règlements devenant exécutoires à compter du jour qui suivra le jour fixé par la susdite proclamation, comme celui auquel le dit acte 55-56 Victoria, chapitre 19, entrera en vigueur au Canada.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Greffier du Conseil privé.

—

RÈGLES ET RÈGLEMENTS concernant l'inspection des canots, bouées et autres appareils de sauvetage que devront porter les bateaux à vapeur ou autres vaisseaux sous l'empire de l'Acte d'inspection des bateaux à vapeur, et ses amendements.

Canots.

Art. 1. On observera les dispositions ci-jointes au sujet des canots que devront porter les bateaux à vapeur :—

(*a.*) Nul bateau à vapeur ayant des passagers à bord ne prendra la mer d'un port ou endroit en Canada, ou ne partira d'un port ou endroit, ou ne naviguera sur aucun des lacs Saint-Jean, Memphremagog, Ontario, Erié, Huron ou Baie Georgienne, Simcoe, ou Supérieur, ou sur le fleuve Saint-Laurent, ou sur les rivières Ottawa, ou Saint-Jean, ou sur aucun lac ou rivière dans le Manitoba, la Colombie-Britannique ou les Territoires du Nord-Ouest, ou le district de Kéwatin, qui aura plus d'un mille de largeur à un point quelconque sur la route de ce bateau à vapeur ;

(*b.*) Sans avoir à bord, ou attachés à ce bateau à vapeur, des canots solides bien équipés et en bonne condition, d'au moins dix-sept pieds de quille chacun, et munis de six rames et autres agrès nécessaires, et pouvant soutenir chacun au moins douze personnes adultes à part l'équipage du canot.

Ces canots seront dans la proportion suivante quant au tonnage de registre de ce bateau à vapeur, savoir :—

Au moins un canot pour chaque bateau à vapeur de moins de cinquante tonneaux ;

Au moins deux canots pour chaque bateau à vapeur de cinquante tonneaux et plus, mais de moins de (300) trois cents tonneaux ;

Au moins trois canots pour chaque bateau à vapeur de trois cents tonneaux et plus ; et

(*c.*) Si ce bateau à vapeur est du tonnage de registre de cent tonneaux ou plus de (300) trois cents tonneaux, sans qu'il ait à bord ou y attachés en sus des canots ci-dessus exigés,—

Un bon et solide canot de sauvetage capable de soutenir à l'intérieur trente personnes. Ce canot de sauvetage sera censé être d'une capacité suffisante s'il a les dimensions suivantes : Longueur de quille, vingt-deux pieds ; largeur du bau en dehors, cinq pieds six pouces ; profondeur depuis le dessus de la quille jusqu'au dessus du plat-bord, en bas des toletières ; deux pieds neuf pouces ; ou

Deux bons et solides canots de sauvetage, chacun capable de soutenir à l'intérieur vingt personnes. Ces canots de sauvetage seront censés d'une capacité suffisante s'ils ont les dimensions suivantes : Longueur de quille, dix-huit pieds, largeur à l'extérieur, cinq pieds deux pouces ; profondeur depuis le dessus de la quille jusqu'au dessus du plat-bord, deux pieds deux pouces ;

(*d.*) Si ce bateau à vapeur a un tonnage de registre de (300) trois cents tonneaux ou plus jusqu'à six cents tonneaux ou plus (alors que le nombre des canots de sauvetage pourra être augmenté à la satisfaction de l'inspecteur), sans qu'il ait à bord ou y attachés, en sus des canots exigés,—

Deux bons et solides canots de sauvetage capables de soutenir à l'intérieur trente personnes, ou quatre bons et solides canots de sauvetage chacun capable de soutenir à l'intérieur vingt personnes, et chacun de la grandeur décrite à (*c*) au moins.

Art. 2. Chaque canot de sauvetage sera fait de métal convenable d'une épaisseur égale au fil métallique n° 18, ou de bois sur le modèle des baleinières, avec une tonture d'environ ¾ de pouce par pied, s'élevant également depuis le milieu du canot jusqu'à l'avant et derrière. Il aura de bons compartiments imperméables à l'air aux bouts et aux côtés, faits de bois ou de métal ; ces compartiments auront une capacité en pieds cubes de un dixième de la capacité du canot. Cette capacité se trouve en multipliant la longueur et la largeur à l'extérieur, et la profondeur en dedans depuis le dessous des toletières ou dessus du plat-bord en pieds, et par ·6, le resultat égale les pieds cubes voulus dans les compartiments intérieurs et extérieurs, dont environ la moitié doit être à l'extérieur ; et en divisant par 10, donnera le nombre de personnes que le canot de sauvetage sera censé pouvoir porter. A l'extérieur on pourra employer du liége solide au lieu de compartiments imperméables à l'air ; 1·25 pied cube de liége étant considéré égal à 1 pied cube de compartiment à air ;

(*a.*) On ne doit pas employer de zinc dans la construction d'un canot de sauvetage ou de ses compartiments à air, lesquels doivent être d'un métal approuvé par le bureau d'inspection des bateaux à vapeur, ou par le président.

(*b.*) Les compartiments imperméables à l'air seront distribués de manière à donner au canot la légèreté et la solidité convenables. Il sera laissé au choix du propriétaire de placer les compartiments à air, soit sous les bancs, soit dans les bouts ou le long des côtés, pourvu qu'un canot de sauvetage efficace soit fourni a la satisfaction de l'inspecteur ;

(*c.*) Les espaces remplis ou contenant quelques matières ne seront pas censés être des espaces à air ;

(*d.*) Un bateau à poupe carrée ne sera pas considéré être un canot de sauvetage ;

(*e.*) Des cordes de sauvetage avec bouées seront convenablement attachées aux côtés ou plats-bords du canot de sauvetage.

Art. 3. Les canots de sauvetage seront munis d'un assortiment complet de rames, une pour chaque toletière, et deux rames de rechange, bien assujéties et prêtes à servir ;

(*a.*) Avec deux tampons pour chaque trou, attachés avec des aiguillettes ou des chaînes, et un jeu et demi de tolets attachés au canot par des aiguillettes et prêts à mettre en place ;

(*b.*) Avec une ancre du large, un gouvernail et un timon, et des cordes de gouvernail, une amarre assez longue pour atteindre des daviers au canot lorsqu'il est à l'eau, et le remorquer, une écope, une petite hache à chaque bout du canot, et une gaffe, aussi attachés au canot par une bonne aiguillette ;

(*c.*) Si le bateau à vapeur navigue en mer (sur l'eau salée) on devra garder à bord de chaque canot un vaisseau rempli d'eau douce (et un canot de sauvetage au moins doit être gréé d'un mât ou de mâts, et d'une voile ou de voiles et agrès), et d'une bonne boussole et un gallon d'huile animale ou végétale, et un vaisseau ou appareil d'un modèle approuvé pour la répandre sur l'eau dans le mauvais temps, et d'un fanal rempli d'huile capable de durer huit heures ;

(*d.*) On devra prendre des moyens pour détacher instantanément le canot de sauvetage des dernières poulies du davier. On ne tolèrera pas de crochet ordinaire dans la dernière poulie. Les daviers du bateau devront être assez forts et assez espacés pour pouvoir lancer le canot sans travail inutile, que les cales du canot puissent être enlevées facilement, et que le canot ne frappe pas le flanc du navire en descendant lorsque le navire n'a pas de bande, et que tous les agrès, daviers, palans, poulies, boulons à œillet et anneaux, etc., soient d'une force suffisante pour pouvoir descendre le canot avec son équipage au complet.

Art. 4. Chaque canot sera entretenu en bonne condition, étanche et prêt à servir immédiatement ; quand on se sert de bois pour chauffer les chaudières des bateaux à haute pression (non condenseurs) les abris de ces canots seront faits de bois recouvert de zinc ; et chaque canot aura le nom du bateau à vapeur auquel il

appartient, ainsi que le nom de son port d'enregistrement distinctement peinturés à l'avant et à l'arrière.

Art. 5. Chaque tel bateau à vapeur sera muni de moyens suffisants pour descendre à l'eau sûrement et promptement les canots qui sont ci-dessus requis d'être à bord ou attachés à ce bateau à vapeur ; et les capitaines de bateaux à vapeur diviseront leurs équipages par escouades et les dresseront à descendre et manœuvrer les dits canots et canots de sauvetage au moins une fois par semaine, alternativement.

Art. 6. Chaque tel canot sera pendu à des daviers distincts, avec des agrès complets et prêts à le descendre sans délai ; pourvu que dans le cas où un tel bateau à vapeur porte deux canots de sauvetage, un des autres canots pourra être porté sur le pont supérieur sans daviers.

Art. 7. Nul bateau à vapeur employé principalement au transport du fret, lorsqu'il ne porte pas plus que vingt-cinq passagers, ne sera obligé d'avoir à bord ou attaché à ce bateau à vapeur que deux canots en sus d'un canot de sauvetage.

Art. 8. Le ministre de la Marine et des Pêcheries pourra autoriser l'usage dans certains cas particuliers, d'un nombre plus ou moins grand de canots, ou de dimensions différentes de ceux ci-dessus spécifiés ; et avec cette autorisation il suffira que tout tel bateau à vapeur porte et soit muni de canots des dimensions spécifiées dans telle autorisation.

Art. 9. Les bateaux à vapeur restreints à la navigation de la rivière Saint-Jean en amont de Frédéricton, les eaux du district de Muskoka, le comté de Victoria, et le comté de Peterborough dans la province d'Ontario, et les eaux de la rivière Ottawa et ses tributaires en amont de la cité d'Ottawa, ou des lacs ou rivières dont la largeur n'excèdera pas un mille à un point quelconque sur la route de ce bateau à vapeur, et qui sont employés au transport des passagers, portera au moins un bon canot muni de quatre rames, et assez grand pour pouvoir contenir au moins douze personnes, à part l'équipage.

Art. 10. Chaque bateau à vapeur employé au transport de passagers, et ne naviguant que sur des rivières ou eaux intérieures, autres que les rivières et eaux intérieures ci-dessus spécifiées, devra, si ce bateau à vapeur dépasse cent cinquante tonneaux de registre, porter au moins deux bons canots munis de quatre rames chacun, et d'une capacité suffisante pour pouvoir porter avec sûreté au moins douze personnes à part l'équipage ; et si ce bateau à vapeur ne dépasse pas cent cinquante tonneaux de registre et n'a pas moins que cinquante tonneaux de registre, il ne sera pas tenu de porter plus qu'un tel canot ; et si ce bateau à vapeur a moins que cinquante tonneaux de registre, il portera un bon canot, des grandeur et description, et gréé selon que l'approuvera l'inspecteur dans chaque cas.

Art. 11. Chaque bateau à vapeur non employé au transport des passagers, et chaque bateau à vapeur auquel les dispositions précédentes du présent article ne s'appliquent pas, devra en tout temps, lorsque son équipage est à bord, avoir à bord ou attaché à ce bateau à vapeur, dans quelque endroit propice, un bon canot solide, ou de bons canots solides, en bonne condition et convenablement équipés, et munis de rames en nombre suffisant et autres agrès nécessaires, et d'une capacité suffisante pour pouvoir porter tout l'équipage de ce bateau à vapeur, avec des moyens suffisants pour descendre ce canot ou ces canots sûrement et promptement.

Art. 12. Le nombre de personnes que ces canots pourront porter sera déterminé en multipliant la longueur de la quille par la largeur à l'extérieur, et par la profondeur depuis le dessus de la quille jusqu'au dessous des toletières en pieds, et divisant par 10, le quotient donnera le nombre de personnes que chaque canot pourra porter.

Radeaux et bouées de sauvetage.

Art. 13. Les radeaux de sauvetage doivent être approuvés par le bureau d'inspection des bateaux à vapeur avant de déterminer le nombre de personnes qu'ils pourront porter ; pourvu que trois pieds cubes au moins de forts et bons compartiments à air construits de façon que l'eau n'y puisse pénétrer seront le montant d'espace d'air alloué à chaque personne portée sur le radeau.

Art. 14. Pour qu'un appareil flottant soit approuvé il ne faut pas qu'il soit nécessaire de le gonfler avant de s'en servir ; il devra être de construction approuvée, et marqué de façon à indiquer distinctement le nombre de personnes adultes qu'il peut porter.

La légèreté de cet appareil, en proportion du nombre de personnes à porter, peut être déterminée en divisant par 32 le nombre de livres de fer qu'il peut supporter dans l'eau douce.

Art. 15. Une bouée de sauvetage approuvée sera faite de liège solide capable de flotter sur l'eau pendant au moins 24 heures, avec 32 livres de fer y attachées ; ou—

(*a.*) Une forte bouée de sauvetage de tout autre modèle et de matériaux approuvés, pourvu qu'elle soit capable de flotter sur l'eau pendant au moins 24 heures avec 32 livres de fer y attachées, et pourvu qu'elle ne soit pas bourrée d'ajoncs, de râpures de liège ou autres planures, ou de liège granulé ou autre matière libre, et n'ait pas besoin d'être gonflée avant de servir. Chaque bateau à passagers que la loi oblige à porter deux canots, devra avoir au moins deux bouées de sauvetage, avec une bonne corde de longueur suffisante attachée à chaque bouée, et tenues toujours prêtes à servir à tout instant.

(*b.*) Les boîtes à air pour les radeaux de sauvetage ne doivent pas excéder la longueur approuvée par le bureau (quatre pieds), avec joints agrafés, martelés et soudés, ou rivés, et si elles sont en fer, ce fer sera galvanisé ; elles seront solidement entourées de bois à joints bien clos.

La couverture des boîtes à air dans les canots doivent être assujéties au moyen de vis de cuivre, de façon à pouvoir être facilement enlevée pour examiner les boîtes à air.

Des canots qui s'emboîtent pourront être employés s'ils sont approuvés par un inspecteur, avec le consentement du président.

Art. 16. Nul nouveau modèle ou matière pour les canots, radeaux ou bouées de sauvetage ne sera passé avant d'être approuvé par le bureau d'inspection des bateaux à vapeur.

Ceintures de sauvetage.

Art. 17. Nul bateau à vapeur transportant des passagers ne prendra la mer d'un port ou endroit en Canada, ou ne partira d'un port ou endroit, ou ne naviguera sur aucun des lacs Saint-Jean, Memphrémagog, Ontario, Erié, Huron ou Baie Georgienne, Simcoe ou Supérieur, ou sur le fleuve Saint-Laurent, ou sur les rivières Ottawa, ou Saint-Jean, ou sur aucun lac ou rivière dans le Manitoba, la Colombie-Britannique ou les Territoires du Nord-Ouest, ou le district de Kéwatin, qui aura plus d'un mille de largeur à un point quelconque sur le route de ce bateau à vapeur ; ni ne naviguera dans une baie ou bras de mer en Canada, sans avoir à bord à chaque voyage,—

(*a.*) Deux cents ceintures de sauvetage, si ce bateau est de deux cents tonneaux et plus de registre ; ou (*b*) trois ceintures de sauvetage par chaque cinq tonneaux, si ce bateau a moins que deux cents tonneaux de registre.

Art. 18. Chaque bateau à vapeur transportant des passagers sur des rivières et eaux intérieures autres que les lacs et rivières spécifiés dans l'article immédiatement précédent, s'il a deux cents tonneaux et plus de registre, devra avoir à bord à chaque voyage, pas moins que cent ceintures de sauvetage, et s'il a moins que deux cents tonneaux de registre, ce bateau portera à bord à chaque voyage cinquante ceintures de sauvetage.

Art. 19. Pourvu toujours que le nombre maximum de ces ceintures de sauvetage que chaque bateau à vapeur est tenu d'avoir à bord, n'excèdera pas deux cents ; mais si un bateau à vapeur n'a pas le nombre de canots et de ceintures de sauvetage proportionné au nombre de passagers que son certificat d'inspection lui permet de porter, on suppléera à ce déficit au moyen de flotteurs en bois, équivalant chacun en légèreté à un pied cube de pin blanc séché, égal au nombre de passagers et de l'équipage pour lesquels il n'y a pas de canots ni de ceintures de sauvetage.

Art. 20. Nul bateau à vapeur employé principalement au transport du fret, lorsqu'il transportera pas plus que soixante passagers, ne sera tenu d'avoir à

bord, dans un voyage, plus d'une ceinture de sauvetage pour chaque passager, et une ceinture de sauvetage pour chacun de l'équipage alors à bord de tel bateau.

Art. 21. Chaque bateau à vapeur non employé au transport de passagers, et chaque bateau à vapeur auquel les articles 17, 18, 19 et 20 ne s'appliquent pas, devra avoir, en tous temps lorsque l'équipage est à bord, une ceinture de sauvetage pour chacun de l'équipage.

Art. 22. Chacune de ces ceintures de sauvetage sera capable de flotter dans l'eau douce pendant 24 heures, avec 15 livres de fer y attachées. Elles seront échancrées de 2 pouces sous les aisselles, et ajustées et assujéties de façon à ne pas se déranger une fois mises, avec bretelles et ceinturon, ou autres moyens approuvés par l'inspecteur. Si d'autre matière que du liège solide est employée pour faire flotter, elle sera d'abord approuvée spécialement par le bureau d'inspection des bateaux à vapeur, et les ceintures de sauvetage seront en tous temps gardées dans un endroit accessible et à la main dans les cabines ou sur le pont du bateau, bien abritées et prêtes à servir à tout instant.

Art. 23. Un gilet de liége avec bretelles et ceinturons pour le fixer autour du corps, ou toute autre espèce de ceinture de sauvetage que le Gouverneur général en conseil pourra approuver, sera la forme de ceinture de sauvetage à employer sur les bateaux à passagers.

Barges à passagers à la remorque.

Art. 24. Avant qu'une barge, chaloupe, bateau, chalan ou vaisseau non ponté ayant des passagers à bord, toué par un remorqueur, reçoive un certificat d'inspection, il devra être muni d'un canot ou de canots, de ceintures, bouées et radeaux de sauvetage, ou de tous et chacun des équipements mentionnés au présent, en sus de l'équipement mentionné à l'article 9 de l'acte du parlement du Canada, intitulé " Acte modifiant de nouveau l'Acte d'inspection des bateaux à vapeur," et sanctionné le 10e jour de mai 1892, à la satisfaction de l'inspecteur des bateaux à vapeur qui l'inspecte, qui exigera qu'il soit équipé d'un appareil convenable pour sauver la vie pour les eaux sur lesquelles il navigue, ainsi que les commodités convenables pour l'usage des passagers ;

(*a.*) Les canots et équipements exigés devront être tel que spécifié dans l'article 1 (*b.*) des présents règlements, et afin qu'ils aient la capacité voulue pour porter douze personnes adultes avec l'équipage, ou dix-sept personnes en tout, ils devront avoir 17 pieds de quille et 5 pieds de bau sur 2 pieds de profondeur, cette capacité étant déterminée en multipliant longueur, largeur et profondeur, et divisant par 10.

8–4

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT À OTTAWA.

Mardi, le 26e jour de juillet 1892.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

VU que la maladie du choléra est répandue en France, que cette maladie peut se propager par les chiffons ou hardes, et qu'il convient de suspendre jusqu'à nouvel ordre l'importation de chiffons de la France,—

Il plaît à Son Excellence, par et avec l'avis du Conseil privé pour le Canada, d'ordonner et déclarer que l'importation de chiffons de la France soit et elle est par le présent défendue.

JOHN J. McGEE,
7–4 Greffier du Conseil privé.

AVIS DU GOUVERNEMENT.

AVIS est donné au public qu'en vertu de " l'Acte des compagnies " il a été délivré des lettres patentes sous le grand sceau du Canada, en date du 27e jour d'août 1892, constituant en corporation James Robson, fabricant, Oshawa, dans la province d'Ontario ; Thomas Goulding Hawthorn, du même endroit, agent ; William Clarke Widdifield, de New Market, dans la province d'Ontario, solliciteur ; Samuel Goulding, bourgeois, de la cité de New-York, dans l'Etat de New-York, un des Etats-Unis d'Amérique ; et François-Xavier St. Jacques, de la cité d'Ottawa, province d'Ontario, hôtelier, pour les fins suivantes, savoir :— Fabriquer et vendre des haches, faux, fourches, râteaux, houes et autres instruments agricoles, et généralement faire toutes autres opérations de même nature ou s'y rapportant, par toute la Puissance du Canada, sous le nom de "The Canada Axe and Harvest Tool Manufacturing Co." (à resp. limitée), avec un capital-actions total de cent mille piastres divisé en mille parts de cent piastres.

Daté du bureau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, ce 29e jour d'août 1892.

J. C. PATTERSON,
10–4 Secrétaire d'Etat.

DÉTAILS DE LA DETTE PUBLIQUE DE LA PUISSANCE DU CANADA, LE 30 JUIN 1892.

	$ cts.	$ cts.
Passif—		
Payable en Angleterre	189,479,076 89	
" " prêts temporaires	8,808,666 64	
" au Canada	10,572,760 89	
Billets en circulation	16,281,482 41	
Banques d'épargnes	38,105,872 17	
Fonds en fidéicommis	8,188,224 79	
Comptes des provinces	16,407,414 03	
Divers, et comptes de banque	1,540,014 55	
Le fonds de rachat de la circulation des banques	871,692 90	
Total de la dette brute		290,255,205 27
Actif—		
Placements—Fonds d'amortissement	27,905,131 16	
Autres placements	5,229,581 07	
Comptes des provinces	10,412,457 29	
Divers, et comptes de banque	10,797,861 80	
		54,345,031 32
Total de la dette brute		235,910,173 95
" 31 mai 1892		236,493,600 74
Diminution de la dette		583,426 79
ETAT DES DÉPENSES À COMPTE DU CAPITAL, ETC.		
Dépenses au 31 mai, sur—		
Travaux publics, chemins de fer et canaux	1,632,328 20	
Terres fédérales	55,577 27	
Subventions aux chemins de fer	1,100,809 93	
		2,788,715 40
Dépenses ajoutées en juin, sur :		
Travaux publics, chemins de fer et canaux	175,107 18	
Terres fédérales	6,125 93	
Subventions aux chemins de fer	47,656 00	
		228,889 11
Total		3,017,604 51

W. FITZGERALD,
Sous-ministre des Finances adjoint.

Certifié exact,
J. FRASER, *comptable intérimaire.*

DÉPARTEMENT DES FINANCES,
OTTAWA, 8 juillet 1892.

2-tf

1891-92.

ETAT du revenu et des dépenses à compte du Fonds Consolidé de la Puissance du Canada, d'après les états fournis au département des Finances à la nuit du 31 juillet 1892.

	$ cts.	$ cts.
REVENU :		
Douanes		309,855 86
Excise		55,064 43
Travaux Publics, y compris les chemins de fer		119,447 49
Divers		297,022 90
		781,390 68
REVENU au 30 juin 1892		35,902,028 42
		36,683,419 10
DÉPENSES		4,289,077 28
" au 30 juin 1892		31,267,221 40
		35,556,298 68

M. G. DICKIESON,
Agissant comme sous-ministre des Finances.

DÉPARTEMENT DES FINANCES,
OTTAWA, 1er septembre 1892.

10-tf

1891-92.

DÉTAILS DE LA DETTE PUBLIQUE DE LA PUISSANCE DU CANADA LE 31 AOUT 1892.

		$ cts.
Passif—		
Fonds payables en Angleterre	198,804,344 84	
" payables au Canada	10,569,260 89	
Billets en circulation	17,282,698 66	
Banques d'épargnes	39,531,011 99	
Fonds en fidéicommis	8,192,071 82	
Comptes des provinces	16,407,374 13	
Divers, et comptes de banque	3,606,835 39	
Le fonds de rachat de la circulation des banques	871,692 90	
Total de la dette brute		295,265,290 62
Actif—		
Placements—Fonds d'amortissement	28,521,502 58	
Autres placements	5,179,535 53	
Comptes des provinces	10,412,417 39	
Divers, et comptes de banque	10,116,499 72	
		54,229,955 22
Total de la dette nette		241,035,335 40
" 30 juin		235,910,173 95
Augmentation de la dette		5,125,161 45
ETAT DES DÉPENSES A COMPTE DU CAPITAL, ETC.		
Dépenses au 30 juin sur—		
Travaux publics, chemins de fer et canaux	1,807,435 38	
Terres fédérales	61,703 20	
Subventions aux chemins de fer	1,148,465 93	
		3,017,604 51
Dépenses ajoutées en juillet et août sur—		
Travaux publics, chemins de fer et canaux	271,568 87	
Terres fédérales	21,857 85	
Subventions aux chemins de fer	99,750 00	
		393,176 72
Total		3,410,781 23

M. G. DICKIESON,
Agissant comme sous-ministre des Finances.

Certifié correct,
J. FRASER, *agissant comme comptable.*

DÉPARTEMENT DES FINANCES,
OTTAWA, 2 septembre 1892.

10 tf

1891 92.

ETAT du revenu et des dépenses à compte du Fonds Consolidé de la Puissance du Canada, d'après les états fournis au département des Finances à la nuit du 31 août 1892.

	$ cts.
REVENU :	
Douanes	20,501,136 05
Excise	7,922,344 57
Département des Postes	2,653,413 37
Travaux Publics, y compris les chemins de fer	3,574,498 05
Divers	2,251,869 92
REVENU	36,903,261 96
DÉPENSES	36,629,803 31

M. G. DICKIESON,
Agissant comme sous-ministre des Finances.

DÉPARTEMENT DES FINANCES,
OTTAWA, 1er septembre 1892.

10-tf

1892-93.

ETAT du revenu et des dépenses à compte du Fonds Consolidé de la Puissance du Canada, d'après les états fournis au département des Finances à la nuit du 31 juillet dernier.

REVENU :	
Douanes	$1,534,214 40
Excise	610,345 87
Département des Postes	185,000 00
Travaux Publics, y compris les chemins de fer	253,568 22
Divers	73,720 35
Total	2,656,848 84
DÉPENSES	2,149,528 70

M. G. DICKIESON,
Agissant comme sous-ministre des Finances.

DÉPARTEMENT DES FINANCES,
OTTAWA, 1er septembre 1892.

10-tf

DT. COMPTE de la Caisse d'Epargne des Postes, pour le mois de juillet 1892. AV.

Fourni au Ministre des Finances aux termes de l'Acte pour l'Audition des Comptes Publics, 1878, *Sec.* 20.

Balance en caisse chez le Ministre des Finances, au 31 juin 1892	$22,298,401 65	Remboursements durant le mois	$498,108 45
Dépôts durant le mois	658,066 00		
Intérêt payé aux déposants, sur les comptes clos durant le mois	5 69		
		Balance :— Au crédit des comptes des déposants	22,458,364 89
	$22,956,473 34		$22,956,473 34

J. M. COURTNEY,
Député du Ministre des Finances.

N. S. GARLAND,
Commis des statistiques financières.

DÉPARTEMENT DES FINANCES,
Ottawa, 20 août 1892.

9 tf

NOM DE LA COMPAGNIE.	Principal agent pour la réception des significations de pièces et d'avis.	Montant des dépôts—Les dépôts marqués (A) ne sont applicables qu'aux polices sur la vie en cours le 31 mars 1878 ; ceux marqués (B) aux polices émises ou prises depuis cette date.	Assurance autorisée.
Compagnie d'assurance de l'Amérique du Nord contre les accidents	Edward Rawlings, gérant, Montréal	$23,500 oblig. du havre de Montréal ; $500, déb. mun., et $550, effets 5 p. c. canadiens. (Acc. à $22,150)	Contre les accidents.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Ætna," de Hartford, Connecticut	F. W. Evans, agent général, Montréal	$19,000 obligations de municipalités, $4,000 obligations du havre de Montréal, et $89,000 obligations du chemin de fer Canadien du Pacifique. (Acceptés à $100,800)	Contre l'inc. et sur la navig. intér.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite "Ætna," de Hartford, Connecticut.	William H. Orr, gérant, Toronto	$360,500 déb. de la province de Québec, $149,893 débent. de la province du Manitoba : $50,000 obligations de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick ; $100,000 oblig. Ile du Prince-Edouard ; $60,000 oblig. du havre de Montréal, $2,595,060 débent. munic. et $150,000 oblig. enregistrées des Etats-Unis. Total, $3,465,455. Valeur acceptée, $3,169,621, étant $100,000 (A), et $3,069,621 (B)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance agricole de Watertown, N.-Y., E.-U	Joseph Flynn, agent en chef, Toronto	$141,600, débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $126,000)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'Assurance alliance	G. H. McHenry, agent en chef, Montréal	$311,142, effets canadiens 3 p.c.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie Américaine de sûreté de New-York	Alexander Dixon, agent en chef, Toronto	$50,000 en obligations des Etats-Unis	Garantie.
Compagnie d'assurance Atlas	Matthew C. Hinshaw, agent en chef, Montréal.	£17,000 stg., inscriptions du Canada 3½ p. c., et £5,000 stg. inscriptions de la Nouvelle-Galles du Sud, 3½ p. c.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie canadienne d'inspection et d'assurance des chaudières à vapeur	W. B. McMurrich, agent, Toronto	$46,724 débentures municipales et $8,000 débentures de compagnies de prêts. (Acceptées à $49,252.)	Sur chaudières à vapeur etc.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie dite "British Empire," de Londres, Angleterre	Fred. Stancliffe, agent en chef, Montréal.	Obligations 4 p.c. du Canada, £1,400 stg., obligations de la Colombie-Britannique, £1,000 stg. ; obligations de la Tasmanie, £6,800 stg. ; débentures municipales £15,800 stg. (acceptées à $113,977.33). Aussi $632,500 placées entre les mains de fidéicom. en vertu de l'Acte des Assurances	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance de l'Amérique Britannique, Toronto	John Morison, gouverneur, Toronto	$60,540 oblig. municipales et $1,000 obligations du Pacifique Canadien. (Acceptées à $54,900)	Contre l'inc. et sur la navig. int.
Compagnie d'assurance maritime Britannique et Etrangère (à resp. lim.)	E. L. Bond, agent en chef, Montréal	$112,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $100,800)	Sur la navigation intérieure.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Caledonian"	Lansing Lewis, gérant, Montréal	$3,893.33 obligations de la province de Québec ; $4,866.67 obligations du Canada ; $106,438.86 débentures municipales. (Acceptés à $104,555).	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance du Canada contre les accidents	Henry Sutherland, agent en chef, Toronto	$22,302 débentures municipales. (Acceptés à $20,072)	Contre les accidents.
Compagnie d'assurance du Canada sur la vie, Hamilton	A. G. Ramsay, gérant, Hamilton	$61,000 débentures municipales. Acceptées à $54,900)	Sur la vie.
†Compagnie d'assurance des Citoyens, du Canada	E. P. Heaton, agent en chef, Montréal	$131,744 débentures municipales, $5,840 obligations hypothécaires du Canada Central, 2e émission, et $2,000 obligations du havre de Montréal. (Acceptés à $125,370, étant $54,710 pour la vie, $20,260 pour les accidents, et $50,400 pour l'incendie)	Contre l'incendie, sur la vie et contre les accidents.
*Compag. d'assurance contre l'incendie dite "City of London" (à resp. lim.)	H. M. Blackburn, agent en chef Toronto	£24,000 stg. effets du Canada et £3,000 effets de l'Australie méridionale.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance de l'Union Commerciale (à resp. lim.), de Londres, Angleterre	Evans et McGregor, agents généraux, Montréal	$107,067 effets 4 p. c. du Cap de Bonne-Espérance (vie A), $29,200 effets canadiens 4 p. c. (vie B). $106,580 effets canadiens 4 p. c., $73,000 obligations de Queensland, et £12,000 obligations du gouvernement Suédois à 4 p. c. (feu)	Contre l'inc., nav. int. et sur la vie.
Association d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Confédération"	J. K. Macdonald, directeur-gérant, Toronto	$84,669 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $75,955)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie du Connecticut, Hartford, Conn.	Geo. H. McHenry, agent en chef, Montréal	$100,000 effets canadiens 4 p.	Contre l'incendie,
Association de secours mutuel dite "Covenant"	A. H. Hoover, agent en chef, Toronto	$53,533 effets canadiens 3 p. c.	Sur la vie, système de répartition.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite "Dominion"	Thomas Hilliard, direct.-gérant, Waterloo, Ont.	$56,303 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $50,195)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur les glaces, dite "Dominion"	Alexander Ramsay, agent en chef, Montréal.	$5,000 obligations de la province de Québec et $11,000 valeurs municipales. Total, $16,000 (acceptés à $14,900)	Sur les glaces.
Association du fonds de garantie sur la vie, dite "Dominion"	J. DeWolfe Spurr, St. Jean, N.B.	$19,000 obligations de la province de la Nouvelle-Ecosse, et $31,000 obligations de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance Eastern	Chas. D. Cory, agent en chef, Halifax, N.-E.	$56,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $50,400)	Contre l'incendie.
Corporation dite "The Employers' Liability Assurance" (à responsabilité limitée)	Fred. Stancliffe, gérant général, Montréal	£6,500 stg. annuités 2½ p. c., £5,000 stg. obligations 4 p. c. du gouvernement de l'Australie du Sud, et £10,840 obligations de la province de Québec	Réassurance contre l'incendie.
Société d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Equitable," des Etats-Unis, N.-Y.	Seargent P. Stearns, gérant, Montréal	$100,000 oblig. des E.-U., (A), $375,000 oblig. des E.-U., et $482,000 débentures municipales (B), (acceptés à $908,800, étant $100,000 A, et $808,800 B). Aussi $1,180,000 entre les mains de fidéicommissaires canadiens en vertu de l'Acte des assurances	Sur la vie.

LISTE DES COMPAGNIES D'ASSURANCE AUTORISÉES A FAIRE DES OPÉRATIONS AU CANADA, EN VERTU DE L'ACTE DES ASSURANCES.—*Suite.*

NOM DE LA COMPAGNIE.	Principal agent pour la réception des significations de pièces et d'avis.	Montant des dépôts—Les dépôts marqués (A) ne sont applicables qu'aux polices sur la vie en cours le 31 mars 1878 ; ceux marqués (B) aux polices émises ou prises depuis cette date.	Assurance autorisée.
Compagnie Fédérale d'assurance sur la vie, d'Ontario	David Dexter, directeur-gérant, Hamilton	$44,807 débentures municipales ; $11,000 en oblig. du Pacifique canadien. (Acceptés à $50,226)	Sur la vie.
Association d'assurance contre l'incendie (à responsabilité limitée), Londres, Angleterre	John Kennedy, agent en chef, Montréal	$100,000 effets canadiens	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie Germania	Jeffers et Rônne, agents en chef, Toronto	$50,000 obligations du Canada	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, dite " Great West "	J. H. Brock, directeur gérant, Winnipeg, M.	$56,000 débentures municipales (acceptées à $50,400)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie de garantie de l'Amérique du Nord	Edward Rawlings, gérant, Montréal	$27,000 garanties municipales ; $29,000 obligations du havre de Montréal ; et $2,400 effets du Canada. (Acceptés à $53,800)	Garantie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie et sur la vie, dite " Guardian," Londres, Angleterre	Robert Simms et Cie, et Geo. Denholm, agents généraux, Montréal	$94,900 obligations garanties du Canada et $73,000 effets du Canada	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'ass. contre l'incendie dite " Hartford," de Hartford, Conn	F. W. Evans, agent général, Montréal	$62,500 garanties municipales, et $25,420 act. de banque. (Acceptés à $100,000)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance Impériale, de Londres, Angleterre	E. D. Lacy, agent, Montréal	$129,453 effets canadiens et $69,266.67 effets 3 p. c. prov. de la Col.-Brit.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance de l'Amérique du Nord	Robert Hampson, agent en chef, Montréal	$111,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $100,000)	Contre l'inc. et sur la navig. intér.
Compagnie d'assurance dite " Lancashire "	J. G. Thompson, agent en chef, Toronto	$97,333 effets canadiens 4 p. c., et $95,000 obligations 4 p. c. du Canada.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance dite " Liverpool et London et Globe "	G. F. C. Smith, agent en chef, Montréal	$36,000 en bons municipaux ; $10,000 oblig. du havre de Montréal, et $277,133.33 effets du Canada. (Acceptés à $318,533)	Contre l'incendie et sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur les glaces de Lloyds, New-York	Levi Beemer, agent en chef, Toronto	$10,000 obligations du Canada	Glaces.
Corporation d'assurance dite " London," Angleterre	E. A Lilly, procureur et agent, Montréal	$167,000 garanties de municipalités. (Acceptées à $150,300)	Contre l'incendie, sur la vie navigation intérieure.
Compagnie de garantie et contre les Accidents, de Londres (à responsabilité limitée)	A. T. McCord, agent en chef, Toronto	£11,000 stg. effets canadiens	Garantie et accidents
Compagnie d'ass. contre l'incendie, London et Lancashire, Liverpool	W. A. Sims, agent en chef, Toronto	£22,000 inscriptions du Canada 4 p. c. et £5,000 stg., effets canadiens 3 p.c.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, dite " London et Lancashire "	B. Hal. Brown, gérant, Montréal	$10,000 obligations de Victoria, C.-B. ; $2,000 obligations du Canada ; $23,500 oblig. de la province de Québec ; et garanties municipales, $85,280. Aussi $698,197 placés entre les mains de fidéicommissaires canadiens en vertu de l'Acte des Assurances. Acceptés à $810,449, étant $100,000(A), et $710,449 (B)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle contre l'incendie, de London, Ont	D. C. Macdonald, secrétaire, London, Ont	$40,020 débentures municipales, et $15,600 débentures de compagnies de prêts. (Acceptés à $50,058)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite " London "	J. G. Richter, gérant, London, Ont	$60.000 débentures de compagnies de prêts. (Acceptées à $54,000)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie la Manchester	James Boomer, gérant, Toronto	$102,200 effets du Canada 3½ p.c	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre les accidents, dite des " Manufacturiers "	John F. Ellis, directeur gérant, Toronto	$20,000 obligations du Canada	Contre les accidents.
Compagnie d'assurance des Manufacturiers, sur la vie	John F. Ellis, directeur gérant, Toronto	$50,000 obligations du Canada	Sur la vie.
Association bienveillante du Massachusetts	James G. Foster, agent en chef, Toronto	$50,000 obligations des E.-U.	Sur la vie, système de répartition.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie dite " Mercantile "	James Lockie, secrétaire, Waterloo, Ont	$55,916 valeurs municipales (acceptées à $50,057)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'ass. sur la vie, dite " Metropolitan," de New-York, E.-U.	Albert Goldthorpe, agent en chef, Toronto	$116,800 obligations d'octrois de terres 3½ p. c. du chemin de fer Canadien du Pacifique. (Acceptés à $101.178.)	Sur la vie.
Mongenais, Boivin et Cie	L. I. Boivin, agent, Montréal	$5,000 effets canadiens et $8,567 valeurs munic. (acceptées à $12,711)	Glaces.
Association mutuelle contre les accidents (resp. limitée)	Eastmure et Lightbourn, agents en chef, Toronto	$37,960 inscriptions du Canada à 3½ p. c	Accidents et glaces.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, de New-York	Samuel H. Ewing, procureur, Montréal	$125,000 oblig. 4 p.c. du Canada ; $400,000 oblig. de la province de la Nouvelle-Ecosse ; $199,000 oblig. de la province du N.-B., et $990,333 garanties municipales. Total, $1,714,333. Acceptées à $1,615,300)	Sur la vie.
Association du fonds de réserve mutuel sur la vie, de New-York	Jno. S. Hall, agent en chef, Montréal	$50,000 obligations de la province de Québec, et $53,533.33 obligations sterling du Canada à 3 p. c. (acceptées à $100,857)	Sur la vie, système de répartition.
Compagnie d'assurance Nationale d'Irlande	Matthew C. Hinshaw, agent en chef, Montréal	$100,161 effets canadiens	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, de New-York	F. W. Campbell, M.D., procureur, Montréal	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis (vie A), $993,000 obligations du Pacifique canadien, $80,000 obligations de la province de Québec, et $100,000 débentures municipales (vie B). Acceptées à $1,163,700, étant $100,000 vie A, et $1,063,700 vie B). Aussi $750,000 placées entre les mains de fidéicommissaires canadiens en vertu de l'Acte des assurances	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite " North American "	Wm. McCabe, directeur-gérant, Toronto	$59,823 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $53,775)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance dite " North British and Mercantile "	Thos. Davidson, directeur-gérant, Montréal	$175,000 oblig. du havre de Montréal ; $281,000 débent. municipales : $75,000 obligat. de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick ; $31,146.67 oblig. de la province du Manitoba ; $50,613.33 oblig. du gouvern. de Victoria ; $97,333.33 oblig. de Queensland. Total, $710,093.33. Acc. à $658,193, étant $266,347 incendie, $52,200 vie A, et $339,646 vie B.	Contre l'incendie et sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance Northern, d'Aberdeen et Londres	Robert W. Tyre, gérant, Montréal	$100,253 obligations de la Colombie-Britannique, et $111,446.67 débentures municipales (Acceptées à $200,555)	Contre l'incendie.

NOM DE LA COMPAGNIE.	Principal agent pour la réception des significations de pièces et d'avis.	Montant des dépôts.—Les dépôts marqués (A) ne sont applicables qu'aux polices sur la vie en cours le 31 mars 1878 ; ceux marqués (B) aux polices émises ou prises depuis cette date.	Assurance autorisée.
Association d'assurance contre les accidents Norwich et London	Scott et Walmsley, agents généraux, Toronto	$58,400 effets canadiens	Contre les accidents.
Société d'assur. contre l'incendie, dite "Norwich Union," Norwich, Ang.	Alex. Dixon, gérant, Toronto	$100,000 effets canadiens	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, d'Ontario	Wm. Hendry, gérant, Waterloo	$102,992 débentures municipales (Acceptées à $92,693)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Phœnix," de Brooklyn	L. C. Camp, agent en chef, Toronto	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis	Contre l'incendie et sur la nav. int.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie, dite "Phœnix," Londres, Angleterre	Paterson & Son, agents génér., Montréal	$57,500 oblig. du Pacifique Canadien, et $135,293 effets canadiens. (Acceptés à $187,043.)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance Phœnix, Hartford, Conn	Gerald E. Hart, gérant, Montréal	$69,000 débentures municipales, et $44,000 obligations du Pacifique canadien. (Acceptés à $101,700)	Contre l'incendie.
Société dite "Provident Savings Life Assurance."	R. H. Matson, agent en chef, Toronto	$13,500 obligations de la province de Québec, et $41,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $50,400)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie de Québec	Edwin Jones, président, Québec	$10,000 obligations de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick, $16,500 obligations de la province de Québec, et $33,000, débentures municipales. Total, $59,500. (Acceptées à $56,200)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie et contre l'incendie, dite "Queen," Angleterre	H. J. Mudge, agent en chef, Montréal	$51,100 inscriptions du Canada 4 p. c., et $42,373.33 débentures municipales. Total, $93,473 (acceptées à $89,236)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance Queen, d'Amérique	H. J. Mudge, agent en chef, Montréal	$100,000 obligations des E.-U., $60,000 effets 5 p. c. de la cité de Halifax, $48,667 effets 4 p. c. de la Nouvelle-Zélande, $24,333.33 obligations de la province de Québec et $29,200 débentures 5 p. c. de la province du Manitoba. Total, $262,200. (Acceptés à $256,200.)	Contre l'incendie.
Société d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, dite "Reliance," Londres, Angleterre	J. Cassie Hatton, procureur, Montréal	$110,277 nouvelles annuités britanniques 3 p. c., étant $100,000 (vie) A, et $10,277 (vie) B	Sur la vie.
* Compagnie d'assurance Royale Canadienne	Harry Cutt, secrétaire, Montréal	$57,500 garanties municipales. (Acceptées à $51,750)	Contre l'incendie et sur la nav. int.
Compagnie d'assurance Royale	Wm. Tatley, agent en chef, Montréal	$178,533 inscriptions du Canada 4 p. c., et $511,000 annuités britanniques. Total $689,533, étant $150,000 incendie, $50,000, vie (A) et $489,533 en général	Contre l'incendie et sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance Union Ecossaise et Nationale	Walter Kavanagh, agent, Montréal	$97,333.33 effets canadiens inscrits à 4 p. c., et $3,500 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $100,483)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Standard," Ecosse	W. M. Ramsay, gérant, Montréal	$1,855,152 débentures municipales, $106,500 obligations du havre de Montréal et $9,000 débentures de la province de Québec. Total, $1,970,652. (Acceptées à $1,772,687, étant $129,561 vie A, et $1,643,126 vie (B)	Sur la vie.
Société d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Star," d'Angleterre	Alfred D. Perry, agent général, Toronto	$146,000 effets 4 p. c. canadiens	Sur la vie.
Bureau d'assurance Sun, Londres, Ang.	H. M. Blackburn, agent en chef, Toronto	$48,667 effets canadiens et $243,333 prêts locaux anglais	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Sun," du Canada	R. Macaulay, directeur-gérant, Montréal	$63,890 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $57,501)	Sur la vie et contre les accidents.
Compagnie d'assurance de tempérance et générale sur la vie de l'A.N.	Henry Sutherland, agent en chef, Toronto	$61,225 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $50,000)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Travelers," de Hartford, Connect	William Hanson, agent en chef, Montréal	$74,947 obligations 5 p. c. de la province du Manitoba, $584,615 débentures municipales, $35,000 obligations du havre de Montréal et $50,000 obligations du Pacifique Canadien. Total, $744,562 (acceptés à $677,600), étant $103,500 (vie A,) $534,100 (vie B) et $40,000 (accidents)	Sur la vie et contre les accidents.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle Union sur la vie, du Maine	Wm. Mulock, procureur, Toronto	Obligations d'annuités d'Ontario, émises à $462,000, et dont la valeur réelle à 4½ p. c. est de $239,474 ; obligations du chemin de fer Canadien du Pacifique, $100,000 ; $30,000 oblig. du port de Montréal, et $100,000 oblig. de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick. Valeur totale acceptée, $456,474, soit $100,000 (A) et $356,474 (B)	Sur la vie.
Société Union, Londres, Angl	T. L. Morrisey, agent en chef, Montréal	£22,000 effets consolidés	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie Unie de réassurance contre l'incendie (à resp. limitée)	Percy F. Lane, agent en chef, Montréal	$85,653.33 obligations de la province de Québec ; $9,246.66 obligations de la province du Manitoba ; $7,000 débentures municipales. Total, $101,900. (Acceptées à $101,200)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, des Etats-Unis	Thos. A. Temple, procureur, St. Jean, N.B.	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance de l'Ouest, Toronto	J. J. Kenny, directeur-gérant, Toronto	$35,600 débentures municipales, et $22,100 débentures de compagnies de prêts. (Acceptées, à $51,930)	Contre l'incendie et sur la nav. int.

Cette compagnie a cessé de faire de nouvelles opérations en Canada, et a donné avis qu'elle se proposait de demander le remboursement de ses dépôts.
Cette compagnie a cessé de faire des opérations d'assurance contre l'incendie et sur la vie en Canada, et a donné avis qu'elle demanderait le remboursement de ses dépôts faits comme garantie pour ces deux divisions d'affaires.

LES COMPAGNIES D'ASSURANCE SUR LA VIE CI-DESSOUS NOMMÉES, AYANT CESSÉ D'ENTREPRENDRE DES RISQUES AU CANADA, SONT AUTORISÉES EN VERTU DE L'ARTICLE 32 DE "L'ACTE DES ASSURANCES," À POURSUIVRE TOUTES LES OPÉRATIONS SE RATTACHANT AUX POLICES ÉMISES AVANT LE 31 MARS 1878, ET LEURS DÉPOTS SONT APPLICABLES À CES POLICES, SUJET AUX DISPOSITIONS DES ACTES DES ASSURANCES DE 1868 ET 1871.

NOM DE LA COMPAGNIE.	Principal agent pour la réception des significations des pièces et avis.	Montant des dépôts.	Assurance autorisée.
Cempagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, dite Connecticut, de Hartford, Conn., E.-U.	F. W. Evans, agent-général, Montréal	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, d'Edimbourg	David Higgins, agent en chef, Toronto	$113,000 débentures municipales, et $48,667 effets 4 p. c. du Cap de Bonne-Espérance. (Acceptés à $150,367)	Sur la vie.
Association d'assurance sur la vie, d'Ecosse	Archibald Inglis, agent en chef, Montréal	$50,127 obligations du Canada 4 p. c., $2,433 effets 4 p. c. du Canada; $4,866 obligations garanties du Canada, $48,667 débentures de la province de Québec, $48,667 obligations de la cité de Toronto. (Acceptés à $149,893)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie Nationale d'assurance sur la vie, des Etats-Unis d'Amérique	Chas. Powis, agent en chef, Hamilton, Ont.	$110,000, dépôts en banque	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite "North Western," de Milwaukee, E.-U.	M. W. Mills, agent en chef, Toronto	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, dite "Phœnix," de Hartford, Connecticut	H. D. Simpson, procureur, Montréal	$30,000 débentures municipales, et $99,280 obligations du Parc des Chutes Niagara. (Acceptés à $126,280)	Sur la vie.
Société d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Scottish Amicable"	William W. Robertson, procureur, Montréal	36 obligations du chemin de fer Canada Atlantique, garanties. Au pair, $111,257.82 Valeur actuelle à 4½ p. c., $90,660.67, aussi $30,000 obligations du Pacifique Canadien	Sur la vie.
Institution de Prévoyance Ecossaise	John Dunlop, procureur, Montréal	$100,000 obligations du Pacifique Canadien. (Acceptées à $90,000)	Sur la vie.

LES COMPAGNIES D'ASSURANCE CI-DESSOUS SONT INSCRITES SOUS L'ACTE DES ASSURANCES, ET SONT AUTORISÉES À FAIRE DES OPÉRATIONS D'ASSURANCE EN CANADA, D'APRÈS LE SYSTÈME DE RÉPARTITION.

Nom de la compagnie.	Agent en chef pour la réception des significations de pièces.
L'Association canadienne mutuelle sur la vie	W. Pemberton Page, secrétaire, Toronto.
Société de secours mutuels des Commis-voyageurs	W. G. H. Lowe, agent en chef, Toronto.
La *Home Life Association of Canada*	James G. Howorth, agent en chef, Toronto.
La Société de secours mutuels de la Nouvelle-Ecosse	Thomas B. Crosby, agent en chef, Yarmouth, N.-E.
La *Provincial Provident Institution*	E. S. Miller, secrétaire, Saint-Thomas, Ont.

NOTE.—La Compagnie d'assurance Glasgow et London a réassuré ses risques en cours dans la Compagnie d'assurance des Citoyens, et une partie de ses dépôts a été remboursée.
La Compagnie Américaine d'assurance des chaudières à vapeur a cessé de faire des opérations en Canada. Son dépôt est encore entre les mains de l'Honorable Receveur Général.

Bureau du Surintendant des Assurances, Ottawa, 30 juillet 1892.

W. FITZGERALD, Surintendant des Assurances. 6-tf.

AUX ANNONCEURS DANS LA *GAZETTE*.

CEUX qui envoient des annonces pour être insérées dans la *Gazette du Canada* voudront bien se conformer aux règles ci-dessous :

1. Adresser "Gazette du Canada, Ottawa, Canada."
2. Indiquer le nombre d'insertions voulues.
3. Transmettre invariablement le prix de l'annonce ainsi que le prix d'un exemplaire de la *Gazette*, tels que donnés plus bas ; sans cela l'annonce ne sera pas publiée.

Les prix sont de dix cts. pour la première insertion, et cinq cts. pour chaque insertion subséquente par ligne de neuf mots, chaque chiffre comptant pour un mot. Aucune annonce n'est insérée pour moins d'une piastre.

D'après la pratique établie et reconnue, telle que prescrite par la loi, les règlements du parlement et les décisions du ministre de la Justice, les avis reçoivent le nombre d'insertions ci-dessous :—

Les avis de demandes de divorce—27 insertions.

Les avis de retrait de dépôts des compagnies d'assurance—13 insertions.

Les avis de demandes ordinaires au parlement—9 insertions.

Les avis de demandes de lettres patentes—6 insertions.

Les avis de dividendes et d'assemblées de banques et de compagnies d'assurances,—1 mois de calendrier ou 5 insertions.

Les abonnés observeront aussi que le prix d'abonnement, $4 par année, est invariablement payable d'avance, et que l'envoi de la *Gazette* sera arrêté à l'expiration de la période payée. Chaque exemplaire coûte dix cts., et quand les annonceurs en veulent plus qu'un, ils devront faire une remise en conséquence.

S. E. DAWSON,
Imprimeur de la Reine et Contrôleur
de la Papeterie.

Département des Impressions
et de la Papeterie publiques,
Ottawa, novembre 1891.

DEMANDES AU PARLEMENT.

Règles relatives aux avis de bills privés.

Dans le cas de toute demande de bill privé, proprement du ressort législatif du Parlement du Canada suivant les dispositions de l'Acte de l'Amérique Britannique du Nord, 1867, et ayant pour objet, soit la construction d'un pont, d'un chemin de fer, d'un chemin à barrières ou d'une ligne télégraphique ; soit la construction ou l'amélioration d'un port, d'un canal, d'une écluse, d'une digue ou d'une glissoire ou autre ouvrage semblable ; soit la concession d'un droit de passage d'eau, l'incorporation de professions ou métiers, ou d'une compagnie de banque ou autre compagnie par actions, soit la concession à une ou plusieurs personnes de certains droits ou privilèges exclusifs ou particuliers, soit le pouvoir de faire quelque chose qui, dans ses effets, pourrait toucher aux droits ou à la propriété d'autrui, ou concerner une classe particulière de la société ; ou ayant pour objet quelque amendement de même nature à un acte antérieur,—un avis, énonçant d'une manière claire et intelligible la nature et l'objet de la demande, et signé (excepté s'il s'agit de corporations déjà existantes) par les pétitionnaires ou de leur part, est nécessaire et doit être publié comme il suit :—

Dans les provinces de Québec et du Manitoba.

Un avis doit être inséré dans la *Gazette du Canada* en anglais et en français, ainsi que dans un journal anglais et un journal français du district intéressé, ou en anglais et en français dans le même journal, s'il ne s'en publie qu'un seul dans ce district ; ou s'il n'y paraît pas de journal, alors la publication de l'avis en anglais et en français doit se faire dans un journal du district le plus voisin où il s'en publie.

Dans les autres provinces ou territoires.

Un avis doit être inséré dans la *Gazette du Canada*, et et dans un journal du comté, du district ou des comtés-unis intéressés, ou s'il n'y paraît pas de journal alors la publication doit se faire dans un journal du comté ou district le plus voisin où il s'en publie.

La publication de ces avis durera, dans chaque cas la période de deux mois pendant l'intervalle de temps qui s'écoulera entre la clôture de la session précédente et la prise en considération de la pétition. Un exemplaire des numéros des journaux, reproduisant la première et la dernière insertion de l'avis, devra être transmis au greffier de chaque Chambre.

Si la pétition demande l'autorisation de présenter un bill privé ayant pour objet la construction d'un pont de péage, le pétitionnaire ou les pétitionnaires devront, en même temps qu'ils donneront l'avis prescrit par la règle précédente, donner aussi, de la même manière, avis des péages qu'ils entendent exiger, de l'étendue du privilège, de la hauteur des arches, de l'espace à laisser libre entre les culées ou les piliers pour le passage des radeaux et des navires ; et mentionner de plus s'ils se proposent de construire un pont mobile, et quelles en seront les dimensions.

Toute personne désirant obtenir un bill privé devra, dans les huit jours qui précéderont l'ouverture du parlement, déposer au bureau du greffier de la Chambre dans laquelle le bill doit prendre naissance, une copie de ce bill en langue anglaise ou en langue française, avec une somme suffisante pour en payer la traduction et l'impression. Il en sera imprimé 600 exemplaires en anglais et 200 en français ; la traduction devra être faite par les officiers de la Chambre, et l'impression par l'entrepreneur des impressions. Le pétitionnaire aura aussi à payer au greffier du Sénat, ou au comptable de la Chambre des Communes (selon le cas) une somme de $200, plus le coût de l'impression de l'acte dans les Statuts, et remettra le reçu de ce paiement au greffier du comité auquel ce bill aura été renvoyé—le dit paiement sera effectué immédiatement après la seconde lecture, et avant la prise en considération du bill par le comité.

L'honoraire payable sur tout bill privé, ne sera payé que dans la Chambre où il a pris naissance.

Aucune pétition pour l'obtention d'un bill privé ne sera reçue par l'une ou par l'autre Chambre après les dix premiers jours de la session.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Greffier du Sénat.
JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Greffier des Communes.

—

Règles additionnelles de la Chambre des Communes concernant les bills privés.

Tous les bills privés demandant des actes constitutifs devront être rédigés de manière à y incorporer, en les spécifiant, les *clauses* des Actes généraux concernant les détails qui font l'objet de ces bills ; des raisons spéciales seront données chaque fois que l'on aura l'intention de se départir de ce principe, ou que l'on voudra y introduire d'autres dispositions touchant ces détails ; et une note sera annexée au bill indiquant les dispositions au sujet desquelles l'on entend s'écarter de l'Acte général ; les bills qui ne seront pas rédigés conformément à cette Règle, devront être remodelés par les auteurs et réimprimés à leurs frais, avant qu'aucun comité en examine les clauses.

51*a*. Tous les bills privés pour chartes ou pour modification de chartes de compagnies de chemins de fer seront rédigés conformément au bill-modèle adopté par la Chambre, le 23 juin 1887, dont copie peut être obtenue du greffier de la Chambre ;

(*a*.) Les dispositions contenues dans un bill quelconque qui ne seront pas conformes au bill-modèle, seront insérées entre crochets, et après avoir été revisées par l'officier compétent, elles seront imprimées ainsi ; et les bills qui ne seront pas rédigés en conformité de cette règle seront renvoyés aux auteurs pour être remodelés avant leur revision et impression ;

(*b*.) Toutes clauses d'actes existants que l'on proposera de modifier, seront imprimées en entier, avec les amendements insérés en leur lieu et place, et entre crochets ;

(*c*.) Toutes dispositions exceptionnelles que l'on proposera d'insérer dans un bill quelconque, seront imprimées dans l'avis publié.

51*b*. Nul bill pour la constitution légale d'une compagnie de chemin de fer ou pour changer le tracé du chemin de fer d'une compagnie déjà constituée ne sera pris en considération par le comité des chemins de fer

à moins qu'il n'ait été donné au comité, au moins une semaine avant la prise en considération du bill—

(a.) Une carte ou plan à l'échelle de pas moins d'un demi-pouce au mille, indiquant le territoire sur lequel l'on se propose de construire les travaux projetés, ainsi que les lignes de travaux analogues existants ou autorisés, dans les limites du district, ou partie du district que la ligne projetée doit desservir, ou affectant le dit district en aucune manière ; cette carte ou plan devra être signé par l'ingénieur ou toute autre personne qui l'aura fait ;

(b.) Un exhibit faisant connaître le montant total du capital que l'on se propose de prélever pour les fins de l'entreprise, et la manière dont on se propose de le prélever, soit au moyen d'actions ordinaires, obligations, débentures ou autres garanties, et le montant respectif de chacune.

JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Greffier des Communes.

SUBSTANCE DES RÈGLES ET FORMES DE PROCÉDER DU SÉNAT CONCERNANT LES BILLS DE DIVORCE.

L'époux qui a l'intention de demander un bill de divorce doit faire connaître cette intention, ainsi que les noms de l'autre époux et la cause du divorce, par avis inséré, durant six mois, entre l'expiration de la dernière session parlementaire avant l'avis et la présentation de sa pétition pour obtenir le bill, dans la *Gazette du Canada* et dans deux journaux du district où il avait sa résidence habituelle à l'époque de séparation d'avec son conjoint, s'il résidait alors dans la province de Québec, le Manitoba, la Colombie-Britannique ou les Territoires du Nord-Ouest,—ou du comté ou des comtés-unis, s'il résidait dans une autre province ; mais si ce nombre de journaux ne s'y trouve pas, l'avis sera publié dans le district, le comté ou les comtés-unis voisins. Dans les provinces de Québec et de Manitoba, les insertions seront faites dans un journal anglais et un journal français, s'il en existe des deux langues dans le district ; autrement, elles se feront en anglais et en français au même journal.

Il doit être signifié, à la diligence de l'époux pétitionnaire, un mois au moins avant la présentation de la pétition, une copie de cet avis à l'autre époux en personne, si cela est possible.

Aucune pétition en divorce n'est reçue après l'expiration des trente premiers jours de la session.

Toute pétition en divorce devra être écrite lisiblement et porter la signature du pétitionnaire. Elle énoncera sommairement le fait du mariage, le lieu et l'époque de sa célébration, les noms du célébrant, les griefs qui donnent lieu à la demande de redressement et la nature du redressement demandé, et en outre contiendra assurance qu'il n'y a pas eu réconciliation, collusion ni connivence. Les allégations de la pétition seront appuyées de la déclaration du pétitionnaire, faite en vertu de "l'Acte concernant les serments extra-judiciaires."

Huit jours avant l'ouverture du Parlement, le pétitionnaire déposera au bureau du greffier du Sénat, une copie en langue anglaise ou française du bill de divorce qui doit être présenté, et en même temps une somme suffisante pour payer la traduction et l'impression et tirage à 600 exemplaires anglais et 200 exemplaires français de ce bill.

La pétition en obtention d'un bill de divorce n'est présentée que lorsque le pétitionnaire a versé au bureau du greffier du Sénat une somme de $200.

La pétition, au moment de sa présentation, doit être accompagnée de la preuve de la publication d'avis, d'une déclaration qu'il a été signifié une copie de l'avis, et d'une copie du bill qui doit être présenté.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Greffier du Sénat.

AVIS est donné par le présent que Robert Young Hebden, de la cité de New-York, dans l'Etat de New-York, dans les Etats-Unis d'Amérique, (ci-devant de la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec), un des agents de la banque de Montréal, s'adressera au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un bill de divorce d'avec sa femme Edith Montagu Hebden (née Patterson), ci-devant de la dite cité de Montréal, mais dont le domicile actuel est inconnu, pour cause d'adultère et de désertion.

GORMULLY ET SINCLAIR,
Solliciteurs du requérant.

Daté à Ottawa, dans la province d'Ontario, ce 22e jour de juillet A.D. 1892. 4–27

AVIS est donné que James Frederick Doran, de Lachine, dans le comté Jacques-Cartier, province de Québec, commis, adressera une demande au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, pour obtenir un bill de divorce d'avec son épouse Mary Augusta Wood, ci-devant de Winnipeg, province du Manitoba, maintenant de Paris, France, pour cause d'adultère et désertion.

J. FRED. DORAN,
Pétitionnaire.

A Montréal, province de Québec, ce 20ème jour de juillet 1892. 5–27

AVIS est donné par le présent que Annette Marion Goff, de la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec, s'adressera au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un bill de divorce d'avec son mari Edward Robert Taché Rowand, de la cité de Winnipeg, dans la province du Manitoba, bourgeois, pour cause d'adultère et de cruauté.

CARTER ET GOLDSTEIN,
Solliciteurs de la requérante.

Daté à Montréal, province de Québec, ce dix-huitième jour de juillet 1892. 4–27

AVIS est donné par le présent que Edmund Holyoake Heward, de la ville de Saint-Jean, dans le district d'Iberville, dans la province de Québec, gérant de la banque des Marchands du Canada, à Saint-Jean, s'adressera au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un bill de divorce d'avec sa femme Dame Marie-Louise Elwes, actuellement de la cité de Chicago, dans l'Etat d'Illinois, un des Etats-Unis d'Amérique, pour cause d'adultère.

L. G. MACDONALD,
Solliciteur du requérant.

Par CHRISTIE, CHRISTIE et GREENE,
Ses agents à Ottawa.

Daté à Saint-Jean, le 4 juillet 1892. 3–27

DEMANDES POUR CHARTE PAR LETTRES PATENTES.

AVIS est par le présent donné que dans le cours d'un mois à compter de la dernière publication de cet avis dans la *Gazette du Canada*, les personnes ci-après dénommées s'adresseront à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil pour obtenir des lettres patentes les constituant en corps politique et corporation en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," Statuts Revisés du Canada, chap. 119 :—

1. Le nom de la compagnie sera "La Société des Arts."

2. Les objets pour lesquels une charte est demandée sont l'encouragement des arts par la distribution par lots entre les membres ou porteurs de billets de la société, de tous tableaux, dessins ou autres ouvrages d'art produits par le travail des membres de la société, ou publiés par ou sous le contrôle de la société.

3. Le siège d'affaires sera en la cité de Montréal.

4. Le montant du capital-actions de la société sera de cent mille piastres.

5. Le nombre des actions sera de mille, et le montant de chaque action sera de cent piastres.

6. Les noms au long et les adresse et occupation de chacun des requérants sont les suivants :—Louis Philippe Hébert, sculpteur, des cité et district de Montreal ; Louis Fréchette, homme de lettres, du même lieu ; Narcisse Faucher de St. Maurice, homme de

lettres, des cité et district de Québec; Henri Trudel, journaliste, des cité et district de Montréal, et Arthur Cholette, avocat, du même lieu; lesquels seront les premiers directeurs de la société.

A. TRUDEL,
Procureur des requérants.

Montréal, 30 août 1892. 10–6

AVIS DIVERS.

CHEMIN DE FER GRAND NORD.

AVIS.—L'assemblée générale annuelle des actionnaires de la Compagnie du chemin de fer le Grand Nord aura lieu au bureau de la compagnie, No. 204 rue St. Jacques, en la ville de Montréal, mardi, le 4e jour d'octobre 1892, à 3 heures p.m.

L'assemblée en sera une spéciale pour prendre en considération la vente de la partie de la ligne de la compagnie entre Lachute et St. André à la compagnie du chemin de fer Ottawa Valley.

L. A. GLOBENSKY,
Sec.-trésorier.

Montréal, 31 août 1892. 10–4

AVIS public est donné par le présent que la Compagnie Américaine d'assurance de chaudières à vapeur de New-York a demandé à l'honorable ministre des Finances et Receveur Général du Canada d'être libérée de ses valeurs déposées à compte des opérations d'assurance des chaudières à vapeur.

Et avis est par le présent donné à tous les porteurs de polices de la dite compagnie en Canada qui s'opposent à cette remise de dépôts, de produire leur opposition au bureau de l'honorable Ministre des Finances et Receveur Général du Canada, le ou avant le 30 novembre 1892.

E. LAFLEUR,
Solliciteur,
Compagnie Américaine d'assurance
des chaudières à vapeur.

Daté ce 10 août 1892. 7–13

LA BANQUE DU PEUPLE.

DIVIDENDE No. 112.

LES actionnaires de la Banque du Peuple sont par les présentes notifiés qu'un dividende semi-annuel de trois (3) pour cent pour les six mois courants, a été déclaré sur le fonds capital, et sera payable au bureau de la banque, lundi, le 5 septembre prochain et les jours suivants.

Le livre de transfert sera fermé du 15 au 31 août inclusivement.

Par ordre du bureau des directeurs,
J. S. BOUSQUET,
Caissier.

Montréal, 29 juillet 1892. 6–5

AVIS public est donné par le présent que la Compagnie d'assurance Queen a l'intention de cesser de faire des opérations d'assurance sur la vie en Canada, et que le 1er novembre prochain la dite compagnie s'adressera à l'honorable ministre des Finances pour la libération de ses valeurs et effets déposés comme garantie, et tous les porteurs canadiens de polices sur la vie émises par la Compagnie d'assurance Queen qui désireraient s'opposer à cette libération sont par le présent avertis de produire leurs oppositions entre les mains du dit ministre au jour susdit ou avant.

H. J. MUDGE,
Agent en chef.

Montréal, 25 juillet 1892. 5–13

COMPAGNIE D'ASSURANCE DES CITOYENS DU CANADA.

(DÉPARTEMENT D'ASSURANCE SUR LA VIE.)

AVIS.—Avis public est donné par le présent que la Compagnie d'assurance des Citoyens du Canada, a cessé de faire des opérations d'assurance sur la vie, et a demandé à l'honorable Ministre des Finances et Receveur Général du Canada le remboursement de ses garanties déposées au compte du département d'assurance sur la vie, le 12e jour d'octobre 1892.

Et avis est par le présent donné à tous les porteurs de polices de la dite compagnie en Canada qui s'opposent à cette remise de dépôts, de produire leur opposition au bureau de l'honorable Ministre des Finances et Receveur Général du Canada, le ou avant le douzième (12e) jour d'octobre mil huit cent quatre-vingt-douze (1892).

E. P. HEATON,
Gérant général.

Montréal, 28 juin 1892. 2–13

COMPAGNIE D'ASSURANCE DES CITOYENS DU CANADA.

(DÉPARTEMENT DE L'INCENDIE.)

AVIS.—Avis public est donné par le présent que la Compagnie d'assurance des Citoyens du Canada, a cessé de faire des opérations d'assurance contre l'incendie, et a demandé à l'honorable Ministre des Finances et Receveur Général du Canada le remboursement de ses garanties déposées au compte du département de l'incendie le 12e jour d'octobre 1892.

Et avis est par le présent donné que tous les risques au Canada de la Compagnie d'assurance des Citoyens du Canada, dans les provinces du Nouveau-Brunswick et de la Nouvelle-Ecosse ont été rentrés et réassurés dans la Compagnie d'assurance Phœnix de Hartford, Connecticut, et que tous les risques par toute la Puissance du Canada, à l'exception des provinces du Nouveau-Brunswick et de la Nouvelle-Ecosse ont été rentrés et réassurés dans la Compagnie d'assurance Guardian d'Angleterre.

Et avis est par le présent donné à tous les porteurs de polices de la dite compagnie en Canada qui s'opposent à cette remise de dépôts, de produire leur opposition au bureau de l'honorable Ministre des Finances et Receveur Général du Canada, le ou avant le douzième (12e) jour d'octobre mil huit cent quatre-vingt-douze (1892).

E. P. HEATON,
Gérant général.

Montréal, 28 juin 1892. 2–13

AVIS est donné par le présent que la Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie la City of London (à resp. limitée), ayant cessé de faire les opérations d'assurance contre l'incendie en Canada, et réassuré tous les risques en cours ou existants, s'adressera au ministre des Finances à Ottawa, le 12e jour d'octobre prochain, pour être remboursée des garanties déposées par la dite compagnie entre les mains du ministre des Finances.

Et avis est par le présent donné à tous les porteurs de polices de la dite compagnie en Canada qui s'opposent à cette remise de dépôts, de produire leur opposition au bureau de l'honorable Ministre des Finances, le ou avant le jour ci-dessus cité.

HATTON ET McLENNAN,
Procureurs de la dite compagnie.

Montréal, 5 juillet 1892. 3–13

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OTTAWA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1892.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

PROCLAMATIONS.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Deputy Governor.

[L.S.]

CANADA.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, QUEEN, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To Our Beloved and Faithful the Senators of the Dominion of Canada, and the Members elected to serve in the House of Commons of Our said Dominion, and to each and every of you,—GREETING:

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS Our Parliament of Canada stands prorogued to the eighteenth day of the month of August instant, at which time, at Our City of Ottawa, you were held and constrained to appear; NOW KNOW YE, that for divers causes and considerations, and taking into consideration the ease and convenience of Our Loving Subjects, We have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council for Canada, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on TUESDAY, the TWENTY-SEVENTH day of the month of SEPTEMBER next, you meet Us in Our Parliament of Canada, at Our City of OTTAWA, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of Our said Dominion of Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary. HEREIN FAIL NOT.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS, JOHN J. McGEE, Esquire, Deputy of Our Right Trusty and Well-Beloved the Right Honourable Sir FREDERICK ARTHUR STANLEY, Baron Stanley of Preston, in the County of Lancaster, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom; Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Governor General of Canada and Vice Admiral of the same.

At Our Government House, in Our City of OTTAWA, this TWELFTH day of AUGUST, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, and in the fifty-sixth year of Our Reign.

By Command,

SAML. E. ST. O. CHAPLEAU,
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery,
Canada.

7-tf

STANLEY OF PRESTON.

[L.S.]

CANADA.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, QUEEN, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To all to whom these presents shall come, or whom the same may in anywise concern,—GREETING:

A PROCLAMATION.

ROBT. SEDGEWICK, Deputy of the Minister of Justice, Canada. } WHEREAS in pursuance of the provisions of the Canada Temperance Act, the following notice has been addressed to the Secretary of State for Canada, embodying the petition therein set forth:

"To the Honourable the Secretary of State of "Canada,—

"SIR,—We, the undersigned electors of the County "of Northumberland, request you to take notice that "we propose presenting the following petition to His "Excellency the Governor General of Canada in "Council:

"'The petition of the electors of the County of "'Northumberland, in the Province of New Brunswick, "'qualified and competent to vote at the election of "'a member of the House of Commons, in the said "'County,

"'Respectfully shews, that your petitioners are "'desirous that the Order in Council passed for "'bringing into force within the said County, the "'second part of "The Canada Temperance Act," "'should be revoked, wherefore, your petitioners "'humbly pray that Your Excellency will be pleased "'by an Order in Council under section nine of "The "'Canada Temperance Amendment Act, 1888," to "'declare that the said Order in Council which brought "'into force and effect the said second part of the said "'"The Canada Temperance Act," in the said County, "'shall no longer be in force.

"'And your petitioners will ever pray, &c.'

"And that we desire that the votes of the electors "of the said County be taken for and against the "revocation of the said Order in Council."

AND WHEREAS the second part of the said Act was brought into force in the said County of Northumberland, in the Province of New Brunswick, by an Order in Council dated the fourth day of November, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty :

AND WHEREAS it appears by evidence to the satisfaction of the Governor General in Council that such petition has appended to it the genuine signatures of one-fourth or more of all the electors of the said County of Northumberland, in the Province of New Brunswick, the number of the signatures to the petition proved to be genuine being nineteen hundred and twenty-one, and that the other requirements of the law have been observed ;

AND WHEREAS an Order of the Governor General in Council has been passed directing that the votes of all the electors of the said County of Northumberland be taken for and against the adoption of the said petition,—

NOW KNOW YE, that We do hereby, and by virtue of the authority vested in Us by the said Act and Order in Council, proclaim and declare, that on Thursday, the twenty-ninth day of September next, a poll will be held in the said County of Northumberland for taking the votes of the electors for and against the said petition ; That such votes will be taken between the hours of nine o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon of that day and by ballot ; That John Shirreff, of Newcastle, in the said County, Esquire, Sheriff of the said County of Northumberland, has been appointed Returning Officer for the purpose of taking on that day the votes of the electors for and against the petition, and of afterwards summing up the same and making a return of the result to the Governor General in Council ; That the said Returning Officer is empowered and required to appoint a Deputy Returning Officer at and for each polling place or station ; That the Returning Officer will appoint persons to attend at the various polling stations and at the final summing up of votes, on behalf of the persons interested in and promoting or opposing, respectively, the adoption of the petition, at the office of the Sheriff, in Newcastle aforesaid, on Monday, the twenty-sixth day of September next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon. That the votes of the electors will be summed up and the result of the polling declared by the Returning Officer at the office of the Sheriff, in Newcastle aforesaid, on Monday, the third day of October next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon.

And in the event of the petition being adopted by the electors, the Governor General in Council may, at any time after the expiration of thirty days from the day on which the same was adopted, and after the expiration of three years from the day of the coming into force of the second part of the said Act in the said County of Northumberland, under the said Order in Council dated the fourth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and eighty, by Order in Council published in the *Canada Gazette*, revoke the said Order in Council of the fourth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and eighty, by which the second part of "The Canada Temperance Act" was brought into force in the said County, as therein mentioned.

Of all which Our loving subjects and all others whom these presents may concern, are hereby required to take notice and to govern themselves accordingly.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS, Our Right Trusty and Well-Beloved the Right Honourable Sir FREDERICK ARTHUR STANLEY, Baron Stanley of Preston, in the County of Lancaster, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom ; Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Honourable Order of the Bath ; Governor General of Canada.

At Our Government House, in Our CITY of OTTAWA, this SIXTEENTH day of AUGUST, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, and in the Fifty-sixth year of Our Reign.

By Command,

J. C. PATTERSON,
Secretary of State.

9–3

ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

ERRATUM.

In the Order in Council of July 26, 1892, p. 253, col. 1, concerning the cancellation of a road allowance on Goose Island in Lake Winnipeg, instead of Range 6 *west* of the Principal Meridian, read Range 6 *east* of the Principal Meridian. 8–4

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Saturday, the 27th day of August, 1892.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS by section 190 of "The Inland Revenue Act" it is provided that the security to be given is a sum equal to the duties estimated to accrue on goods to be manufactured during one month, and such further amount as the Collector deems sufficient to cover the duty on goods remaining in warehouse from time to time during the currency of the license ;

And whereas the increase of duty on malt from one to two cents per pound has caused the requirements of the law as above set forth as to the amount of bonds to be given by maltsters to become unduly oppressive,—

His Excellency, in virtue of the power vested in him by "The Inland Revenue Act," and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to grant authority to the Minister of Inland Revenue to determine the amount of security to be given by maltsters, and such authority is hereby granted accordingly.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk, Privy Council.

11–4

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Friday, the 19th day of August, 1892.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, has this day been pleased to approve of the following Resolution passed by the Board of Trade at Halifax, abolishing the payment of fees on all shipments of grain in bags, not in connection with grain in bulk, shipped with other general cargo :—

Resolved, "That the Port Wardens' fees on all shipments of grain in bags, not in connection with grain in bulk shipped with other general cargo from Halifax, either in steamers or sailing vessels, be abolished."

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk, Privy Council.

10–4

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Saturday, the 20th day of August, 1892.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, in virtue of the provisions of the "Bounty Act of 1891," 54-55 Victoria, chapter 42, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that the following regulations governing the payment of fishing bounties, be approved :—

REGULATIONS governing the payment of fishing bounties, as provided by section 6 of the Bounty Act of 1891, 54-55 Victoria, chapter 42.

1. Fishermen who have been engaged in deep-sea fishing, for fish other than shell-fish, salmon and shad, or fish taken in rivers or mouths of rivers, for at least three months, and have caught not less than 2,500 pounds of sea-fish, shall be entitled to a bounty, pro-

vided always that no bounty shall be paid to men fishing in boats measuring less than 13 feet keel, and not more than three men (the owner included) will be allowed as claimants in boats under twenty feet.

2. Only one claim will be allowed in one season, even though the claimant may have fished in two vessels, or in a vessel and a boat, or in two boats.

3. The owners of boats measuring not less than thirteen feet keel, which have been engaged during a period of not less than three months in deep-sea fishing for fish other than shell-fish, salmon or shad, or fish taken in rivers or mouths of rivers, shall be entitled to a bounty on each such boat.

4. Canadian registered vessels of 10 tons and upwards (up to 80 tons) which have been *exclusively* engaged during a period of not less than *three months* in the catch of sea-fish other than shell-fish, salmon or shad, or fish taken in rivers or mouths of rivers, shall be entitled to a bounty to be calculated on the registered tonnage, one half of which bounty shall be payable to the owner or owners, and the other half to the crew, except in cases where one or more of the crew shall have failed to comply with the regulations, then such share or shares shall not be paid.

5. Owners or masters of vessels intending to fish and claim bounty on their vessels, must, before proceeding on a fishing voyage procure a license from the nearest Collector of customs, or Fishery Overseer, said license to be attached to the claim when sent in for payment.

6. Dates and localities of fishing must be stated in the claim, as well as the quantity and kinds of sea-fish caught.

7. Ages of men must be given. Boys under 14 years of age are not eligible as claimants.

8. Claims must be sworn to as true and correct in all their particulars.

9. Claims must be filed on or before the 30th November in each year.

10. Officers authorized to receive claims will supply the requisite blanks, free of charge, and after certifying the same will transmit them to the Department of Marine and Fisheries.

11. No claim in which an error has been made by the claimant or claimants shall be amended after it has been signed and sworn to as correct.

12. Any person or persons detected in making returns that are false or fraudulent in any particular, will be debarred from any future participation in the bounty, and be prosecuted according to the utmost rigour of the law.

13. The amount of the bounty to be paid to fishermen and owners of boats and vessels will be fixed from time to time by the Governor in Council.

JOHN J. McGEE,
10–4 Clerk, Privy Council.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Tuesday, the 16th day of August, 1892.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, in virtue of the powers vested in him by section 2 of the "Act respecting quarantine," chapter 68 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that Belgium and Germany be added to the list of countries from which the importation of rags into Canada is prohibited.

JOHN J. McGEE,
9–4 Clerk, Privy Council.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Tuesday, the 16th day of August, 1892.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, and in virtue of the powers conferred on him by chapter 78 of the Revised Statutes, intituled "An Act respecting the Inspection of Steam-boats, and the examination and licensing of Engineers employed on them," and the amendments thereto, is pleased to approve of the following amendments to the Regulations with respect to the Inspection of Boilers and Compasses of Steam-boats, and the new regulations relating to the Inspection of Steam-boat Shafts, and the testing of new engines of passenger steam-boats, which have been passed by the Board of Steam-boat Inspectors.

AMENDMENTS TO THE RULES RELATING TO THE INSPECTION OF BOILERS OF STEAM-BOATS.

Boilers.

1. Sec. 40, part I, and sec. 74, part II, are hereby amended by adding ten per cent to the result of the formula (*b*) :—

$$\frac{90{,}000 \times T^2}{(L + 1) \times D} = \text{Working pressure, where}$$

T = Thickness of plate in inches.
D = Diameter of flue outside in inches.
L = Length of flue or furnace in feet, or the length between the rings in feet, if it is strengthened by suitable rings or Adamson joints.

2. Sec. 36 (*r*) and sec. 41 (*a*), part I, and sec. 75 (*a*), part II, are hereby amended by using 14,000 instead of 12,500 in the formula :

$$\frac{12{,}500 \times \text{thickness in inches}}{\text{Mean diameter in inches}} = \text{Working pressure per square inch.}$$

3. Sec. 30, part I, and sec. 68, part II, are hereby amended by adding thereto as follows :—

"When a superheater is constructed with a tube "subject to external pressure, the working pressure "should be ascertained by the rules given for circular "iron furnaces, but the constants should be reduced "as thirty is to forty-seven :

"If steel is proposed to be used in superheaters, the "particulars should be submitted to the Board of "Steam-boat Inspection or to the Chairman, if the "board is not sitting, for consideration, but in all "cases it should be discouraged for this purpose ; this "applies to the unshielded uptakes of all boilers, "including ordinary vertical donkey boilers."

AMENDMENT TO THE RULES RELATING TO THE INSPECTION OF COMPASSES ON BOARD STEAM-BOATS.

Compasses.

Sec. 22, part VII, is hereby amended, by substituting for the word "Inspector" in the fifth line, the words "competent person," and adding thereto the words "of inspection," after the word "certificate" in the last line.

RULES RELATING TO THE INSPECTION OF STEAM-BOAT SHAFTS.

Shafts.

4. Main, tunnel, propeller and paddle shafts should not be passed if less in diameter than that found by the following formulæ, without previously submitting the case to the Chairman of the Board of Steam-boat Inspection.

For compound condensing engines with two or more cylinders, when the cranks are not overhung :—

$$S = \sqrt[3]{\frac{C \times P \times D^2}{f\left(2 + \frac{D^2}{d^2}\right)}}$$

$$P = \frac{f \times S^3}{C \times D^2}\left(2 + \frac{D^2}{d^2}\right)$$

Where S = diameter of shaft in inches.
Where d^2 = square of diameter of high pressure cylinder in inches or sum of squares of diameters, when there are two or more high pressure cylinders.
Where D^2 = square of diameter of low pressure cylinder in inches or sum of squares of diameters, when there are two or more low pressure cylinders.
Where P = absolute pressure in lbs. per square inch, that is boiler pressure *plus* 15 lbs.
Where C = length of crank in inches.

Where f = constant from following table.

NOTE.—Intermediate pressure cylinder do not appear in the formulæ.

For ordinary condensing engines, with one, two, or more cylinders, when the cranks are not overhung :—

$$S = \sqrt[3]{\frac{C \times P \times D^2}{3 \times f}}$$

$$P = \frac{3 \times f \times S^3}{C \times D^2}$$

Where S = Diameter of shaft in inches.

D^2 = Square of diameter of cylinder in inches, or sum of squares of diameters when there are two or more cylinders.

P = Absolute pressure in lbs. per square inch, that is boiler pressure *plus* 15 lbs.

C = Length of crank in inches.

f = Constant from following table :—

TABLE.

For two Cranks. Angle between Cranks.	For Crank and Propeller Shafts. f.		For Tunnel Shafts. f.
90°	For paddle engines of ordinary type multiply constant in this column suitable for angle of cranks by 1·4.	1,047	1,221
100°		996	1,128
110°		904	1,055
120°		855	997
130°		817	953
140°		788	919
150°		766	894
160°		751	877
170°		743	867
180°		740	864
For three Cranks 120°		1,110	1,295

NOTE.—When there is only one crank the constants applicable are those in the table opposite 180°.

—

RULES RELATING TO THE TESTING OF NEW ENGINES ON PASSENGER STEAM-BOATS.

In the case of new engines on passenger steam-boats, Inspectors should see them tested while under way, with full steam, in order to assure as far as possible that no flaws in the several parts of the engine have escaped the examination made by the Inspector, as provided by section 15 of the Act 49 Vict., chap. 78.

JOHN J. McGEE,
10–4 Clerk, Privy Council.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Tuesday, the 26th day of July, 1892.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, under the provisions of section 8 of "The Dominion Lands Act," chapter 54 of the Revised Statutes, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that the road allowance on Goose Island, in Lake Winnipeg, which lies in Township 25, Ranges 5 and 6, shall be and the same is hereby cancelled and its area thrown into Section 30, Township 25, Range 6, east of the Principal Meridian.

JOHN J. McGEE,
8–4 Clerk, Privy Council.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Tuesday, the 2nd day of August, 1892.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS the Parliament of Canada at the last Session thereof passed an Act, 55-56 Victoria, chapter 19, intituled "An Act to further amend the Steam-boat Inspection Act" in which it was amongst other things enacted, by the 4th and 5th sections thereof, that the Governor General in Council may make such rules as are deemed advisable with respect to boats, life-preservers, and other life-saving appliances to be carried by steam-boats or by other vessels mentioned in the said Act ;

And whereas it was further enacted that the said Act shall come into force on and after a day to be proclaimed by Proclamation of the Governor in Council, and His Excellency the Governor General in Council, by a Proclamation dated the 2nd day of August, 1892, has declared that the said Act shall be brought into and be in force on the fifteenth day of August, 1892,—

His Excellency, under the authority conferred upon him by the 4th and 5th sections of the above cited Act, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to make the following Regulations with respect to boats, life-preservers and other life-saving appliances to be carried by steamboats or other vessels mentioned in the said Act, such Regulations to be in force and take effect on and after the day succeeding the day fixed by the aforesaid Proclamation as the day upon which the said Act 55-56 Victoria, chapter 19, shall come into force in Canada.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk, Privy Council.

—

RULES AND REGULATIONS respecting the inspection of boats, life-preservers and other life-saving appliances, to be carried on steam-boats or other vessels, under the authority of the Steam-boat Inspection Act and amendments thereto.

Boats.

Sec. 1. The following provisions shall be observed with respect to boats to be carried on steam-boats :—

(*a.*) No steam-boat with passengers on board shall proceed to sea from any port or place in Canada, or depart from any port or place, or ply on any of the Lakes St. John, Memphremagog, Ontario, Erie, Huron or Georgian Bay, Simcoe, or Superior, or on the River St. Lawrence, or on the Rivers Ottawa or St. John, or any lake or river in Manitoba, British Columbia, or the North-west Territories, or the District of Keewatin, which is, at any point on the route of such steam-boat, more than one mile broad.

(*b.*) Unless there are on board thereof, or attached to such steam-boat, good, suitable, sufficient and properly equipped boats in good condition, each having not less than seventeen feet length of keel, and at least six oars and other necessary tackle, and sufficient capacity to carry not less than twelve adult persons, exclusive of the crew of such boat.

Which boats shall be in the following proportion to the registered tonnage of such steam-boat, that is to say :—

At least one boat for every steam-boat of less than fifty tons ;

At least two boats for every steam-boat of fifty tons and upwards, but less than (300) three hundred tons ;

At least three boats for every steam-boat of three hundred tons and upwards ; and

(*c.*) If such steam-boat is of the registered tonnage of one hundred tons or upwards to (300) three hundred tons, unless, in addition to the boats hereinbefore required, there is on board thereof or attached thereto,—

One good and sufficient life-boat capable of sustaining inside thirty persons, which life-boat may be considered of sufficient capacity if made of the following dimensions : Length of keel, twenty-two feet ; breadth of beam outside, five feet six inches ; depth from top of keel to top of gunwale at bottom of rowlock, two feet nine inches ; or

Two good and sufficient life-boats, each capable of sustaining inside twenty persons, which life-boats may be considered of sufficient capacity if made of the following dimensions : Length of keel, eighteen feet ; breadth outside, five feet two inches ; depth from top of keel to top of gunwale, two feet two inches.

(*d.*) If such steam-boat is of the registered tonnage of (300) three hundred tons or upwards to six hundred tons or upwards (when the life-boats may be increased to the satisfaction of the Inspector), unless in addition

to the boats hereinbefore required there is on board or attached thereto ;—

Two good and sufficient life-boats, capable of each sustaining inside thirty persons, or four good and sufficient life-boats capable of each sustaining inside twenty persons, each to be at least of the dimensions described in (*c*).

Sec. 2. Every life-boat shall be made of suitable metal, in thickness not less than No. 18 wire gauge, or of wood, and built whale-boat fashion, with a sheer of about $\frac{3}{4}$ inch to 1 foot length from midships, rising equally to the stem and stern, with sufficient air-tight compartments in the ends and sides made of suitable metal or of wood, and so constructed as to be air-tight and serviceable, the air-tight compartments to have a capacity in cubic feet of one-tenth the capacity of the life-boat, which is found by multiplying the length and breadth outside and the depth inside from bottom of rowlocks or top of gunwale in feet, and by ·6, the result equals the cubic feet required in the inside and outside compartments, about one-half of which should be on the outside ; and dividing by 10, gives the number of persons the life-boat shall be deemed fit to carry. Solid cork may be used instead of air-tight compartments on the outside, 1·25 cubic feet of cork being considered equal to 1 cubic foot of air case.

(*a.*) Zinc shall not be used in the construction of a life-boat or of her air-tight compartments, which must be of a metal approved by the Board of Steam-boat Inspection, or by the Chairman.

(*b.*) The air-tight compartments must be so distributed as to give the boat good buoyancy and stability ; whether a part of the air-tight buoyancy apparatus should be under the thwarts, or whether it should be in the ends and along the sides, will be, so long as an efficient life-boat is obtained, left to the option of the maker or owner, but the Inspector must be satisfied that the life-boat is efficient.

(*c.*) Spaces filled with or containing any material are not to be deemed air spaces.

(*d.*) A square stern boat is not to be passed as a life-boat.

(*e.*) Suitable life lines with sustaining buoys shall be securely attached to the sides or gunwales of the life-boats.

Sec. 3. The life-boats must be provided with the full complement of oars, one for each rowlock, and two spare oars, all securely lashed inside ready for use.

(*a.*) With two plugs for each plug hole, attached with lanyards or chains, and one and one half sets of thole pins or crutches attached to the boat by lanyards and ready to slip in place.

(*b.*) With a sea anchor, a rudder and tiller, or yoke and yoke lines, a painter of sufficient length to reach from the davits to the boat when in the water and to tow her, a bailer, a hatchet in each end of boat, and a boat-hook each attached to the boat with a good sound lanyard.

(*c.*) If the steam-boat is plying at sea (on salt water) a vessel must be kept in each boat filled with fresh water, (and at least one life-boat must be fitted with a mast or masts, and sail or sails and proper gear for each), and an efficient compass and one gallon of vegetable or animal oil, and a vessel or apparatus of approved pattern for distributing it on the water in rough weather, and with a lantern trimmed with oil in its receiver sufficient to burn eight hours.

(*d.*) Means for detaching quickly the life-boat from the lower blocks of the davits must be provided, an ordinary fixed hook in the lower block should not be allowed, the boat's davits must be strong enough and so spaced that the boat can be swung out readily, so that the boat's chocks can be readily removed, and that the boat will not foul the ship's sides in lowering when the ship has no list, and that the whole of the tackling, davits, falls, blocks, eye bolts, and apparatus are of sufficient strength to lower the boat with its full complement of crew and apparatus on board.

Sec. 4. Every boat shall be kept in good condition, water tight and ready for immediate use ; when wood is used as fuel for heating the boilers of high pressure (non condensing) steam-boats, the covers of such boats shall be made of wood covered with zinc ; and every boat shall have the name of the steam-boat to which it belongs, and the name of her port of registry, legibly painted on her bows and stern.

Sec. 5. Every such steam-boat shall be provided with sufficient means for lowering from on board safely and expeditiously the boats hereinbefore required to be on board of or attached to such steam-boat ; and Masters of steam-boats shall detail their crews and exercise them in lowering and handling the said boats, and life-boats at least once a week, alternately.

Sec. 6. Every such boat shall be hung in separate davits, with lowering apparatus complete and ready for instant lowering ; provided, that in any case where any such steam-boat carries two life-boats, one of the other boats may be carried on the hurricane deck without davits.

Sec. 7. No steamboat employed chiefly in the carriage of freight, when carrying not more than twenty-five passengers, shall be required to have on board or attached to such steam-boat more than two boats in addition to a life-boat.

Sec. 8. The Minister of Marine and Fisheries may authorize the use in individual, specified cases, of a greater or less number of boats, or of different dimensions from those hereinbefore specified, and upon such authorization being granted, it shall be sufficient for any such steam-boat to carry and be provided with boats of the dimensions specified in such authorization :

Sec. 9. Steam-boats confined to the navigation of the River St. John above Fredericton, the waters in the District of Muskoka, the County of Victoria, and the County of Peterborough, in the Province of Ontario, and the waters of the Ottawa river and its tributaries above the City of Ottawa, or of lakes or rivers not exceeding one mile in width at any point on the route of such steam-boat, and which are employed in the carriage of passengers, shall carry at least one good boat provided with four oars, and of sufficient capacity to carry not less than twelve persons besides the crew.

Sec. 10. Every steam-boat employed in the carriage of passengers, and used only in the navigation of rivers or inland waters, other than the rivers and inland waters hereinbefore provided for, shall, if such steam-boat exceeds one hundred and fifty tons registered tonnage carry at least two good boats provided with four oars each, and of sufficient capacity to carry with safety at least twelve persons besides the crew ; and if such steam-boat does not exceed one hundred and fifty tons and is not less than fifty tons registered tonnage, she shall not be required to carry more than one such boat ; and if such steam-boat is less than fifty tons registered tonnage, she shall carry one good boat of the size and description, and provided in the manner approved of in each case by the Inspector.

Sec. 11. Every steam-boat not employed in the carriage of passengers, and every steam-boat to which the foregoing provisions of this section do not apply, shall at all times, when the crew thereof is on board, be provided with and have on board or attached to such steam-boat in some convenient place a good, suitable and sufficient boat, or good, suitable and sufficient boats, in good condition and properly equipped, and provided with oars in sufficient number and other necessary tackle, and of sufficient capacity to carry all the crew of such steam-boat, and with sufficient mean for lowering such boat or boats from on board safely and expeditiously.

Sec. 12. The carrying capacity in the number of persons of boats shall be determined by multiplying the length of keel by the breadth outside, and by the depth from top of keel to bottom of rowlock in feet, and divide by 10, the quotient being the number of persons allowed to each boat.

Life-Rafts and Life-Buoys.

Sec. 13. Life-rafts must be approved by the Board of Steam-boat Inspection before the number of persons they may be allowed to carry can be determined, provided that not less than three cubic feet of strong serviceable inclosed air-tight compartments, constructed so that water cannot find its way into them, shall be the amount of air space to each person carried on the raft.

Sec. 14. Approved buoyant apparatus must not require to be inflated before use, shall be of approved construction and marked in such a way as to plainly indicate the number of adult persons it can carry.

The buoyancy of such apparatus for the number of persons to be carried may be ascertained by dividing

the number of pounds of iron it is capable of supporting in fresh water by 32.

Sec. 15. An approved life-buoy may be built of solid cork capable of floating in the water for at least 24 hours with 32 pounds of iron suspended from it; or—

(*a.*) A strong life-buoy of any other approved pattern and material, provided that it is capable of floating in the water for at least 24 hours with 32 pounds of iron suspended from it, and provided that it is not stuffed with rushes, cork shavings, or other shavings, or loose granulated cork or other loose material, and does not require inflation before use. There must not be a less number than two life-buoys on each passenger steamboat carrying by law two boats, with good line of suitable length attached to each buoy and kept at all times ready for instant use.

(*b.*) The air cases for life-rafts are not to exceed the length approved by the Board (four feet), with hooked, hammered and soldered joints, or riveted, and if made of iron to be galvanized, to be substantially enclosed with wood to be close-jointed.

The covering of the air cases in boats should be fastened with brass screws so they can be readily taken off to examine the air cases.

Collapsible boats may be used if approved by an Inspector, with the consent of the Chairman.

Sec. 16. No new pattern of or material in life-boats, life-rafts or life-buoys is to be passed unless approved by the Board of Steam-boat Inspection.

Life-Preservers.

Sec. 17. No steam-boat carrying passengers shall proceed to sea from any port or place in Canada, or depart from any port or place, or ply on any of the Lakes St. John, Memphremagog, Ontario, Erie, Huron, Georgian Bay, Simcoe, or Superior, or on the River St. Lawrence, or on the Rivers Ottawa or St. John, or on any lake or river in Manitoba, British Columbia, or the North-west Territories, or the District of Keewatin, which is, at any point on the route of such steamer, more than one mile broad, or shall navigate in a bay or arm of the sea in Canada, unless she is provided with and carries on board thereof on every such voyage,—

(*a.*) Two hundred life-preservers (life-belts), if such steam-boat is of the registered tonnage of two hundred tons and upwards; or (*b*) three life-preservers for every five tons, if such steam-boat is of less than two hundred tons registered tonnage.

Sec. 18. Every steam-boat carrying passengers on rivers or inland waters other than the lakes and rivers provided for in the next preceding section, if of the registered tonnage of two hundred tons and upwards, shall be provided with and shall carry on board thereof on every voyage, not less than one hundred life-preservers, and if of less than two hundred tons registered tonnage, such steam-boat shall be provided with and shall carry on board thereof on every voyage fifty life-preservers.

Sec. 19. Provided always, that the maximum number of such life-preservers required on any steam-boat shall not exceed two hundred; but in any steam-boat, as to which the boat capacity, and the number of life-preservers together, fall short of the number of passengers she is allowed to carry by her certificate of inspection, such deficiency shall be supplied by a number of wooden floats, each equal in buoyancy to one cubic foot of seasoned white pine, equal to the number of passengers and crew not provided for in the boats, together with the life-preservers.

Sec. 20. No steam-boat employed chiefly in the carriage of freight, when carrying not more than sixty passengers, shall be required to be provided with or carry on board on any voyage, more than one life-preserver for each passenger, and one life-preserver for each of the crew then on board of such steam-boat.

Sec. 21. Every steam-boat not employed in the carriage of passengers, and every steam-boat to which the preceding sections 17, 18, 19 and 20, do not apply, shall, at all times when the crew thereof is on board, be provided with a life-preserver for each one of the crew.

Sec. 22. Each of such life-preservers (life-belts) shall be capable of floating in fresh water for 24 hours with 15 pounds of iron suspended from it. It should be cut out 2 inches under the arm-pits, and fitted and secured so as to remain securely in its place when put on, with shoulder straps and waist belt, or by other means approved by the Inspector. When any other material than solid cork is use for buoyancy it must first be specially approved by the Board of Steam-boat Inspection, and the life-preservers (life-belts) shall at all times be kept in convenient and accessible places in the state rooms or on the deck of such steam-boat, under cover and in readiness for immediate use.

Sec. 23. A cork jacket with shoulder straps and waist lines for fastening the same around the body, or such other description of life-preserver as the Governor in Council may approve, shall be the form of life-preserver to be used on passenger steam-boats.

Passenger Barges, Towed.

Sec. 24. Any barge, boat, bateau, scow, or undecked vessel having passengers on board, towed by a tug. before being granted a certificate of inspection, must be equipped with a boat or boats, life-preservers, life-buoys, and life-rafts, or any or all of the equipment named herein in addition to the equipment named in section 9 of the Act of the Parliament of Canada, intituled: "An Act further to amend the Steam-boat Inspection Act," and assented to on the 10th May, 1892, to the satisfaction of the Steam-boat Inspector who inspects her, who shall require her to be equipped with suitable life-saving equipment for the waters on which she is to ply, as well as suitable private conveniences or closets for the use of passengers.

(*a.*) The boats and boat equipment required must not be less than specified in section 1 (*b.*) of these rules, and in order to have the capacity required to carry twelve adult persons with the crew, or seventeen persons in all, on 17 feet length of keel must be 5 feet beam, by 2 feet depth, the capacity being found by multiplying length, breadth and depth, and dividing by 10.

8–4

GOVERNMENT NOTICES.

COPYRIGHTS

Entered during the week ending September 8th, 1892, at the Department of Agriculture,—Copyright and Trade Mark Branch.

6595. "Office Letter of the Merchants Protective Association." The Merchants Protective Association, Montreal, Que., 2nd September, 1892.

6596. "Rev. Monsignor Carmody, of Halifax.' (Photo.) O. M. Hill, Halifax, N.S., for Estate of William Notman, of Montreal; 3rd September, 1892.

6597. "Code Manuel des Huissiers et des Shérifs," par J. E. Bédard, B.A., LL.L.; Paroisse de Beauport, Qué., 6 septembre 1892.

6598. "Adoration Waltz," by Fabian Rose. Phillips & Page, London, England, 6th September, 1892.

6599. "Cordova Waltz," by Juan Gomez. Phillips & Page, London, England, 6th September, 1892.

6600. "The Clinical Chart." Constructed by Edith M. Sharpe, Orillia, Ont., 7th September, 1892.

6601. "The Rev. Oliver Arnold, First Rector of Sussex, N.B., with some Account of his Life, &c., &c.," Historical Sketch which is now being preliminarily published in separate articles in the "Daily" and "Weekly Sun," and "The Weekly Record," of Sussex, N.B. (Temporary Copyright). Leonard Allison, Parish of Sussex, King's Co., N.B., 8th September, 1892.

INTERIM COPYRIGHT.

377. "The Wholesale Merchants' and Manufacturers' Telephone Directory and Retailers' Guide for 1893." John F. O'Brien, Montreal, Que., 5th September, 1892.

JOHN LOWE,

11–1 Deputy of the Minister of Agriculture.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having reference to a Fishery Regulation adopted by Order in Council of 6th June, 1892, enacting that each weir used for fishing purposes within the limits of the Harbour of St. John, New Brunswick, must be provided with a fish escape of such pattern as may be approved by the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, does hereby approve of the fish escape known as "O'Brien's Fish Escape," a model of which is deposited in the Patent Office at Ottawa.

CHARLES H. TUPPER,
11-1 Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

CIVIL SERVICE ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS.

THESE examinations will be held at Halifax, N.S., St. John, N.B., Charlottetown, P.E.I., Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton, London, Winnipeg, Regina, and Victoria, B.C., during the second week of November, commencing Tuesday, the 8th, at 9 o'clock a.m. Forms of application for admission may be had, by applying to the Secretary of the Board, from this date to the 10th of October, and the same must be returned, duly executed, not later than the 20th of the same month.

By order,

P. LESUEUR,
Secretary.

Ottawa, 9th September, 1892. 11-3

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under "The Companies Act" letters patent have been issued under the Great Seal of Canada, bearing date the 9th day of August, 1892, incorporating William Frank Badenach, merchant, John Thomas Hagar, merchant, Henry Alexander Cleghorn, book-keeper, William Seath, merchant, all of the City of Montreal, Province of Quebec; Julius Ehrmann, of the City of New York, in the State of New York, one of the United States of America, merchant, and John Harman Neimyer, of Richmond, in the State of Virginia, one of the United States of America, merchant, for the following purposes, viz.:—The manufacture of tobacco in all forms and qualities and the sale thereof throughout the Dominion of Canada,—by the name of "The J. B. Pace Tobacco Company of Montreal" (Limited), with a total capital stock of twenty-five thousand dollars divided into two hundred and fifty shares of one hundred dollars.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 9th day of September, 1892.

J. C. PATTERSON,
11-3 Secretary of State.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under "The Companies Act" letters patent have been issued under the Great Seal of Canada, bearing date the 16th day of August, 1892, incorporating Benjamin Boutell, of Bay City, in the State of Michigan, one of the United States of America, vessel owner; Peter Collins Smith, of West Bay City, in the said State of Michigan, vessel owner; Hezekiah Moffatt Gillett, of Bay City, in the said State of Michigan, counsellor-at-law; John Charlton, of Lynedoch, in the County of Norfolk and Province of Ontario, lumber dealer; Michael Fleming, of the Town of Sarnia, in the County of Lambton and said Province of Ontario, banker, and Charles Mills Garvey, of the said Town of Sarnia, solicitor, for the following purposes, viz.: (*a.*) To construct, purchase, acquire, sell, charter, employ, own, navigate, manage and maintain steam or sailing vessels or other kinds of craft for the purposes of carrying and conveying passengers, goods, freight, mails or other traffic upon and over any of the navigable waters within or bordering upon the Dominion of Canada to and from any port or ports therein, calling at any intermediate port or ports, and to and from any Canadian port to any port in the United States of America; (*b.*) To construct, purchase, acquire, sell, charter, employ, own, navigate, manage and maintain steam or sailing vessels or other kinds of craft, lighters, floats, steam pumps, engines, twists, cranes, diving apparatus, plant, machinery and appurtenances necessary for the efficient performance of wrecking and salvage services upon any of the navigable waters within or bordering upon the Dominion of Canada; (*c.*) To employ the company's steam vessels in towing vessels, timber, logs and cargoes in and upon the navigable waters within or bordering upon the Dominion of Canada; (*d.*) To charter from time to time the company's vessels or any of them, and let the company's property or any of it for any or all of the purposes aforesaid; (*e.*) Generally to do all matters and things which are or may become necessary, incidental, requisite or conducive to the attainment or carrying out of all or any of the said objects, by the name of "The Boutell Towing and Wrecking Company" (Limited), with a total capital stock of twenty-five thousand dollars divided into five hundred shares of fifty dollars.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 2nd day of September, 1892.

J. C. PATTERSON,
10-3 Secretary of State.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under "The Companies Act" letters patent have been issued under the Great Seal of Canada, bearing date the 16th day of August, 1892, incorporating Thomas Gabriel Mason, Vincent Michael Risch, piano and vocalion manufacturers, John Herbert Mason, manager of the Canada Permanent Loan Company, Alfred James Mason, the elder, assistant manager of the Canada Permanent Loan Company, all of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, and Alfred James Mason, the younger, and Morris S. Wright, both of the City of Worcester, in the State of Massachusetts, vocalion manufacturers, for the following purposes, viz.:—(*a.*) To acquire on such terms as the company shall deem proper and to carry on the present vocalion business of Thomas Gabriel Mason and Vincent Michael Risch doing business under the firm name of Mason and Risch, as manufacturers of and dealers in vocalions; (*b.*) To manufacture and deal in all kinds of musical instruments and merchandise and such other goods as as may be conveniently handled or dealt in by such manufacturers and dealers; (*c.*) To publish and deal in music, musical compositions, and musical literature and to apply for, acquire, hold, enjoy, buy, sell, assign, transfer and deal in copyrights relating thereto; (*d.*) To apply for, acquire, hold, enjoy, buy, sell, assign, lease and deal in any and all patented inventions or improvements and grants of letters patent for inventions or improvements in musical instruments or in any articles that the company shall have power to manufacture or deal in or that the company shall use in its business, with power to lease, or license others to manufacture, use and deal in the said inventions or improvements or any of them, the operations of the said company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada, by the name of "The Mason and Risch Vocalion Company" (Limited), with a total capital stock of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, divided into fifteen hundred shares of one hundred dollars.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 2nd day of September, 1892.

J. C. PATTERSON,
10-3 Secretary of State.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under "The Companies Act," letters patent have been issued under the Great Seal of Canada, bearing date the 27th day of August, 1892, incorporating James Robson, manufacturer, Oshawa, in the Province of Ontario; Thomas Goulding Hawthorn, of the same place, agent; William Clarke Widdifield, of New Market, in the Province of Ontario, solicitor; Samuel Goulding, gentleman, of the City of New York, in the State of New York, one of the United States of America; and François Xavier St. Jacques, of the City of Ottawa, Province of Ontario, hotel-keeper, for the following purposes, viz.:—The manufacture and sale of axes, scythes, forks, rakes, hoes and other harvesting tools, and generally any other business of a like nature or incidental thereto, throughout the Dominion of Canada, by the name of "The Canada Axe and Harvest Tool Manufacturing Company" (Limited), with a total capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars,

divided into one thousand shares of one hundred dollars.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 29th day of August, 1892.

J. C. PATTERSON,
10–2 Secretary of State.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under "The Companies Act" supplementary letters patent have been issued under the Great Seal of Canada, bearing date the 9th day of August, 1892, whereby the total capital stock of the "Federal Telephone Company" (Limited), is reduced from $250,000 (two hundred and fifty thousand dollars), to $37,500 (thirty-seven thousand five hundred dollars).

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 26th day of August, 1892.

J. C. PATTERSON,
9–3 Secretary of State.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under "The Companies Act" letters patent have been issued under the Great Seal of Canada, bearing date the 16th day of August, 1892, incorporating Marshall D. Barr, of Toronto, electrician; Henry W. Darling, of Toronto, electrician; Robert Bickerdike, of Montreal, merchant; John Torrance, of Montreal, shipping agent; Charles Morton, of Montreal, merchant; Herbert M. Linnell, of Montreal, electrician; Alexander J. B. Close, of Toronto, real estate agent; Samuel Insull, of the City and State of New York, one of the United States of America, electrician; John Muir, of the said City and State of New York, electrician; and Albert W. Atwater, of Montreal, advocate, for the following purposes, viz.: The construction, building and equipment and contracting for the construction, building and equipment of street railway lines, and of the plant, apparatus and machinery necessary to supply the motive power thereto by electricity or otherwise, and any other matters necessary and incidental to such construction, the whole throughout the Dominion of Canada or at any place or places therein, and to take bonds and shares as fully or partly paid up in the capital stock of any Street Railway Company with whom they may contract for the construction of any work in payment or in part payment of any work done or contracts made,—by the name of "The Street Railway Construction Company" (Limited), with a total capital stock of eighty thousand dollars divided into eight hundred shares of one hundred dollars.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 26th day of August, 1892.

J. C. PATTERSON,
9–3 Secretary of State.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under "The Companies Act" letters patent have been issued under the Great Seal of Canada, bearing date the 16th day of August, 1892, incorporating Thomas Gabriel Mason and Vincent Michael Risch, piano and vocalion manufacturers, Henry Herbert Godfrey, gentleman, Alfred James Mason, gentleman, Carl Gustave George, piano manufacturer, Michael James O'Toole and John Joseph Wright, piano manufacturers, all of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, Province of Ontario, for the following purposes, viz.:—(*a.*) To acquire on such terms as the company shall deem proper, and to carry on, the present business of Thomas Gabriel Mason and Vincent Michael Risch, trading together at Toronto under the firm name of "Mason and Risch," as manufacturers of and dealers in musical instruments (except the branch of said business relating to vocalions); (*b.*) To manufacture and deal in all kinds of musical instruments and merchandise, and such other goods as may be conveniently handled or dealt in by such manufacturers and dealers; (*c.*) To publish and deal in music, musical compositions, and musical literature, and to apply for, acquire, hold, enjoy, buy, sell, assign, transfer and deal in copyrights relating thereto; (*d.*) To apply for, acquire, hold, enjoy, buy, sell, assign, lease and deal in any and all patented inventions or improvements, and grants of letters patent for inventions or improvements in musical instruments, or in any articles that the company shall have power to manufacture or deal in, or that the company shall use in its business; with power to lease or license others to manufacture, use and deal in the said inventions or improvements or any of them; the operations of the said company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada,—by the name of "The Mason & Risch Piano Company" (Limited), with a total capital stock of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, divided into two thousand five hundred shares of one hundred dollars.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 26th day of August, 1892.

J. C. PATTERSON,
9–3 Secretary of State.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under "The Companies Act," letters patent have been issued under the Geat Seal of Canada, bearing date the 9th day of August, 1892, incorporating John Ritchie, of the Township of Bathurst, in the County of Lanark, Province of Ontario, miller; Robert Ritchie, of said Township of Bathurst, miller; George Ritchie, of said Township of Bathurst, yeoman; William Ritchie, of Grafton, in the State of North Dakota, one of the United States of America, yeoman, and William James Orsman, of the City of London, England, gentleman, for the following purposes, viz.: The carrying on of a general milling and grain business, and the buying, selling and dealing in grain, flour and other produce,—by the name of "The Edmonton Milling Company" (Limited), with a total capital stock of forty thousand dollars divided into four hundred shares of one hundred dollars.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 26th day of August, 1892.

J. C. PATTERSON,
9–3 Secretary of State.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 34 of 1892.

CHANGE IN CAPE FOURCHU LIGHT.

Referring to Notice to Mariners No. 6 of 1892, notice is hereby given that the improvement in the illuminating apparatus of Cape Fourchu Lighthouse, in the County of Yarmouth, on the Bay of Fundy coast of Nova Scotia, has been completed, and the changed light will be put in operation for the first time on the night of the 20th instant.

Lat. N. 43° 47' 28"
Long. W. 66° 9' 20"

The light will in future be a revolving white light, showing three bright flashes with intervals of 20 seconds between their points of greatest brilliancy, followed by an interval of 40 seconds, during the greater part of which the light will be eclipsed; the light thus completing a revolution in 80 seconds.

The fixed white light temporarily maintained during the progress of the improvements will be discontinued from the time the revolving light is put in operation.

This notice affects Admiralty charts Nos. 352, 2537, 2538 and 2670 and Canadian List of Lights and Fog Signals No. 432.

WM. SMITH,
Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

Department of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa, Canada, 18th August, 1892.

☞ All bearings are magnetic and are given from seaward, miles are nautical miles, heights are above high water, and all depths are at mean low water.

Pilots, masters, or others interested are earnestly requested to send information of dangers, changes in aids to navigation, notice of new shoals or channels, errors in publications, or any other facts affecting the navigation of Canadian waters, to the Deputy Minister of Marine, Ottawa, Canada. 9–3

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 33 of 1892.

CHANGE IN DESCRIPTION OF ENTRANCE ISLAND LIGHT.

The catoptric light hitherto shown from Entrance Island Lighthouse, Strait of Georgia, British Columbia, has been replaced by a fifth order dioptric fixed white light with a red sector.

Lat. N. 49° 12' 50"
Long. W. 123° 48' 45"

The light shows fixed white or bright from all points seaward, except through an arc of 7½ degrees, between the bearings of W. (N. 67° W. true) and W. by N. ½ N. (N. 59½° W. true), which is covered by a sector of red light shown over Gabriola Reef. On the last-named bearing, and from points to the southward of it, the light is obscured by Flat Top Islands and Gabriola Island. The red light is intended as a guide to vessels coming from the southward which, when near Gabriola Reef should not alter their course to the westward until the light changes from red to white. The light will change when bearing west, this bearing clearing Gabriola Reef Buoy, moored one cable north-east of Thrasher Rock, half a mile to the northward.

In all other respects the light and station will remain as heretofore.

This notice affects Admiralty charts Nos. 579 and 1917, and Canadian List of Lights and Fog Signals No. 506.

WM. SMITH,
Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

Department of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa, Canada, 13th August, 1892.

☞ All bearings are magnetic and are given from seaward, miles are nautical miles, heights are above high water, and all depths are at mean low water.

Pilots, masters or others interested are earnestly requested to send information of dangers, changes in aids to navigation, notice of new shoals or channels, errors in publications, or any other facts affecting the navigation of Canadian waters, to the Deputy Minister of Marine, Ottawa, Canada. 9–3

STATEMENT OF THE PUBLIC DEBT OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA, ON THE 30TH JUNE, 1892.

	$ cts.	$ cts.
Liabilities—		
Payable in England	189,479,076 89	
do do Temporary Loans	8,808,666 64	
do Canada	10,572,760 89	
Dominion Notes	16,281,482 41	
Savings Banks	38,105,872 17	
Trust Funds	8,188,224 79	
Province Accounts	16,407,414 03	
Miscellaneous and Banking Accounts	1,540,014 55	
Bank circulation Redemption Fund	871,692 90	
Total Gross Debt		290,255,205 27
Assets—		
Investments—Sinking Funds	27,905,131 16	
Other Investments	5,229,581 07	
Province Accounts	10,412,457 29	
Miscellaneous and Banking Accounts	10,797,861 80	
		54,345,031 32
Total Net Debt		235,910,173 95
do 31st May, 1892		236,493,600 74
Decrease of Debt		583,426 79

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE ON CAPITAL ACCOUNT, &c.

Expenditure to 31st May, on:—		
Public Works, Railways and Canals	1,632,328 20	
Dominion Lands	55,577 27	
Railway Subsidies	1,100,809 93	
		2,788,715 40
Add Expenditure in June, on:—		
Public Works, Railways and Canals	175,107 18	
Dominion Lands	6,125 93	
Railway Subsidies	47,656 00	
		228,889 11
Total		3,017,604 51

W. FITZGERALD,
Asst. Deputy Minister of Finance.

Certified correct,
J. FRASER, *Acting Accountant.*

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 8th July, 1892. 2–tf

1891-92.

STATEMENT OF THE PUBLIC DEBT OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA, ON THE 31st AUGUST, 1892.

	$ cts.	$ cts.
Liabilities—		
Payable in England	198,804,344 84	
do in Canada	10,569,260 89	
Dominion Notes	17,282,698 66	
Savings Banks	39,531,011 99	
Trust Funds	8,192,071 82	
Province Accounts	16,407,374 13	
Miscellaneous and Banking Accounts	3,606,835 39	
Bank Circulation Redemption Fund	871,692 90	
Total Gross Debt		295,265,290 62
Assets—		
Investments—Sinking Funds	28,521,502 58	
Other Investments	5,179,535 53	
Province Accounts	10,412,417 39	
Miscellaneous and Banking Accounts	10,116,499 72	
		54,229,955 22
Total Net Debt		241,035,335 40
do 30th June		235,910,173 95
Increase of Debt		5,125,161 45
STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE ON CAPITAL ACCOUNT, &c.		
Expenditure to 30th June on:—		
Public Works, Railways and Canals	1,807,435 38	
Dominion Lands	61,703 20	
Railway Subsidies	1,148,465 93	
		3,017,604 51
Add Expenditure in July and August on:—		
Public Works, Railways and Canals	271,568 87	
Dominion Lands	21,857 85	
Railway Subsidies	99,750 00	393,176 72
Total		3,410,781 23

Certified correct,
J. FRASER, *Acting Accountant.*

M. G. DICKIESON,
Acting Deputy Minister of Finance.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 2nd Sept., 1892.

10-tf

1891–92.

STATEMENT of the Revenue and Expenditure on account of the Consolidated Fund of the Dominion of Canada, as by Returns furnished to the Finance Department to the night of the 31st July, 1892.

	$ cts.
REVENUE:	
Customs	309,855 86
Excise	55,064 43
Public Works, including Railways	119,447 49
Miscellaneous	297,022 90
	781,390 38
REVENUE to 30th June, 1892	35,902,028 42
	36,683,419 10
EXPENDITURE	4,289,077 28
do to 30th June, 1892	31,267,221 40
	35,556,298 68

M. G. DICKIESON,
Acting Deputy Minister of Finance.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 1st September, 1892.

10-tf

1891–92.

STATEMENT of the Revenue and Expenditure on account of the Consolidated Fund of the Dominion of Canada, as by Returns furnished to the Finance Department to the night of the 31st August, 1892.

	$ cts.
REVENUE:	
Customs	20,501,136 05
Excise	7,922,344 57
Post Office	2,653,413 37
Public Works, including Railways	3,574,498 05
Miscellaneous	2,251,869 92
REVENUE	36,903,261 96
EXPENDITURE	36,629,803 31

M. G. DICKIESON,
Acting Deputy Minister of Finance.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 1st September, 1892.

10-tf

STATEMENT of the Revenue and Expenditure on account of the Consolidated Fund of the Dominion of Canada, as by Returns furnished to the Finance Department to the night of the 31st August, 1892.

	$ cts
REVENUE:	
Customs	1,911,769 35
Excise	686,220 28
Post Office	235,000 00
Public Works, including Railways	413,628 69
Miscellaneous	127,050 31
	3,373,668 63
REVENUE to 31st July, 1892	2,656,848 84
	6,030,517 47
EXPENDITURE	1,999,911 51
do to 31st July, 1892	2,149,528 70
	4,149,440 21

W. FITZGERALD,
Asst. Deputy Minister of Finance.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 9th September, 1892.

11-tf

CIRCULATION AND SPECIE.

	31st July.	31st August.	30th September.	31st October.	30th November.	31st December.
Fractionals	188,019 75					
$1 & $2	6,473,895 00					
$4	493,818 00					
$5, $10 & $20	10,174 16					
$50 & $100	427,950 00					
$500 & $1000	10,135,000 00					
Total	17,728,856 91					

	31st January.	29th February.	31st March.	30th April.	31st May.	30th June.
Fractionals						
$1 & $2						
$4						
$5, $10 & $20						
$50 & $100						
$500 & $1000						
Total						

Fractional Notes	188,019 75
Provincial "	31,185 66
Dominion Fours	493,818 00
Montreal issue	9,408,422 50
Toronto "	5,413,856 00
Halifax "	1,010,095 50
St. John "	611,282 00
Winnipeg "	8,500 00
Victoria "	525,177 50
Charlottetown issue	38,500 00
Total	$17,728,856 91

Specie held by the several Assistant Receivers General, on the 31st July, 1892		$5,412,138 26
Guaranteed Sterling Debentures		1,946,666 67
Guaranteed Debentures to be held under the Revised Statutes of Canada, cap. 31—		$7,358,804 93
10 p. c. on $17,728,856.91	$1,772,885 69	
Specie to be held under the Revised Statutes of Canada, cap. 31—		
15 p. c. on $17,728,856.91	2,659,328 54	$4,432,214 23
Excess of Specie and Guaranteed Debentures		$2,926,590 70
Unguaranteed Debentures		$14,250,000 00
Unguaranteed Debentures to be held under the Revised Statutes of Canada, cap. 31—		
75 p. c. on $17,728,856.91		13,296,642 68
Excess of Unguaranteed Debentures		$ 953,357 32

SUMMARY.

Excess of Specie and Guaranteed Debentures	$2,926,590 70
Excess of Unguaranteed Debentures	953,357 32
Total Excess	$3,879,948 02

FRED. TOLLER,
Comptroller Dominion Currency.

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy Minister of Finance.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 11th August, 1892.

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UNREVISED STATEMENT of Inland Revenue accrued during the month of July, 1892.

Source of Revenue.	Amounts.	Total.
	$ cts.	$ ct
Spirits	316,298 09	
Malt	59,564 82	
Malt Liquor	5,296 40	
Tobacco	200,493 60	
Cigars	63,236 59	
Inspection of Petroleum	1,749 13	
Manufactures in Bond	3,606 10	
Seizures	595 95	
Other Receipts	6,650 00	
Total Excise Revenue		657,490 68
Culling Timber		142 59
Hydraulic and other Rents		936 00
Minor Public Works		125 00
Inspection of Weights and Measures		4,791 46
" Gas		1,300 85
Law Stamps		47 50
Other Revenues		
Grand Total Revenue		664,834 08

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 12th August, 1892.

E. MIALL, Commissioner.

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SUMMARY STATEMENT showing the Quantity and Value of Goods entered for Consumption in the Dominion of Canada and the Duty Collected thereon during the month ending 31st July, 1892.

ARTICLES.		ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Duty.
		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Acids	$	....	4,196 00	1,739 23
Agricultural Implements	"	....	30,795 00	11,011 68
Ale, Beer and Porter	Galls.	38,916	19,376 00	7,972 44
Animals	$	....	13,594 00	3,305 05
Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c.	"	....	72,097 00	14,132 26
Brass and manufactures of	"	....	36,457 00	10,283 60
Breadstuffs, viz. :—				
Grain of all kinds	Bush.	47,192	25,174 00	3,829 77
Flour	Brls.	2,097	9,536 00	1,719 66
Meal	"	5,075	12,780 00	2,075 17
Rice and other Breadstuffs	$	....	81,778 00	17,099 48
Candles	Lbs.	20,352	2,071 00	513 30
Chicory	"	10,287	370 00	411 48
Coal and Coke	Tons.	124,692	292,858 00	71,674 61
Coffee from U. S.	Lbs.	18,535	3,774 00	597 42
Copper and manufactures of	$	....	35,170 00	4,417 10
Cordage of all kinds	"	....	5,957 00	1,383 70
Cotton, manufactures of	"	....	273,192 00	71,998 01
Drugs and Medicines	"	....	124,633 00	35,906 56
Earthen, Stone and Chinaware	"	....	46,986 00	15,589 50
Fancy Goods	"	....	115,439 00	35,268 50
Fish	"	....	15,552 00	3,472 66
Fruit, Dried	"	....	31,759 00	14,435 03
" Green, &c.	"	....	82,239 00	9,694 86
Furs	"	....	58,601 00	9,534 60
Glass and Glassware	"	....	116,480 00	31,033 02
Gunpowder and explosive substances	"	....	18,253 00	6,502 05
Hats, Caps and Bonnets	"	....	46,861 00	14,058 15
Hops	Lbs.	16,799	5,027 00	1,007 97
Iron and Steel, and manufactures of	$	....	884,599 00	244,439 05
Jewellery and Watches and manufactures of gold and silver	"	....	65,144 00	14,363 35
Lead and manufactures of	"	....	38,033 00	6,553 38
Leather and manufactures of	"	....	97,928 00	19,978 17
Marble and Stone, and manufactures of	"	....	19,237 00	4,455 84
Malt	Bush.	6,955	5,418 00	1,043 25
Metals, Composition, &c., and manufactures of	$	....	24,883 00	6,646 41
Musical Instruments	"	....	23,752 00	6,393 80
Oil, Coal and Kerosene, &c., &c.	Galls.	320,733	25,842 00	23,092 90
" all other	"	159,969	58,196 00	13,771 63
Paints and Colours	$	....	49,382 00	6,518 22
Paper and manufactures of	"	....	81,598 00	25,050 65
Perfumery	"	....	2,489 00	746 70
Provisions, viz. :				
Bacon. Ham, Shoulders, Sides, Beef, Pork, Mutton, Butter, Cheese, Lard, &c.	$	....	54,059 00	17,581 75
Salt, not imported from Great Britain or British Possessions, or for Gulf Fisheries	Lbs.	2,233,834	5,877 00	1,226 70
Seeds	$	....	1,327 00	148 20
Silks, manufactures of	"	....	249,327 00	74,651 82
Soap of all kinds	"	....	13,746 00	5,026 16
Spices, ground and unground	"	....	16,555 00	2,545 75
Starch	Lbs.	55,914	3,155 00	1,130 28
Spirits of all kinds	Galls.	66,840	69,132 00	139,594 26
Wines, other than Sparkling	"	33,811	28,835 00	19,214 92
" Sparkling	Doz.	1,356	11,790 00	6,471 00
Sugar, above No. 14, D.S.	Lbs.	33,917	1,351 00	345 50
" Cane, Sugar, &c.	"	37,373	1,049 00	54 14
" Molasses	Galls.	645,533	134,500 00	10,138 97
" Glucose and Syrups	Lbs.	169,183	3,709 00	2,552 91
Tea from United States	"	24,363	4,351 00	435 10
Tobacco and Cigars	"	15,067	20,148 00	20,218 19
Wood and manufactures of	$	....	79,497 00	22,092 10
Woollen manufactures	"	....	1,212,202 00	368,591 04
All other dutiable articles	$	....	900,312 00	236,349 58
Total Dutiable Goods		....	5,768,428 00	1,702,088 58
Coin and Bullion (except U. S. silver coin)		....	222,593 00	
Free Goods, all other		....	3,554,241 00	
Grand Total entered for Consumption		....	9,545,262 00	1,702,088 58

W. G. PARMELEE,
Commissioner of Customs.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 25th August, 1892.

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STATEMENT of Goods Exported from the Dominion of Canada, during the month of July, 1892.

	Produce of Canada.	Produce of other Countries.	Total.
	$	$	$
Produce of the Mine	375,712	54,863	430,575
do Fisheries	951,494	5,577	957,071
do Forest	3,771,550	165,049	3,936,599
Animals and their produce	4,308,793	191,999	4,500,792
Agricultural Products	1,712,605	268,711	1,981,316
Manufactures	681,471	141,155	822,626
Miscellaneous Articles	9,887	20,386	30,273
Totals	11,811,512	847,740	12,659,252
Bullion	23,536	.....	23,536
Coin	.....	29,562	29,562
Grand Total	1,835,048	877,302	12,712,350

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 25th August, 1892.

W. G. PARMELEE,
Commissioner of Customs.
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DR. POST OFFICE Savings Bank Account for the month of July, 1892. CR.

(Furnished to the Minister of Finance in accordance with the Post Office Act, 1875 Sec. 69, and Public Accounts Audit Act, 1878, Sec. 20.)

	$ cts.		$ cts.
Balance in hands of the Minister of Finance on 31st June, 1892	22,298,401 65	Withdrawals during month	498,108 45
Deposits in the Post Office Savings Banks during month	658,066 00		
Interest allowed to Depositors, on accounts closed during month	5 69	Balance :— At the credit of Depositors' Accounts	22,458,364 89
	22,956,473 34		22,956,473 34

N. S. GARLAND,
Clerk of Financial Statistics.

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy Minister of Finance.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
OTTAWA, 20th August, 1892.

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STATEMENT of the Balance at Cr. of Depositors in the Dominion Government Savings Banks, on 1st July, 1892. Published in accordance with Consolidated Statutes, Chapter 121, Section 16.

BANK.	Balance, 30th June, 1892.	Interest to 30th June, 1892.	Total.	Interest paid to 30th June, 1892.	Balance 1st July, 1892.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Ontario:—					
Toronto	514,918 05	18,418 79	533,336 84	1,098 79	532,238 05
Manitoba:—					
Winnipeg	706,483 73	24,704 37	731,188 10	1,517 56	729,670 54
British Columbia:—					
Victoria	699,215 96	26,550 16	725,766 12	2,486 38	723,279 74
Nova Scotia:—					
Acadia Mines	41,134 79	1,465 37	42,600 16	36 28	42,563 88
Amherst	212,895 20	7,374 09	220,269 29	295 17	219,974 12
Annapolis	228,804 89	8,143 75	236,948 64	275 37	236,673 27
Arichat	183,919 33	6,438 06	190,357 39	213 73	190,143 66
Barrington	146,258 95	4,948 27	151,207 22	129 59	151,077 63
Bridgewater	111,667 59	3,860 02	115,527 61	167 24	115,360 37
Guysboro'	91,545 67	3,321 56	94,867 23	184 37	94,682 86
Halifax	2,546,565 47	89,653 56	2,636,219 03	3,581 67	2,632,637 36
Kentville	291,846 36	10,370 71	302,217 07	600 33	301,616 74
Liverpool	239,927 14	8,441 95	248,369 09	339 91	248,029 18
Lunenburg	240,254 13	8,378 93	248,633 06	398 17	248,234 89
Maitland	54,088 67	2,039 21	56,127 88	213 41	55,914 47
New Glasgow	344,847 14	12,026 78	356,873 92	426 26	356,447 66
Parrsboro'	86,768 59	3,134 50	89,903 09	114 93	89,788 16
Pictou	287,633 34	10,343 57	297,976 91	627 90	297,349 01
Port Hood	124,600 78	4,369 96	128,970 74	235 19	128,735 55
Shelburne	100,974 32	3,454 88	104,429 20	49 43	104,379 77
Sherbrooke	52,188 13	1,713 38	53,901 51	44 03	53,857 48
Sydney	311,253 15	10,811 65	322,064 80	252 49	321,812 31
Sydney Mines	71,563 54	2,534 17	74,097 71	28 20	74,069 51
Truro	321,429 94	11,396 14	332,826 08	829 65	331,996 43
Wallace	71,428 61	2,536 05	73,964 66	114 18	73,850 48
Weymouth	106,073 10	3,838 43	109,911 53	106 62	109,804 91
Yarmouth	608,905 39	21,507 83	630,413 22	845 80	629,567 42
New Brunswick:—					
Bathurst	123,119 47	4,118 71	127,238 18	176 23	127,061 95
Chatham	236,086 92	8,367 71	244,454 63	209 80	244,244 83
Dalhousie	326,533 27	11,578 33	338,111 60	241 17	337,870 45
Dorchester	91,492 79	3,266 34	94,759 13	128 74	94,630 39
Fredericton	504,079 21	17,291 80	521,371 01	602 07	520,768 94
Newcastle	206,832 52	7,027 98	213,860 50	211 46	213,649 04
St. Andrews	311,734 79	11,250 38	322,985 17	508 01	322,477 16
St. John	3,447,254 60	120,578 08	3,567,832 68	3,389 95	3,564,442 73
Sussex	144,423 56	5,013 37	149,436 93	230 41	149,206 52
Woodstock	415,215 45	13,535 98	428,751 43	409 18	428,342 25
Prince Edward Island:—					
Charlottetown	1,759,090 91	61,625 40	1,820,716 31	2,431 81	1,818,284 50
Summerside	306,149 40	10,559 08	316,708 48	296 67	316,411 81
Total	16,669,204 85	585,989 30	17,255,194 15	24,048 15	17,231,146 00

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy Minister of Finance.

C. J. ANDERSON,
Chief Savings Bank Branch.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 16th August, 1892.

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STATEMENT of the Balance at Cr. of Depositors in the Dominion Government Savings Banks, on 31st July, 1892. Published in accordance with Consolidated Statutes, Chapter 121, Section 16.

BANK.	Balance, 1st July, 1892.	Deposits for July, 1892.	Total.	Withdrawn, July, 1892.	Balance, 31st July, 1892.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Ontario :—					
Toronto	532,238 05	9,140 60	541,378 65	14,536 88	526,841 77
Manitoba :—					
Winnipeg	729,670 54	22,173 00	751,843 54	41,217 24	710,626 30
British Columbia :—					
Victoria	723,279 74	17,754 00	741,033 74	25,632 50	715,401 24
Nova Scotia :—					
Acadia Mines	42,563 88	419 00	42,982 88	519 59	42,463 29
Amherst	219,974 12	7,862 00	227,836 12	5,106 66	222,729 46
Annapolis	236,673 27	3,852 00	240,525 27	4,560 52	235,964 75
Arichat	190,143 66	3,113 00	193,256 66	4,403 38	188,853 28
Barrington	151,077 63	1,469 00	152,546 63	968 78	151,577 85
Bridgewater	115,360 37	1,222 00	116,582 37	711 72	115,870 65
Guysboro'	94,682 86	1,199 00	95,881 86	1,399 12	94,482 74
Halifax	2,632,637 36	48,536 00	2,681,173 36	53,475 06	2,627,698 30
Kentville	301,616 74	6,011 00	307,627 74	6,706 65	300,921 09
Liverpool	248,029 18	8,227 00	256,256 18	6,130 40	250,125 78
Lunenburg	248,234 89	1,390 00	249,624 89	1,937 90	247,686 99
Maitland	55,914 47	479 00	56,393 47	1,274 68	55,118 79
New Glasgow	356,447 66	6,944 00	363,391 66	3,688 26	359,703 40
Parrsboro'	89,788 16	2,009 00	91,797 16	835 80	90,961 36
Pictou	297,349 01	3,034 00	300,383 01	12,784 24	287,598 77
Port Hood	128,735 55	1,261 00	129,996 55	1,997 03	127,999 52
Shelburne	104,379 77	2,272 00	106,651 77	1,484 11	105,167 66
Sherbrooke	52,857 48	506 00	54,363 48	381 64	53,981 84
Sydney	321,812 31	4,225 00	326,037 31	15,430 67	310,606 64
Sydney Mines	74,069 51	5,050 79	79,120 30	429 50	78,690 80
Truro	331,996 43	8,791 00	340,787 43	8,929 39	331,858 04
Wallace	73.850 48	816 00	74,666 48	2,446 00	72,220 48
Weymouth	109,804 91	527 00	110,331 91	2,332 33	107,999 58
Yarmouth	629,567 42	9,298 00	638,865 42	6,743 20	632,122 22
New Brunswick :—					
Bathurst	127,061 95	2,628 00	129,690 95	5,689 83	124,001 12
Chatham	244,244 83	3,248 00	247,492 83	4,208 43	243,284 40
Dalhousie	337,870 43	5,596 00	343,466 43	4,455 06	339,011 37
Dorchester	94,630 39	3,868 00	98,498 39	722 59	97,775 80
Fredericton	520,768 94	14,568 00	535,336 94	12,058 34	523,278 60
Newcastle	213,649 04	5,643 00	219,292 04	1,930 34	217,361 70
St. Andrews	322,477 16	1,517 26	323,994 42	3,629 18	320,365 24
St. John	3,564,442 73	57,001 00	3,621,443 73	78,369 15	3,543,074 58
Sussex	149,206 52	3,680 00	152,886 52	1,780 04	151,106 48
Woodstock	428,342 25	12,331 00	440,673 25	9,212 05	431,461 20
Prince Edward Island :—					
Charlottetown	1,818,284 50	34,472 00	1,852,756 50	46,364 23	1,806,392 27
Summerside	316,411 81	5,385 00	321,796 81	5,560 50	316,236 31
Total	17,231,146 00	327,518 65	17,558,664 65	400,042 99	17,158,621 66

C. J. ANDERSON,
Chief Savings Bank Branch.

J M. COURTNEY,
Deputy Minister of Finance.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 24th August, 1892.

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RETURN OF THE AMOUNT OF LIABILITIES AND ASSETS OF THE MONTREAL CITY AND DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK, AND OF THE CAISSE D'ÉCONOMIE DE NOTRE-DAME DE QUÉBEC, ON THE 31ST AUGUST, 1892.

	CAPITAL.		LIABILITIES.								
	Capital Stock.	Capital paid up.	Dominion Govt. deposits payable on demand.	Provincial Govt. deposits payable on demand.	Other deposits payable on demand.	Dominion Govt. deposits payable after notice or on a fixed day.	Provincial Govt. deposits payable after notice or on a fixed day.	Other deposits payable after notice or on a fixed day.	Special Poor Fund or Charity Fund Trust.	Other Liabilities not included under the foregoing heads.	Total Liabilities.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts
City and District Savings Bank.....	2,000,000 00	600,000 00	93,341 86	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,764,442 12	180,000 00	38,794 25	9,076,578 23
Caisse d'Economie Notre-Dame de Québec	1,000,000 00	250,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,796,942 11	83,000 00	64,025 31	3,943,967 42

ASSETS.

	Dominion Securities.	Provincial or Municipal Securities.	Loans for which Dominion or Provincial Securities are held as Collateral Security.	Loans for which Bank Stocks are held as Collateral Security.	Loans for which other Stocks, Bonds or Debentures as authorised by law are held as Collateral Security.	Cash in hand or in deposit on call in Chartered Banks.	Special Poor Fund or Charity Fund Investments.	Investments in Bank Stock made previous to the incorporation of the Bank.	Other Assets not included under the foregoing heads.	Total Assets.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
City and District Savings Bank.....	1,500,000 00	2,281,836 76	302,682 20	2,477,114 32	2,068,342,47	858,887 02	180,000 00	.....	* 501,885 80	10,170,748 57
Caisse d'Economie Notre-Dame de Québec.....	.....	1,846,604 51	237,940 56	309,690 73	1,012,363 53	666,085 71	83,000 00	73,239 09	85,082 26	4,314,006 30

* Including landed property of Bank $443,925.11

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy Minister of Finance.

N. S. GARLAND,
Clerk of Financial Statistics.

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FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 9th September, 1892.

LIST OF INSURANCE COMPANIES LICENSED TO DO BUSINESS IN CANADA UNDER THE INSURANCE ACT.

NAME OF THE COMPANY.	Chief Agent to receive process,	Amount of Deposit. Deposits marked (A) are applicable solely to Life Policies existing 31st March, 1878; marked (B) to policies issued or assumed subsequent to that date.	Description of Insurance business for which Licensed.
The Accident Insurance Company of North America	Edward Rawlings, Manager, Montreal	$23,500 Montreal Harbour bonds; $500, Municipal Debentures, and $550, 5 p. c. Canada stock. (Accepted at $22,150)	Accident.
The Ætna Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut	F. W. Evans, General Agent, Montreal	$19,000 Municipal Securities, $4,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds, and $89,000 Canadian Pacific RailwayBonds. (Accepted at $100,800)	Fire and Inland Marine.
The Ætna Life Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut	Wm. H. Orr, Manager, Toronto	$360,500 Province of Quebec Debentures, $149,893 Province of Manitoba Debentures; $50,000 Province of New Brunswick Bonds; $100,000 Prince Edward Island Bonds; $60,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds; $2,595,060 Municipal Debentures and $150,000 U. S. Registered Bonds. Total $3,465,455. Accepted value, $3,169,621, being $100,000 (A), and $3,069,621 (B)	Life.
The Agricultural Insurance Company of Watertown, N.Y., U.S.	Joseph Flynn, Chief Agent, Toronto	$141,600 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $126,000)	Fire.
The Alliance Assurance Company	G. H. McHenry, Chief Agent, Montreal	$311,142 Canada 3 p.c. stock	Fire.
The American Surety Company of New York	Alexander Dixon, Chief Agent, Toronto	$50,000 U.S. Bonds	Guarantee.
The Atlas Assurance Company	Matthew C. Hinshaw, Chief Agent, Montreal	£17,000 stg., Canada 3½ per cent. Inscribed Stock, and £5,000 stg., New South Wales 3½ per cent. Inscribed Stock	Fire.
The Boiler Inspection and Insurance Company of Canada	W. B. McMurrich, Agent, Toronto	$46,724 Municipal Debentures, and $8,000 Loan Company Debentures. (Accepted at $49,252)	Steam Boilers, &c.
The British Empire Mutual Life Assurance Company, London, Eng.	Fred. Stancliffe, Chief Agent, Montreal	Canada 4 per cent. Bonds, £1,400 stg.; Province of British Columbia Bonds, £1,000 stg.; Tasmanian Bonds £6,800 stg.; Municipal Debentures, £15,800. (Accepted at $113,,977.33). Also $632,500 invested in the hands of Canadian Trustees under the Insurance Act	Life.
The British America Assurance Company, Toronto	John Morison, Governor, Toronto	$60,540 Municipal Debentures and $1,000 Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds. (Accepted at $54,900)	Fire and Inland Marine.
The British and Foreign Marine Insurance Company (Limited)	E. L. Bond, Chief Agent, Montreal	$112,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $100,800)	Inland Marine.
The Caledonian Insurance Company	Lansing Lewis, Manager, Montreal	Province of Quebec Bonds, $3,893.33; Canada Bonds, $4,866.67; Municipal Debentures, $106,438.86. (Accepted at $104,555)	Fire.
The Canada Accident Assurance Company	Henry Sutherland, Chief Agent, Toronto	$22,302 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $20,072)	Accident.
The Canada Life Assurance Company, Hamilton	A. G. Ramsay, Manager, Hamilton	$61,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $54,900)	Life.
†The Citizens' Insurance Company of Canada	E. P. Heaton, Chief Agent, Montreal	$131,744 Municipal Debentures; $5,840 Canada Central Railway Second Mortgage Bonds, and $2,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds. (Accepted at $125,370, being $54,710 for Life, $20,260 for Accident, and $50,400 for Fire)	Fire, Life and Accident.
*The City of London Fire Insurance Company (Limited)	H. M. Blackburn, Chief Agent, Toronto	£24,000 stg. Canada Stock and £3,000 South Australian Stock	Fire.
The Commercial Union Assurance Company (Limited) of London, Eng.	Evans & McGregor, General Agents, Montreal	$107,067 Cape of Good Hope 4 per cent. Stock (Life A); $29,200 Canada 4 per cent. Stock (Life B); $106,580 Canada 4 per cent. Stock; $73,000 Queensland Bonds and £12,000 Swedish Government 4 per cent. Bonds (Fire)	Fire, Inland Marine and Life.
The Confederation Life Association of Canada	J. K. Macdonald, Managing Director, Toronto	$84,669 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $75,955)	Life.
The Connecticut Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn	Geo. H. McHenry, Chief Agent, Montreal	$100,000 Canada 4 per cent. Stock	Fire.
The Covenant Mutual Benefit Association	A. H. Hoover, Chief Agent, Toronto	$53,533 Canada 3 per cent. Stock	Life, on the assessment plan.
The Dominion Life Assurance Company	Thos. Hilliard, Managing Director, Waterloo, O.	$56,303 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $50,195)	Life.
The Dominion Plate Glass Insurance Company	Alexander Ramsay, Chief Agent, Montreal	$5,000 Province of Quebec Bonds and $11,000 Municipal Securities. Total, $16,000. (Accepted at $14,900)	Plate Glass.
The Dominion Safety Fund Life Association	J. De Wolfe Spurr, St. John, N.B	$19,000 Province of Nova Scotia Bonds and $31,000 Province of New Brunswick Bonds	Life.
The Eastern Assurance Company	Chas. D. Cory, Chief Agent, Halifax, N.S	$56,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $50,400)	Fire.
The Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation (Limited)	Fred. Stancliffe, General Manager, Montreal	£6,500 stg., 2½ per cent. Annuities, £5,000 stg., South Australian Govt. 4 per cent. Bonds, and £10,840 Province of Quebec Bonds	Fire Re-assurance.
The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, N.Y.	Seargent P. Stearns, Manager, Montreal	$100,000 U.S. Bonds (A) $375,000 U.S. Bonds and $482,000 Municipal Debentures (B) (accepted at $908,800, being $100,000 A, and $808,800, B). Also $1,180,000 in the hands of Canadian Trustees under the Insurance Act	Life.
The Federal Life Assurance Company of Ontario	David Dexter, Managing Director, Hamilton	Municipal Debentures, $44,807. Canada Pacific Railway Bonds, $11,000. (Accepted $50,226)	Life.

NAME OF THE COMPANY.	Chief Agent to receive process.	Amount of Deposit. Deposits marked (A) are applicable solely to Life Policies existing 31st March, 1878; marked (B) to policies issued or assumed subsequent to that date.	Description of Insurance business for which Licensed.
The Fire Insurance Association (Limited), London, England	John Kennedy, Chief Agent, Montreal	$100,000 Canada Stock	Fire.
The Germania Life Insurance Company	Jeffers & Rönne, Chief Agents, Toronto	$50,000 Canada Bonds	Life.
The Great West Life Assurance Company	J. H. Brock, Managing Director, Winnipeg, M.	$56,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $50,400)	Life.
The Guarantee Company of North America	Edward Rawlings, Manager, Montreal	$27,000 Municipal Securities; $29,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds and $2,400 Canada Stock. (Accepted at $53,800).	Guarantee.
The Guardian Fire and Life Assurance Company, London, England	Robt. Simms & Co., and Geo. Denholm, General Agents, Montreal	$94,900 Canada Guaranteed Bonds and $73,000 Canada Stock	Fire.
The Hartford Fire Insurance Company, Hartford, Connecticut	F. W. Evans, General Agent, Montreal	$62,500 Mun. Securit. and $25,420 Bank Stock. (Accepted at $100,000)	Fire.
The Imperial Insurance Company of London, England	E. D. Lacy, Agent, Montreal	$129,453 Canada Stock and $63,266.67 Province of British Columbia, 3 per cent Stock	Fire.
The Insurance Company of North America	Robert Hampson, Chief Agent, Montreal	$111,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $100,000)	Fire and Inland Marine.
The Lancashire Insurance Company	J. G. Thompson, Chief Agent, Toronto	$97,333 Canada 4 per cent. stock and $95,000 Canada 4 per cent. Bonds.	Fire.
The Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company	G. F. C. Smith, Chief Agent, Montreal	$36,000 Municipal Debentures, $10,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds, and $277,133.33 Canada Stock. (Accepted at $318,533)	Fire and Life.
The Lloyds Plate Glass Insurance Company of New York	Levi Beemer, Chief Agent, Toronto	$10,000 Canada Bonds	Plate Glass.
The London Assurance Corporation, England	E. A. Lilly, Attorney and Agent, Montreal	$167,000 Municipal Securities. (Accepted at $150,300)	Fire, Life and Inland Marine.
The London Guarantee and Accident Co. (Limited)	A. T. McCord, Chief Agent, Toronto	£11,000 stg. Canada Stock	Guarantee and Accident.
The London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company, Liverpool	W. A. Sims, Chief Agent, Toronto	£22,000 stg. Canada 4 per cent. Inscribed Stock and £5,000 stg. Canada 3 per cent. Stock	Fire.
The London and Lancashire Life Assurance Company	B. Hal Brown, Manager, Montreal	$10,000 Victoria, B.C., Bonds; $2,000 Canada Bonds; $23,500 Province of Quebec Bonds; and Municipal Securities, $85,280. Also $698,197 invested with Canadian Trustees under Insurance Act. Accepted at $810,449, being $100,000 (A) and $710,449 (B).	Life.
The London Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Canada, London, Ont.	D. C. Macdonald, Secretary, London, Ont.	$40,020 Municipal Debentures and $15,600 Loan Companies Debentures. (Accepted at $50,058)	Fire.
The London Life Insurance Company	J. G. Richter, Manager, London, Ont.	$60,000 Loan Company Debentures. (Accepted at $54,000)	Life.
The Manchester Fire Assurance Company	James Boomer, Manager, Toronto	$102,200 Canada 3½ per cent Stock	Fire.
The Manufacturers' Accident Insurance Company	John F. Ellis, Managing Director, Toronto	$20,000 Canada Bonds	Accident.
The Manufacturers' Life Insurance Company	John F. Ellis, Managing Director, Toronto	$50,000 Canada Bonds	Life.
The Massachusetts Benefit Association	James G. Foster, Chief Agent, Toronto	$50,000 U.S. Bonds	Life, on the assessment plan.
The Mercantile Fire Insurance Company	James Lockie, Secretary, Waterloo, Ont	$55,916 Municipal Securities. (Accepted at $50,057)	Fire.
The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company of New York	Albert Goldthorpe, Chief Agent, Toronto	$116,800 Canadian Pacific Railway 3½ per cent. Land Grant Bonds. (Accepted at $101,178)	Life.
Mongenais, Boivin & Co	L. I. Boivin, Agent, Montreal	$5,000 Canada Stock and $8,567 Municipal Securities. (Accepted at $12,711)	Plate Glass.
The Mutual Accident Association (Limited)	Eastmure & Lightbourn, Chief Agents, Toronto	$37,960 Canada 3½ per cent. Inscribed Stock	Accident and Plate Glass.
The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York	Samuel H. Ewing, Attorney, Montreal	$125,000 Canada 4 per cent. Bonds; $400,000 Province of Nova Scotia Bonds; $199,000 Province of New Brunswick Bonds; and $990,333 Municipal Securities. Total, $1,714,333. (Accepted at $1,615,300).	Life.
The Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association, New York	Jno. S. Hall, Chief Agent, Montreal	$50,000 Province of Quebec Bonds and $53,533.33 Canada 3 per cent. Sterling Bonds. (Accepted at $100,857)	Life, on the assessment plan.
The National Assurance Company of Ireland	Matthew C. Hinshaw, Chief Agent, Montreal	$100,161 Canada Stock	Fire.
The New York Life Insurance Company	F. W. Campbell, M.D., Attorney, Montreal	$100,000 U.S. Bonds (Life A) $993,000 C.P.R. Bonds, $80,000 Province of Quebec Bonds, and $100,000 Municipal Debentures (Life B). (Accepted at $1,163,700, being $100,000 Life A and $1,063,700 Life B). Also $750,000 invested with Canadian Trustees under the Insurance Act.	Life.
The North American Life Assurance Company	Wm. McCabe, Managing Director, Toronto	$59,823 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $53,775)	Life.
The North British and Mercantile Insurance Company	Thos. Davidson, Managing Director, Montreal	$175,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds; $281,000 Municipal Debentures; $75,000 Province of New Brunswick Bonds; $31,146.67 Province of Manitoba Bonds; $50,613.33 Victoria Government Bonds; $97,333.33 Queensland bonds. Total, $710,093.33. Accepted at $658,193: being $266,347 Fire, $52,200 Life A, and $339,646 Life B	Fire and Life.
The Northern Assurance Company of Aberdeen and London	Robert W. Tyre, Manager, Montreal	$100,253 British Columbia Bonds and $111,446.67 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $200,555)	Fire.
The Norwich and London Accident Insurance Association	Scott & Walmsley, General Agents, Toronto	$58,400 Canada Stock	Accident.
The Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society, Norwich, England	Alex. Dixon, Manager, Toronto	$100,000 Canada Stock	Fire.
The Ontario Mutual Life Assurance Company	Wm. Hendry, Manager, Waterloo	$102,992 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $92,693)	Life.
The Phenix Insurance Company of Brooklyn	L. C. Camp, Chief Agent, Toronto	$100,000 U.S. Bonds	Fire and Inland Marine.

LIST OF INSURANCE COMPANIES LICENSED TO DO BUSINESS IN CANADA UNDER THE INSURANCE ACT—*Concluded.*

NAME OF THE COMPANY.	Chief Agent to receive process.	Amount of Deposit. Deposits marked (A) are applicable solely to Life Policies existing 31st March, 1878; marked (B) to policies issued or assumed subsequent to that date.	Description of Insurance business for which Licensed.
The Phœnix Fire Assurance Company, London, England	Paterson & Son, General Agents, Montreal	$57,500 Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds and $135,293 Canada Stock. (Accepted at $187,043)	Fire.
The Phœnix Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn	Gerald E. Hart, Manager, Montreal	$69,000 Municipal Debentures and $44,000 C. P. Railway Bonds. (Accepted at $101,700)	Fire.
The Provident Savings Life Assurance Society	R. H. Matson, Chief Agent, Toronto	$13,500 Province of Quebec Bonds and $41,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $50,400)	Life
The Quebec Fire Assurance Company	Edwin Jones, President, Quebec	Province of New Brunswick Bonds, $10,000, Province of Quebec Bonds, $16,500, and Municipal Debentures, $33,000. Total, $59,500. (Accepted at $56,200).	Fire.
The Queen Fire and Life Insurance Company, England	H. J. Mudge, Chief Agent, Montreal	$51,100 Canada 4 p.c. inscribed stock, and $42,373.33 Municipal Debentures. Total, $93,473. Accepted at $89,236)	Life.
The Queen Insurance Company of America	H. J. Mudge, Chief Agent, Montreal	$100,000 U.S. Bonds, $60,000 City of Halifax 5 p. c. Stock, $48,667 New Zealand 4 p. c. Stock, $24,333.33 Province of Quebec Bonds, and $29,200 Province of Manitoba 5 p. c. Debentures. Total, $262,200. (Accepted at $256,200)	Fire.
The Reliance Mutual Life Assurance Society, London, England	J. Cassie Hatton, Attorney, Montreal	$110,277 new 3 per cent. British Annuities, being $100,000 Life (A) and $10,277 Life (B).	Life.
*The Royal Canadian Insurance Company	Harry Cutt, Secretary, Montreal	$57,500 Municipal securities. (Accepted at $51,750)	Fire and Inland Marine.
The Royal Insurance Company	Wm. Tatley, Chief Agent, Montreal	$178,533 Canada 4 p. c. Inscribed Stock, and $511,000 British Annuities. Total $689,533, being $150,000 Fire, $50,000 Life (A) and $489,533 General	Fire and Life.
The Scottish Union and National Insurance Co	Walter Kavanagh, Agent, Montreal	$97,333.33 Canada 4 p. c. Inscribed Stock and $3,500 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $100,483)	Fire.
The Standard Life Assurance Company, Scotland	W. M. Ramsay, Manager, Montreal	$1,855,152 Municipal Debs., $106,500 Montreal Harbour Bds., and $9,000 Province of Quebec Debentures. Total, $1,970,652. (Accepted at $1,772,687, being $129,561 Life A, and $1,643,126 Life B)	Life.
The Star Life Assurance Society of England	Alfred D. Perry, General Agent, Toronto	$146,000 Canada 4 p. c. Stock	Life.
The Sun Insurance Office, London, Eng	H. M. Blackburn, Chief Agent, Toronto	$48,667 Canada Stock and $243,333 British Local Loans	Fire.
The Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada	R. Macaulay, Managing Director, Montreal	$63,890 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $57,501)	Life and Accident.
The Temperance and General Life Assurance Company of North America	Henry Sutherland, Chief Agent, Toronto	$64,225 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $50,009)	Life.
The Travelers' Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn	William Hanson, Chief Agent, Montreal	$74,947 Province of Manitoba 5 p. c. Bonds, $584,615 Municipal Debentures, $35,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds, and $50,000 Canadian Pacific R.R. Bonds. Total, $744,562. (Accepted at $677,600), being $103,500 (Life A), $534,100 (Life B), and $40,000 (Accident).	Life and Accident.
The Union Mutual Life Insurance Company of Maine	Wm. Mulock, Attorney, Toronto	Province of Ontario Annuity Bonds of face value $462,000, and present value at 4½ per cent, $239,474; Canada Pacific Ry. Bonds $100,000; Montreal Harbour Bonds, $30,000; and Province of New Brunswick Bonds, $100,000. Total accepted value, $456,474, being $100,000 (A) and $356,474 (B).	Life.
The Union Society, London, Eng	T. L. Morrisey, Chief Agent, Montreal	£22,000 Consolidated Stock	Fire.
The United Fire Insurance Company (Limited)	Percy F. Lane, Chief Agent, Montreal	Province of Quebec Bonds, $85,653.33; Province of Manitoba Bonds, $9,246.66; Municipal Debentures, $7,000. Total, $101,900. (Accepted at $101,200)	Fire.
The United States Life Insurance Company	Thos. A. Temple, Attorney, St. John, N.B.	$100,000 U. S. Bonds.	Life.
The Western Assurance Company, Toronto	J. J. Kenny, Managing Director, Toronto	$35,600 Municipal Debentures and $22,100 Loan Company Debentures. (Accepted at $51,930)	Fire and Inland Marine.

* This Company has ceased to do new business in Canada and has given notice of an application to withdraw its deposit.

† This Company has ceased to transact the business of fire and life insurance in Canada and has given notice of an application to withdraw its deposits held on behalf of those branches.

THE FOLLOWING LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES HAVING CEASED TO TRANSACT NEW BUSINESS IN CANADA, ARE ENTITLED UNDER SECTION 32 OF "THE INSURANCE ACT" TO TRANSACT ALL BUSINESS CONNECTED WITH POLICIES EXISTING AT 31ST MARCH, 1878, AND THEIR DEPOSITS ARE APPLICABLE TO THOSE POLICIES SUBJECT TO THE PROVISIONS OF THE INSURANCE ACTS OF 1868 AND 1871.

NAME OF THE COMPANY.	Chief Agent to receive process.	Amount of Deposit.	Business.
The Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., U.S.	F. W. Evans, General Agent, Montreal	$100,000 U.S. Bonds	Life.
The Edinburgh Life Assurance Company	David Higgins, Chief Agent, Toronto	$113,000 Municipal Debentures and $48,667 Cape Good Hope 4 p.c. stock (Accepted at $150,367)	Life.
The Life Association of Scotland	Archibald Inglis, Chief Agent, Montreal	$50,127 Canada 4 p.c. Bonds, $2,433 Canada 4 p.c. Stock, $4,866 Canada Guaranteed Bonds, $48,667 Province of Quebec Debentures, $48,667 City of Toronto Bonds. (Accepted at $149,893)	Life.
The National Life Insurance Company of the United States of America	Chas. Powis, Chief Agent, Hamilton, Ont.	$110,000 Bank deposit receipts	Life.
The North-Western Mutual Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee	M. W. Mills, Chief Agent, Toronto	$100,000 U.S. Bonds	Life.
The Phœnix Mutual Life Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut	H. D. Simpson, Attorney, Montreal	$30,000 Municipal Debentures, and $99,280 Niagara Falls Park Bonds. (Accepted at $126,280)	Life.
The Scottish Amicable Life Assurance Society	William W. Robertson, Attorney, Montreal	36 Bonds Canada Atlantic Railway, guaranteed. Par $111,257.82. Present value, at 4½ per cent., $90,660.67. Also $30,000 Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds	Life.
The Scottish Provident Institution	John Dunlop, Attorney, Montreal	$100,000 Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds. (Accepted at $90,000)	Life.

THE FOLLOWING INSURANCE COMPANIES ARE REGISTERED UNDER THE INSURANCE ACT, AND ARE PERMITTED TO TRANSACT THE BUSINESS OF LIFE INSURANCE IN CANADA UPON THE ASSESSMENT PLAN.

Name of Company.	Chief Agent to receive process.
The Canadian Mutual Life Association	W. Pemberton Page, Secretary, Toronto.
The Commercial Travellers' Mutual Benefit Society	W. G. H. Lowe, Chief Agent, Toronto.
The Home Life Association of Canada	James G. Howorth, Chief Agent, Toronto.
The Mutual Relief Society of Nova Scotia	Thomas B. Crosby, Chief Agent, Yarmouth, N.S.
The Provincial Provident Institution	E. S. Miller, Secretary, St. Thomas, Ont.

NOTE.—The Glasgow and London Insurance Company has reinsured its outstanding risks with the Citizens' Insurance Company, and a portion of its deposit has been released.
The American Steam Boiler Insurance Company has ceased doing business in Canada. The deposit is still in the hands of the Hon. Receiver General.

Office of the Superintendent of Insurance,
Ottawa, 30th July, 1892.

W. FITZGERALD, Superintendent of Insurance. 47-tf

THE FOLLOWING NEW POST OFFICES WERE ESTABLISHED IN CANADA ON THE 1st AUGUST, 1892.

Name of Post Office.	Township or Parish.	Electoral County and Province or Territory.	Postmaster.
Armstrong		Yale and Kootenay.....B.C.	D. Rabbitt.
Black River	St. Andrews	Antigonishe.....N.S.	R. D. Chisholm.
Burt's Corner	Douglas	York.....N.B	Elwood Burt.
Dartville	Truro	Colchester.....N.S.	Adams G. Archibald.
Dollier (summer office)	Pointe Claire	Jacques Cartier.....Q.	Pierre Boyer.
Dumblane (reopened)	Saugeen	Bruce, W.R.....O.	Mrs. Isabella McNeil.
Glenwood		New Westminster.....B.C	William Beavis.
Hagan		Vancouver.....B.C.	James Hagan.
Heal		Vancouver.....B.C.	Fredk. Heal.
Kaslo		Yale and Kootenay.....B.C.	J. B. Wilson.
Landestrew	Sec. 18, Tp. 23, R. 30, W. of 1st M.	.....Assa.	Philip Wagner.
Logan	Sec. 6, Tp. 52, R. 18, W. of 4th P. M.	.....Alta.	R. A. McKenzie.
Logberg	Sec. 18, Tp. 24, R. 31, W. of 1st P. M.	.....Assa.	Bodvar Olafsson.
Lund		New Westminster.....B.C.	C. A. Thulin.
Melfort	Sec. 30, Tp. 44, R. 18, W. of 2nd P. M.	.....Sask.	Benjamin Rothwell.
Morehouse	Blackville	Northumberland.....N.B.	N. Morehouse.
Morven (reopened)	Ernestown	Lennox.....O.	Mrs. Mary J. McEwen.
Nakusp		Yale and Kootenay.....B.C.	U. S. Thomas.
North Branch (reopened	Osgoode	Russell.....O.	J. F. Loney.
Pilot Bay		Yale and Kootenay.....B.C.	H. Byers.
Robillard (reopened)	Gloucester	Russell.....O.	F. McNeely.
Robson		Yale and Kootenay.....B.C.	N. Sicotte.
Rothbury	Sec. 28, Tp. 24, R. 32, W. of 1st P. M.	.....Assa.	W. H. Rooke.
Rivière au Doré	Dufferin	Chicoutimi.....Q.	Philippe Bélanger.
St. Catherine Street West	City of Montreal	Montreal W.....Q.	James Mock.
St. François de Sales	Dablon	Chicoutimi.....Q.	Prudent Girard.
St. Joseph de Kent	Wellington	Kent.....N.B	Sylvain M. Allain.
St. Mary's Road East	Lot 61	Kings.....P.E.I.	Thomas Daly.
St. Thomas de Kent	Wellington	Kent.....N.B	Charles T. Goguen.
Sandown	Caledonia	Prescott.....O.	Jas. H. Molloy.
Sluggett		Vancouver.....B.C.	John Sluggett.
South Dummer (reopened)	Dummer	Peterboro, E.R.....O.	George Garlick.
South Edmonton	Sec. 29, Tp. 52, R. 22, W. of 4th P. M.	.....Alta.	H. Wilson.
South Gordonsville	Peel	Carleton.....N.B	Randolph Stickney.
Terminus	Sombra	Bothwell.....O.	Sylvanus Hodges.
Turgoose		Vancouver.....B.C.	F. Turgoose.
Upper Springfield,	St. Andrews	Antigonishe.....N.S.	Allan McNeill.
Victoria West		Victoria City.....B.C.	A. Watson, jr.
West Earltown	Stirling	Colchester.....N.S.	Joseph McKay.
York Street	City of Toronto	Toronto.....O.	F. W. Nye.
Young		Vancouver.....B.C.	H. R. Young.

CHANGES IN POST OFFICES ALREADY ESTABLISHED.

OFFICES CLOSED.

Glenila	County of Muskoka & Parry Sound, O.	
Morven	"	Lennox, O. Closed 9th July, 1892.
Minnewawa	"	Selkirk, M.
Ossa	"	County of Addington, O. 15th July, 1892.
Point Poplar	"	County of Kings, P.E.I.
Victor	"	County of Norfolk, S.R., O. 21st July, 1892.
Plumas	"	Marquette, M.

NAMES CHANGED.

Cannonville	County of Cumberland, N.S.		to Diligent River.
Diligent River	"	"	to Wharton.
East side of Margaree Harbour	"	Inverness, N.S.	to Belle Côte.
Priest Pond	"	Kings, P.E.I.	to Bayfield.
St. Catherine Street (Branch office)	"	Montreal West, Q.	to St. Catherine Street Centre (Branch Office.)

TO ADVERTISERS IN THE *GAZETTE*.

PARTIES sending advertisements to be inserted in "The Canada Gazette," will please observe the following rules :

1st. Address "The Canada Gazette, Ottawa, Canada."
2nd. Indicate the number of insertions required.
3rd. Invariably remit the fees for such advertisements, together with the price of one Gazette, as below. Otherwise they will not be inserted. The rates are ten cts. for the first insertion, and five cents for each subsequent insertion per line of nine words, each figure counting as one word. No advertisement is inserted for a less charge than one dollar.

By settled or understood practice as prescribed by law, the rules of Parliament or decisions of the Department of Justice, notices receive the following insertions :—

Notices of applications for divorce—27 insertions.

Notices of the withdrawal of deposits of Insurance Companies—13 insertions.

Notices of ordinary applications to Parliament—9 insertions.

Notices of applications for Letters Patent—6 insertions.

Notices of dividends and meetings of Banks and Insurance Companies—1 calendar month, or 5 insertions.

Subscribers will also notice that the subscription, $4 per annum, is invariably payable in advance, and that the "Gazette" will be stopped from them at the end of the period paid for. Single numbers will be charged ten cts. each, and when more than one are required by advertisers, must be remitted for likewise.

S. E. DAWSON,
Queen's Printer and Controller of Stationery.
Department of Public Printing and Stationery,
Ottawa, November, 1891.

APPLICATIONS TO PARLIAMENT.

Rules relating to Notices for Private Bills.

All applications for Private Bills, properly the subjects of legislation by the Parliament of Canada, within the purview of "The British North America Act, 1867," whether for the erection of a Bridge, the making of a Railroad, Turnpike Road or Telegraph Line; the construction or improvement of a Harbour, Canal, Lock, Dam or Slide, or other like work; the granting the right of Ferry; the incorporation of any particular Trade or Calling, or of any Banking or other Joint Stock Company; or otherwise for the granting to any individual or individuals, any exclusive or peculiar rights or privileges whatever, or for doing any matter or thing which, in its operation, would affect the rights or property of other parties, or relate to any particular class of the community; or for making any amendment of a like nature to any former Act, shall require a Notice, clearly and distinctly specifying the nature and object of the application, and (except in the case of existing corporations) signed by, or on behalf of the applicants, to be published as follows, viz :

In the Provinces of Quebec and Manitoba.

A notice inserted in the *Canada Gazette*, in the English and French languages, and in one newspaper in the English, and in one in the French language in the District affected, or in both languages in one paper, if there be but one in the said District, or if there be no paper published therein, then, in both languages, in a paper in the nearest District in which a newspaper is published.

In any other Province or Territory.

A notice inserted in the *Canada Gazette*, and in one newspaper published in the County or District, or Union of Counties affected, or if there be no paper published therein, then in a newspaper in the nearest County or District in which a newspaper is published. Such Notices to be continued in each case, for a period of two months during the interval of time between the close of the next preceding Session and the consideration of the Petition. And copies of the newspapers containing the first and last insertion of such notice shall be sent to the Clerk of each House.

When a Petition is for leave to bring in a Private Bill for the erection of a Toll Bridge, the petitioner or petitioners, upon giving the notice prescribed by the preceding Rule, shall also, at the same time, and in the same manner, give notice of the rates which they intend to ask; the extent of the privilege, the height of the arches, the interval between the abutments or piers for the passage of rafts and vessels, and whether they intend to erect a drawbridge, and the dimensions of the same.

Any person seeking to obtain any Private Bill shall, eight days before the meeting of Parliament, deposit with the Clerk of the House, in which the bill is to originate, a copy of such bill in the English or French language, with a sum sufficient to pay for translating and printing the same—600 copies to be printed in English, and 200 copies in French—the translation to be done by the officers of the House, and the printing by the contractor. The applicant shall be also required to pay the Clerk of the Senate, or the accountant of the House of Commons (as the case may be) a sum of $200 and the cost of printing the Act in the Statutes, and lodge the receipt of the same with the Clerk of the Committee to which such Bill is referred—such payment to be made immediately after the second reading, and before the consideration of the Bill by such Committee.

The fee payable on any Private Bill is paid only in the House in which it originates.

No Petition for a Private Bill is received by either House after the first ten days of the session.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Clerk of the Senate.

JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Clerk of the Commons.

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Additional Rules of the House of Commons respecting Private Bills.

All Private Bills for Acts of Incorporation shall be so framed as to incorporate by reference the *clauses* of the *General Acts* relating to the details to be provided for by such Bills;—special grounds shall be established for any proposed departure from this principle, or for the introduction of other provisions as to such details, and a note shall be appended to the Bill indicating the provisions thereof, in which the *General Act* is proposed to be departed from;—Bills which are not framed in accordance with this *Rule*, shall be re-cast by the promoters, and reprinted at their expense, before any Committee passes upon the *Clauses*.

51*a*. All Private Bills for Acts of incorporation of, or in amendment of Acts incorporating Railway Companies, shall be drawn in accordance with the Model Bill adopted by the House on 23rd June, 1887, copies of which may be obtained from the Clerk of the House.

(a.) The provisions contained in any Bill which are not in accord with the Model Bill, shall be inserted between brackets, and when revised by the proper officer shall be so printed, and bills which are not in accordance with this Rule shall be returned to the promoters to be re-cast before being revised and printed;

(b.) Any sections of existing Acts which are proposed to be amended shall be re-printed in full with the amendments inserted in their proper places and between brackets;

(c.) Any exceptional provisions that it may be proposed to insert in any Bill shall be clearly specified in the Notice of Application for the same.

51*b*. No Bill for the incorporation of a Railway Company, or for changing the route of the railway of any company already incorporated, shall be considered by the Railway Committee until there has been filed with the Committee, at least one week before the consideration of the Bill :—

(a.) A Map or Plan drawn upon a scale of not less than half an inch to the mile, showing the location upon which it is intended to construct the proposed work, and showing also the lines of existing or authorized works of a similar character within, or in any way affecting the district, or any part thereof, which the proposed work is intended to serve, and such map

or plan shall be signed by the Engineer or other person making the same ;

(b.) An exhibit showing the total amount of capital proposed to be raised for the purposes of the undertaking, and the manner in which it is proposed to raise the same, whether by ordinary shares, bonds, debentures, or other securities, and the amount of each, respectively.

JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Clerk of the Commons.

SUBSTANCE OF RULES OF THE SENATE RELATING TO NOTICES AND APPLICATIONS FOR BILLS OF DIVORCE.

Every applicant for a Bill of Divorce shall give notice of his or her intended application, and shall specify therein from whom and for what cause such divorce is sought, and shall cause such notice to be published during six months before the presentation of his or her petition for the said Bill, in the CANADA GAZETTE and in two newspapers published in the District in Quebec, Manitoba, British Columbia or the North-West Territories, or in the County or Union of Counties in other Provinces, wherein such applicant usually resided at the time of the separation of the parties ; but if the requisite number of papers cannot be found therein, then in an adjoining District or County or Union of Counties. Notices given in the Provinces of Quebec and Manitoba are to be published in one English and one French newspaper, if there be such newspapers published in the District, but otherwise shall be published in each newspaper in both languages.

A copy of the said Notice shall, not less than one month before the date of the presentation of the Petition, at the instance of the applicant, be served personally on the person from whom the divorce is sought, when that can be done.

No petition for divorce shall be received after the first thirty days of each session.

The petition of an applicant for divorce must be fairly written and must be signed by the Petitioner, and should briefly set forth the marriage, when, where and by whom the ceremony was performed, the grounds on which relief is asked and the nature of the relief prayed, and should also negative condonation, collusion and connivance. The allegations of the petition must be verified by declaration of the Petitioner, under the "*Act respecting Extra-Judicial Oaths.*"

The applicant shall deposit with the Clerk of the Senate, eight days before the opening of Parliament, a copy, in the English or French language, of the proposed Bill of Divorce, and therewith a sum sufficient to pay for translating and printing 600 copies thereof in English and 200 copies in French.

No petition for a Bill of Divorce shall be presented unless the applicant has paid into the hands of the Clerk of the Senate the sum of two hundred dollars ($200).

The petition when presented shall be accompanied by the evidence of the publication of the notice, and by declaration in evidence of the service of a copy thereof, and by a copy of the proposed Bill.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Clerk of the Senate.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, for an Act to incorporate a company for the purpose of constructing, equipping, maintaining and operating a line of railway to run from a point at or near Penticton at the foot of Okanagan Lake, in the Province of British Columbia, to some point at or near the Narrows of Lake Osooyos in said Province, with power to construct, equip, maintain and operate branch lines, and also to construct and operate telegraph and telephone lines in connection with the said railway, together with the usual powers to acquire lands, privileges, bonuses or aids from the Dominion or Provincial Governments and to make traffic and other arrangements with railway, steamboat and other companies, and for all other usual and necessary powers, rights and privileges.

DAVIS & MARSHALL,
Solicitors for applicants.
Vancouver, B.C., 19th August, A.D. 1892. 9–10

NOTICE is hereby given that James Frederick Doran, of Lachine, in the County of Jacques Cartier, Province of Quebec, clerk, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from his wife Mary Augusta Wood, lately of Winnipeg, Province of Manitoba, now of Paris, France, on the ground of adultery and desertion.

J. FRED. DORAN,
Applicant.

Dated at Montreal, Province of Quebec, the 20th July, 1892. 5–27

NOTICE is hereby given that Robert Young Hebden, of the City of New York, in the State of New York, in the United States of America, (heretofore of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec), one of the agents of the Bank of Montreal, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from his wife Edith Montagu Hebden (*née* Patterson), heretofore of the said City of Montreal, but whose present residence is unknown, on the grounds of adultery and desertion.

GORMULLY & SINCLAIR,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated at Ottawa, in the Province of Ontario, this 22nd day of July, A.D. 1892. 4–27

NOTICE is hereby given that Annette Marion Goff of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from her husband, Edward Robert Taché Rowand, of the City of Winnipeg, in the Province of Manitoba, Gentleman, on the grounds of adultery and cruelty.

CARTER & GOLDSTEIN,
Solicitors for applicant.

Dated at Montreal, Province of Quebec, this 18th day of July, 1892. 4–27

NOTICE is hereby given that Edmund Holyoake Heward, of the Town of St. John's, in the District of Iberville, in the Province of Quebec, manager at St. John's of the Merchants Bank of Canada, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from his wife, Dame Marie Louise Elwes, presently of the City of Chicago, in the State of Illinois, one of the United States of America, on the ground of adultery.

L. G. MACDONALD,
Solicitor for applicant.
By CHRISTIE, CHRISTIE & GREENE,
His agents at Ottawa.

Dated at St. John's, the 4th day of July, 1892. 3–27

NOTICE is hereby given that Robert Oliver King, of the Township of Brantford, in the County of Brant and Province of Ontario, farmer, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from his wife Jennie Gowling, on the grounds of adultery and desertion.

GEORGE D. HEYD,
Solicitor for applicant.
By GEMMILL & MAY,
His agents at Ottawa.

Dated at Brantford, this 5th day of July, A.D. 1892. 2-27

NOTICE is hereby given that James Balfour, of the City of Hamilton, in the County of Wentworth, in the Province of Ontario, architect, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from his wife Georgina Catharine Balfour, of the City of Hamilton aforesaid, on the ground of adultery.

BELL & PRINGLE,
Solicitors for James Balfour.

Dated at Hamilton, Province of Ontario, this 30th day of June, 1892. 2-27

NOTICE is hereby given that John Francis Schwaller, of the Town of Thorold, in the County of Welland, and Province of Ontario, merchant, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from his wife Florence Schwaller, now of the Town of Niagara Falls, in the County and Province aforesaid, on the grounds of desertion, adultery and bigamy.

PATTISON, COLLIER & SHAW,
Solicitors for applicant.

Dated at Thorold, in the Province of Ontario, this 7th day of April, A.D. 1892. 51-27

NOTICE is hereby given that Martha Ballantyne, of the Township of Scarboro, in the County of York, in the Province of Ontario, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of divorce from her husband, William Ballantyne, of the City of Hamilton, in the County of Wentworth, labourer, on the ground of adultery and desertion.

CHISHOLM & LOGIE,
Solicitors for applicant.

Dated at Hamilton, Province of Ontario, 31st day of March, 1892. 47-27

APPLICATIONS FOR CHARTER BY LETTERS PATENT.

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice, application will be made by the persons hereinafter named to the Governor General in Council for the grant of a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of "The Companies Act," chapter one hundred and nineteen of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1886.

1. The name of the company is to be "The Art Society." (La Société des Arts.)

2. The objects for which incorporation is sought are the encouragement of art by distribution by lot, among the members or ticket holders of the society, of any paintings, drawings, or other works of art produced by the labour of the members of, or published by or under the direction of the society.

3. The chief place of business is to be in the City of Montreal.

4. The amount of the capital stock of the company is to be one hundred thousand dollars.

5. The number of shares is to be one thousand and the amount of each share one hundred dollars.

6. The names in full and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follows: Louis Philippe Hébert, sculptor, of the City and District of Montreal; Louis Fréchette, homme de lettres, of the same place; Narcisse Faucher de St. Maurice, homme de lettres, of the City and District of Quebec; Henri Trudel, journalist, of the City and District of Montreal, and Arthur Cholette, advocate, of the same place; and these five applicants to be the first directors of the company.

A. TRUDEL,
Attorney for applicants.

Montreal, 30th August, 1892. 10-6

NOTICE is hereby given that after the expiration of one month from the first publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made by the directors of "The Ontario Natural Gas Company" (limited), to His Excellency the Governor General of the Dominion of Canada in Council for a grant of supplementary letters patent increasing the capital stock of the said company to one hundred thousand dollars.

PATTERSON, LEGGATT & MURPHY,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated at Walkerville, this 16th day of August, A.D. 1892. 8-6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication hereof in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made by the persons hereinafter named to the Governor in Council for the grant of a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the Great Seal of Canada, in pursuance of the provisions of "The Companies Act," chap. 119, R.S.C., and amendments thereto:—

(*a.*) The proposed name of the company is "The Isaac Watt Wrecking Company" Limited;

(*b.*) The purposes for which incorporation is sought are, wrecking, salvage and towing on the lakes, rivers and canals, in the Dominion of Canada;

(*c.*) The City of Windsor, in the Province of Ontario, is to be the chief place of business of the company;

(*d.*) The capital stock of the company is to be twenty thousand dollars;

(*e.*) The number of shares is to be four hundred of fifty dollars each.

The names in full and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follows:—Isaac Watt, steamboat owner, and Thomas Frederick Hayes, master mariner, both of the City of Windsor, Ontario; Aaron Alanson Parker, steamboat owner, Byron Whitaker Parker, steamboat owner, and James Westley Millen, steamboat owner, all of the City of Detroit, State of Michigan, United States of America. Isaac Watt and Thomas Frederick Hayes, of Windsor aforesaid, and said Aaron Allanson Parker are to be the first or provisional directors of said company.

FLEMING & WIGLE,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated Windsor, 15th August, 1892. 8-6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice, application will be made by the parties hereinafter named to the Governor in Council for the grant of a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of "The Joint Stock Companies by Letters Patent Act," chapter 119 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, and amendments.

1. The name of the company is to be "The Kingsville and Pelee Navigation Company" (Limited).

2. The objects for which incorporation is sought are the acquiring by purchase of one or more steamers to carry freight and passengers between Kingsville and Pelee Island and any other adjacent points, and to do an excursion business.

3. The operations of the company are to be carried on at the village of Kingsville, in the County of Essex, which is also to be its chief place of business.

4. The amount of capital stock of the company is to be $20,000.

5. The number of shares is to be 2,000, and the amount of each share $10.

6. The names in full and the address of each of the applicants are as follows:—Edward Chandler Walker, of the Town of Walkerville, in the County of Essex, distiller; Richard William Dease, master mariner, Robert Drummond, sailor, Frank Green, grain merchant, and Edmund Ezra Harris, merchant, all of the said Village of Kingsville, in the Province of Ontario.

7. The said Edward Chandler Walker, Richard William Dease, Robert Drummond, Frank Green and Edwin Ezra Harris, are to be the first directors of the company.

FLEMING & WIGLE,
Solicitors for applicants.

15th day of June, 1892. 3-2—8-4

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of "The Companies Act," Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic, under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned:—

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is "The National Trust and Construction Company" (Limited).

2. The purposes for which incorporation is sought, are:—To carry on the business of manufacturing, selling, dealing and operating in rolling stock, and general equipments for railways, including locomotives and engines, and of building and contracting for the building and equipping of railways, steam and other vessels, telegraph and telephone lines, canals, bridges, warehouses, elevators, docks and other works and undertakings. To enter into contracts and agreements with any government, municipal or other corporation or person for the building and contracting for the building and equipping of railways, steam and other vessels, canals, telegraph and telephone lines, bridges, warehouses, elevators, docks, and other public works and undertakings, and to deal in and manufacture all things necessary for the construction, running and operating of any and all of the works and undertakings aforesaid. To acquire by purchase or otherwise and to own and use in their works any patent or patent rights, and inventions, and to sell and dispose of the same if desirable.

3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be at the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario.

4. The proposed amount of the capital stock is $500,000.

5. The number of shares is to be 5,000 and the amount of each share $100.

6. The names in full and address and calling of each of the applicants are as follows:—John H. McClement, of the City of New York, in the State of New York, one of the United States of America, president of the Amsterdam Street Railway Co.; Samuel Insull, of the City of Chicago, in the State of Illinois, one of the United States of America, president of the Chicago Edison Company; James Leggat, of the City of Montreal, merchant; Isaac Anderson, of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, and Dominion of Canada aforesaid, manager of the Standard Oil Company; and Marshall Daniel Barr, of the said City of Toronto, Canadian manager of the Edison General Electric Company, all of whom are to be the first or provisional directors of the said company.

McCARTHY, OSLER, HOSKIN & CREELMAN,
Solicitors for the applicants.

CHRYSLER & LEWIS,
Ottawa agents.

Dated at Toronto, this 20th day of July, 1892. 7–6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month from the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, and within six months from the third day of August, A.D. 1892, being the date of the passing of a resolution by the shareholders of the company authorizing them to do so, the directors of the "Canadian General Electric Company" (Limited), will, under the provisions of "The Companies Act," Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, apply to the Governor in Council for the grant of supplementary letters patent under the Great Seal, confirming a by-law of the said company passed on the third day of August, A.D. 1892, and duly approved by the votes of the shareholders representing the whole of the subscribed stock of the company, at a special general meeting of the company, duly called for considering the same, and held at the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, on the said third day of August, A.D. 1892, increasing the capital stock of the said company to $2,000,000.

McCARTHY, OSLER, HOSKIN & CREELMAN,
Solicitors for the company.

Dated at Montreal, this 3rd day of August, A.D. 1892. 6–6

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE OTTAWA, WADDINGTON AND NEW YORK RAILWAY AND BRIDGE COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual general meeting of the shareholders of "The Ottawa, Waddington and New York Railway and Bridge Company" for the election of directors for the ensuing year and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held in Board of Trade Rooms, in Central Chambers, Elgin Street, in the City of Ottawa, Ontario, on Tuesday, the 20th day of September, 1892, at 2.30 o'clock in the afternoon.

JOHN I. MacCRAKEN,
Secretary.

Dated at Ottawa, 30th August, 1892. 11–2

THE BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

THE Court of Directors hereby give notice that an interim dividend for the half-year ended 30th June last, of thirty-five shillings per share, being at the rate of seven per cent per annum, will be paid free of income tax on the 7th day of October next to the proprietors of shares registered in this country.

No transfers can be made between the 22nd instant and the 7th proximo, as the books must be closed during that period.

By order of the Court,
A. G. WALLIS,
Secretary.

No. 3 Clement's Lane,
Lombard Street, London, E.C.,
6th September, 1892. 11–4

KINGSTON AND PONTIAC RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE.—The annual general meeting of the Kingston and Pontiac Railway Company will be held at the Village of Shawville, Que., on Monday, the 12th day of September, 1892, at one o'clock p.m., for the election of directors and the transaction of general business.

J. H. SHAW,
Secretary.

Shawville, 10th August, 1892. 11–1

NOTICE is hereby given that the general annual meeting of the shareholders of the Ottawa, Arnprior and Parry Sound Railway Company will be held at the head office of the company, No. 33 Sparks Street, in the City of Ottawa, on Tuesday, the 27th day of September, A.D. 1892, at the hour of 2 o'clock in the afternoon, for the election of directors for the ensuing year and such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

A. W. FLECK,
Secretary.

Ottawa, 30th August, 1892. 10–4

NOTICE is hereby given that The Thousand Islands Railway Company, in accordance with 49 Vict., chapter 92, have made application for the approval by the Governor General in Council, of the construction by the said company of a bridge across the mouth of the Gananoque River, and have deposited the plans thereof, and a description of the proposed site, with the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, and a duplicate of the same in the office of the Registrar of Deeds for the County of Leeds, in the Province of Ontario.

F. S. RATHBUN,
Secretary.

Gananoque, Ont., 27th August, 1892. 10–4

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.—The annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Great Northern Railway Company will be held at the company's office, No. 204, St. James Street, in the City of Montreal, on Tuesday, 4th October, 1892, at 3 o'clock p.m.

The meeting will be made special to consider an agreement for the sale of the company's line between Lachute and St. Andrews to the Ottawa Valley Railway Company.

L. A. GLOBENSKY,
Sec.-treasurer.

Montreal, 31st August, 1892. 10-4

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council, at Parliament Buildings, at the City of Ottawa, Ontario, on Monday, the 31st day of October, A.D. 1892, at the hour of eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the approval by His Excellency the Governor in Council of the agreement of amalgamation between the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company, of the first part, and the Brantford, Waterloo and Lake Erie Railway Company, of the second part, duly executed by the said respective companies, and bearing date the ninth day of August, A.D. 1892, and that all persons interested may appear at the time and place aforesaid and be heard on such application.

EPHRAIM MILLER,
Secretary,
The Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Ry. Co.,

S. C. GIBBS,
Secretary,
The Brantford, Waterloo and Lake Erie Ry. Co.

Dated this 25th day of August, A.D. 1892. 9-9

NOTICE is hereby given that thirty days after date application will be made by the undersigned to the Minister of Public Works, at Ottawa, for permission to erect and extend a wharf on lots 11, 12, 13 and 14, block I, Victoria West Park, fronting on Victoria Harbour. Plans showing the situation of the proposed wharf have been deposited with the Minister of Public Works, Ottawa, and in the Land Registry Office, Victoria, B.C. This notice is given in terms of 49 Victoria, chapter 35, section 2, of the Revised Statutes of Canada.

VICTOR JACKOBSON.

Victoria, B.C., 15th August, 1892. 9-5

NOTICE is hereby given that a special general meeting of the shareholders of the Kingston and Pembroke Railway Company will be held at the company's head office, Kingston, on Monday, 19th September, 1892, at noon, for consenting to and authorizing the issue of first preference bonds, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding five per centum per annum, to redeem the present outstanding bonds of the company, bearing a higher rate of interest, and other purposes.

T. W. NASH,
Secretary.

Kingston, 13th August, 1892. 8-4

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that the American Steam Boiler Insurance Company of New York, has applied to the Honourable the Minister of Finance and Receiver General of Canada, for the release on the 30th November, 1892, of its deposit made on account of the business of Steam Boiler Insurance.

And notice is hereby given calling upon all Canadian policy-holders in the said company opposing such release to file their opposition with the Honourable the Minister of Finance and Receiver General of Canada, on or before 30th November, 1892.

E. LAFLEUR,
Solicitor,
American Steam Boiler Insurance Co.

Dated this 10th day of August, 1892. 7-13

NOTICE is hereby given that 30 days after date, application will be made by the Brackman & Ker Milling Co. (Limited), to the Governor in Council and to the Minister of Public Works, for permission to construct a wharf situated on section XXX, Shoal Point, Victoria City, fronting on Victoria Harbour. Plans of the situation of the proposed wharf have been deposited with the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, and at the Registry Office, Victoria.

D. R. KER,
Manager.

Dated this 8th day of August, 1892. 8-5

NOTICE is hereby given that "The City of London Fire Insurance Company" (Limited), having ceased to carry on the business of fire insurance in Canada, and re-insured all outstanding or existing risks, will apply to the Minister of Finance, at Ottawa, on the 12th day of October next, for the release of the securities deposited by the said company with the Minister of Finance.

And notice is hereby given to Canadian policy-holders, who may desire to oppose such release, that any opposition to the same must be filed, with the Minister of Finance, on or before the day above named.

HATTON & McLENNAN,
Attorneys for the said company.

Montreal, 5th July, 1892. 2-13

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that the Queen Insurance Company intends to cease to carry on the business of life insurance in Canada, and that said company will, on the 1st day of November next, apply to the Honourable the Minister of Finance for the release of its assets and securities, and all Canadian holders of life policies issued by the Queen Insurance Company who may wish to oppose such release are hereby notified to file their oppositions with the said Minister on or before said date.

H. J. MUDGE,
Chief agent.

Montreal, 25th July, 1892. 5-13

CITIZENS INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA

(LIFE DEPARTMENT).

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that the "Citizens Insurance Company of Canada" has ceased to transact the business of life insurance, and will apply to the Honourable the Minister of Finance and Receiver General of Canada for the release of its securities deposited on account of the Life Department, on the twelfth (12th) day of October, 1892.

And notice is hereby given calling upon all Canadian policy-holders in the said company opposing such release to file their opposition with the Honourable the Minister of Finance and Receiver General of Canada, on or before the twelfth (12th) day of October, eighteen hundred and ninety-two (1892).

E. P. HEATON,
General manager.

Montreal, 28th June, 1892. 2-13

CITIZENS INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA

(FIRE DEPARTMENT).

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that the "Citizens Insurance Company of Canada" has ceased to transact the business of fire insurance, and has applied to the Honourable the Minister of Finance and Receiver General of Canada, for the release of its securities deposited on account of the Fire Department, on the twelfth (12th) day of October, 1892.

And notice is hereby given that all business of the "Citizens Insurance Company of Canada," in the Provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, has been taken up and re-insured in the "Phœnix Insurance Company of Hartford," Connecticut, and that the business throughout the Dominion of Canada, with the exception of the Provinces of New Brunswick

and Nova Scotia, has been taken up and re-insured in the "Guardian Assurance Company of England."

And notice is hereby given calling upon all Canadian policy-holders in the said company opposing such release to file their opposition with the Honourable the Minister of Finance and Receiver General of Canada, on or before the twelfth (12th) day of October, eighteen hundred and ninety-two (1892).

E. P. HEATON,
General manager.

Montreal, 28th June, 1892. 2–13

PUISSANCE DU CANADA.

PROCLAMATIONS.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Député du Gouverneur.

[L.S.]

CANADA.

VICTORIA, par la Grâce de Dieu, Reine du Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande, Défenseur de la foi, etc., etc., etc.

A Nos Très-Aimés et Fidèles les Sénateurs de la Puissance du Canada et les membres élus pour servir dans la Chambre des Communes de Notre dite Puissance, et à tous et chacun de vous,—SALUT :

PROCLAMATION.

ATTENDU que Notre Parlement du Canada se trouve prorogé au dix-huitième jour du mois d'août courant, auquel temps vous étiez tenus et il vous était enjoint d'être présents en Notre cité d'Ottawa ; SACHEZ MAINTENANT, que pour diverses causes et considérations et pour la plus grande aise et commodité de Nos bien-aimés sujets, Nous avons cru convenable, par et de l'avis de Notre Conseil Privé du Canada, de vous exempter tous et chacun de vous d'être présents au temps susdit, vous convoquant et par ces présentes vous enjoignant à tous et chacun de vous de vous trouver avec Nous en Notre Parlement du Canada, en Notre Cité d'OTTAWA, MARDI, le VINGT-SEPTIÈME jour du mois de SEPTEMBRE prochain, pour prendre en considération l'état et la prospérité de Notre dite Puissance du Canada, et y agir comme de droit. CE À QUOI VOUS NE DEVEZ MANQUER.

EN FOI DE QUOI, Nous avons fait émettre nos présentes Lettres Patentes et à icelles fait apposer le Grand Sceau du Canada. TÉMOIN, JOHN J. McGEE, écuyer, Député de Notre Très-fidèle et Bien-Aimé, le Très-honorable Sir FREDERICK ARTHUR STANLEY, Baron Stanley de Preston, dans le comté de Lancaster, dans la Pairie du Royaume-Uni, Chevalier Grand-croix de Notre très-honorable Ordre du Bain ; Gouverneur-général du Canada, et vice-amiral d'icelui.

A Notre Hôtel du Gouvernement, en Notre cité d'OTTAWA, ce DOUZIÈME jour d'AOUT, dans l'année de Notre-Seigneur, mil huit cent quatre-vingt-douze, et de Notre Règne la cinquante-sixième.

Par ordre,

SAML. E. ST. O. CHAPLEAU,
Greffier de la Couronne en Chancellerie,
Canada.

7–tf

STANLEY DE PRESTON.

[L.S.]

CANADA.

VICTORIA, par la Grâce de Dieu, Reine du Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande, défenseur de la foi, etc., etc., etc.

A tous ceux qui les présentes verront ou qu'icelles pourront concerner,—SALUT :

PROCLAMATION.

ROBT. SEDGEWICK, Député du ministre de la Justice, Canada. } ATTENDU qu'en vertu des dispositions de l'Acte de tempérance du Canada, l'avis suivant a été adressé au Secrétaire d'Etat pour le Canada, accompagné de la pétition ci-jointe :—

"A l'honorable Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada,—

"MONSIEUR,—Nous, soussignés, électeurs du comté "de Northumberland, vous prions de prendre connais-"sance que nous désirons présenter la pétition ci-"dessous à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général "du Canada en conseil :

"'La pétition des électeurs du comté de Northum-"'berland, dans la province du Nouveau-Brunswick, "'ayant qualité et capacité pour voter à l'élection "'d'un membre de la Chambre des Communes, dans "'le dit comté,—Expose respectueusement,—

"'Que vos pétitionnaires désirent que l'arrêté en "'conseil mettant en vigueur dans le dit comté la "'seconde partie de l'Acte de tempérance du Canada "'soit révoqué, et en conséquence vos pétitionnaires "'prient humblement qu'il plaise à Votre Excellence "'par un arrêté en conseil en vertu du neuvième article "'de "l'Acte à l'effet de modifier l'Acte de tempérance "'du Canada, 1888," de déclarer que le dit arrêté en "'conseil mettant en vigueur, dans le dit comté, telle "'seconde partie du dit "Acte de tempérance du "'Canada," ne sera plus en vigueur.

"'Et vos requérants ne cesseront de prier, etc.'

"Et que nous désirons que les votes de tous les "électeurs du dit comté soient enregistrés pour et "contre la révocation du dit arrêté en conseil."

Et attendu que la deuxième partie du dit Acte a été mise en vigueur dans le dit comté de Northumberland, dans la province du Nouveau-Brunswick, par un ordre en conseil du quatrième jour de novembre, dans l'année de Notre-Seigneur mil huit cent quatre-vingt ;

Et attendu qu'il appert à la satisfaction du Gouverneur général en conseil que cette pétition est revêtue des signatures authentiques d'un quart ou plus de tous les électeurs du dit comté de Northumberland, dans la province du Nouveau-Brunswick ; qu'il est constaté que les signatures apposées à la pétition sont des signatures authentiques au nombre de mille neuf cent vingt-un, et que les autres exigences de l'acte ont été observées ;

Et attendu qu'un ordre du Gouverneur général en conseil a été passé, ordonnant que les votes de tous les électeurs dit comté de Northumberland soient enregistrés pour ou contre l'adoption de la dite pétition,—

SACHEZ maintenant, que, par les présentes et en vertu de l'autorité qui Nous est conférée par le dit acte et le dit ordre en conseil, Nous proclamons et déclarons que jeudi, le vingt-neuvième jour de septembre prochain, un poll sera tenu dans le dit comté de Northumberland, pour y recevoir les votes des électeurs pour et contre la dite pétition. Que ces votes seront enregistrés au scrutin secret depuis neuf heures du matin jusqu'à cinq heures de l'après-midi de ce jour-là.

Que John Shirreff, de Newcastle, dans le dit comté, écuyer, shérif du dit comté de Northumberland, a été nommé officier-rapporteur dans le but de recevoir ce jour-là les votes des électeurs pour et contre la pétition, de compter ensuite les votes, et puis de faire rapport du résultat au Gouverneur général en conseil. Que le dit officier-rapporteur est autorisé et requis de nommer un sous-officier-rapporteur à et pour chaque bureau de votation. Que l'officier-rapporteur nommera les différentes personnes qui devront se tenir aux différents bureaux de votation, et qui devront faire le décompte final des votes, au nom des personnes autorisées à favoriser ou à s'opposer respectivement à l'adoption de la pétition, au bureau du Shérif, à Newcastle susdit, lundi, le vingt-sixième jour de septembre prochain, à dix heures de l'avant-

midi. Que les votes des électeurs seront comptés, et le résultat de la votation annoncé par l'officier-rapporteur au bureau du Shérif à Newcastle susdit, lundi, le troisième jour d'octobre prochain, à dix heures de l'avant-midi.

Et, dans le cas d'adoption de la pétition par les électeurs, le Gouverneur général en conseil pourra, en tout temps après l'expiration d'une période de trente jours depuis la date de l'adoption de la dite pétition, et après l'expiration de trois années à compter du jour de l'entrée en vigueur de la deuxième partie du dit acte dans le dit comté de Northumberland, en vertu du dit ordre en conseil en date du quatrième jour de novembre mil huit cent quatre-vingt, par un ordre en conseil publié dans la *Gazette du Canada*, révoquer le dit ordre en conseil du quatrième jour de novembre mil huit cent quatre-vingt, par lequel la deuxième partie de l'Acte de tempérance du Canada devenait exécutoire dans le dit comté de Northumberland, tel que y mentionné.

De ce qui précède Nos féaux sujets et tous ceux que les présentes peuvent concerner, sont par les présentes requis d'en prendre avis et d'agir en conséquence.

EN FOI DE QUOI, Nous avons fait émettre nos présentes Lettres Patentes et à icelles fait apposer le Grand Sceau du Canada. TÉMOIN, Notre très fidèle et bien-aimé le Très-honorable Sir FREDERICK ARTHUR STANLEY, Baron Stanley de Preston, dans le comté de Lancaster, dans la Pairie du Royaume-Uni, Chevalier Grand-croix de Notre Très-honorable Ordre du Bain ; Gouverneur général du Canada.

A Notre Hôtel du Gouvernement, en Notre CITÉ d'OTTAWA, ce SEIZIÈME jour d'AOUT, dans l'année de Notre-Seigneur, mil huit cent quatre-vingt-douze, et de Notre Règne la cinquante-sixième.

Par ordre,
J. C. PATTERSON,
Secrétaire d'Etat.

9-3

ARRÊTÉS EN CONSEIL.

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT À OTTAWA.

Samedi, le 27e jour d'août 1892.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

CONSIDÉRANT que par l'article 190 de "l'Acte du Revenu de l'Intérieur," il est statué que le cautionnement à donner est une somme égale au montant auquel le percepteur estimera que les droits pourront s'élever sur les effets à manufacturer dans le cours d'un mois, et telle autre somme que le percepteur jugera suffisante pour couvrir le droit sur les effets restant en entrepôt de temps à autre dans le cours de la licence ;

Et considérant que l'augmentation du droit de un à deux centins par livre sur le malt a rendu très oppressives les dispositions de la loi précitées quant au montant des cautionnements que doivent donner les malteurs,—

Il plaît à Son Excellence, en vertu du pouvoir qui lui est conféré par "l'Acte du Revenu de l'Intérieur," et par et avec l'avis du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada, d'autoriser le ministre du Revenu de l'intérieur à fixer le montant du cautionnement que doivent donner les malteurs, et cette autorisation est en conséquence conférée.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Greffier du Conseil privé.

11-4

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT À OTTAWA.

Mardi, le 16e jour d'août 1892.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

IL plaît à Son Excellence, par et avec l'avis du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada, et en vertu des pouvoirs qui lui sont conférés par le chapitre 78 des Statuts Revisés, intitulé "Acte concernant l'inspection des bateaux à vapeur, et l'examen et les commissions des mécaniciens qui y sont employés," et ses modifications, d'approuver les modifications ci-dessous apportées aux Règlements concernant l'inspection des chaudières et boussoles des bateaux à vapeur, et les nouveaux règlements concernant l'inspection des arbres moteurs de bateaux à vapeur, et l'épreuve des nouvelles machines de bateaux à vapeur, qui ont été passés par le Bureau d'inspection des bateaux à vapeur.

—

MODIFICATIONS AUX RÈGLEMENTS CONCERNANT L'INSPECTION DES CHAUDIÈRES DE BATEAUX À VAPEUR.

Chaudières.

1. L'art. 40, partie I, et l'art. 74, partie II, sont par le présent modifiés en ajoutant dix pour cent au résultat de la formule (*b*) :—

$$\frac{90{,}000 \times T^2}{(L+1) \times D} = \text{la pression effective, lorsque}$$

T = l'épaisseur de la tôle en pouces.
D = le diamètre extérieur du carneau en pouces.
L = la longueur du carneau ou du fourneau en pieds, ou la longueur entre les anneaux en pieds, s'il est renforcé par des anneaux propices ou des joints Adamson.

2. L'art. 36 (*r*) et l'art. 41 (*a*), partie I, et l'art. 75 (*a*), partie II, sont par le présent modifiés en employant 14,000 au lieu de 12,500 dans la formule :—

$$\frac{12{,}500 \times \text{l'épaisseur en pouces}}{\text{Diamètre moyen en pouces}} = \text{la pression effective par pouce carré.}$$

3. L'article 30, partie I, et l'art. 68, partie II, sont par le présent modifiés en y ajoutant les paragraphes suivants :—

"Lorsqu'un surchauffeur est muni d'un tube soumis "à une pression extérieure, on devra constater la pres- "sion effective au moyen des règlements donnés pour "les fourneaux circulaires en fer, mais les constantes "devraient être réduites comme trente est à quarante- "sept.

"Si l'on se propose d'employer de l'acier dans des "surchauffeurs, les détails devraient être soumis au "Bureau d'inspection des bateaux à vapeur, ou au pré- "sident, si le Bureau ne siège pas, pour sa considé- "ration ; mais on ne doit jamais encourager une telle "chose ; ceci s'applique aux courants de flammes non "munis d'écrans de toutes les chaudières, y compris "les petites chaudières alimentaires verticales ordi- "naires."

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MODIFICATIONS AUX RÈGLEMENTS CONCERNANT L'INSPECTION DES BOUSSOLES À BORD DES BATEAUX À VAPEUR.

Boussoles.

L'art. 22, partie VII, est par le présent modifié en substituant les mots "personne compétente" au mot "inspecteur," dans la cinquième ligne, et en ajoutant les mots "d'inspection" après le mot "certificat" dans la dernière ligne.

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RÈGLEMENTS CONCERNANT L'INSPECTION DES ARBRES MOTEURS DES BATEAUX À VAPEUR.

Arbres moteurs.

4. Aucun arbre moteur, arbre de couche, arbre droit ou arbre des roues ayant un moindre diamètre que celui trouvé par la formule suivante, ne devrait être accepté sans avoir d'abord soumis le cas au président du Bureau d'inspection des bateaux à vapeur.

Pour les machines mixtes à condenser avec deux cylindres ou plus, lorsque les axes coudés ne sont pas suspendus :—

$$S = \sqrt[3]{\frac{C \times P \times D^2}{f\left(2+\frac{D^2}{d^2}\right)}}$$

$$P = \frac{f \times S^3}{C \times D^2}\left(2+\frac{D^2}{d^2}\right)$$

Lorsque S = le diamètre de l'arbre en pouces.

Lorsque d^2 = le carré du diamètre du cylindre à haute pression en pouces, ou la somme des carrés des diamètres, dans les cas où il y a deux cylindres à haute pression ou plus.

Lorsque D^2 = le carré du diamètre d'un cylindre à basse pression en pouces, ou la somme des carrés des diamètres dans les cas où il y a deux cylindres à basse pression ou plus.

Lorsque P = la pression absolue en livres par pouce carré, c'est-à-dire, la pression de chaudière *plus* 15 livres.

Lorsque C = la longueur de l'axe coudé en pouces.

Lorsque f = la constante d'après la table suivante.

NOTE.—Les cylindres à pression intermédiaire ne paraissent pas dans la formule.

Pour les machines à condenser ordinaires, avec un ou deux cylindres et plus, alors que les axes coudés ne sont pas suspendus :—

$$S = \sqrt[3]{\frac{C \times P \times D^2}{3 \times f}}$$

$$P = \frac{3 \times f \times S^3}{C \times D^2}$$

Lorsque S = le diamètre de l'arbre en pouces.

D^2 = le carré du diamètre du cylindre en pouces, ou la somme des carrés des diamètres, dans les cas où il y a deux cylindres ou plus.

P = la pression absolue en livres par pouce carré, c'est-à-dire la pression de chaudière, *plus* 15 livres.

C = la longueur de l'axe coudé en pouces.

f = la constante d'après la table suivante :

TABLE.

Pour deux axes coudés. Angles entre les axes.	Pour arbres moteurs et de manivelle. *f.*	Pour arbres droits. *f.*
90°	1,047	1,221
100°	996	1,128
110°	904	1,055
120°	855	997
130°	817	953
140°	788	919
150°	766	894
160°	751	877
170°	743	867
180°	740	864
Pour trois axes coudés 120°.	1,110	1,295

Pour les machines à roues d'un modèle ordinaire, multipliez la constante dans cette colonne pour l'angle des axes coudés par 1·4.

NOTE.—Lorsqu'il n'y a qu'un axe coudé, les constantes applicables sont celles dans la table vis-à-vis 180°.

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RÈGLEMENTS CONCERNANT L'ÉPREUVE DE NOUVELLES MACHINES À BORD DE VAPEURS À PASSAGERS.

Dans le cas de nouvelles machines à bord de vapeurs à passagers, les inspecteurs devront les voir éprouver lorsque les bateaux sont en marche, à pleine vapeur, afin de s'assurer autant que possible qu'il n'existe pas de défauts dans les diverses parties de la machine qui auraient échappé à l'examen de l'inspecteur, tel que prescrit par l'article 15 de l'acte 49 Victoria, chap. 78.

JOHN J. McGEE,
10–4 Greffier du Conseil privé.

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT À OTTAWA.

Mardi, le 2e jour d'août 1892.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

CONSIDÉRANT que le parlement du Canada, à sa dernière session, a passé un acte, 55-56 Victoria, chapitre 19, intitulé "Acte modifiant de nouveau l'Acte d'inspection des bateaux à vapeur," dans lequel il est entre autres choses statué, par les articles 4 et 5, que le Gouverneur en conseil pourra faire les règlements qu'il jugera à propos au sujet des canots, ceintures de sauvetage, et autres appareils de sauvetage que devront porter les bateaux à vapeur ou autres navires mentionnés au dit acte ;

Et considérant qu'il est en outre statué que le dit acte entrera en vigueur à compter d'une date désignée par proclamation du Gouverneur en conseil, et que Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil, par une proclamation datée le 2e jour d'août 1892, a déclaré que le dit acte deviendrait exécutoire le quinzième jour d'août 1892,—

Il plaît à Son Excellence, en vertu des pouvoirs qui lui sont conférés par les articles 4 et 5 du susdit acte, et par et avec l'avis du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada, de faire les règlements ci-dessous concernant les canots, ceintures et autres appareils de sauvetage que devront porter les bateaux à vapeur ou autres vaisseaux mentionnés dans le dit acte, ces dits règlements devenant exécutoires à compter du jour qui suivra le jour fixé par la susdite proclamation, comme celui auquel le dit acte 55-56 Victoria, chapitre 19, entrera en vigueur au Canada.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Greffier du Conseil privé.

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RÈGLES ET RÈGLEMENTS concernant l'inspection des canots, bouées et autres appareils de sauvetage que devront porter les bateaux à vapeur ou autres vaisseaux sous l'empire de l'Acte d'inspection des bateaux à vapeur, et ses amendements.

Canots.

Art. 1. On observera les dispositions ci-jointes au sujet des canots que devront porter les bateaux à vapeur :—

(*a.*) Nul bateau à vapeur ayant des passagers à bord ne prendra la mer d'un port ou endroit en Canada, ou ne partira d'un port ou endroit, ou ne naviguera sur aucun des lacs Saint-Jean, Memphremagog, Ontario, Erié, Huron ou Baie Georgienne, Simcoe, ou Supérieur, ou sur le fleuve Saint-Laurent, ou sur les rivières Ottawa, ou Saint-Jean, ou sur aucun lac ou rivière dans le Manitoba, la Colombie-Britannique ou les Territoires du Nord-Ouest, ou le district de Kéwatin, qui aura plus d'un mille de largeur à un point quelconque sur la route de ce bateau à vapeur ;

(*b.*) Sans avoir à bord, ou attachés à ce bateau à vapeur, des canots solides bien équipés et en bonne condition, d'au moins dix-sept pieds de quille chacun, et munis de six rames et autres agrès nécessaires, et pouvant soutenir chacun au moins douze personnes adultes à part l'équipage du canot.

Ces canots seront dans la proportion suivante quant au tonnage de registre de ce bateau à vapeur, savoir :—

Au moins un canot pour chaque bateau à vapeur de moins de cinquante tonneaux ;

Au moins deux canots pour chaque bateau à vapeur de cinquante tonneaux et plus, mais de moins de (300) trois cents tonneaux ;

Au moins trois canots pour chaque bateau à vapeur de trois cents tonneaux et plus ; et

(*c.*) Si ce bateau à vapeur est du tonnage de registre de cent tonneaux ou plus de (300) trois cents tonneaux, sans qu'il ait à bord ou y attachés en sus des canots ci-dessus exigés,—

Un bon et solide canot de sauvetage capable de soutenir à l'intérieur trente personnes. Ce canot de sauvetage sera censé être d'une capacité suffisante s'il a les dimensions suivantes : Longueur de quille, vingt-deux pieds ; largeur du bau en dehors, cinq pieds six pouces ; profondeur depuis le dessus de la quille jusqu'au dessus du plat-bord, en bas des toletières ; deux pieds neuf pouces ; ou

Deux bons et solides canots de sauvetage, chacun capable de soutenir à l'intérieur vingt personnes. Ces canots de sauvetage seront censés d'une capacité suffisante s'ils ont les dimensions suivantes : Longueur de quille, dix-huit pieds, largeur à l'extérieur, cinq pieds deux pouces ; profondeur depuis le dessus de la quille jusqu'au dessus du plat-bord, deux pieds deux pouces ;

(*d.*) Si ce bateau à vapeur a un tonnage de registre de (300) trois cents tonneaux ou plus jusqu'à six cents tonneaux ou plus (alors que le nombre des canots de

sauvetage pourra être augmenté à la satisfaction de l'inspecteur), sans qu'il ait à bord ou y attachés, en sus des canots exigés,—

Deux bons et solides canots de sauvetage capables de soutenir à l'intérieur trente personnes, ou quatre bons et solides canots de sauvetage chacun capable de soutenir à l'intérieur vingt personnes, et chacun de la grandeur décrite à (*c*) au moins.

Art. 2. Chaque canot de sauvetage sera fait de métal convenable d'une épaisseur égale au fil métallique n° 18, ou de bois sur le modèle des baleinières, avec une tonture d'environ ¾ de pouce par pied, s'élevant également depuis le milieu du canot jusqu'à l'avant et derrière. Il aura de bons compartiments imperméables à l'air aux bouts et aux côtés, faits de bois ou de métal ; ces compartiments auront une capacité en pieds cubes de un dixième de la capacité du canot. Cette capacité se trouve en multipliant la longueur et la largeur à l'extérieur, et la profondeur en dedans depuis le dessous des toletières ou dessus du plat-bord en pieds, et par ·6, le resultat égale les pieds cubes voulus dans les compartiments intérieurs et extérieurs, dont environ la moitié doit être à l'extérieur ; et en divisant par 10, donnera le nombre de personnes que le canot de sauvetage sera censé pouvoir porter. A l'extérieur on pourra employer du liége solide au lieu de compartiments imperméables à l'air ; 1·25 pied cube de liége étant considéré égal à 1 pied cube de compartiment à air ;

(*a.*) On ne doit pas employer de zinc dans la construction d'un canot de sauvetage ou de ses compartiments à air, lesquels doivent être d'un métal approuvé par le bureau d'inspection des bateaux à vapeur, ou par le président.

(*b.*) Les compartiments imperméables à l'air seront distribués de manière à donner au canot la légèreté et la solidité convenables. Il sera laissé au choix du propriétaire de placer les compartiments à air, soit sous les bancs, soit dans les bouts ou le long des côtés, pourvu qu'un canot de sauvetage efficace soit fourni a la satisfaction de l'inspecteur ;

(*c.*) Les espaces remplis ou contenant quelques matières ne seront pas censés être des espaces à air ;

(*d.*) Un bateau à poupe carrée ne sera pas considéré être un canot de sauvetage ;

(*e.*) Des cordes de sauvetage avec bouées seront convenablement attachées aux côtés ou plats-bords du canot de sauvetage.

Art. 3. Les canots de sauvetage seront munis d'un assortiment complet de rames, une pour chaque toletière, et deux rames de rechange, bien assujéties et prêtes à servir ;

(*a.*) Avec deux tampons pour chaque trou, attachés avec des aiguillettes ou des chaînes, et un jeu et demi de tolets attachés au canot par des aiguillettes et prêts à mettre en place ;

(*b.*) Avec une ancre du large, un gouvernail et un timon, et des cordes de gouvernail, une amarre assez longue pour atteindre des daviers au canot lorsqu'il est à l'eau, et le remorquer, une écope, une petite hache à chaque bout du canot, et une gaffe, aussi attachés au canot par une bonne aiguillette ;

(*c.*) Si le bateau à vapeur navigue en mer (sur l'eau salée) on devra garder à bord de chaque canot un vaisseau rempli d'eau douce (et un canot de sauvetage au moins doit être gréé d'un mât ou de mâts, et d'une voile ou de voiles et agrès), et d'une bonne boussole et un gallon d'huile animale ou végétale, et un vaisseau ou appareil d'un modèle approuvé pour la répandre sur l'eau dans le mauvais temps, et d'un fanal rempli d'huile capable de durer huit heures ;

(*d.*) On devra prendre des moyens pour détacher instantanément le canot de sauvetage des dernières poulies du davier. On ne tolèrera pas de crochet ordinaire dans la dernière poulie. Les daviers du bateau devront être assez forts et assez espacés pour pouvoir lancer le canot sans travail inutile, que les cales du canot puissent être enlevées facilement, et que le canot ne frappe pas le flanc du navire en descendant lorsque le navire n'a pas de bande, et que tous les agrès, daviers, palans, poulies, boulons à œillet et anneaux, etc., soient d'une force suffisante pour pouvoir descendre le canot avec son équipage au complet.

Art. 4. Chaque canot sera entretenu en bonne condition, étanche et prêt à servir immédiatement ; quand on se sert de bois pour chauffer les chaudières des bateaux à haute pression (non condenseurs) les abris de ces canots seront faits de bois recouvert de zinc ; et chaque canot aura le nom du bateau à vapeur auquel il appartient, ainsi que le nom de son port d'enregistrement distinctement peinturés à l'avant et à l'arrière.

Art. 5. Chaque tel bateau à vapeur sera muni de moyens suffisants pour descendre à l'eau sûrement et promptement les canots qui sont ci-dessus requis d'être à bord ou attachés à ce bateau à vapeur ; et les capitaines de bateaux à vapeur diviseront leurs équipages par escouades et les dresseront à descendre et manœuvrer les dits canots et canots de sauvetage au moins une fois par semaine, alternativement.

Art. 6. Chaque tel canot sera pendu à des daviers distincts, avec des agrès complets et prêts à le descendre sans délai ; pourvu que dans le cas où un tel bateau à vapeur porte deux canots de sauvetage, un des autres canots pourra être porté sur le pont supérieur sans daviers.

Art. 7. Nul bateau à vapeur employé principalement au transport du fret, lorsqu'il ne porte pas plus que vingt-cinq passagers, ne sera obligé d'avoir à bord ou attaché à ce bateau à vapeur que deux canots en sus d'un canot de sauvetage.

Art. 8. Le ministre de la Marine et des Pêcheries pourra autoriser l'usage dans certains cas particuliers, d'un nombre plus ou moins grand de canots, ou de dimensions différentes de ceux ci-dessus spécifiés ; et avec cette autorisation il suffira que tout tel bateau à vapeur porte et soit muni de canots des dimensions spécifiées dans telle autorisation.

Art. 9. Les bateaux à vapeur restreints à la navigation de la rivière Saint-Jean en amont de Frédéricton, les eaux du district de Muskoka, le comté de Victoria, et le comté de Peterborough dans la province d'Ontario, et les eaux de la rivière Ottawa et ses tributaires en amont de la cité d'Ottawa, ou des lacs ou rivières dont la largeur n'excèdera pas un mille à un point quelconque sur la route de ce bateau à vapeur, et qui sont employés au transport des passagers, portera au moins un bon canot muni de quatre rames, et assez grand pour pouvoir contenir au moins douze personnes, à part l'équipage.

Art. 10. Chaque bateau à vapeur employé au transport de passagers, et ne naviguant que sur des rivières ou eaux intérieures, autres que les rivières et eaux intérieures ci-dessus spécifiées, devra, si ce bateau à vapeur dépasse cent cinquante tonneaux de registre, porter au moins deux bons canots munis de quatre rames chacun, et d'une capacité suffisante pour pouvoir porter avec sûreté au moins douze personnes à part l'équipage ; et si ce bateau à vapeur ne dépasse pas cent cinquante tonneaux de registre et n'a pas moins que cinquante tonneaux de registre, il ne sera pas tenu de porter plus qu'un tel canot ; et si ce bateau à vapeur a moins que cinquante tonneaux de registre, il portera un bon canot, des grandeur et description, et gréé selon que l'approuvera l'inspecteur dans chaque cas.

Art. 11. Chaque bateau à vapeur non employé au transport des passagers, et chaque bateau à vapeur auquel les dispositions précédentes du présent article ne s'appliquent pas, devra en tout temps, lorsque son équipage est à bord, avoir à bord ou attaché à ce bateau à vapeur, dans quelque endroit propice, un bon canot solide, ou de bons canots solides, en bonne condition et convenablement équipés, et munis de rames en nombre suffisant et autres agrès nécessaires, et d'une capacité suffisante pour pouvoir porter tout l'équipage de ce bateau à vapeur, avec des moyens suffisants pour descendre ce canot ou ces canots sûrement et promptement.

Art. 12. Le nombre de pers nnes que ces canots pourront porter sera déterminé en multipliant la longueur de la quille par la largeur à l'extérieur, et par la profondeur depuis le dessus de la quille jusqu'au dessous des toletières en pieds, et divisant par 10, le quotient donnera le nombre de personnes que chaque canot pourra porter.

Radeaux et bouées de sauvetage.

Art. 13. Les radeaux de sauvetage doivent être approuvés par le bureau d'inspection des bateaux à vapeur avant de déterminer le nombre de personnes qu'ils pourront porter ; pourvu que trois pieds cubes

au moins de forts et bons compartiments à air construits de façon que l'eau n'y puisse pénétrer seront le montant d'espace d'air alloué à chaque personne portée sur le radeau.

Art. 14. Pour qu'un appareil flottant soit approuvé il ne faut pas qu'il soit nécessaire de le gonfler avant de s'en servir ; il devra être de construction approuvée, et marqué de façon à indiquer distinctement le nombre de personnes adultes qu'il peut porter.

La légèreté de cet appareil, en proportion du nombre de personnes à porter, peut être déterminée en divisant par 32 le nombre de livres de fer qu'il peut supporter dans l'eau douce.

Art. 15. Une bouée de sauvetage approuvée sera faite de liège solide capable de flotter sur l'eau pendant au moins 24 heures, avec 32 livres de fer y attachées ; ou—

(*a.*) Une forte bouée de sauvetage de tout autre modèle et de matériaux approuvés, pourvu qu'elle soit capable de flotter sur l'eau pendant au moins 24 heures avec 32 livres de fer y attachées, et pourvu qu'elle ne soit pas bourrée d'ajoncs, de râpures de liège ou autres planures, ou de liège granulé ou autre matière libre, et n'ait pas besoin d'être gonflée avant de servir. Chaque bateau à passagers que la loi oblige à porter deux canots, devra avoir au moins deux bouées de sauvetage, avec une bonne corde de longueur suffisante attachée à chaque bouée, et tenues toujours prêtes à servir à tout instant.

(*b.*) Les boîtes à air pour les radeaux de sauvetage ne doivent pas excéder la longueur approuvée par le bureau (quatre pieds), avec joints agrafés, martelés et soudés, ou rivés, et si elles sont en fer, ce fer sera galvanisé ; elles seront solidement entourées de bois à joints bien clos.

La couverture des boîtes à air dans les canots doivent être assujéties au moyen de vis de cuivre, de façon à pouvoir être facilement enlevée pour examiner les boîtes à air.

Des canots qui s'emboîtent pourront être employés s'ils sont approuvés par un inspecteur, avec le consentement du président.

Art. 16. Nul nouveau modèle ou matière pour les canots, radeaux ou bouées de sauvetage ne sera passé avant d'être approuvé par le bureau d'inspection des bateaux à vapeur.

Ceintures de sauvetage.

Art. 17. Nul bateau à vapeur transportant des passagers ne prendra la mer d'un port ou endroit en Canada, ou ne partira d'un port ou endroit, ou ne naviguera sur aucun des lacs Saint-Jean, Memphrémagog, Ontario, Erié, Huron ou Baie Georgienne, Simcoe ou Supérieur, ou sur le fleuve Saint-Laurent, ou sur les rivières Ottawa, ou Saint-Jean, ou sur aucun lac ou rivière dans le Manitoba, la Colombie-Britannique ou les Territoires du Nord-Ouest, ou le district de Kéwatin, qui aura plus d'un mille de largeur à un point quelconque sur le route de ce bateau à vapeur ; ni ne naviguera dans une baie ou bras de mer en Canada, sans avoir à bord à chaque voyage,—

(*a.*) Deux cents ceintures de sauvetage, si ce bateau est de deux cents tonneaux et plus de registre ; ou (*b*) trois ceintures de sauvetage par chaque cinq tonneaux, si ce bateau a moins que deux cents tonneaux de registre.

Art. 18. Chaque bateau à vapeur transportant des passagers sur des rivières et eaux intérieures autres que les lacs et rivières spécifiés dans l'article immédiatement précédent, s'il a deux cents tonneaux et plus de registre, devra avoir à bord à chaque voyage, pas moins que cent ceintures de sauvetage, et s'il a moins que deux cents tonneaux de registre, ce bateau portera à bord à chaque voyage cinquante ceintures de sauvetage.

Art. 19. Pourvu toujours que le nombre maximum de ces ceintures de sauvetage que chaque bateau à vapeur est tenu d'avoir à bord, n'excèdera pas deux cents ; mais si un bateau à vapeur n'a pas le nombre de canots et de ceintures de sauvetage proportionné au nombre de passagers que son certificat d'inspection lui permet de porter, on suppléera à ce déficit au moyen de flotteurs en bois, équivalant chacun en légèreté à un pied cube de pin blanc séché, égal au nombre de passagers et de l'équipage pour lesquels il n'y a pas de canots ni de ceintures de sauvetage.

Art. 20. Nul bateau à vapeur employé principalement au transport du fret, lorsqu'il transportera pas plus que soixante passagers, ne sera tenu d'avoir à bord, dans un voyage, plus d'une ceinture de sauvetage pour chaque passager, et une ceinture de sauvetage pour chacun de l'équipage alors à bord de tel bateau.

Art. 21. Chaque bateau à vapeur non employé au transport de passagers, et chaque bateau à vapeur auquel les articles 17, 18, 19 et 20 ne s'appliquent pas, devra avoir, en tous temps lorsque l'équipage est à bord, une ceinture de sauvetage pour chacun de l'équipage.

Art. 22. Chacune de ces ceintures de sauvetage sera capable de flotter dans l'eau douce pendant 24 heures, avec 15 livres de fer y attachées. Elles seront échancrées de 2 pouces sous les aisselles, et ajustées et assujéties de façon à ne pas se déranger une fois mises, avec bretelles et ceinturon, ou autres moyens approuvés par l'inspecteur. Si d'autre matière que du liège solide est employée pour faire flotter, elle sera d'abord approuvée spécialement par le bureau d'inspection des bateaux à vapeur, et les ceintures de sauvetage seront en tous temps gardées dans un endroit accessible et à la main dans les cabines ou sur le pont du bateau, bien abritées et prêtes à servir à tout instant.

Art. 23. Un gilet de liége avec bretelles et ceinturons pour le fixer autour du corps, ou toute autre espèce de ceinture de sauvetage que le Gouverneur général en conseil pourra approuver, sera la forme de ceinture de sauvetage à employer sur les bateaux à passagers.

Barges à passagers à la remorque.

Art. 24. Avant qu'une barge, chaloupe, bateau, chalan ou vaisseau non ponté ayant des passagers à bord, toué par un remorqueur, reçoive un certificat d'inspection, il devra être muni d'un canot ou de canots, de ceintures, bouées et radeaux de sauvetage, ou de tous et chacun des équipements mentionnés au présent, en sus de l'équipement mentionné à l'article 9 de l'acte du parlement du Canada, intitulé " Acte modifiant de nouveau l'Acte d'inspection des bateaux à vapeur," et sanctionné le 10e jour de mai 1892, à la satisfaction de l'inspecteur des bateaux à vapeur qui l'inspecte, qui exigera qu'il soit équipé d'un appareil convenable pour sauver la vie pour les eaux sur lesquelles il navigue, ainsi que les commodités convenables pour l'usage des passagers ;

(*a.*) Les canots et équipements exigés devront être tel que spécifié dans l'article 1 (*b.*) des présents règlements, et afin qu'ils aient la capacité voulue pour porter douze personnes adultes avec l'équipage, ou dix-sept personnes en tout, ils devront avoir 17 pieds de quille et 5 pieds de bau sur 2 pieds de profondeur, cette capacité étant déterminée en multipliant longueur, largeur et profondeur, et divisant par 10.

8-4

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT À OTTAWA.

Samedi, le 20e jour d'août 1892.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

IL plaît à Son Excellence, en vertu des dispositions de "l'Acte des primes de pêche de 1891," 54-55 Victoria, chapitre 42, et par et de l'avis du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada, d'ordonner que les règlements suivants concernant le paiement des primes de pêche, soient approuvés :—

RÈGLEMENTS concernant le paiement des primes de pêche, tel que pourvu par la section 6 de l'Acte des primes de pêche de 1891, 54-55 Victoria, chapitre 42.

1. Les pêcheurs qui ont été employés à faire la pêche en eau profonde pour d'autres poissons que le homard, le saumon et l'alose ou le poisson qui se prend dans, ou à l'embouchure des rivières, pendant au moins trois mois et qui n'ont pas pris moins de 2,500 livres de poisson de mer, auront droit à une prime, pourvu toujours que nulle prime ne sera payée à ceux qui feront la pêche dans des bateaux mesurant

moins de 13 pieds de quille, et le nombre des réclamants est limité à trois (y inclus le propriétaire, pour les bateaux au-dessous de 20 pieds.

2. Aucun pêcheur ne pourra réclamer plus d'une fois par saison, soit qu'il ait pêché dans deux vaisseaux, ou dans un vaisseau et un bateau de pêche ou dans deux bateaux.

3. Les propriétaires de vaisseaux de pas moins de 13 pieds de quille, qui ont été employés pendant au moins trois mois à la pêche en eau profonde pour d'autres poissons que le homard, le saumon ou l'alose ou le poisson qui se prend dans ou à l'embouchure des rivières, auront droit à une prime sur chacun des dits bateaux.

4. Les vaisseaux canadiens enregistrés de dix tonneaux et au-dessus (jusqu'à 80 tonneaux), employés pendant au moins trois mois à la pêche en eau profonde pour d'autres poissons que le homard, le saumon ou l'alose, ou le poisson qui se prend dans, ou à l'embouchure des rivières, auront droit à une prime qui devra être calculée sur le tonnage enregistré, dont une moitié sera payable au propriétaire ou propriétaires et l'autre moitié à l'équipage, excepté dans les cas où un ou plusieurs membres de l'équipage auraient manqué de se conformer aux règlements, auxquels cas la dite ou les dites parts ne seront pas payées.

5. Les propriétaires ou capitaines de vaisseaux qui ont l'intention de faire la pêche et réclamer la prime devront, avant de partir pour un voyage de pêche, se procurer une licence du percepteur des douanes ou du garde-pêche le plus voisin, la dite licence sera attachée à la réclamation lorsque cette dernière sera envoyée pour être payée.

6. Les dates et les endroits de pêche devront être précisés dans la réclamation ainsi que la quantité et les espèces de poisson pris.

7. Les âges des hommes devront être donnés. Les garçons au-dessous de 14 ans ne sont pas acceptés comme réclamants.

8. Les réclamations devront être assermentées comme étant vraies et correctes dans tous leurs détails.

9. Les réclamations doivent être filées le ou avant le 30 novembre de chaque année.

10. Les officiers autorisés à recevoir les réclamations devront fournir les formes nécessaires, gratis, et après les avoir certifiées devront les transmettre au Département de la Marine et des Pêcheries.

11. Une réclamation dans laquelle le réclamant ou les réclamants auront fait une erreur ne pourra être amendée après avoir été signée et assermentée comme étant correcte.

12. Quiconque sera reconnu avoir fait des retours faux ou frauduleux dans aucun détail, sera exclu de participation dans la prime et poursuivi avec toute la sévérité de la loi.

13. Le montant de la prime à être payée aux pêcheurs et aux propriétaires de bateaux et vaisseaux sera fixé de temps à autre par le Gouverneur en Conseil.

JOHN J. McGEE,
10–4 Greffier du Conseil privé.

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Mardi, le 16e jour d'août 1892.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

IL plaît à Son Excellence, en vertu des pouvoirs qui lui sont conférés par l'article 2 de "l'Acte concernant la quarantaine," chap. 68 des Statuts Revisés du Canada, et par et avec l'avis du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada, d'ordonner, et il est par le présent ordonné, que la Belgique et l'Allemagne soient ajoutées à la liste des pays d'où il est défendu d'importer des guenilles au Canada.

JOHN J. McGEE,
9–4 Greffier du Conseil privé.

AVIS DU GOUVERNEMENT.

EXAMENS D'ADMISSION AU SERVICE CIVIL.

CES examens auront lieu à Halifax, N.-E., Saint-Jean, N.-B., Charlottetown, I.P.-E., Québec, Montréal, Ottawa, Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton, London, Winnipeg, Régina, et Victoria, C.B., dans la deuxième semaine de novembre, commençant mardi, le 8 du dit mois, à 9 heures a.m. On pourra obtenir des formules de demandes d'admission en s'adressant au Secrétaire du Bureau, entre la présente date et le 10 octobre, et ces formules devront être renvoyées, dûment remplies, pas plus tard que le 20 du même mois.

Par ordre,

P. LESUEUR,
Secrétaire.

Ottawa, 9 septembre 1892. 11–3

AVIS est donné au public qu'en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies" il a été délivré des lettres patentes sous le grand sceau du Canada, en date du 9e jour d'août 1892, constituant en corporation William Frank Badenach, marchand, John Thomas Hagar, marchand, Henry Alexander Cleghorn, teneur de livres, William Seath, marchand, tous de la dite cité de Montréal, province de Québec ; Julius Ehrmann, de la cité de New-York, dans l'Etat de New-York, un des Etats-Unis d'Amérique, marchand ; et John Harman Neimyer, de Richmond, dans l'Etat de la Virginie, un des Etats-Unis d'Amérique, marchand, pour les fins suivantes, savoir :—Fabriquer le tabac sous toutes les formes et qualités, et de le vendre, par toute la Puissance du Canada,—sous le nom de "La Compagnie de Tabac de J. B. Pace de Montréal" (à resp. limitée) ; avec un capital-actions total de vingt-cinq mille piastres, divisé en deux cent cinquante parts de cent piastres.

Daté du bureau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, ce 9e jour de septembre 1892.

J. C. PATTERSON,
11–3 Secrétaire d'Etat.

AVIS est donné au public qu'en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies" il a été délivré des lettres patentes sous le grand sceau du Canada, en date du 27e jour d'août 1892, constituant en corporation James Robson, fabricant, Oshawa, dans la province d'Ontario ; Thomas Goulding Hawthorn, du même endroit, agent ; William Clarke Widdifield, de New Market, dans la province d'Ontario, solliciteur ; Samuel Goulding, bourgeois, de la cité de New-York, dans l'Etat de New-York, un des Etats-Unis d'Amérique ; et François-Xavier St. Jacques, de la cité d'Ottawa, province d'Ontario, hôtelier, pour les fins suivantes, savoir :—Fabriquer et vendre des haches, faux, fourches, râteaux, houes et autres instruments agricoles, et généralement faire toutes autres opérations de même nature ou s'y rapportant, par toute la Puissance du Canada, sous le nom de "The Canada Axe and Harvest Tool Manufacturing Co." (à resp. limitée), avec un capital-actions total de cent mille piastres divisé en mille parts de cent piastres.

Daté du bureau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, ce 29e jour d'août 1892.

J. C. PATTERSON,
10–2 Secrétaire d'Etat.

DÉTAILS DE LA DETTE PUBLIQUE DE LA PUISSANCE DU CANADA, LE 30 JUIN 1892.

	$ cts.	$ cts.
Passif—		
Payable en Angleterre	189,479,076 89	
" " prêts temporaires	8,808,666 64	
" au Canada	10,572,760 89	
Billets en circulation	16,281,482 41	
Banques d'épargnes	38,105,872 17	
Fonds en fidéicommis	8,188,224 79	
Comptes des provinces	16,407,414 03	
Divers, et comptes de banque	1,540,014 55	
Le fonds de rachat de la circulation des banques	871,692 90	
Total de la dette brute		290,255,205 27
Actif—		
Placements—Fonds d'amortissement	27,905,131 16	
Autres placements	5,229,581 07	
Comptes des provinces	10,412,457 29	
Divers, et comptes de banque	10,797,861 80	
		54,345,031 32
Total de la dette brute		235,910,173 95
" 31 mai 1892		236,493,600 74
Diminution de la dette		583,426 79
ETAT DES DÉPENSES À COMPTE DU CAPITAL, ETC.		
Dépenses au 31 mai, sur—		
Travaux publics, chemins de fer et canaux	1,632,328 20	
Terres fédérales	55,577 27	
Subventions aux chemins de fer	1,100,809 93	
		2,788,715 40
Dépenses ajoutées en juin, sur :		
Travaux publics, chemins de fer et canaux	175,107 18	
Terres fédérales	6,125 93	
Subventions aux chemins de fer	47,656 00	
		228,889 11
Total		3,017,604 51

W. FITZGERALD,
Sous-ministre des Finances adjoint.

Certifié exact,
J. FRASER, *comptable intérimaire.*

DÉPARTEMENT DES FINANCES,
OTTAWA, 8 juillet 1892.

2-tf

1891-92.

ETAT du revenu et des dépenses à compte du Fonds Consolidé de la Puissance du Canada, d'après les états fournis au département des Finances à la nuit du 31 juillet 1892.

	$ cts.
REVENU :	
Douanes	309,855 86
Excise	55,064 43
Travaux Publics, y compris les chemins de fer	119,447 49
Divers	297,022 90
	781,390 68
REVENU au 30 juin 1892	35,902,028 42
	36,683,419 10
DÉPENSES	4,289,077 28
" au 30 juin 1892	31,267,221 40
	35,556,298 68

M. G. DICKIESON,
Agissant comme sous-ministre des Finances.

DÉPARTEMENT DES FINANCES,
OTTAWA, 1er septembre 1892.

10-tf

1891-92.

DÉTAILS DE LA DETTE PUBLIQUE DE LA PUISSANCE DU CANADA LE 31 AOUT 1892.

		$ cts.
Passif—		
Fonds payables en Angleterre	198,804,344 84	
" payables au Canada	10,569,260 89	
Billets en circulation	17,282,698 66	
Banques d'épargnes	39,531,011 99	
Fonds en fidéicommis	8,192,071 82	
Comptes des provinces	16,407,374 13	
Divers, et comptes de banque	3,606,835 39	
Le fonds de rachat de la circulation des banques	871,692 90	
Total de la dette brute		295,265,290 62
Actif—		
Placements—Fonds d'amortissement	28,521,502 58	
Autres placements	5,179,535 53	
Comptes des provinces	10,412,417 39	
Divers, et comptes de banque	10,116,499 72	
		54,229,955 22
Total de la dette nette		241,035,335 40
" 30 juin		235,910,173 95
Augmentation de la dette		5,125,161 45

ETAT DES DÉPENSES A COMPTE DU CAPITAL, ETC.

Dépenses au 30 juin sur—		
Travaux publics, chemins de fer et canaux	1,807,435 38	
Terres fédérales	61,703 20	
Subventions aux chemins de fer	1,148,465 93	
		3,017,604 51
Dépenses ajoutées en juillet et août sur—		
Travaux publics, chemins de fer et canaux	271,568 87	
Terres fédérales	21,857 85	
Subventions aux chemins de fer	99,750 00	
		393,176 72
Total		3,410,781 23

M. G. DICKIESON,
Agissant comme sous-ministre des Finances.

Certifié correct,
J. FRASER, *agissant comme comptable.*

DÉPARTEMENT DES FINANCES,
OTTAWA, 2 septembre 1892.

10 tf

1891-92.

ETAT du revenu et des dépenses à compte du Fonds Consolidé de la Puissance du Canada, d'après les états fournis au département des Finances à la nuit du 31 août 1892.

	$ cts.
REVENU :	
Douanes	20,501,136 05
Excise	7,922,344 57
Département des Postes	2,653,413 37
Travaux Publics, y compris les chemins de fer	3,574,498 05
Divers	2,251,869 92
REVENU	36,903,261 96
DÉPENSES	36,629,803 31

M. G. DICKIESON,
Agissant comme sous-ministre des Finances.

DÉPARTEMENT DES FINANCES,
OTTAWA, 1er septembre 1892.

10-tf

ETAT du revenu et des dépenses à compte du Fonds Consolidé de la Puissance du Canada, d'après les états fournis au département des Finances à la nuit du 31 août dernier.

REVENU :	
Douanes	$1,911,769 35
Excise	686,220 28
Département des Postes	235,000 00
Travaux Publics, y compris les chemins de fer	413,628 69
Divers	127,050 31
	3,373,668 63
REVENU au 31 juillet 1892	2,656,848 84
	6,030,517 47
DÉPENSES	1,999,911 51
do 31 juillet 1892	2,149,528 70
	4,149,440 21

DÉPARTEMENT DES FINANCES,
OTTAWA, 7 septembre 1892.

W. FITZGERALD,
Asst. sous-ministre des Finances.
11–tf

DT. COMPTE de la Caisse d'Epargne des Postes, pour le mois de juillet 1892. AV.

Fourni au Ministre des Finances aux termes de l'Acte pour l'Audition des Comptes Publics, 1878, *Sec.* 20.

Balance en caisse chez le Ministre des Finances, au 31 juin 1892	$22,298,401 65	Remboursements durant le mois	$498,108 4
Dépôts durant le mois	658,066 00		
Intérêt payé aux déposants, sur les comptes clos durant le mois	5 69		
		Balance :—	
		Au crédit des comptes des déposants	22,458,364 89
	$22,956,473 34		$22,956,473 34

N. S. GARLAND,
Commis des statistiques financières.

J. M. COURTNEY,
Député du Ministre des Finances.

DÉPARTEMENT DES FINANCES
Ottawa, 20 août 1892.

9 tf

LISTE DES COMPAGNIES D'ASSURANCE AUTORISÉES A FAIRE DES OPÉRATIONS AU CANADA EN VERTU DE L'ACTE DES ASSURANCES.

NOM DE LA COMPAGNIE.	Principal agent pour la réception des significations de pièces et d'avis.	Montant des dépôts—Les dépôts marqués (A) ne sont applicables qu'aux polices sur la vie en cours le 31 mars 1878 ; ceux marqués (B) aux polices émises ou prises depuis cette date.	Assurance autorisée.
Compagnie d'assurance de l'Amérique du Nord contre les accidents	Edward Rawlings, gérant, Montréal	$23,500 oblig. du havre de Montréal ; $500, déb. mun., et $550, effets 5 p. c. canadiens. (Acc. à $22,150)	Contre les accidents.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Ætna," de Hartford, Connecticut	F. W. Evans, agent général, Montréal	$19,000 obligations de municipalités, $4,000 obligations du havre de Montréal, et $89,000 obligations du chemin de fer Canadien du Pacifique. (Acceptés à $100,800)	Contre l'inc. et sur la navig. intér.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite "Ætna," de Hartford, Connecticut.	William H. Orr, gérant, Toronto	$360,500 déb. de la province de Québec, $149,893 débent. de la province du Manitoba : $50,000 obligations de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick ; $100,000 oblig. Ile du Prince-Edouard ; $60,000 oblig. du havre de Montréal, $2,595,060 débent. munic. et $150,000 oblig. enregistrées des Etats-Unis. Total, $3,465,455. Valeur acceptée, $3,169,621, étant $100,000 (A), et $3,069,621 (B)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance agricole de Watertown, N.-Y., E.-U	Joseph Flynn, agent en chef, Toronto	$141,600, débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $126,000)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'Assurance alliance	G. H. McHenry, agent en chef, Montréal	$311,142, effets canadiens 3 p.c.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie Américaine de sûreté de New-York	Alexander Dixon, agent en chef, Toronto	$50,000 en obligations des Etats-Unis	Garantie.
Compagnie d'assurance Atlas	Matthew C. Hinshaw, agent en chef, Montréal	£17,000 stg., inscriptions du Canada 3½ p. c., et £5,000 stg. inscriptions de la Nouvelle-Galles du Sud, 3½ p. c.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie canadienne d'inspection et d'assurance des chaudières à vapeur	W. B. McMurrich, agent, Toronto	$46,724 débentures municipales et $8,000 débentures de compagnies de prêts. (Acceptées à $49,252.)	Sur chaudières à vapeur etc.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie dite "British Empire," de Londres, Angleterre	Fred. Stancliffe, agent en chef, Montréal	Obligations 4 p.c. du Canada, £1,400 stg., obligations de la Colombie-Britannique, £1,000 stg. ; obligations de la Tasmanie, £6,800 stg. ; débentures municipales £15,800 stg. (acceptées à $113,967.33). Aussi $632,500 placées entre les mains de fidéicom. en vertu de l'Acte des Assurances	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance de l'Amérique Britannique, Toronto	John Morison, gouverneur, Toronto	$60,540 oblig. municipales et $1,000 obligations du Pacifique Canadien. (Acceptées à $54,900)	Contre l'inc. et sur la navig. int.
Compagnie d'assurance maritime Britannique et Etrangère (à resp. lim.)	E. L. Bond, agent en chef, Montréal	$112,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $100,800)	Sur la navigation intérieure.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Caledonian"	Lansing Lewis, gérant, Montréal	$3,893.33 obligations de la province de Québec ; $4,866.67 obligations du Canada ; $106,438.86 débentures municipales. (Acceptés à $104,555)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance du Canada contre les accidents	Henry Sutherland, agent en chef, Toronto	$22,302 débentures municipales. (Acceptés à $20,072)	Contre les accidents.
Compagnie d'assurance du Canada sur la vie, Hamilton	A. G. Ramsay, gérant, Hamilton	$61,000 débentures municipales. Acceptées à $54,900)	Sur la vie.
†Compagnie d'assurance des Citoyens, du Canada	E. P. Heaton, agent en chef, Montréal	$131,744 débentures municipales, $5,840 obligations hypothécaires du Canada Central, 2e émission, et $2,000 obligations du havre de Montréal. (Acceptés à $125,370, étant $54,710 pour la vie, $20,260 pour les accidents, et $50,400 pour l'incendie)	Contre l'incendie, sur la vie et contre les accidents.
*Compag. d'assurance contre l'incendie dite "City of London" (à resp. lim.)	H. M. Blackburn, agent en chef Toronto	£24,000 stg. effets du Canada et £3,000 effets de l'Australie méridionale.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance de l'Union Commerciale (à resp. lim.), de Londres, Angleterre	Evans et McGregor, agents généraux, Montréal	$107,067 effets 4 p. c. du Cap de Bonne-Espérance (vie A), $29,200 effets canadiens 4 p. c. (vie B). $106,580 effets canadiens 4 p. c., $73,000 obligations de Queensland, et £12,000 obligations du gouvernement Suédois à 4 p. c. (feu)	Contre l'inc., nav. int. et sur la vie.
Association d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Confédération"	J. K. Macdonald, directeur-gérant, Toronto	$84,669 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $75,955)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie du Connecticut, Hartford, Conn.	Geo. H. McHenry, agent en chef, Montréal	$100,000 effets canadiens 4 p.	Contre l'incendie,
Association de secours mutuel dite "Covenant"	A. H. Hoover, agent en chef, Toronto	$53,533 effets canadiens 3 p. c.	Sur la vie, système de répartition.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite "Dominion"	Thomas Hilliard, direct.-gérant, Waterloo, Ont.	$56,308 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $50,195)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur les glaces, dite "Dominion"	Alexander Ramsay, agent en chef, Montréal	$5,000 obligations de la province de Québec et $11,000 valeurs municipales. Total, $16,000 (acceptés à $14,900)	Sur les glaces.
Association du fonds de garantie sur la vie, dite "Dominion"	J. DeWolfe Spurr, St. Jean, N.B.	$19,000 obligations de la province de la Nouvelle-Ecosse, et $31,000 obligations de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance Eastern	Chas. D. Cory, agent en chef, Halifax, N.-E.	$56,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $50,400)	Contre l'incendie.
Corporation dite "The Employers' Liability Assurance" (à responsabilité limitée)	Fred. Stancliffe, gérant général, Montréal	£6,500 stg. annuités 2½ p. c., £5,000 stg. obligations 4 p. c. du gouvernement de l'Australie du Sud, et £10,840 obligations de la province de Québec	Réassurance contre l'incendie.
Société d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Equitable," des Etats-Unis, N.-Y.	Seargent P. Stearns, gérant, Montréal	$100,000 oblig. des E.-U., (A), $375,000 oblig. des E.-U., et $482,000 débentures municipales (B), (acceptés à $908,800, étant $100,000 A, et $808,800 B). Aussi $1,180,000 entre les mains de fidéicommissaires canadiens en vertu de l'Acte des assurances	Sur la vie.

LISTE DES COMPAGNIES D'ASSURANCE AUTORISÉES A FAIRE DES OPÉRATIONS AU CANADA, EN VERTU DE L'ACTE DES ASSURANCES.—*Suite.*

NOM DE LA COMPAGNIE.	Principal agent pour la réception des significations de pièces et d'avis.	Montant des dépôts—Les dépôts marqués (A) ne sont applicables qu'aux polices sur la vie en cours le 31 mars 1878; ceux marqués (B) aux polices émises ou prises depuis cette date.	Assurance autorisée.
Compagnie Fédérale d'assurance sur la vie, d'Ontario	David Dexter, directeur-gérant, Hamilton	$44,807 débentures municipales; $11,000 en oblig. du Pacifique canadien. (Acceptés à $50,226)	Sur la vie.
Association d'assurance contre l'incendie (à responsabilité limitée), Londres, Angleterre	John Kennedy, agent en chef, Montréal	$100,000 effets canadiens	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie Germania	Jeffers et Rônne, agents en chef, Toronto	$50,000 obligations du Canada	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Great West"	J. H. Brock, directeur gérant, Winnipeg, M.	$56,000 débentures municipales (acceptées à $50,400)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie de garantie de l'Amérique du Nord	Edward Rawlings, gérant, Montréal	$27,000 garanties municipales; $29,000 obligations du havre de Montréal; et $2,400 effets du Canada. (Acceptés à $53,800)	Garantie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie et sur la vie, dite "Guardian," Londres, Angleterre	Robert Simms et Cie, et Geo. Denholm, agents généraux, Montréal	$94,900 obligations garanties du Canada et $73,000 effets du Canada	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'ass. contre l'incendie dite "Hartford," de Hartford, Conn	F. W. Evans, agent général, Montréal	$62,500 garanties municipales, et $25,420 act. de banque. (Acceptés à $100,000)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance Impériale, de Londres, Angleterre	E. D. Lacy, agent, Montréal	$129,453 effets canadiens et $63,266.67 effets 3 p. c. prov. de la Col.-Brit.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance de l'Amérique du Nord	Robert Hampson, agent en chef, Montréal	$111,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $100,000)	Contre l'inc. et sur la navig. intér.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Lancashire"	J. G. Thompson, agent en chef, Toronto	$97,333 effets canadiens 4 p. c., et $95,000 obligations 4 p. c. du Canada.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Liverpool et London et Globe"	G. F. C. Smith, agent en chef, Montréal	$36,000 en bons municipaux; $10,000 oblig. du havre de Montréal, et $277,133.33 effets du Canada. (Acceptés à $318,533)	Contre l'incendie et sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur les glaces de Lloyds, New-York	Levi Beemer, agent en chef, Toronto	$10,000 obligations du Canada	Glaces.
Corporation d'assurance dite "London," Angleterre	E. A Lilly, procureur et agent, Montréal	$167,000 garanties de municipalités. (Acceptées à $150,300)	Contre l'incendie, sur la vie navigation intérieure.
Compagnie de garantie et contre les Accidents, de Londres (à responsabilité limitée)	A. T. McCord, agent en chef, Toronto	£11,000 stg. effets canadiens	Garantie et accidents
Compagnie d'ass. contre l'incendie, London et Lancashire, Liverpool	W. A. Sims, agent en chef, Toronto	£22,000 inscriptions du Canada 4 p. c. et £5,000 stg., effets canadiens 3 p.c.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, dite "London et Lancashire"	B. Hal. Brown, gérant, Montréal	$10,000 obligations de Victoria, C.-B.; $2,000 obligations du Canada; $23,500 oblig. de la province de Québec; et garanties municipales, $85,280. Aussi $698,197 placés entre les mains de fidéicommissaires canadiens en vertu de l'Acte des Assurances. Acceptés à $810,449, étant $100,000(A), et $710,449 (B)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle contre l'incendie, de London, Ont	D. C. Macdonald, secrétaire, London, Ont	$40,020 débentures municipales, et $15,600 débentures de compagnies de prêts. (Acceptés à $50,058)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite "London"	J. G. Richter, gérant, London, Ont	$60,000 débentures de compagnies de prêts. (Acceptées à $54,000)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie la Manchester	James Boomer, gérant, Toronto	$102,200 effets du Canada 3½ p.c.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre les accidents, dite des "Manufacturiers"	John F. Ellis, directeur gérant, Toronto	$20,000 obligations du Canada	Contre les accidents.
Compagnie d'assurance des Manufacturiers, sur la vie	John F. Ellis, directeur gérant, Toronto	$50,000 obligations du Canada	Sur la vie.
Association bienveillante du Massachusetts	James G. Foster, agent en chef, Toronto	$50,000 obligations des E.-U.	Sur la vie, système de répartition.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie dite "Mercantile"	James Lockie, secrétaire, Waterloo, Ont	$55,916 valeurs municipales (acceptées à $50,057)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'ass. sur la vie, dite "Metropolitan," de New-York, E.-U.	Albert Goldthorpe, agent en chef, Toronto	$116,800 obligations d'octrois de terres 3½ p. c. du chemin de fer Canadien du Pacifique. (Acceptés à $101,178.)	Sur la vie.
Mongenais, Boivin et Cie	L. I. Boivin, agent, Montréal	$5,000 effets canadiens et $8,567 valeurs munic. (acceptées à $12,711)	Glaces.
Association mutuelle contre les accidents (resp. limitée)	Eastmure et Lightbourn, agents en chef, Toronto	$37,960 inscriptions du Canada à 3½ p. c.	Accidents et glaces.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, de New-York	Samuel H. Ewing, procureur, Montréal	$125,000 oblig. 4 p.c. du Canada; $400,000 oblig. de la province de la Nouvelle-Ecosse; $199,000 oblig. de la province du N.-B., et $990,333 garanties municipales. Total, $1,714,333. Acceptées à $1,615,300)	Sur la vie.
Association du fonds de réserve mutuel sur la vie, de New-York	Jno. S. Hall, agent en chef, Montréal	$50,000 obligations de la province de Québec, et $53,533.33 obligations sterling du Canada à 3 p. c. (acceptées à $100,857)	Sur la vie, système de répartition.
Compagnie d'assurance Nationale d'Irlande	Matthew C. Hinshaw, agent en chef, Montréal	$100,161 effets canadiens	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, de New-York	F. W. Campbell, M.D., procureur, Montréal	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis (vie A), $993,000 obligations du Pacifique canadien, $80,000 obligations de la province de Québec, et $100,000 débentures municipales (vie B). Acceptées à $1,163,700, étant $100,000 vie A, et $1,063,700 vie B). Aussi $750,000 placées entre les mains de fidéicommissaires canadiens en vertu de l'Acte des assurances	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite "North American"	Wm. McCabe, directeur-gérant, Toronto	$59,823 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $53,775)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "North British and Mercantile"	Thos. Davidson, directeur-gérant, Montréal	$175,000 oblig. du havre de Montréal; $281,000 débent. municipales: $75,000 obligat. de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick; $31,146.67 oblig. de la province du Manitoba; $50,613.33 oblig. du gouvern. de Victoria; $97,333.33 oblig. de Queensland. Total, $710,093.33. Acc. à $658,193, étant $266,347 incendie, $52,200 vie A, et $339,646 vie B.	Contre l'incendie et sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance Northern, d'Aberdeen et Londres	Robert W. Tyre, gérant, Montréal	$100,253 obligations de la Colombie-Britannique, et $111,446.67 débentures municipales (Acceptées à $200,555)	Contre l'incendie.

NOM DE LA COMPAGNIE.	Principal agent pour la réception des significations de pièces et d'avis.	Montant des dépôts.—Les dépôts marqués (A) ne sont applicables qu'aux polices sur la vie en cours le 31 mars 1878 ; ceux marqués (B) aux polices émises ou prises depuis cette date.	Assurance autorisée.
Association d'assurance contre les accidents Norwich et London	Scott et Walmsley, agents généraux, Toronto	$58,400 effets canadiens	Contre les accidents.
Société d'assur. contre l'incendie, dite "Norwich Union," Norwich, Ang.	Alex. Dixon, gérant, Toronto	$100,000 effets canadiens	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, d'Ontario	Wm. Hendry, gérant, Waterloo	$102,992 débentures municipales (Acceptées à $92,693)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Phœnix," de Brooklyn	L. C. Camp, agent en chef, Toronto	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis	Contre l'incendie et sur la nav. int.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie, dite "Phœnix," Londres, Angleterre	Paterson & Son, agents génér., Montréal	$57,500 oblig. du Pacifique Canadien, et $135,293 effets canadiens. (Acceptés à $187,043.)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance Phœnix, Hartford, Conn	Gerald E. Hart, gérant, Montréal	$69,000 débentures municipales, et $44,000 obligations du Pacifique canadien. (Acceptés à $101,700)	Contre l'incendie.
Société dite "Provident Savings Life Assurance."	R. H. Matson, agent en chef, Toronto	$13,500 obligations de la province de Québec, et $41,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $50,400)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie de Québec	Edwin Jones, président, Québec	$10,000 obligations de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick, $16,500 obligations de la province de Québec, et $33,000, débentures municipales. Total, $59,500. (Acceptées à $56,200)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie et contre l'incendie, dite "Queen," Angleterre	H. J. Mudge, agent en chef, Montréal	$51,100 inscriptions du Canada 4 p. c., et $42,373.33 débentures municipales. Total, $93,473 (acceptées à $89,236)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance Queen, d'Amérique	H. J. Mudge, agent en chef, Montréal	$100,000 obligations des E.-U., $60,000 effets 5 p. c. de la cité de Halifax, $48,667 effets 4 p. c. de la Nouvelle-Zélande, $24,333.33 obligations de la province de Québec et $29,200 débentures 5 p. c. de la province du Manitoba. Total, $262,200. (Acceptés à $256,200.)	Contre l'incendie.
Société d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, dite "Reliance," Londres, Angleterre	J. Cassie Hatton, procureur, Montréal	$110,277 nouvelles annuités britanniques 3 p. c., étant $100,000 (vie) A, et $10,277 (vie) B	Sur la vie.
* Compagnie d'assurance Royale Canadienne	Harry Cutt, secrétaire, Montréal	$57,500 garanties municipales. (Acceptées à $51,750)	Contre l'incendie et sur la nav. int.
Compagnie d'assurance Royale	Wm. Tatley, agent en chef, Montréal	$178,533 inscriptions du Canada 4 p. c., et $511,000 annuités britanniques. Total $689,533, étant $150,000 incendie, $50,000, vie (A) et $489,533 en général	Contre l'incendie et sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance Union Ecossaise et Nationale	Walter Kavanagh, agent, Montréal	$97,333.33 effets canadiens inscrits à 4 p. c., et $3,500 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $100,483)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Standard," Ecosse	W. M. Ramsay, gérant, Montréal	$1,855,152 débentures municipales, $106,500 obligations du havre de Montréal et $9,000 débentures de la province de Québec. Total, $1,970,652. (Acceptées à $1,772,687, étant $129,561 vie A, et $1,643,126 vie (B)	Sur la vie.
Société d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Star," d'Angleterre	Alfred D. Perry, agent général, Toronto	$146,000 effets 4 p. c. canadiens	Sur la vie.
Bureau d'assurance Sun, Londres, Ang	H. M. Blackburn, agent en chef, Toronto	$48,667 effets canadiens et $243,333 prêts locaux anglais	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Sun," du Canada	R. Macaulay, directeur-gérant, Montréal	$63,890 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $57,501)	Sur la vie et contre les accidents.
Compagnie d'assurance de tempérance et générale sur la vie de l'A.N.	Henry Sutherland, agent en chef, Toronto	$64,225 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $50,000)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Travelers," de Hartford, Connect	William Hanson, agent en chef, Montréal	$74,947 obligations 5 p. c. de la province du Manitoba, $584,615 débentures municipales, $35,000 obligations du havre de Montréal et $50,000 obligations du Pacifique Canadien. Total, $744,562 (acceptés à $677,600), étant $103,500 (vie A,) $534,100 (vie B) et $40,000 (accidents)	Sur la vie et contre les accidents.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle Union sur la vie, du Maine	Wm. Mulock, procureur, Toronto	Obligations d'annuités d'Ontario, émises à $462,000, et dont la valeur réelle à 4½ p. c. est de $239,474 ; obligations du chemin de fer Canadien du Pacifique, $100,000 ; $30,000 oblig. du port de Montréal, et $100,000 oblig. de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick. Valeur totale acceptée, $456,474, soit $100,000 (A) et $356,474 (B)	Sur la vie.
Société Union, Londres, Angl	T. L. Morrisey, agent en chef, Montréal	£22,000 effets consolidés	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie Unie de réassurance contre l'incendie (à resp. limitée)	Percy F. Lane, agent en chef, Montréal	$85,653.33 obligations de la province de Québec ; $9,246.66 obligations de la province du Manitoba ; $7,000 débentures municipales. Total, $101,900. (Acceptées à $101,200)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, des Etats-Unis	Thos. A. Temple, procureur, St. Jean, N.B.	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance de l'Ouest, Toronto	J. J. Kenny, directeur-gérant, Toronto	$35,600 débentures municipales, et $22,100 débentures de compagnies de prêts. (Acceptées, à $51,930)	Contre l'incendie et sur la nav. int.

Cette compagnie a cessé de faire de nouvelles opérations en Canada, et a donné avis qu'elle se proposait de demander le remboursement de ses dépôts.
Cette compagnie a cessé de faire des opérations d'assurance contre l'incendie et sur la vie en Canada, et a donné avis qu'elle demanderait le remboursement de ses dépôts faits comme garantie pour ces deux divisions d'affaires.

LES COMPAGNIES D'ASSURANCE SUR LA VIE CI-DESSOUS NOMMÉES, AYANT CESSÉ D'ENTREPRENDRE DES RISQUES AU CANADA, SONT AUTORISÉES EN VERTU DE L'ARTICLE 32 DE "L'ACTE DES ASSURANCES," À POURSUIVRE TOUTES LES OPÉRATIONS SE RATTACHANT AUX POLICES ÉMISES AVANT LE 31 MARS 1878, ET LEURS DÉPOTS SONT APPLICABLES À CES POLICES, SUJET AUX DISPOSITIONS DES ACTES DES ASSURANCES DE 1868 ET 1871.

NOM DE LA COMPAGNIE.	Principal agent pour la réception des significations des pièces et avis.	Montant des dépôts.	Assurance autorisée.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, dite Connecticut, de Hartford, Conn., E.-U.	F. W. Evans, agent-général, Montréal	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, d'Edimbourg	David Higgins, agent en chef, Toronto	$113,000 débentures municipales, et $48,667 effets 4 p. c. du Cap de Bonne-Espérance. (Acceptés à $150,367)	Sur la vie.
Association d'assurance sur la vie, d'Ecosse	Archibald Inglis, agent en chef, Montréal	$50,127 obligations du Canada 4 p. c., $2,433 effets 4 p. c. du Canada; $4,866 obligations garanties du Canada, $48,667 débentures de la province de Québec, $48,667 obligations de la cité de Toronto. (Acceptés à $149,893)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie Nationale d'assurance sur la vie, des Etats-Unis d'Amérique	Chas. Powis, agent en chef, Hamilton, Ont.	$110,000, dépôts en banque	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite "North Western," de Milwaukee, E.-U.	M. W. Mills, agent en chef, Toronto	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, dite "Phœnix," de Hartford, Connecticut	H. D. Simpson, procureur, Montréal	$30,000 débentures municipales, et $99,280 obligations du Parc des Chutes Niagara. (Acceptés à $126,280)	Sur la vie.
Société d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Scottish Amicable"	William W. Robertson, procureur, Montréal	36 obligations du chemin de fer Canada Atlantique, garanties. Au pair, $111,257.82 Valeur actuelle à 4½ p. c., $90,660.67, aussi $30,000 obligations du Pacifique Canadien	Sur la vie.
Institution de Prévoyance Ecossaise	John Dunlop, procureur, Montréal	$100,000 obligations du Pacifique Canadien. (Acceptées à $90,000)	Sur la vie.

LES COMPAGNIES D'ASSURANCE CI-DESSOUS SONT INSCRITES SOUS L'ACTE DES ASSURANCES, ET SONT AUTORISÉES À FAIRE DES OPÉRATIONS D'ASSURANCE EN CANADA, D'APRÈS LE SYSTÈME DE RÉPARTITION.

Nom de la compagnie.	Agent en chef pour la réception des significations de pièces.
L'Association canadienne mutuelle sur la vie	W. Pemberton Page, secrétaire, Toronto.
Société de secours mutuels des Commis-voyageurs	W. G. H. Lowe, agent en chef, Toronto.
La *Home Life Association of Canada*	James G. Howorth, agent en chef, Toronto.
La Société de secours mutuels de la Nouvelle-Ecosse	Thomas B. Crosby, agent en chef, Yarmouth, N.-E.
La *Provincial Provident Institution*	E. S. Miller, secrétaire, Saint-Thomas, Ont.

NOTE.—La Compagnie d'assurance Glasgow et London a réassuré ses risques en cours dans la Compagnie d'assurance des Citoyens, et une partie de ses dépôts a été remboursée.
La Compagnie Américaine d'assurance des chaudières à vapeur a cessé de faire des opérations en Canada. Son dépôt est encore entre les mains de l'Honorable Receveur Général.

Bureau du Surintendant des Assurances, Ottawa, 30 juillet 1892.

W. FITZGERALD, Surintendant des Assurances. 6-tf.

AUX ANNONCEURS DANS LA *GAZETTE*.

CEUX qui envoient des annonces pour être insérées dans la *Gazette du Canada* voudront bien se conformer aux règles ci-dessous :

1. Adresser "Gazette du Canada, Ottawa, Canada."
2. Indiquer le nombre d'insertions voulues.
3. Transmettre invariablement le prix de l'annonce ainsi que le prix d'un exemplaire de la *Gazette*, tels que donnés plus bas ; sans cela l'annonce ne sera pas publiée.

Les prix sont de dix cts. pour la première insertion, et cinq cts. pour chaque insertion subséquente par ligne de neuf mots, chaque chiffre comptant pour un mot. Aucune annonce n'est insérée pour moins d'une piastre.

D'après la pratique établie et reconnue, telle que prescrite par la loi, les règlements du parlement et les décisions du ministre de la Justice, les avis reçoivent le nombre d'insertions ci-dessous :—

Les avis de demandes de divorce—27 insertions.

Les avis de retrait de dépôts des compagnies d'assurance—13 insertions.

Les avis de demandes ordinaires au parlement—9 insertions.

Les avis de demandes de lettres patentes—6 insertions.

Les avis de dividendes et d'assemblées de banques et de compagnies d'assurances,—1 mois de calendrier ou 5 insertions.

Les abonnés observeront aussi que le prix d'abonnement, $4 par année, est invariablement payable d'avance, et que l'envoi de la *Gazette* sera arrêté à l'expiration de la période payée. Chaque exemplaire coûte dix cts., et quand les annonceurs en veulent plus qu'un, ils devront faire une remise en conséquence.

S. E. DAWSON,
Imprimeur de la Reine et Contrôleur de la Papeterie.

Département des Impressions
et de la Papeterie publiques,
Ottawa, novembre 1891.

DEMANDES AU PARLEMENT.

Règles relatives aux avis de bills privés.

Dans le cas de toute demande de bill privé, proprement du ressort législatif du Parlement du Canada suivant les dispositions de l'Acte de l'Amérique Britannique du Nord, 1867, et ayant pour objet, soit la construction d'un pont, d'un chemin de fer, d'un chemin à barrières ou d'une ligne télégraphique ; soit la construction ou l'amélioration d'un port, d'un canal, d'une écluse, d'une digue ou d'une glissoire ou autre ouvrage semblable ; soit la concession d'un droit de passage d'eau, l'incorporation de professions ou métiers, ou d'une compagnie de banque ou autre compagnie par actions, soit la concession à une ou plusieurs personnes de certains droits ou privilèges exclusifs ou particuliers, soit le pouvoir de faire quelque chose qui, dans ses effets, pourrait toucher aux droits ou à la propriété d'autrui, ou concerner une classe particulière de la société ; ou ayant pour objet quelque amendement de même nature à un acte antérieur,—un avis, énonçant d'une manière claire et intelligible la nature et l'objet de la demande, et signé (excepté s'il s'agit de corporations déjà existantes) par les pétitionnaires ou de leur part, est nécessaire et doit être publié comme il suit :—

Dans les provinces de Québec et du Manitoba.

Un avis doit être inséré dans la *Gazette du Canada* en anglais et en français, ainsi que dans un journal anglais et un journal français du district intéressé, ou en anglais et en français dans le même journal, s'il ne s'en publie qu'un seul dans ce district ; ou s'il n'y paraît pas de journal, alors la publication de l'avis en anglais et en français doit se faire dans un journal du district le plus voisin où il s'en publie.

Dans les autres provinces ou territoires.

Un avis doit être inséré dans la *Gazette du Canada*, et et dans un journal du comté, du district ou des comtés-unis intéressés, ou s'il n'y paraît pas de journal alors la publication doit se faire dans un journal du comté ou district le plus voisin où il s'en publie.

La publication de ces avis durera, dans chaque cas la période de deux mois pendant l'intervalle de temps qui s'écoulera entre la clôture de la session précédente et la prise en considération de la pétition. Un exemplaire des numéros des journaux, reproduisant la première et la dernière insertion de l'avis, devra être transmis au greffier de chaque Chambre.

Si la pétition demande l'autorisation de présenter un bill privé ayant pour objet la construction d'un pont de péage, le pétitionnaire ou les pétitionnaires devront, en même temps qu'ils donneront l'avis prescrit par la règle précédente, donner aussi, de la même manière, avis des péages qu'ils entendent exiger, de l'étendue du privilège, de la hauteur des arches, de l'espace à laisser libre entre les culées ou les piliers pour le passage des radeaux et des navires ; et mentionner de plus s'ils se proposent de construire un pont mobile, et quelles en seront les dimensions.

Toute personne désirant obtenir un bill privé devra, dans les huit jours qui précéderont l'ouverture du parlement, déposer au bureau du greffier de la Chambre dans laquelle le bill doit prendre naissance, une copie de ce bill en langue anglaise ou en langue française, avec une somme suffisante pour en payer la traduction et l'impression. Il en sera imprimé 600 exemplaires en anglais et 200 en français ; la traduction devra être faite par les officiers de la Chambre, et l'impression par l'entrepreneur des impressions. Le pétitionnaire aura aussi à payer au greffier du Sénat, ou au comptable de la Chambre des Communes (selon le cas) une somme de $200, plus le coût de l'impression de l'acte dans les Statuts, et remettra le reçu de ce paiement au greffier du comité auquel ce bill aura été renvoyé—le dit paiement sera effectué immédiatement après la seconde lecture, et avant la prise en considération du bill par le comité.

L'honoraire payable sur tout bill privé, ne sera payé que dans la Chambre où il a pris naissance.

Aucune pétition pour l'obtention d'un bill privé ne sera reçue par l'une ou par l'autre Chambre après les dix premiers jours de la session.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Greffier du Sénat.
JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Greffier des Communes.

Règles additionnelles de la Chambre des Communes concernant les bills privés.

Tous les bills privés demandant des actes constitutifs devront être rédigés de manière à y incorporer, en les spécifiant, les *clauses* des Actes généraux concernant les détails qui font l'objet de ces bills ; des raisons spéciales seront données chaque fois que l'on aura l'intention de se départir de ce principe, ou que l'on voudra y introduire d'autres dispositions touchant ces détails ; et une note sera annexée au bill indiquant les dispositions au sujet desquelles l'on entend s'écarter de l'Acte général ; les bills qui ne seront pas rédigés conformément à cette Règle, devront être remodelés par les auteurs et réimprimés à leurs frais, avant qu'aucun comité en examine les clauses.

51*a*. Tous les bills privés pour chartes ou pour modification de chartes de compagnies de chemins de fer seront rédigés conformément au bill-modèle adopté par la Chambre, le 23 juin 1887, dont copie peut être obtenue du greffier de la Chambre ;

(*a*.) Les dispositions contenues dans un bill quelconque qui ne seront pas conformes au bill-modèle, seront insérées entre crochets, et après avoir été revisées par l'officier compétent, elles seront imprimées ainsi ; et les bills qui ne seront pas rédigés en conformité de cette règle seront renvoyés aux auteurs pour être remodelés avant leur revision et impression ;

(*b*.) Toutes clauses d'actes existants que l'on proposera de modifier, seront imprimées en entier, avec les amendements insérés en leur lieu et place, et entre crochets ;

(*c*.) Toutes dispositions exceptionnelles que l'on proposera d'insérer dans un bill quelconque, seront imprimées dans l'avis publié.

51*b*. Nul bill pour la constitution légale d'une compagnie de chemin de fer ou pour changer le tracé du chemin de fer d'une compagnie déjà constituée ne sera pris en considération par le comité des chemins de fer

à moins qu'il n'ait été donné au comité, au moins une semaine avant la prise en considération du bill—

(a.) Une carte ou plan à l'échelle de pas moins d'un demi-pouce au mille, indiquant le territoire sur lequel l'on se propose de construire les travaux projetés, ainsi que les lignes de travaux analogues existants ou autorisés, dans les limites du district, ou partie du district que la ligne projetée doit desservir, ou affectant le dit district en aucune manière ; cette carte ou plan devra être signé par l'ingénieur ou toute autre personne qui l'aura fait ;

(b.) Un exhibit faisant connaître le montant total du capital que l'on se propose de prélever pour les fins de l'entreprise, et la manière dont on se propose de le prélever, soit au moyen d'actions ordinaires, obligations, débentures ou autres garanties, et le montant respectif de chacune.

JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Greffier des Communes.

SUBSTANCE DES RÈGLES ET FORMES DE PROCÉDER DU SÉNAT CONCERNANT LES BILLS DE DIVORCE.

L'époux qui a l'intention de demander un bill de divorce doit faire connaître cette intention, ainsi que les noms de l'autre époux et la cause du divorce, par avis inséré, durant six mois, entre l'expiration de la dernière session parlementaire avant l'avis et la présentation de sa pétition pour obtenir le bill, dans la *Gazette du Canada* et dans deux journaux du district où il avait sa résidence habituelle à l'époque de séparation d'avec son conjoint, s'il résidait alors dans la province de Québec, le Manitoba, la Colombie-Britannique ou les Territoires du Nord-Ouest,—ou du comté ou des comtés-unis, s'il résidait dans une autre province ; mais si ce nombre de journaux ne s'y trouve pas, l'avis sera publié dans le district, le comté ou les comtés-unis voisins. Dans les provinces de Québec et de Manitoba, les insertions seront faites dans un journal anglais et un journal français, s'il en existe des deux langues dans le district ; autrement, elles se feront en anglais et en français au même journal.

Il doit être signifié, à la diligence de l'époux pétitionnaire, un mois au moins avant la présentation de la pétition, une copie de cet avis à l'autre époux en personne, si cela est possible.

Aucune pétition en divorce n'est reçue après l'expiration des trente premiers jours de la session.

Toute pétition en divorce devra être écrite lisiblement et porter la signature du pétitionnaire. Elle énoncera sommairement le fait du mariage, le lieu et l'époque de sa célébration, les noms du célébrant, les griefs qui donnent lieu à la demande de redressement et la nature du redressement demandé, et en outre contiendra assurance qu'il n'y a pas eu réconciliation, collusion ni connivence. Les allégations de la pétition seront appuyées de la déclaration du pétitionnaire, faite en vertu de "l'Acte concernant les serments extrajudiciaires."

Huit jours avant l'ouverture du Parlement, le pétitionnaire déposera au bureau du greffier du Sénat, une copie en langue anglaise ou française du bill de divorce qui doit être présenté, et en même temps une somme suffisante pour payer la traduction et l'impression et tirage à 600 exemplaires anglais et 200 exemplaires français de ce bill.

La pétition en obtention d'un bill de divorce n'est présentée que lorsque le pétitionnaire a versé au bureau du greffier du Sénat une somme de $200.

La pétition, au moment de sa présentation, doit être accompagnée de la preuve de la publication d'avis, d'une déclaration qu'il a été signifié une copie de l'avis, et d'une copie du bill qui doit être présenté.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Greffier du Sénat.

AVIS est donné par le présent que Robert Young Hebden, de la cité de New-York, dans l'Etat de New-York, dans les Etats-Unis d'Amérique, (ci-devant de la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec), un des agents de la banque de Montréal, s'adressera au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un bill de divorce d'avec sa femme Edith Montagu Hebden (née Patterson), ci-devant de la dite cité de Montréal, mais dont le domicile actuel est inconnu, pour cause d'adultère et de désertion.

GORMULLY ET SINCLAIR,
Solliciteurs du requérant.

Daté à Ottawa, dans la province d'Ontario, ce 22e jour de juillet A.D. 1892. 4–27

AVIS est donné que James Frederick Doran, de Lachine, dans le comté Jacques-Cartier, province de Québec, commis, adressera une demande au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, pour obtenir un bill de divorce d'avec son épouse Mary Augusta Wood, ci-devant de Winnipeg, province du Manitoba, maintenant de Paris, France, pour cause d'adultère et désertion.

J. FRED. DORAN,
Pétitionnaire.

A Montréal, province de Québec, ce 20ème jour de juillet 1892. 5–27

AVIS est donné par le présent que Annette Marion Goff, de la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec, s'adressera au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un bill de divorce d'avec son mari Edward Robert Taché Rowand, de la cité de Winnipeg, dans la province du Manitoba, bourgeois, pour cause d'adultère et de cruauté.

CARTER ET GOLDSTEIN,
Solliciteurs de la requérante.

Daté à Montréal, province de Québec, ce dix-huitième jour de juillet 1892. 4–27

AVIS est donné par le présent que Edmund Holyoake Heward, de la ville de Saint-Jean, dans le district d'Iberville, dans la province de Québec, gérant de la banque des Marchands du Canada, à Saint-Jean, s'adressera au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un bill de divorce d'avec sa femme Dame Marie-Louise Elwes, actuellement de la cité de Chicago, dans l'Etat d'Illinois, un des Etats-Unis d'Amérique, pour cause d'adultère.

L. G. MACDONALD,
Solliciteur du requérant.

Par CHRISTIE, CHRISTIE et GREENE,
Ses agents à Ottawa.

Daté à Saint-Jean, le 4 juillet 1892. 3-27

DEMANDES POUR CHARTE PAR LETTRES PATENTES.

AVIS est par le présent donné que dans le cours d'un mois à compter de la dernière publication de cet avis dans la *Gazette du Canada*, les personnes ci-après dénommées s'adresseront à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil pour obtenir des lettres patentes les constituant en corps politique et corporation en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," Statuts Revisés du Canada, chap. 119 :—

1. Le nom de la compagnie sera "La Société des Arts."

2. Les objets pour lesquels une charte est demandée sont l'encouragement des arts par la distribution par lots entre les membres ou porteurs de billets de la société, de tous tableaux, dessins ou autres ouvrages d'art produits par le travail des membres de la société, ou publiés par ou sous le contrôle de la société.

3. Le siège d'affaires sera en la cité de Montréal.

4. Le montant du capital-actions de la société sera de cent mille piastres.

5. Le nombre des actions sera de mille, et le montant de chaque action sera de cent piastres.

6. Les noms au long et les adresse et occupation de chacun des requérants sont les suivants :—Louis Philippe Hébert, sculpteur, des cité et district de Montréal ; Louis Fréchette, homme de lettres, du même lieu ; Narcisse Faucher de St. Maurice, homme de

lettres, des cité et district de Québec; Henri Trudel, journaliste, des cité et district de Montréal, et Arthur Cholette, avocat, du même lieu; lesquels seront les premiers directeurs de la société.

A. TRUDEL,
Procureur des requérants.

Montréal, 30 août 1892. 10–6

AVIS DIVERS.

BANQUE DE L'AMÉRIQUE BRITANNIQUE DU NORD.

CONSTITUÉE PAR CHARTE ROYALE.

LA cour des directeurs donne avis par le présent qu'un dividende intérimaire de trente-cinq chelins par action pour le semestre terminé le 30 juin dernier, étant au taux de sept pour cent par année, sera payé le 7e jour d'octobre prochain, aux propriétaires d'actions enregistrés dans ce pays, quitte de la taxe sur le revenu.

Il ne pourra être fait de transferts entre le 22 courant et le 7 prox., vu que les livres doivent être fermés durant cet intervalle.

Par ordre de la cour,
A. G. WALLIS,
Secrétaire.

No. 3, Clement's Lane,
Lombard-street, Londres, E.-C.,
6 septembre 1892. 11–4

CHEMIN DE FER GRAND NORD.

AVIS.—L'assemblée générale annuelle des actionnaires de la Compagnie du chemin de fer le Grand Nord aura lieu au bureau de la compagnie, No. 204 rue St. Jacques, en la ville de Montréal, mardi, le 4e jour d'octobre 1892, à 3 heures p.m.

L'assemblée en sera une spéciale pour prendre en considération la vente de la partie de la ligne de la compagnie entre Lachute et St. André à la compagnie du chemin de fer Ottawa Valley.

L. A. GLOBENSKY,
Sec.-trésorier.

Montréal, 31 août 1892. 10–4

AVIS public est donné par le présent que la Compagnie Américaine d'assurance de chaudières à vapeur de New-York a demandé à l'honorable ministre des Finances et Receveur Général du Canada d'être libérée de ses valeurs déposées à compte des opérations d'assurance des chaudières à vapeur.

Et avis est par le présent donné à tous les porteurs de polices de la dite compagnie en Canada qui s'opposent à cette remise de dépôts, de produire leur opposition au bureau de l'honorable Ministre des Finances et Receveur Général du Canada, le ou avant le 30 novembre 1892.

E. LAFLEUR,
Solliciteur,
Compagnie Américaine d'assurance
des chaudières à vapeur.

Daté ce 10 août 1892. 7–13

AVIS public est donné par le présent que la Compagnie d'assurance Queen a l'intention de cesser de faire des opérations d'assurance sur la vie en Canada, et que le 1er novembre prochain la dite compagnie s'adressera à l'honorable ministre des Finances pour la libération de ses valeurs et effets déposés comme garantie, et tous les porteurs canadiens de polices sur la vie émises par la Compagnie d'assurance Queen qui désireraient s'opposer à cette libération sont par le présent avertis de produire leurs oppositions entre les mains du dit ministre au jour susdit ou avant.

H. J. MUDGE,
Agent en chef.

Montréal, 25 juillet 1892. 5–13

AVIS est donné par le présent que la Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie la City of London (à resp. limitée), ayant cessé de faire les opérations d'assurance contre l'incendie en Canada, et réassuré tous les risques en cours ou existants, s'adressera au ministre des Finances à Ottawa, le 12e jour d'octobre prochain, pour être remboursée des garanties déposées par la dite compagnie entre les mains du ministre des Finances.

Et avis est par le présent donné à tous les porteurs de polices de la dite compagnie en Canada qui s'opposent à cette remise de dépôts, de produire leur opposition au bureau de l'honorable Ministre des Finances, le ou avant le jour ci-dessus cité.

HATTON ET McLENNAN,
Procureurs de la dite compagnie.

Montréal, 5 juillet 1892. 3–13

COMPAGNIE D'ASSURANCE DES CITOYENS DU CANADA.

(DÉPARTEMENT D'ASSURANCE SUR LA VIE.)

AVIS.—Avis public est donné par le présent que la Compagnie d'assurance des Citoyens du Canada, a cessé de faire des opérations d'assurance sur la vie, et a demandé à l'honorable Ministre des Finances et Receveur Général du Canada le remboursement de ses garanties déposées au compte du département d'assurance sur la vie, le 12e jour d'octobre 1892.

Et avis est par le présent donné à tous les porteurs de polices de la dite compagnie en Canada qui s'opposent à cette remise de dépôts, de produire leur opposition au bureau de l'honorable Ministre des Finances et Receveur Général du Canada, le ou avant le douzième (12e) jour d'octobre mil huit cent quatre-vingt-douze (1892).

E. P. HEATON,
Gérant général.

Montréal, 28 juin 1892. 2–13

COMPAGNIE D'ASSURANCE DES CITOYENS DU CANADA.

(DÉPARTEMENT DE L'INCENDIE.)

AVIS.—Avis public est donné par le présent que la Compagnie d'assurance des Citoyens du Canada, a cessé de faire des opérations d'assurance contre l'incendie, et a demandé à l'honorable Ministre des Finances et Receveur Général du Canada le remboursement de ses garanties déposées au compte du département de l'incendie le 12e jour d'octobre 1892.

Et avis est par le présent donné que tous les risques au Canada de la Compagnie d'assurance des Citoyens du Canada, dans les provinces du Nouveau-Brunswick et de la Nouvelle-Ecosse ont été rentrés et réassurés dans la Compagnie d'assurance Phœnix de Hartford, Connecticut, et que tous les risques par toute la Puissance du Canada, à l'exception des provinces du Nouveau-Brunswick et de la Nouvelle-Ecosse ont été rentrés et réassurés dans la Compagnie d'assurance Guardian d'Angleterre.

Et avis est par le présent donné à tous les porteurs de polices de la dite compagnie en Canada qui s'opposent à cette remise de dépôts, de produire leur opposition au bureau de l'honorable Ministre des Finances et Receveur Général du Canada, le ou avant le douzième (12e) jour d'octobre mil huit cent quatre-vingt-douze (1892).

E. P. HEATON,
Gérant général.

Montréal, 28 juin 1892. 2–13

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OTTAWA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1892.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

APPOINTMENTS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE OF CANADA.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointment, viz. :—

Ottawa, 15th September, 1892.

Edwin Hillier, of the Port of Tadoussac, in the Province of Quebec, Esquire; to be a Preventive Officer in Her Majesty's Customs.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE CROWN IN CHANCERY FOR CANADA.

MEMBER returned to serve in the present PARLIAMENT.

Province of Quebec.

County of Chicoutimi and Saguenay.

Louis de Gonzague Belley, Esquire, advocate, of Chicoutimi, *vice* P. V. Savard, Esquire, whose election hath been declared void.

SAML. E. ST. O. CHAPLEAU,
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery,
for Canada.

PROCLAMATIONS.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Deputy Governor.

[L.S.]

CANADA.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To Our Beloved and Faithful the Senators of the Dominion of Canada, and the Members elected to serve in the House of Commons of Our said Dominion, and to each and every of you,—Greeting:

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS Our Parliament of Canada stands prorogued to the eighteenth day of the month of August instant, at which time, at Our City of Ottawa, you were held and constrained to appear; Now Know Ye, that for divers causes and considerations, and taking into consideration the ease and convenience of Our Loving Subjects, We have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council for Canada, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on TUESDAY, the TWENTY-SEVENTH day of the month of SEPTEMBER next, you meet Us in Our Parliament of Canada, at Our City of OTTAWA, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of Our said Dominion of Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary. Herein Fail Not.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. Witness, John J. McGee, Esquire, Deputy of Our Right Trusty and Well-Beloved the Right Honourable Sir Frederick Arthur Stanley, Baron Stanley of Preston, in the County of Lancaster, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom; Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Governor General of Canada and Vice Admiral of the same.

At Our Government House, in Our City of OTTAWA, this TWELFTH day of AUGUST, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, and in the fifty-sixth year of Our Reign.

By Command,

SAML. E. ST. O. CHAPLEAU,
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery,
Canada.

7-tf

ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Monday, the 12th day of September, 1892.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS the President of the United States having issued a Proclamation for a quarantine detention of all vessels containing immigrants from cholera infected countries for a period of twenty days, it is advisable in order to prevent such immigrants from using the Canadian routes to enter at the inland ports of the United States for the purpose of avoiding the quarantine at the maritime ports, to extend the provisions of the second paragraph of section 9 of the quarantine regulations established by the Order in Council of the twelfth day of May, 1888, chapter 6 of the Consolidated Orders in Council of Canada, relating

to vessels suspected of having sickness on board, which is in the following words :—

"May be kept under quarantine of observation for a period of not more than three days," so as to read :

"May be kept under a quarantine of observation for a period of twenty days or more, as directed by the Minister of Agriculture," and further that the words "any maritime port in Canada" be substituted for the words "Grosse Isle" in the said paragraph.

His Excellency, in virtue of the powers vested in him by chapter 68 of the Revised Statutes, intituled "An Act respecting Quarantine," and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that the second paragraph of Section 9 of the said quarantine regulations shall read as follows, and that such paragraph as amended do stand for a quarantine regulation, namely :—

"Vessels arriving at any maritime port in Canada "from any infected port or place, or one supposed to "be infected, and on board of which no pestilential "disease shall have declared itself during the passage "may be kept under quarantine of observation for a "period of twenty days or more, as directed by the "Minister of Agriculture, during which time the "passengers and crew thereof shall be subjected to a "strict purification under the direction of the Medical "Superintendent."

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Tuesday, the 16th day of August, 1892.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, and in virtue of the powers conferred on him by section 108 of chapter 50 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, intituled "An Act respecting the North-West Territories," is pleased to order and it is hereby ordered, that that portion of the public travelled road or trail from Morley to Banff, which has been surveyed from Canmore to the boundary of the Rocky Mountain Park, be transferred to the Lieutenant Governor of the North-West Territories, for the public uses of the Territories, subject to any rights acquired under patents for lands crossed thereby.

JOHN J. McGEE,
12–4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Monday, the 12th day of September, 1892.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, under the provisions of chapter 68 of the Revised Statutes, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, has been pleased to order and it is hereby ordered, that the importations of rags into Canada from Europe be prohibited.

JOHN J. McGEE,
12–4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Saturday, the 27th day of August, 1892.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS by section 190 of "The Inland Revenue Act" it is provided that the security to be given is a sum equal to the duties estimated to accrue on goods to be manufactured during one month, and such further amount as the Collector deems sufficient to cover the duty on goods remaining in warehouse from time to time during the currency of the license ;

And whereas the increase of duty on malt from one to two cents per pound has caused the requirements of the law as above set forth as to the amount of bonds to be given by maltsters to become unduly oppressive,—

His Excellency, in virtue of the power vested in him by "The Inland Revenue Act," and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to grant authority to the Minister of Inland Revenue to determine the amount of security to be given by maltsters, and such authority is hereby granted accordingly.

JOHN J. McGEE,
11–4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Friday, the 19th day of August, 1892.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, has this day been pleased to approve of the following Resolution passed by the Board of Trade at Halifax, abolishing the payment of fees on all shipments of grain in bags, not in connection with grain in bulk, shipped with other general cargo :—

Resolved, "That the Port Wardens' fees on all ship-"ments of grain in bags, not in connection with grain "in bulk shipped with other general cargo from "Halifax, either in steamers or sailing vessels, be "abolished."

JOHN J. McGEE,
10–4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Saturday, the 20th day of August, 1892.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, in virtue of the provisions of the "Bounty Act of 1891," 54-55 Victoria, chapter 42, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that the following regulations governing the payment of fishing bounties, be approved :—

REGULATIONS governing the payment of fishing bounties, as provided by section 6 of the Bounty Act of 1891, 54-55 Victoria, chapter 42.

1. Fishermen who have been engaged in deep-sea fishing, for fish other than shell-fish, salmon and shad, or fish taken in rivers or mouths of rivers, for at least three months, and have caught not less than 2,500 pounds of sea-fish, shall be entitled to a bounty, provided always that no bounty shall be paid to men fishing in boats measuring less than 13 feet keel, and not more than three men (the owner included) will be allowed as claimants in boats under twenty feet.

2. Only one claim will be allowed in one season, even though the claimant may have fished in two vessels, or in a vessel and a boat, or in two boats.

3. The owners of boats measuring not less than thirteen feet keel, which have been engaged during a period of not less than three months in deep-sea fishing for fish other than shell-fish, salmon or shad, or fish taken in rivers or mouths of rivers, shall be entitled to a bounty on each such boat.

4. Canadian registered vessels of 10 tons and upwards (up to 80 tons) which have been *exclusively* engaged during a period of not less than *three months* in the catch of sea-fish other than shell-fish, salmon or shad, or fish taken in rivers or mouths of rivers, shall be entitled to a bounty to be calculated on the registered tonnage, one half of which bounty shall be payable to the owner or owners, and the other half to the crew, except in cases where one or more of the crew shall have failed to comply with the regulations, then such share or shares shall not be paid.

5. Owners or masters of vessels intending to fish and claim bounty on their vessels, must, before proceeding on a fishing voyage procure a license from the nearest Collector of customs, or Fishery Overseer, said license to be attached to the claim when sent in for payment.

6. Dates and localities of fishing must be stated in the claim, as well as the quantity and kinds of sea-fish caught.

7. Ages of men must be given. Boys under 14 years of age are not eligible as claimants.

8. Claims must be sworn to as true and correct in all their particulars.

9. Claims must be filed on or before the 30th November in each year.

10. Officers authorized to receive claims will supply the requisite blanks, free of charge, and after certifying the same will transmit them to the Department of Marine and Fisheries.

11. No claim in which an error has been made by the claimant or claimants shall be amended after it has been signed and sworn to as correct.

12. Any person or persons detected in making returns that are false or fraudulent in any particular, will be debarred from any future participation in the bounty, and be prosecuted according to the utmost rigour of the law.

13. The amount of the bounty to be paid to fishermen and owners of boats and vessels will be fixed from time to time by the Governor in Council.

JOHN J. McGEE,
10-4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Tuesday, the 16th day of August, 1892.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, in virtue of the powers vested in him by section 2 of the "Act respecting quarantine," chapter 68 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that Belgium and Germany be added to the list of countries from which the importation of rags into Canada is prohibited.

JOHN J. McGEE,
9-4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Tuesday, the 16th day of August, 1892.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, and in virtue of the powers conferred on him by chapter 78 of the Revised Statutes, intituled "An Act respecting the Inspection of Steam-boats, and the examination and licensing of Engineers employed on them," and the amendments thereto, is pleased to approve of the following amendments to the Regulations with respect to the Inspection of Boilers and Compasses of Steam-boats, and the new regulations relating to the Inspection of Steam-boat Shafts, and the testing of new engines of passenger steam-boats, which have been passed by the Board of Steam-boat Inspectors.

—

AMENDMENTS TO THE RULES RELATING TO THE INSPECTION OF BOILERS OF STEAM-BOATS.

Boilers.

1. Sec. 40, part I, and sec. 74, part II, are hereby amended by adding ten per cent to the result of the formula (*b*) :—

$$\frac{90{,}000 \times T^2}{(L + I) \times D} = \text{Working pressure, where}$$

T = Thickness of plate in inches.
D = Diameter of flue outside in inches.
L = Length of flue or furnace in feet, or the length between the rings in feet, if it is strengthened by suitable rings or Adamson joints.

2. Sec. 36 (*r*) and sec. 41 (*a*), part I, and sec. 75 (*a*), part II, are hereby amended by using 14,000 instead of 12,500 in the formula :

$$\frac{12{,}500 \times \text{thickness in inches}}{\text{Mean diameter in inches}} = \text{Working pressure per square inch.}$$

3. Sec. 30, part I, and sec. 68, part II, are hereby amended by adding thereto as follows :—

"When a superheater is constructed with a tube "subject to external pressure, the working pressure "should be ascertained by the rules given for circular "iron furnaces, but the constants should be reduced "as thirty is to forty-seven :

"If steel is proposed to be used in superheaters, the "particulars should be submitted to the Board of "Steam-boat Inspection or to the Chairman, if the "board is not sitting, for consideration, but in all "cases it should be discouraged for this purpose ; this "applies to the unshielded uptakes of all boilers, "including ordinary vertical donkey boilers."

—

AMENDMENT TO THE RULES RELATING TO THE INSPECTION OF COMPASSES ON BOARD STEAM-BOATS.

Compasses.

Sec. 22, part VII, is hereby amended, by substituting for the word "Inspector" in the fifth line, the words "competent person," and adding thereto the words "of inspection," after the word "certificate" in the last line.

—

RULES RELATING TO THE INSPECTION OF STEAM-BOAT SHAFTS.

Shafts.

4. Main, tunnel, propeller and paddle shafts should not be passed if less in diameter than that found by the following formulæ, without previously submitting the case to the Chairman of the Board of Steam-boat Inspection.

For compound condensing engines with two or more cylinders, when the cranks are not overhung :—

$$S = \sqrt[3]{\frac{C \times P \times D^2}{f\left(2 + \frac{D^2}{d^2}\right)}}$$

$$P = \frac{f \times S^3}{C \times D^2}\left(2 + \frac{D^2}{d^2}\right)$$

Where S = diameter of shaft in inches.
Where d^2 = square of diameter of high pressure cylinder in inches or sum of squares of diameters, when there are two or more high pressure cylinders.
Where D^2 = square of diameter of low pressure cylinder in inches or sum of squares of diameters, when there are two or more low pressure cylinders.
Where P = absolute pressure in lbs. per square inch, that is boiler pressure *plus* 15 lbs.
Where C = length of crank in inches.
Where f = constant from following table.

NOTE.—Intermediate pressure cylinder do not appear in the formulæ.

For ordinary condensing engines, with one, two, or more cylinders, when the cranks are not overhung :—

$$S = \sqrt[3]{\frac{C \times P \times D^2}{3 \times f}}$$

$$P = \frac{3 \times f \times S^3}{C \times D^2}$$

Where S = Diameter of shaft in inches.
D^2 = Square of diameter of cylinder in inches, or sum of squares of diameters when there are two or more cylinders.
P = Absolute pressure in lbs. per square inch, that is boiler pressure *plus* 15 lbs.
C = Length of crank in inches.
f = Constant from following table :—

TABLE.

For two Cranks. Angle between Cranks.	For Crank and Propeller Shafts. *f.*	For Tunnel Shafts. *f.*
90°	For paddle engines of ordinary type multiply constant in this column suitable for angle of cranks by 1·4. 1,047	1,221
100°	996	1,128
110°	904	1,055
120°	855	997
130°	817	953
140°	788	919
150°	766	894
160°	751	877
170°	743	867
180°	740	864
For three Cranks 120°	1,110	1,295

NOTE.—When there is only one crank the constants applicable are those in the table opposite 180°.

RULES RELATING TO THE TESTING OF NEW ENGINES ON PASSENGER STEAM-BOATS.

In the case of new engines on passenger steam-boats, Inspectors should see them tested while under way, with full steam, in order to assure as far as possible that no flaws in the several parts of the engine have escaped the examination made by the Inspector, as provided by section 15 of the Act 49 Vict., chap. 78.

JOHN J. McGEE,
10–4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES.

EXAMINATION FOR THE CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 17th September, 1892.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Regulations, etc., governing the open competition for admission to the Indian Civil Service for 1893, are filed in the Department of the Secretary of State, in those of the Secretaries of the several Provinces, and in the office of the Private Secretary of His Honour the Lieutenant Governor of the North-West Territories, where they may be seen by intending candidates.

By command,

J. C. PATTERSON,
12–3 Secretary of State.

COPYRIGHTS

Entered during the week ending September 15th, 1892, at the Department of Agriculture,—Copyright and Trade Mark Branch.

6602. "Pearl of the West." Schottische Militaire for the Piano, by J. B. Spurr. I. Suckling & Sons, Toronto, Ont., 9th September, 1892.

6603. "Polacca Brillante." For Piano, by Jules Eckardt. Op. 11. I. Suckling & Sons, Toronto, Ont., 9th September, 1892.

6604. "When Love is King." Words by John Imrie, Music by Geo. W. Grant. Imrie & Graham, Toronto, Ont., 9th September, 1892.

6605. "Le Plaisir au Salon." (Chansonnier.) Edmond Hardy, Montréal Qué., 10 septembre 1892.

6606. "As You Like It Polka." Arranged by Frederic Forest. (Golden Moments.) I. Suckling & Sons, Toronto, Ont., 10th September, 1892.

6607. "Golden Rod Valse." Arranged by Frederic Forest. (Golden Moments.) I. Suckling & Sons, Toronto, Ont., 10th September, 1892.

6608. "Golden Sunshine." Sketch for Piano, by E. M. Fralick. I. Suckling & Sons, Toronto, Ont., 10th September, 1892.

6609. "Veine d'Or Gavotte." Arranged by Frederic Forest. (Golden Moments.) I. Suckling & Sons, Toronto, Ont., 10th September, 1892.

6610. "Wheeling-Jersey." Arranged by Frederic Forest. (Golden Moments.) I. Suckling & Sons, Toronto, Ont., 10th September, 1892.

6611. "March Pomposa." For Piano, by W. J. Scott. Whaley, Royce & Co., Toronto, Ont., 10th September, 1892.

6612. "The Destiny of Canada." Poem by James Stark, Paisley, Ont., 10th September, 1892.

6613. "Public School History of England and Canada," by W. J. Robertson, B.A., LL.B. The Copp, Clark Co. (Ld.), 10th September, 1892.

6614. "Subscribers' Letter." The Merchants Protective Association, Montreal, Que., 12th September, 1892.

6615. "The Early Bibliography of the Province of Ontario, Dominion of Canada," by William Kingsford, LL.D., F.R.S.C., Ottawa, Ont., 13th September, 1892.

6616. "The Faith of the Irish Nation." Discourse delivered by Rev. Quinn, March 17, 1892. Rev. Joseph Quinn, Longue Pointe, Que., 15th September, 1892.

6617. "Outlines of the History of Freemasonry in the Province of Quebec," by John H. Graham, M.A., LL.D. Isaac Henry Stearns, Montreal, Que., 15th September, 1892.

6618. "Rosa Silvana." (Wild Rose.) Melody for the Piano, by Théodore Martens, Op. 10. I. Suckling & Sons, Toronto, Ont., 15th September, 1892.

INTERIM COPYRIGHT.

378. "Maclean's Street Railway Transfer Ticket and Transfer Schedule." Wallace Maclean, Toronto, Ont., 13th September, 1892.

JOHN LOWE,
12–1 Deputy of the Minister of Agriculture.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 35 of 1892.

ST. MARY'S RIVER LIGHTS.

I.—UNITED STATES LIGHTS.

Notice is given by the Lighthouse Board of the United States of America that the following described aids to navigation have been established on the Michigan side of the St. Mary's River, between Lakes Huron and Superior:

Sweet's Point.—A fixed white lens-lantern light, showing through 360° of arc, on a crib structure standing in 7 feet of water. Marks the turning point in the channel, and guides up the river to the northward and westward.

Winter Point Range.—Two fixed white lens-lantern lights, showing through 270° of arc. The front light is shown from an upright on a cluster of piles and the rear light from an iron skeleton tower on the southern end of Neebish Island. The range guides up to or down from the mid-channel buoy in Mud Lake.

Encampment Crib.—A fixed red tubular-lantern light, shown from an upright on a crib in 8 feet of water, off the southern end of Sailors Encampment. Marks a shoal and the western side of the entrance to Sailors Encampment passage.

East Range, Dark Hole.—Two fixed red tubular-lantern lights, shown from uprights on the upper end of Sailors Encampment. The range intersects with Point of Woods Range to mark the turning point in the channel, and leads to or from an intersectien with the channel marked by the West Range, Dark Hole.

West Range, Dark Hole.—Two fixed white tubular-lantern lights, shown from uprights on the upper end of Sailors Encampment. The range intersects with East Range, Dark Hole, to mark the turning point in the channel, and leads to or from abreast the second black spar buoy below Harwood's Point.

Point of Woods Range.—Two fixed red tubular-lantern lights, shown from uprights on the eastern side of Neebish Island. This range guides through the Dark Hole passage, and by its intersection with the West Range, Dark Hole, marks the turning point to or from the lower reach of Little Mud Lake.

Hen and Chickens (Neebish Island) Range.—Two fixed red tubular-lantern lights, shown from uprights. The front light is on the most easterly of the small group of islands known as the Hen and Chickens, and the rear light is on the north-easterly shore of Neebish Island. The range guides through the passage between Sugar Island and St. Joseph Island (Canadian).

East Neebish Range.—Two fixed red tubular-lantern lights, on uprights on Sugar Island at the foot of East Neebish. The range guides through the upper reach of East Neebish, and its intersection with Indian Point range marks the turning point.

Indian Point Range.—Two fixed white tubular-lantern lights, on uprights on Indian Point, East Neebish. The range guides through the lower reach of East Neebish and its intersection with East Neebish Range marks the turning point.

Duck Island Range.—Two fixed red tubular-lantern lights, on uprights near the water's edge on the channel side of the lower end of Duck Island, above East Neebish. The range shows up stream towards the lower Lake George Crib-light, and the range between these may be followed from the crib down to abreast of the head of Duck Island.

Lower Lake George.—A fixed white tubular-lantern light, on an upright rising from a crib 50 feet from the east side of the lower end of the main Lake George Channel.

Middle Lake George.—A fixed red tubular-lantern light, on top of a dwelling resting on a crib 50 feet from the east side of the main Lake George Channel, at the elbow.

Upper Lake George.—A fixed red lens-lantern light, on an upright rising from a crib 50 feet from the east side of the upper end of the main Lake George Channel, and marks the northerly entrance into the dredged cut.

NOTE.—The three Lake George lights mark the entrance into, the elbow of, and the outlet from the main channel of Lake George.

Church's Point.—A fixed white lens-lantern light, on an upright rising from a crib in 14 feet of water, at the head of Lake George. Marks the approach to the passage between Sugar and Squirrel Islands and is to be left to the westward by vessels bound either way.

Manhattan Shoal.—A fixed red and white lens-lantern light, on an upright rising from a crib on a 10-foot shoal off the N.E. end of Sugar Island. The light shows red up and down stream and white between. The down stream line between the white and red light marks the turn to the eastward to be made midway in the bend, and the like line up stream shows where the deflection is to be made to pass into or from the Garden River reach.

Catholic Mission Range.—Two fixed white tubular-lantern lights on uprights on the south shore of Little Lake George, north end of Sugar Island. The range marks the upper reach of Little Lake George, and its intersection with Payment Range marks the turning point.

Payment Range.—Two fixed red tubular-lantern lights, on uprights on the south shore of Little Lake George, north end of Sugar Island. The range marks the lower reach of Little Lake George, and its intersection with the Catholic Mission Range marks the turning point.

Palmer's Point.—A fixed white lens-lantern light, with two fixed red sectors, on an upright rising from a crib on the channel bank off Palmer's Point, upper end of Little Lake George. The northerly edge of the eastern red sector cuts the first black buoy below the light and the northerly edge of the western red sector cuts the first black buoy above Wilson's Wharf, thus marking the two turning points.

Farmers Ridges Range.—Two fixed red tubular-lantern lights, on uprights on the north-west side of Sugar Island. The range guides through the Farmers Ridges passage.

Partridge Point Range.—Two fixed red tubular-lantern lights, on uprights on the north-western side of Sugar Island. The range intersects with Farmers Ridges range to mark the turning point in the channel abreast of Brusant's Point.

Topsail Island Range.—Two fixed red tubular-lantern lights on uprights on the north-western side of Sugar Island. The range intersects with Sault Range to lead clear of the shoal extending southward from Topsail Island, and also intersects with Farmers Ridges range at the turning point in the channel.

Bayfield Rock Range.—Two fixed white tubular-lantern lights, on uprights on the north-western side of Sugar Island. The range leads past Bayfield Rock to the lower end of the canal, intersecting with Sault range to mark the channel clear of Topsail Island Shoal.

Sault Range.—Two fixed red tubular lantern lights, on uprights on shore below the city of Sault Ste. Marie. Intersects with Bayfield Rock range to mark the channel to the intersection of Topsail Island range, and also marks the turning point in the channel on the Bayfield Rock range leading up to the lower entrance to the canal.

II.—CANADIAN LIGHTS.

Notice is hereby given that, simultaneously with the exhibition of the above described United States lights, the following range lights were established by the Government of the Dominion on the Canadian side of the St. Mary's River, which together form a continuous system of lights from Detour Passage to Sault Ste. Marie.

1.—SAILORS ENCAMPMENT LOWER RANGE.

Two fixed red lantern lights, shown from masts on the west shore of St. Joseph Island, half a mile below Ross wharf. Both lights should be visible 2 miles in, and over a small arc in each side of, the alignment.

The front mast stands on the shore line, and is 17 feet high. The light is elevated 19 feet above the level of the river.

Lat. N. 46° 14' 18"
Long. W. 84° 5' 40"

The back mast stands 64 feet east from the shore line, and is distant 246 feet S. $\frac{7}{8}$ W. (S. 8° W. true) from the front one. It is 22 feet high, and the light is elevated 26 feet above the water.

The two lights in one, S. $\frac{7}{8}$ W., guide vessels down the river past the turn at Johnson's Point. The range should be kept from its intersection with Rains' wharf range till the Encampment (United States) crib light is passed, when the alignment should be left on the port hand.

2.—RAINS' WHARF RANGE.

Two fixed red lantern lights, shown from masts, at William Rains' wharf, on the west shore of St. Joseph Island, opposite Johnson Point, and between the two Sailors Encampment ranges. These lights should be visible 2 miles in, and over a small arc on each side of, the alignment.

The front mast, 17 feet high, stands near the outer end of the wharf. The light is elevated 15 feet above the level of the river.

Lat. N. 46° 15' 0"
Long. W. 84° 5' 20"

The back mast stands 390 feet S. E. (S. 47° E. true) from the front one. It is 22 feet high. The light is 24 feet above the level of the river.

This range is in the same alignment as the Point of Woods (U.S.) range, and is intended to guide vessels going down stream through the Dark Hole Passage, S.E., from its intersection with the alignment of the U.S. East Range, Dark Hole, to its intersection with the two Sailors Encampment ranges.

3.—SAILORS ENCAMPMENT UPPER RANGE.

Two fixed red lantern lights, shown from masts, near the west shore of St. Joseph Island, half a mile below Reed Point. Both lights should be visible 2 miles in, and over a small arc on each side of, the alignment.

The front mast stands on rising ground, 640 feet from the shore of the river in the alignment, and is 17 feet high. The light is elevated 65 feet above the level of the river.

Lat. N. 46° 15' 21"
Long. W. 84° 5' 21"

The back mast, 22 feet high, is 260 feet N. $\frac{7}{8}$ E. (N. 8° E. true) from the front one. The light is 73 feet above the water.

The two lights in one, N. $\frac{7}{8}$ E., guide vessels going up the river past the turn at Johnson Point. The alignment should be taken as soon as the Encampment

crib (U.S.) light is abeam, and kept until the Point of Woods (U.S.) range lights are brought into alignment.

This range and the Sailors Encampment Lower Range, above described, are in the same alignment.

4.—East Neebish Upper Range.

Two fixed red lantern lights shown from masts, on the east or Canadian shore of the St. Mary's River, half a mile above Ned and Indian Points, and 1 mile below Birch Point. Both lights should be visible 2 miles in, and over a small arc on each side of, the alignment.

The front mast stands 159 feet back from the shore in the line of range, and is 16 feet high. The light is elevated 34 feet above the level of the river.

Lat. N. 46° 21' 32"
Long. W. 84° 7' 0"

The back mast stands 302 feet N. ½ E. (N. 3° E. true) from the front one. It is 22 feet high, and the light is 42 feet above the water.

The two lights in one N. ½ E. show the same alignment as the United States East Neebish range, and are intended to guide vessels going up the river through the upper reach of East Neebish from the intersection of the alignment with Indian Point (U.S.) range till abreast of Indian Point, whence a N.N.W. course will lead up the middle of the river clear of all obstructions to the intersection with Duck Island (U.S.) range.

This notice affects Admiralty Charts Nos. 324, 325, 326, 334, 519, 678 and 1507, and the substance of it should be entered in the Canadian List of Lights and Fog Signals next after No. 225.

Note.—The island called on the Admiralty Charts Rains Island, should be Sailors Encampment; that name has sometimes been applied erroneously to Neebish Island.

WM. SMITH,
Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

Department of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa, Canada, 24th August, 1892.

☞All bearings are magnetic and are given from seaward, miles are nautical miles, heights are above high water, and all depths are at mean low water.

Pilots, masters, or others interested are earnestly requested to send information of dangers, changes in aids to navigation, notice of new shoals or channels, errors in publications, or any other facts affecting the navigation of Canadian waters, to the Deputy Minister of Marine, Ottawa, Canada. 12–3

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 36 of 1892.

I. IMPROVEMENT OF BRIGHTON BEACH RANGE LIGHTS.

The masts upon which the range light lanterns were hoisted at Brighton Beach, on the east side of the North River, in Charlottetown Harbour, on the Strait of Northumberland coast of Prince Edward Island, as described in Notice to Mariners No. 3 of 1890, have been replaced by skeleton towers built upon the same sites.

The sides of the towers facing the alignment are closely slatted so as to make conspicuous day marks. The upper parts of the towers are enclosed and surmounted by wooden lanterns.

The towers are painted white with the lanterns brown. The front tower is 40 feet high and the light 41 feet above high water mark. The back tower is 50 feet high and the light 77 feet above high water-mark.

The illuminating apparatus is catoptric.

In other respects the lights will be unaltered and the same sailing directions as formerly used will apply.

This notice affects Admiralty charts Nos. 1709, 1738, 2034 and 2666, and Canadian List of Lights and Fog Signals Nos. 308c and 308d.

II. IMPROVEMENT OF DARNLEY POINT RANGE LIGHTS.

A diamond-shaped, slatwork beacon, 10 feet wide, extending from the top of the mast down to the roof of the lantern shed, facing the line of the range, has been attached to each range light mast at Darnley Point, at the entrance to Malpeque Harbour, Prince Edward Island, so as to make the structures more conspicuous as day marks.

This notice affects Admiralty charts Nos. 1983, 2034, 2516 and 2666, and Canadian List of Lights and Fog Signals Nos. 328a 328b.

See also Notices to Mariners No. 21 of 1889, part 1 of No. 12 of 1889, and No. 29 of 1891.

III. WHISTLING BUOY ON TRYON SHOAL.

An automatic whistling buoy, painted brown, with the words "Tryon Shoal Buoy," in white letters, established by the Government of Canada, has been moored in 7 fathoms water, off the southern extremity of Tryon Shoal, in Northumberland Strait, south-west coast of Prince Edward Island.

The buoy should be left to the starboard going up the Strait to the northwestward, and to port going down

This notice affects Admiralty charts Nos. 2034, 2616, and 2666, and the substance of it should be entered in the Canadian List of Lights and Fog Signals under the No. 305a.

IV. SIGNAL BUOYS REPLACED IN BAY OF FUNDY.

1. *Point Lepreaux Whisling Buoy.*—This buoy was replaced on the 21st May last. See Notice to Mariners No. 10 of 1892.

2. *Blonde Rock Whistling Buoy.*—This buoy was replaced on the 3rd June last.

3. *Lurcher Shoal Whistling Buoy.*—This buoy, the disappearance of which was advertised in Notice to Mariners No. 9 of 1892, was replaced on the 2nd June last.

4. *North-west Ledge Bell Buoy.*—This buoy, which had been off its station for some time, was replaced on the 2nd June last.

V. CHANGE OF BUOY ON OLD MAN LEDGE.

The spar buoy heretofore marking the Old Man Ledge, east of the Tusket Islands, at the entrance to the Bay of Fundy, has been replaced by an iron can buoy painted black.

Lat. N. 43° 36' 28"
Long. W. 66° 0' 10"

The buoy is moored ⅛ mile south-east from the rock in 5 fathoms water.

This notice affects Admiralty charts Nos. 352, 2537 and 2670.

WM. SMITH,
Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

Department of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa, Canada, 24th August, 1892.

☞ All bearings are magnetic and are given from seaward, miles are nautical miles, heights are above high water, and all depths are at mean low water.

Pilots, masters, or others interested are earnestly requested to send information of dangers, changes in aids to navigation, notice of new shoals or channels, errors in publications, or any other facts affecting the navigation of Canadian waters, to the Deputy Minister of Marine, Ottawa, Canada. 12–3

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 38 of 1892.

I. CASTLE ISLET BEACON RE-ERECTED.

The beacon on the summit of Castle Islet, Western Channel of Barclay Sound, on the Pacific Coast of Vancouver Island, British Columbia, which had fallen down, was re-erected by the crew of the Dominion steamer "Sir James Douglas," last month, and now stands as formerly, in range with the beacon on Round Island, to guide into the Western Channel of Barclay Sound, in the approach to Toquart Harbour.

This notice affects Admiralty charts Nos. 584, 592 and 1917.

The two beacons were fully described in Notice to Mariners No. 27 of 1887.

II. ROCKS OFF GOWLLAND AND TABLE ISLANDS, BARCLAY SOUND.

Captain John T. Walbran, Master of the Dominion steamer "Sir James Douglas," reports having found a rock, awash at low water, $1\frac{1}{10}$ cables N. $\frac{1}{2}$ W. (N. 18° E. true) from the northernmost point of Gowlland Island, Western Channel of Barclay Sound, on the west coast of Vancouver Island, British Columbia. The rock is steep-to, and in other respects the channel between Gowlland Island and Table Island is clear of obstructions.

There are also in the same vicinity a rock about $\frac{1}{3}$ cable distant from the most north-westerly point of Table Island; and another $\frac{1}{4}$ cable east of the most easterly point of the Islet north of Table Island,—neither of which is shown on the chart.

This notice affects Admiralty charts Nos. 584, 592 and 1917.

WM. SMITH,
Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

Department of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa, Canada, 5th September, 1892.

☞ All bearings are magnetic and are given from seaward, miles are nautical miles, heights are above high water, and all depths are at mean low water.

Pilots, masters, or others interested are earnestly requested to send information of dangers, changes in aids to navigation, notice of new shoals or channels, errors in publications, or any other facts affecting the navigation of Canadian waters, to the Deputy Minister of Marine, Ottawa, Canada. 12–3

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 37 of 1892.

PILE BEACONS REPLACED ON STURGEON BANK.

The two pile beacons which had been carried away from the edge of Sturgeon Bank, off the mouth of the Fraser River, in the Strait or Georgia, British Columbia, as advertised in Notice to Mariners No. 62 of 1891, part IV, and No. 23 of 1892, part II, have been replaced. They stand as previously indicated in parts II and III of Notice to Mariners No. 46 of 1891.

This notice affects Admiralty charts Nos. 579, 1917, 1922 and 2689.

WM. SMITH,
Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

Department of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa, Canada, 1st September, 1892.

☞ All bearings are magnetic and are given from seaward, miles are nautical miles, heights are above high water, and all depths are at mean low water.

Pilots, masters, or others interested are earnestly requested to send information of dangers, changes in aids to navigation, notice of new shoals or channels, errors in publications, or any other facts affecting the navigation of Canadian waters, to the Deputy Minister of Marine, Ottawa, Canada. 12–3

CIVIL SERVICE ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS.

THESE examinations will be held at Halifax, N.S., St. John, N.B., Charlottetown, P.E.I., Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton, London, Winnipeg, Regina, and Victoria, B.C., during the second week of November, commencing Tuesday, the 8th, at 9 o'clock a.m. Forms of application for admission may be had, by applying to the Secretary of the Board, from this date to the 10th of October, and the same must be returned, duly executed, not later than the 20th of the same month.

By order,

P. LESUEUR,
Secretary.

Ottawa, 9th September, 1892. 11–3

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under "The Companies Act" letters patent have been issued under the Great Seal of Canada, bearing date the 9th day of August, 1892, incorporating William Frank Badenach, merchant, John Thomas Hagar, merchant, Henry Alexander Cleghorn, book-keeper, William Seath, merchant, all of the City of Montreal, Province of Quebec; Julius Ehrmann, of the City of New York, in the State of New York, one of the United States of America, merchant, and John Harman Neimyer, of Richmond, in the State of Virginia, one of the United States of America, merchant, for the following purposes, viz.:—The manufacture of tobacco in all forms and qualities and the sale thereof throughout the Dominion of Canada,—by the name of "The J. B. Pace Tobacco Company of Montreal" (Limited), with a total capital stock of twenty-five thousand dollars divided into two hundred and fifty shares of one hundred dollars.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 9th day of September, 1892.

J. C. PATTERSON,
Secretary of State.

11–3

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under "The Companies Act" letters patent have been issued under the Great Seal of Canada, bearing date the 16th day of August, 1892, incorporating Benjamin Boutell, of Bay City, in the State of Michigan, one of the United States of America, vessel owner; Peter Collins Smith, of West Bay City, in the said State of Michigan, vessel owner; Hezekiah Moffatt Gillett, of Bay City, in the said State of Michigan, counsellor-at-law; John Charlton, of Lynedoch, in the County of Norfolk and Province of Ontario, lumber dealer; Michael Fleming, of the Town of Sarnia, in the County of Lambton and said Province of Ontario, banker, and Charles Mills Garvey, of the said Town of Sarnia, solicitor, for the following purposes, viz.: (*a.*) To construct, purchase, acquire, sell, charter, employ, own, navigate, manage and maintain steam or sailing vessels or other kinds of craft for the purposes of carrying and conveying passengers, goods, freight, mails or other traffic upon and over any of the navigable waters within or bordering upon the Dominion of Canada to and from any port or ports therein, calling at any intermediate port or ports, and to and from any Canadian port to any port in the United States of America; (*b.*) To construct, purchase, acquire, sell, charter, employ, own, navigate, manage and maintain steam or sailing vessels or other kinds of craft, lighters, floats, steam pumps, engines, twists, cranes, diving apparatus, plant, machinery and appurtenances necessary for the efficient performance of wrecking and salvage services upon any of the navigable waters within or bordering upon the Dominion of Canada; (*c.*) To employ the company's steam vessels in towing vessels, timber, logs and cargoes in and upon the navigable waters within or bordering upon the Dominion of Canada; (*d.*) To charter from time to time the company's vessels or any of them, and let the company's property or any of it for any or all of the purposes aforesaid; (*e.*) Generally to do all matters and things which are or may become necessary, incidental, requisite or conducive to the attainment or carrying out of all or any of the said objects, by the name of "The Boutell Towing and Wrecking Company" (Limited), with a total capital stock of twenty-five thousand dollars divided into five hundred shares of fifty dollars.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 2nd day of September, 1892.

J. C. PATTERSON,
Secretary of State.

10–3

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under "The Companies Act," letters patent have been issued under the Great Seal of Canada, bearing date the 27th day of August, 1892, incorporating James Robson, manufacturer, Oshawa, in the Province of Ontario; Thomas Goulding Hawthorn, of the same place, agent; William Clarke Widdifield, of New Market, in the Province of Ontario, solicitor; Samuel Goulding, gentleman, of the City of New York, in the State of New York, one of the United States of America; and François Xavier St. Jacques, of the City of Ottawa, Province of Ontario, hotel-keeper, for the following purposes, viz.:—The manufacture and sale of axes, scythes, forks, rakes, hoes and other harvesting tools,

and generally any other business of a like nature or incidental thereto, throughout the Dominion of Canada, by the name of "The Canada Axe and Harvest Tool Manufacturing Company" (Limited), with a total capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars, divided into one thousand shares of one hundred dollars.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 29th day of August, 1892.

J. C. PATTERSON,
Secretary of State.

10–3

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under "The Companies Act" letters patent have been issued under the Great Seal of Canada, bearing date the 16th day of August, 1892, incorporating Thomas Gabriel Mason, Vincent Michael Risch, piano and vocalion manufacturers, John Herbert Mason, manager of the Canada Permanent Loan Company, Alfred James Mason, the elder, assistant manager of the Canada Permanent Loan Company, all of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, and Alfred James Mason, the younger, and Morris S. Wright, both of the City of Worcester, in the State of Massachusetts, vocalion manufacturers, for the following purposes, viz.:—(*a.*) To acquire on such terms as the company shall deem proper and to carry on the present vocalion business of Thomas Gabriel Mason and Vincent Michael Risch doing business under the firm name of Mason and Risch, as manufacturers of and dealers in vocalions; (*b.*) To manufacture and deal in all kinds of musical instruments and merchandise and such other goods as may be conveniently handled or dealt in by such manufacturers and dealers; (*c.*) To publish and deal in music, musical compositions, and musical literature and to apply for, acquire, hold, enjoy, buy, sell, assign, transfer and deal in copyrights relating thereto; (*d.*) To apply for, acquire, hold, enjoy, buy, sell, assign, lease and deal in any and all patented inventions or improvements and grants of letters patent for inventions or improvements in musical instruments or in any articles that the company shall have power to manufacture or deal in or that the company shall use in its business, with power to lease, or license others to manufacture, use and deal in the said inventions or improvements or any of them, the operations of the said company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada, by the name of "The Mason and Risch Vocalion Company" (Limited), with a total capital stock of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, divided into fifteen hundred shares of one hundred dollars.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 2nd day of September, 1892.

. C. PATTERSON,
Secretary of State.

10–3

STATEMENT OF THE PUBLIC DEBT OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA, ON THE 30TH JUNE, 1892.

	$ cts.	$ cts.
Liabilities—		
Payable in England	189,479,076 89	
do do Temporary Loans	8,808,666 64	
do Canada	10,572,760 89	
Dominion Notes	16,281,482 41	
Savings Banks	38,105,872 17	
Trust Funds	8,188,224 79	
Province Accounts	16,407,414 03	
Miscellaneous and Banking Accounts	1,540,014 55	
Bank circulation Redemption Fund	871,692 90	
Total Gross Debt		290,255,205 27
Assets—		
Investments—Sinking Funds	27,905,131 16	
Other Investments	5,229,581 07	
Province Accounts	10,412,457 29	
Miscellaneous and Banking Accounts	10,797,861 80	
		54,345,031 32
Total Net Debt		235,910,173 95
do 31st May, 1892		236,493,600 74
Decrease of Debt		583,426 79

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE ON CAPITAL ACCOUNT, &c.

Expenditure to 31st May, on:—		
Public Works, Railways and Canals	1,632,328 20	
Dominion Lands	55,577 27	
Railway Subsidies	1,100,809 93	
		2,788,715 40
Add Expenditure in June, on:—		
Public Works, Railways and Canals	175,107 18	
Dominion Lands	6,125 93	
Railway Subsidies	47,656 00	
		228,889 11
Total		3,017,604 51

Certified correct,
J. FRASER, *Acting Accountant.*

W. FITZGERALD,
Asst. Deputy Minister of Finance.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 8th July, 1892.

2–tf

1891–92.

STATEMENT OF THE PUBLIC DEBT OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA, ON THE 31st AUGUST, 1892.

	$ cts.	$ cts.
Liabilities—		
Payable in England	198,804,344 84	
do in Canada	10,569,260 89	
Dominion Notes	17,282,698 66	
Savings Banks	39,531,011 99	
Trust Funds	8,192,071 82	
Province Accounts	16,407,374 13	
Miscellaneous and Banking Accounts	3,606,835 39	
Bank Circulation Redemption Fund	871,692 90	
Total Gross Debt		295,265,290 62
Assets—		
Investments—Sinking Funds	28,521,502 58	
Other Investments	5,179,535 53	
Province Accounts	10,412,417 39	
Miscellaneous and Banking Accounts	10,116,499 72	
		54,229,955 22
Total Net Debt		241,035,335 40
do 30th June		235,910,173 95
Increase of Debt		5,125,161 45
STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE ON CAPITAL ACCOUNT, &c.		
Expenditure to 30th June on:—		
Public Works, Railways and Canals	1,807,435 38	
Dominion Lands	61,703 20	
Railway Subsidies	1,148,465 93	
		3,017,604 51
Add Expenditure in July and August on:—		
Public Works, Railways and Canals	271,568 87	
Dominion Lands	21,857 85	
Railway Subsidies	99,750 00	393,176 72
Total		3,410,781 23

M. G. DICKIESON,
Acting Deputy Minister of Finance.

Certified correct,
J. FRASER, *Acting Accountant.*

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 2nd Sept., 1892.

10-tf

1891-92.

STATEMENT of the Revenue and Expenditure on account of the Consolidated Fund of the Dominion of Canada, as by Returns furnished to the Finance Department to the night of the 31st July, 1892.

	$ cts.
REVENUE:	
Customs	309,855 86
Excise	55,064 43
Public Works, including Railways	119,447 49
Miscellaneous	297,022 90
	781,390 38
REVENUE to 30th June, 1892	35,902,028 42
	36,683,419 10
EXPENDITURE	4,289,077 28
do to 30th June, 1892	31,267,221 40
	35,556,298 68

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 1st September, 1892.

M. G. DICKIESON,
Acting Deputy Minister of Finance.
10-tf

1891-92.

STATEMENT of the Revenue and Expenditure on account of the Consolidated Fund of the Dominion of Canada, as by Returns furnished to the Finance Department to the night of the 31st August, 1892.

	$ cts.
REVENUE:	
Customs	20,501,136 05
Excise	7,922,344 57
Post Office	2,653,413 37
Public Works, including Railways	3,574,498 0[illegible]
Miscellaneous	2,251,869 9[illegible]
REVENUE	36,903,261 6[illegible]
EXPENDITURE	36,629,803[illegible]1

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 1st September, 1892.

M. G. DICKIESON,
Acting Deputy Minister of Finance.
0-tf

STATEMENT of the Revenue and Expenditure on account of the Consolidated Fund of the Dominion of Canada, as by Returns furnished to the Finance Department to the night of the 31st August, 189.

	$ cts
REVENUE:	
Customs	111,769 35
Excise	586,220 28
Post Office	235,000 00
Public Works, including Railways	413,628 69
Miscellaneous	127,050 31
	3,373,668 63
REVENUE to 31st July, 1892	2,656,848 84
	6,030,517 47
EXPENDITURE	1,999,911 51
do to 31st July, 1892	2,149,528 70
	4,149,440 21

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 9th September, 1892.

W. FITZGERALD,
Asst. Deputy Minister of Finance.
11-tf

CIRCULATION AND SPECIE.

	31st July.	31st August.	30th September.	31st October.	30th November.	31st December.
Fractionals	188,019 75	188,799 25				
$1 & $2	6,473,895 00	6,677,849 00				
$4	493,818 00	487,452 00				
$5, $10 & $20	10,174 16	10,029 16				
$50 & $100	427,950 00	374,350 00				
$500 & $1000	10,135,000 00	10,709,500 00				
Total	17,728,856 91	18,447,979 41				

	31st January.	29th February.	31st March.	30th April.	31st May.	30th June.
Fractionals						
$1 & $2						
$4						
$5, $10 & $20						
$50 & $100						
$500 & $1000						
Total						

Fractional Notes	188,799 25
Provincial "	31,033 66
Dominion Fours	487,452 00
Montreal issue	10,143,433 50
Toronto "	5,330,706 00
Halifax "	1,006,595 50
St. John "	701,282 00
Winnipeg "	26,500 00
Victoria "	493,177 50
Charlottetown issue	39,000 00
Total	$18,447,979 41

Specie held by the several Assistant Receivers General, on the 31st August, 1892		$6,212,746 26
Guaranteed Sterling Debentures		1,946,666 67
		$8,159,412 93
Guaranteed Debentures to be held under the Revised Statutes of Canada, cap. 31— 10 p. c. on $18,447,979.41	$1,844,797 94	
Specie to be held under the Revised Statutes of Canada, cap. 31— 15 p. c. on $18,447,979.41	2,767,196 91	$4,611,994 85
Excess of Specie and Guaranteed Debentures		$3,547,418 08
Unguaranteed Debentures		$14,250,000 00
Unguaranteed Debentures to be held under the Revised Statutes of Canada, cap. 31— 75 p. c. on $18,447,979.41		13,835,984 55
Excess of Unguaranteed Debentures		$ 414,015 45

SUMMARY.

Excess of Specie and Guaranteed Debentures	$3,547,418 08
Excess of Unguaranteed Debentures	414,015 45
Total Excess	$3,961,433 53

FRED. TOLLER,
Comptroller Dominion Currency.

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy Minister of Finance.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 14th September, 1892.

12–tf

UNREVISED STATEMENT of Inland Revenue accrued during the month of August, 1892.

Source of Revenue.	Amounts.	Total.
	$ cts.	$ ct
Spirits	339,010 24	
Malt	68,319 10	
Malt Liquor	701 20	
Tobacco	203,917 47	
Cigars	63,810 30	
Inspection of Petroleum	3,124 23	
Manufactures in Bond	3,116 46	
Seizures	674 60	
Other Receipts	2,014 78	
Total Excise Revenue		684,688 38
Culling Timber		2,692 74
Hydraulic and other Rents		67 00
Minor Public Works		
Inspection of Weights and Measures		2,881 60
" Gas		599 25
Law Stamps		96 90
Other Revenues		234 00
Grand Total Revenue		691,259 87

E. MIALL, Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 10th September, 1892.

12–tf

SUMMARY STATEMENT showing the Quantity and Value of Goods entered for Consumption in the Dominion of Canada and the Duty Collected thereon during the month ending 31st July, 1892.

ARTICLES.		ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Duty.
			$ cts.	$ cts.
Acids	$	.....	4,196 00	1,739 23
Agricultural Implements	"	.....	30,795 00	11,011 68
Ale, Beer and Porter	Galls.	38,916	19,376 00	7,972 44
Animals	$	.....	13,594 00	3,305 05
Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c.	"	.....	72,097 00	14,132 26
Brass and manufactures of	"	.....	36,457 00	10,283 60
Breadstuffs, viz. :—				
Grain of all kinds	Bush.	47,192	25,174 00	3,829 77
Flour	Brls.	2,097	9,536 00	1,719 66
Meal	"	5,075	12,780 00	2,075 17
Rice and other Breadstuffs	$	.....	81,778 00	17,099 48
Candles	Lbs.	20,352	2,071 00	513 30
Chicory	"	10,287	370 00	411 48
Coal and Coke	Tons.	124,692	292,858 00	71,674 61
Coffee from U. S.	Lbs.	18,535	3,774 00	597 42
Copper and manufactures of	$	.....	35,170 00	4,417 10
Cordage of all kinds	"	.....	5,957 00	1,383 70
Cotton, manufactures of	"	.....	273,192 00	71,998 01
Drugs and Medicines	"	.....	124,633 00	35,906 56
Earthen, Stone and Chinaware	"	.....	46,986 00	15,589 50
Fancy Goods	"	.....	115,439 00	35,268 50
Fish	"	.....	15,552 00	3,472 66
Fruit, Dried	"	.....	31,759 00	14,435 03
" Green, &c	"	.....	82,239 00	9,694 86
Furs	"	.....	58,601 00	9,534 60
Glass and Glassware	"	.....	116,480 00	31,033 02
Gunpowder and explosive substances	"	.....	18,253 00	6,502 05
Hats, Caps and Bonnets	"	.....	46,861 00	14,058 15
Hops	Lbs.	16,799	5,027 00	1,007 97
Iron and Steel, and manufactures of	$	.....	884,599 00	244,439 05
Jewellery and Watches and manufactures of gold and silver	"	.....	65,144 00	14,363 35
Lead and manufactures of	"	.....	38,033 00	6,553 38
Leather and manufactures of	"	.....	97,928 00	19,978 17
Marble and Stone, and manufactures of	"	.....	19,237 00	4,455 84
Malt	Bush.	6,955	5,418 00	1,043 25
Metals, Composition, &c., and manufactures of	$	.....	24,883 00	6,646 41
Musical Instruments	"	.....	23,752 00	6,393 80
Oil, Coal and Kerosene, &c., &c.	Galls.	320,733	25,842 00	23,092 90
" all other	"	159,969	58,196 00	13,771 63
Paints and Colours	$	.....	49,382 00	6,518 22
Paper and manufactures of	"	.....	81,598 00	25,050 65
Perfumery	"	.....	2,489 00	746 70
Provisions, viz. :				
Bacon. Ham, Shoulders, Sides, Beef, Pork, Mutton, Butter, Cheese, Lard, &c	$	.....	54,059 00	17,581 75
Salt, not imported from Great Britain or British Possessions, or for Gulf Fisheries	Lbs.	2,233,834	5,877 00	1,226 70
Seeds	$	.....	1,327 00	148 20
Silks, manufactures of	"	.....	249,327 00	74,651 82
Soap of all kinds	"	.....	13,746 00	5,026 16
Spices, ground and unground	"	.....	16,555 00	2,545 75
Starch	Lbs.	55,914	3,155 00	1,130 28
Spirits of all kinds	Galls.	66,840	69,132 00	139,594 26
Wines, other than Sparkling	"	33,811	28,835 00	19,214 92
" Sparkling	Doz.	1,356	11,790 00	6,471 00
Sugar, above No. 14, D.S.	Lbs.	33,917	1,351 00	345 50
" Cane, Sugar, &c	"	37,373	1,049 00	54 14
" Molasses	Galls.	645,533	134,500 00	10,138 97
" Glucose and Syrups	Lbs.	169,183	3,709 00	2,552 91
Tea from United States	"	24,363	4,351 00	435 10
Tobacco and Cigars	"	15,067	20,148 00	20,218 19
Wood and manufactures of	$	.....	79,497 00	22,092 10
Woollen manufactures	"	.....	1,212,202 00	368,591 04
All other dutiable articles	$	.....	900,312 00	236,349 58
Total Dutiable Goods		.....	5,768,428 00	1,702,088 58
Coin and Bullion (except U. S. silver coin)		.....	222,593 00	
Free Goods, all other		.....	3,554,241 00	
Grand Total entered for Consumption		.....	9,545,262 00	1,702,088 58

W. G. PARMELEE,
Commissioner of Customs.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 25th August, 1892.

9-tf

STATEMENT of Goods Exported from the Dominion of Canada, during the month of July, 1892.

	Produce of Canada.	Produce of other Countries.	Total.
	$	$	$
Produce of the Mine	375,712	54,863	430,575
do Fisheries	951,494	5,577	957,071
do Forest	3,771,550	165,049	3,936,599
Animals and their produce	4,308,793	191,999	4,500,792
Agricultural Products	1,712,605	268,711	1,981,316
Manufactures	681,471	141,155	822,626
Miscellaneous Articles	9,887	20,386	30,273
Totals	11,811,512	847,740	12,659,252
Bullion	23,536	.....	23,536
Coin	.....	29,562	29,562
Grand Total	1,835,048	877,302	12,712,350

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 25th August, 1892.

W. G. PARMELEE,
Commissioner of Customs.
9-tf

DR. POST OFFICE Savings Bank Account for the month of July, 1892. CR.

(Furnished to the Minister of Finance in accordance with the Post Office Act, 1875 Sec. 69, and Public Accounts Audit Act, 1878, Sec. 20.)

	$ cts.		$ cts.
Balance in hands of the Minister of Finance on 31st June, 1892	22,298,401 65	Withdrawals during month	498,108 45
Deposits in the Post Office Savings Banks during month	658,066 00		
Interest allowed to Depositors, on accounts closed during month	5 69	Balance :— At the credit of Depositors' Accounts	22,458,364 89
	22,956,473 34		22,956,473 34

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy Minister of Finance.

N. S. GARLAND,
Clerk of Financial Statistics.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
OTTAWA, 20th August, 1892.

9-tf

STATEMENT of the Balance at Cr. of Depositors in the Dominion Government Savings Banks, on 1st July, 1892. Published in accordance with Consolidated Statutes, Chapter 121, Section 16.

BANK.	Balance, 30th June, 1892.	Interest to 30th June, 1892.	Total.	Interest paid to 30th June, 1892.	Balance 1st July, 1892.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Ontario:—					
Toronto	514,918 05	18,418 79	533,336 84	1,098 79	532,238 05
Manitoba:—					
Winnipeg	706,483 73	24,704 37	731,188 10	1,517 56	729,670 54
British Columbia:—					
Victoria	699,215 96	26,550 16	725,766 12	2,486 38	723,279 74
Nova Scotia:—					
Acadia Mines	41,134 79	1,465 37	42,600 16	36 28	42,563 88
Amherst	212,895 20	7,374 09	220,269 29	295 17	219,974 12
Annapolis	228,804 89	8,143 75	236,948 64	275 37	236,673 27
Arichat	183,919 33	6,438 06	190,357 39	213 73	190,143 66
Barrington	146,258 95	4,948 27	151,207 22	129 59	151,077 63
Bridgewater	111,667 59	3,860 02	115,527 61	167 24	115,360 37
Guysboro'	91,545 67	3,321 56	94,867 23	184 37	94,682 86
Halifax	2,546,565 47	89,653 56	2,636,219 03	3,581 67	2,632,637 36
Kentville	291,846 36	10,370 71	302,217 07	600 33	301,616 74
Liverpool	239,927 14	8,441 95	248,369 09	339 91	248,029 18
Lunenburg	240,254 13	8,378 93	248,633 06	398 17	248,234 89
Maitland	54,088 67	2,039 21	56,127 88	213 41	55,914 47
New Glasgow	344,847 14	12,026 78	356,873 92	426 26	356,447 66
Parrsboro'	86,768 59	3,134 50	89,903 09	114 93	89,788 16
Pictou	287,633 34	10,343 57	297,976 91	627 90	297,349 01
Port Hood	124,600 78	4,369 96	128,970 74	235 19	128,735 55
Shelburne	100,974 32	3,454 88	104,429 20	49 43	104,379 77
Sherbrooke	52,188 13	1,713 38	53,901 51	44 03	53,857 48
Sydney	311,253 15	10,811 65	322,064 80	252 49	321,812 31
Sydney Mines	71,563 54	2,534 17	74,097 71	28 20	74,069 51
Truro	321,429 94	11,396 14	332,826 08	829 65	331,996 43
Wallace	71,428 61	2,536 05	73,964 66	114 18	73,850 48
Weymouth	106,073 10	3,838 43	109,911 53	106 62	109,804 91
Yarmouth	608,905 39	21,507 83	630,413 22	845 80	629,567 42
New Brunswick:—					
Bathurst	123,119 47	4,118 71	127,238 18	176 23	127,061 95
Chatham	236,086 92	8,367 71	244,454 63	209 80	244,244 83
Dalhousie	326,533 27	11,578 33	338,111 60	241 17	337,870 45
Dorchester	91,492 79	3,266 34	94,759 13	128 74	94,630 39
Fredericton	504,079 21	17,291 80	521,371 01	602 07	520,768 94
Newcastle	206,832 52	7,027 98	213,860 50	211 46	213,649 04
St. Andrews	311,734 79	11,250 38	322,985 17	508 01	322,477 16
St. John	3,447,254 60	120,578 08	3,567,832 68	3,389 95	3,564,442 73
Sussex	144,423 56	5,013 37	149,436 93	230 41	149,206 52
Woodstock	415,215 45	13,535 98	428,751 43	409 18	428,342 25
Prince Edward Island:—					
Charlottetown	1,759,090 91	61,625 40	1,820,716 31	2,431 81	1,818,284 50
Summerside	306,149 40	10,559 08	316,708 48	296 67	316,411 81
Total	16,669,204 85	585,989 30	17,255,194 15	24,048 15	17,231,146 00

C. J. ANDERSON,
Chief Savings Bank Branch.

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy Minister of Finance.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 16th August, 1892.

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STATEMENT of the Balance at Cr. of Depositors in the Dominion Government Savings Banks, on 31st July, 1892. Published in accordance with Consolidated Statutes, Chapter 121, Section 16.

BANK.	Balance, 1st July, 1892.	Deposits for July, 1892.	Total.	Withdrawn, July, 1892.	Balance, 31st July, 1892.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Ontario :—					
Toronto	532,238 05	9,140 60	541,378 65	14,536 88	526,841 77
Manitoba :—					
Winnipeg	729,670 54	22,173 00	751,843 54	41,217 24	710,626 30
British Columbia :—					
Victoria	723,279 74	17,754 00	741,033 74	25,632 50	715,401 24
Nova Scotia :—					
Acadia Mines	42,563 88	419 00	42,982 88	519 59	42,463 29
Amherst	219,974 12	7,862 00	227,836 12	5,106 66	222,729 46
Annapolis	236,673 27	3,852 00	240,525 27	4,560 52	235,964 75
Arichat	190,143 66	3,113 00	193,256 66	4,403 38	188,853 28
Barrington	151,677 63	1,469 00	152,546 63	968 78	151,577 85
Bridgewater	115,360 37	1,222 00	116,582 37	711 72	115,870 65
Guysboro'	94,682 86	1,199 00	95,881 86	1,399 12	94,482 74
Halifax	2,632,637 36	48,536 00	2,681,173 36	53,475 06	2,627,698 30
Kentville	301,616 74	6,011 00	307,627 74	6,706 65	300,921 09
Liverpool	248,029 18	8,227 00	256,256 18	6,130 40	250,125 78
Lunenburg	248,234 89	1,390 00	249,624 89	1,937 90	247,686 99
Maitland	55,914 47	479 00	56,393 47	1,274 68	55,118 79
New Glasgow	356,447 66	6,944 00	363,391 66	3,688 26	359,703 40
Parrsboro'	89,788 16	2,009 00	91,797 16	835 80	90,961 36
Pictou	297,349 01	3,034 00	300,383 01	12,784 24	287,598 77
Port Hood	128,735 55	1,261 00	129,996 55	1,997 03	127,999 52
Shelburne	104,379 77	2,272 00	106,651 77	1,484 11	105,167 66
Sherbrooke	52,857 48	506 00	54,363 48	381 64	53,981 84
Sydney	321,812 31	4,225 00	326,037 31	15,430 67	310,606 64
Sydney Mines	74,069 51	5,050 79	79,120 30	429 50	78,690 80
Truro	331,996 43	8,791 00	340,787 43	8,929 39	331,858 04
Wallace	73,850 48	816 00	74,666 48	2,446 00	72,220 48
Weymouth	109,804 91	527 00	110,331 91	2,332 33	107,999 58
Yarmouth	629,567 42	9,298 00	638,865 42	6,743 20	632,122 22
New Brunswick :—					
Bathurst	127,061 95	2,628 00	129,690 95	5,689 83	124,001 12
Chatham	244,244 83	3,248 00	247,492 83	4,208 43	243,284 40
Dalhousie	337,870 43	5,596 00	343,466 43	4,455 06	339,011 37
Dorchester	94,630 39	3,868 00	98,498 39	722 59	97,775 80
Fredericton	520,768 94	14,568 00	535,336 94	12,058 34	523,278 60
Newcastle	213,649 04	5,643 00	219,292 04	1,930 34	217,361 70
St. Andrews	322,477 16	1,517 26	323,994 42	3,629 18	320,365 24
St. John	3,564,442 73	57,001 00	3,621,443 73	78,369 15	3,543,074 58
Sussex	149,206 52	3,680 00	152,886 52	1,780 04	151,106 48
Woodstock	428,342 25	12,331 00	440,673 25	9,212 05	431,461 20
Prince Edward Island :—					
Charlottetown	1,818,284 50	34,472 00	1,852,756 50	46,364 23	1,806,392 27
Summerside	316,411 81	5,385 00	321,796 81	5,560 50	316,236 31
Total	17,231,146 00	327,518 65	17,558,664 65	400,042 99	17,158,621 66

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy Minister of Finance.

C. J. ANDERSON,
Chief Savings Bank Branch.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 24th August, 1892.

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RETURN OF THE AMOUNT OF LIABILITIES AND ASSETS OF THE MONTREAL CITY AND DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK, AND OF THE CAISSE D'ÉCONOMIE DE NOTRE-DAME DE QUÉBEC, ON THE 31st AUGUST, 1892.

	CAPITAL.		LIABILITIES.								
	Capital Stock.	Capital paid up.	Dominion Govt. deposits payable on demand.	Provincial Govt. deposits payable on demand.	Other deposits payable on demand.	Dominion Govt. deposits payable after notice or on a fixed day.	Provincial Govt. deposits payable after notice or on a fixed day.	Other deposits payable after notice or on a fixed day.	Special Poor Fund or Charity Fund Trust.	Other Liabilities not included under the foregoing heads.	Total Liabilities.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts
City and District Savings Bank..	2,000,000 00	600,000 00	93,341 86	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,764,442 12	180,000 00	38,794 25	9,076,578 23
Caisse d'Economie Notre-Dame de Québec	1,000,000 00	250,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,796,942 11	83,000 00	64,025 31	3,943,967 42

ASSETS.

	Dominion Securities.	Provincial or Municipal Securities.	Loans for which Dominion or Provincial Securities are held as Collateral Security.	Loans for which Bank Stocks are held as Collateral Security.	Loans for which other Stocks, Bonds or Debentures as authorised by law are held as Collateral Security.	Cash in hand or in deposit on call in Chartered Banks.	Special Poor Fund or Charity Fund Investments.	Investments in Bank Stock made previous to the incorporation of the Bank.	Other Assets not included under the foregoing heads.	Total Assets.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
City and District Savings Bank.....	1,500,000 00	2,281,836 76	302,682 20	2,477,114 32	2,068,342,47	858,887 02	180,000 00	....	* 501,885 80	10,170,748 57
Caisse d'Economie Notre-Dame de Québec.....	.....	1,846,604 51	237,940 56	309,690 73	1,012,363 53	666,085 71	83,000 00	73,239 00	85,082 26	4,314,006 30

* Including landed property of Bank $443,925.11

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy Minister of Finance.

N. S. GARLAND,
Clerk of Financial Statistics.

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FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 9th September, 1892.

NAME OF THE COMPANY.	Chief Agent to receive process.	Amount of Deposit. Deposits marked (A) are applicable solely to Life Policies existing 31st March, 1878; marked (B) to policies issued or assumed subsequent to that date.	Description of Insurance business for which Licensed.
The Accident Insurance Company of North America	Edward Rawlings, Manager, Montreal	$23,500 Montreal Harbour bonds; $500, Municipal Debentures, and $550, 5 p. c. Canada stock. (Accepted at $22,150)	Accident.
The Ætna Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut	F. W. Evans, General Agent, Montreal	$19,000 Municipal Securities, $4,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds, and $89,000 Canadian Pacific RailwayBonds. (Accepted at $100,800)	Fire and Inland Marine.
The Ætna Life Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut	Wm. H. Orr, Manager, Toronto	$360,500 Province of Quebec Debentures, $149,893 Province of Manitoba Debentures; $50,000 Province of New Brunswick Bonds; $100,000 Prince Edward Island Bonds; $60,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds; $2,595,060 Municipal Debentures and $150,000 U. S. Registered Bonds. Total $3,465,455. Accepted value, $3,169,621, being $100,000 (A), and $3,069,621 (B)	Life.
The Agricultural Insurance Company of Watertown, N.Y., U.S.	Joseph Flynn, Chief Agent, Toronto	$141,600 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $126,000)	Fire.
The Alliance Assurance Company	G. H. McHenry, Chief Agent, Montreal	$311,142 Canada 3 p.c. stock	Fire.
The American Surety Company of New York	Alexander Dixon, Chief Agent, Toronto	$50,000 U.S. Bonds	Guarantee.
The Atlas Assurance Company	Matthew C. Hinshaw, Chief Agent, Montreal	£17,000 stg., Canada 3½ per cent. Inscribed Stock, and £5,000 stg., New South Wales 3½ per cent. Inscribed Stock	Fire.
The Boiler Inspection and Insurance Company of Canada	W. B. McMurrich, Agent, Toronto	$46,724 Municipal Debentures, and $8,000 Loan Company Debentures. (Accepted at $49,252)	Steam Boilers, &c.
The British Empire Mutual Life Assurance Company, London, Eng.	Fred. Stancliffe, Chief Agent, Montreal	Canada 4 per cent. Bonds, £1,400 stg.; Province of British Columbia Bonds, £1,000 stg.; Tasmanian Bonds £6,800 stg.; Municipal Debentures, £15,800. (Accepted at $113,,977.33). Also $632,500 invested in the hands of Canadian Trustees under the Insurance Act	Life.
The British America Assurance Company, Toronto	John Morison, Governor, Toronto	$60,540 Municipal Debentures and $1,000 Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds. (Accepted at $54,900)	Fire and Inland Marine.
The British and Foreign Marine Insurance Company (Limited)	E. L. Bond, Chief Agent, Montreal	$112,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $100,800)	Inland Marine.
The Caledonian Insurance Company	Lansing Lewis, Manager, Montreal	Province of Quebec Bonds, $3,893.33; Canada Bonds, $4,866.67; Municipal Debentures, $106,438.86. (Accepted at $104,555)	Fire.
The Canada Accident Assurance Company	Henry Sutherland, Chief Agent, Toronto	$22,302 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $20,072)	Accident.
The Canada Life Assurance Company, Hamilton	A. G. Ramsay, Manager, Hamilton	$61,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $54,900)	Life.
†The Citizens' Insurance Company of Canada	E. P. Heaton, Chief Agent, Montreal	$131,744 Municipal Debentures; $5,840 Canada Central Railway Second Mortgage Bonds, and $2,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds. (Accepted at $125,370, being $54,710 for Life, $20,260 for Accident, and $50,400 for Fire)	Fire, Life and Accident.
*The City of London Fire Insurance Company (Limited)	H. M. Blackburn, Chief Agent, Toronto	£24,000 stg. Canada Stock and £3,000 South Australian Stock	Fire.
The Commercial Union Assurance Company (Limited) of London, Eng.	Evans & McGregor, General Agents, Montreal	$107,067 Cape of Good Hope 4 per cent. Stock (Life A); $29,200 Canada 4 per cent. Stock (Life B); $106,580 Canada 4 per cent. Stock; $73,000 Queensland Bonds and £12,000 Swedish Government 4 per cent. Bonds (Fire)	Fire, Inland Marine and Life.
The Confederation Life Association of Canada	J. K. Macdonald, Managing Director, Toronto	$84,669 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $75,955)	Life.
The Connecticut Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn	Geo. H. McHenry, Chief Agent, Montreal	$100,000 Canada 4 per cent. Stock	Fire.
The Covenant Mutual Benefit Association	A. H. Hoover, Chief Agent, Toronto	$53,533 Canada 3 per cent. Stock	Life, on the assessment plan.
The Dominion Life Assurance Company	Thos. Hilliard, Managing Director, Waterloo, O.	$56,303 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $50,195)	Life.
The Dominion Plate Glass Insurance Company	Alexander Ramsay, Chief Agent, Montreal	$5,000 Province of Quebec Bonds and $11,000 Municipal Securities. Total, $16,000. (Accepted at $14,900)	Plate Glass.
The Dominion Safety Fund Life Association	J. De Wolfe Spurr, St. John, N.B.	$19,000 Province of Nova Scotia Bonds and $31,000 Province of New Brunswick Bonds	Life.
The Eastern Assurance Company	Chas. D. Cory, Chief Agent, Halifax, N.S.	$56,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $50,400)	Fire.
The Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation (Limited)	Fred. Stancliffe, General Manager, Montreal	£6,500 stg., 2½ per cent. Annuities, £5,000 stg., South Australian Govt. 4 per cent. Bonds, and £10,840 Province of Quebec Bonds	Fire Re-assurance.
The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, N.Y.	Seargent P. Stearns, Manager, Montreal	$100,000 U.S. Bonds (A) $375,000 U.S. Bonds and $482,000 Municipal Debentures (B) (accepted at $908,800, being $100,000 A, and $808,800, B). Also $1,180,000 in the hands of Canadian Trustees under the Insurance Act	Life.
The Federal Life Assurance Company of Ontario	David Dexter, Managing Director, Hamilton	Municipal Debentures, $44,807. Canada Pacific Railway Bonds, $11,000. (Accepted $50,226)	Life.

LIST OF INSURANCE COMPANIES LICENSED TO DO BUSINESS IN CANADA UNDER THE INSURANCE ACT—*Continued.*

NAME OF THE COMPANY.	Chief Agent to receive process.	Amount of Deposit. Deposits marked (A) are applicable solely to Life Policies existing 31st March, 1878; marked (B) to policies issued or assumed subsequent to that date.	Description of Insurance business for which Licensed.
The Fire Insurance Association (Limited), London, England	John Kennedy, Chief Agent, Montreal	$100,000 Canada Stock	Fire
The Germania Life Insurance Company	Jeffers & Rônne, Chief Agents, Toronto	$50,000 Canada Bonds	Life.
The Great West Life Assurance Company	J. H. Brock, Managing Director, Winnipeg, M.	$56,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $50,400)	Life.
The Guarantee Company of North America	Edward Rawlings, Manager, Montreal	$27,000 Municipal Securities; $29,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds and $2,400 Canada Stock. (Accepted at $53,800).	Guarantee.
The Guardian Fire and Life Assurance Company, London, England	Robt. Simms & Co., and Geo. Denholm, General Agents, Montreal	$94,900 Canada Guaranteed Bonds and $73,000 Canada Stock	Fire.
The Hartford Fire Insurance Company, Hartford, Connecticut	F. W. Evans, General Agent, Montreal	$62,500 Mun. Securit. and $25,420 Bank Stock. (Accepted at $100,000).	Fire.
The Imperial Insurance Company of London, England	E. D. Lacy, Agent, Montreal	$129,453 Canada Stock and $63,266.67 Province of British Columbia, 3 per cent Stock	Fire.
The Insurance Company of North America	Robert Hampson, Chief Agent, Montreal	$111,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $100,000)	Fire and Inland Marine.
The Lancashire Insurance Company	J. G. Thompson, Chief Agent, Toronto	$97,333 Canada 4 per cent. stock and $95,000 Canada 4 per cent. Bonds.	Fire.
The Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company	G. F. C. Smith, Chief Agent, Montreal	$36,000 Municipal Debentures, $10,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds, and $277,133.33 Canada Stock. (Accepted at $318,533)	Fire and Life.
The Lloyds Plate Glass Insurance Company of New York	Levi Beemer, Chief Agent, Toronto	$10,000 Canada Bonds	Plate Glass.
The London Assurance Corporation, England	E. A. Lilly, Attorney and Agent, Montreal	$167,000 Municipal Securities. (Accepted at $150,300)	Fire, Life and Inland Marine.
The London Guarantee and Accident Co. (Limited)	A. T. McCord, Chief Agent, Toronto	£11,000 stg. Canada Stock	Guarantee and Accident.
The London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company, Liverpool	W. A. Sims, Chief Agent, Toronto	£22,000 stg. Canada 4 per cent. Inscribed Stock and £5,000 stg. Canada 3 per cent. Stock	Fire.
The London and Lancashire Life Assurance Company	B. Hal Brown, Manager, Montreal	$10,000 Victoria, B.C., Bonds; $2,000 Canada Bonds; $23,500 Province of Quebec Bonds; and Municipal Securities, $85,280. Also $698,197 invested with Canadian Trustees under Insurance Act. Accepted at $810,449, being $100,000 (A) and $710,449 (B)	Life.
The London Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Canada, London, Ont.	D. C. Macdonald, Secretary, London, Ont.	$40,020 Municipal Debentures and $15,600 Loan Companies Debentures. (Accepted at $50,058)	Fire.
The London Life Insurance Company	J. G. Richter, Manager, London, Ont.	$60,000 Loan Company Debentures. (Accepted at $54,000)	Life.
The Manchester Fire Assurance Company	James Boomer, Manager, Toronto	$102,200 Canada 3½ per cent Stock	Fire.
The Manufacturers' Accident Insurance Company	John F. Ellis, Managing Director, Toronto	$20,000 Canada Bonds	Accident.
The Manufacturers' Life Insurance Company	John F. Ellis, Managing Director, Toronto	$50,000 Canada Bonds	Life.
The Massachusetts Benefit Association	James G. Foster, Chief Agent, Toronto	$50,000 U.S. Bonds	Life, on the assessment plan.
The Mercantile Fire Insurance Company	James Lockie, Secretary, Waterloo, Ont	$55,916 Municipal Securities. (Accepted at $50,057)	Fire.
The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company of New York	Albert Goldthorpe, Chief Agent, Toronto	$116,800 Canadian Pacific Railway 3½ per cent. Land Grant Bonds. (Accepted at $101,178)	Life.
Mongenais, Boivin & Co	L. I. Boivin, Agent, Montreal	$5,000 Canada Stock and $8,567 Municipal Securities. (Accepted at $12,711)	Plate Glass.
The Mutual Accident Association (Limited)	Eastmure & Lightbourn, Chief Agents, Toronto	$37,960 Canada 3½ per cent. Inscribed Stock	Accident and Plate Glass.
The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York	Samuel H. Ewing, Attorney, Montreal	$125,000 Canada 4 per cent. Bonds; $400,000 Province of Nova Scotia Bonds; $199,000 Province of New Brunswick Bonds; and $990,333 Municipal Securities. Total, $1,714,333. (Accepted at $1,615,300).	Life.
The Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association, New York	Jno. S. Hall, Chief Agent, Montreal	$50,000 Province of Quebec Bonds and $53,533.33 Canada 3 per cent. Sterling Bonds. (Accepted at $100,857)	Life, on the assessment plan.
The National Assurance Company of Ireland	Matthew C. Hinshaw, Chief Agent, Montreal	$100,161 Canada Stock	Fire.
The New York Life Insurance Company	F. W. Campbell, M.D., Attorney, Montreal.	$100,000 U.S. Bonds (Life A) $993,000 C.P.R. Bonds, $80,000 Province of Quebec Bonds, and $100,000 Municipal Debentures (Life B). (Accepted at $1,163,700, being $100,000 Life A and $1,063,700 Life B). Also $750,000 invested with Canadian Trustees under the Insurance Act.	Life.
The North American Life Assurance Company	Wm. McCabe, Managing Director, Toronto	$59,823 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $53,775)	Life.
The North British and Mercantile Insurance Company	Thos. Davidson, Managing Director, Montreal	$175,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds; $281,000 Municipal Debentures; $75,000 Province of New Brunswick Bonds; $31,146.67 Province of Manitoba Bonds; $50,613.33 Victoria Government Bonds; $97,333.33 Queensland bonds. Total, $710,093.33. Accepted at $658,193: being $266,347 Fire, $52,200 Life A, and $339,646 Life B	Fire and Life.
The Northern Assurance Company of Aberdeen and London	Robert W. Tyre, Manager, Montreal	$100,253 British Columbia Bonds and $111,446.67 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $200,555)	Fire.
The Norwich and London Accident Insurance Association	Scott & Walmsley, General Agents, Toronto	$58,400 Canada Stock	Accident.
The Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society, Norwich, England	Alex. Dixon, Manager, Toronto	$100,000 Canada Stock	Fire.
The Ontario Mutual Life Assurance Company	Wm. Hendry, Manager, Waterloo	$102,992 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $92,693)	Life.
The Phenix Insurance Company of Brooklyn	L. C. Camp, Chief Agent, Toronto	$100,000 U.S. Bonds	Fire and Inland Marine.

NAME OF THE COMPANY.	Chief Agent to receive process.	Amount of Deposit. Deposits marked (A) are applicable solely to Life Policies existing 31st March, 1878; marked (B) to policies issued or assumed subsequent to that date.	Description of Insurance business for which Licensed.
The Phœnix Fire Assurance Company, London, England	Paterson & Son, General Agents, Montreal	$57,500 Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds and $135,293 Canada Stock. (Accepted at $187,043)	Fire.
The Phœnix Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn	Gerald E. Hart, Manager, Montreal	$69,000 Municipal Debentures and $44,000 C. P. Railway Bonds. (Accepted at $101,700)	Fire.
The Provident Savings Life Assurance Society	R. H. Matson, Chief Agent, Toronto	$13,500 Province of Quebec Bonds and $41,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $50,400)	Life
The Quebec Fire Assurance Company	Edwin Jones, President, Quebec	Province of New Brunswick Bonds, $10,000, Province of Quebec Bonds, $16,500, and Municipal Debentures, $33,000. Total, $59,500. (Accepted at $56,200)	Fire.
The Queen Fire and Life Insurance Company, England	H. J. Mudge, Chief Agent, Montreal	$51,100 Canada 4 p.c. inscribed stock, and $42,373.33 Municipal Debentures. Total, $93,473. Accepted at $89,236)	Life.
The Queen Insurance Company of America	H. J. Mudge, Chief Agent, Montreal	$100,000 U.S. Bonds, $60,000 City of Halifax 5 p. c. Stock, $48,667 New Zealand 4 p. c. Stock, $24,333.33 Province of Quebec Bonds, and $29,200 Province of Manitoba 5 p. c. Debentures. Total, $262,200. (Accepted at $256,200)	Fire.
The Reliance Mutual Life Assurance Society, London, England	J. Cassie Hatton, Attorney, Montreal	$110,277 new 3 per cent. British Annuities, being $100,000 Life (A) and $10,277 Life (B).	Life.
* The Royal Canadian Insurance Company	Harry Cutt, Secretary, Montreal	$57,500 Municipal securities. (Accepted at $51,750)	Fire and Inland Marine.
The Royal Insurance Company	Wm. Tatley, Chief Agent, Montreal	$178,533 Canada 4 p. c. Inscribed Stock, and $511,000 British Annuities. Total $689,533, being $150,000 Fire, $50,000 Life (A) and $489,533 General	Fire and Life.
The Scottish Union and National Insurance Co	Walter Kavanagh, Agent, Montreal	$97,333.33 Canada 4 p. c. Inscribed Stock and $3,500 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $100,483)	Fire.
The Standard Life Assurance Company, Scotland	W. M. Ramsay, Manager, Montreal	$1,855,152 Municipal Debs., $106,500 Montreal Harbour Bds., and $9,000 Province of Quebec Debentures. Total, $1,970,652. (Accepted at $1,772,687, being $129,561 Life A, and $1,643,126 Life B)	Life.
The Star Life Assurance Society of England	Alfred D. Perry, General Agent, Toronto	$146,000 Canada 4 p. c. Stock	Life.
The Sun Insurance Office, London, Eng	H. M. Blackburn, Chief Agent, Toronto	$48,667 Canada Stock and $243,333 British Local Loans	Fire.
The Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada	R. Macaulay, Managing Director, Montreal	$63,890 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $57,501)	Life and Accident.
The Temperance and General Life Assurance Company of North America.	Henry Sutherland, Chief Agent, Toronto	$64,225 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $50,000)	Life.
The Travelers' Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn	William Hanson, Chief Agent, Montreal	$74,947 Province of Manitoba 5 p. c. Bonds, $584,615 Municipal Debentures, $35,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds, and $50,000 Canadian Pacific R.R. Bonds. Total, $744,562. (Accepted at $677,600), being $103,500 (Life A), $534,100 (Life B), and $40,000 (Accident).	Life and Accident.
The Union Mutual Life Insurance Company of Maine	Wm. Mulock, Attorney, Toronto	Province of Ontario Annuity Bonds of face value $462,000, and present value at 4½ per cent, $239,474; Canada Pacific Ry. Bonds $100,000; Montreal Harbour Bonds, $30,000; and Province of New Brunswick Bonds, $100,000. Total accepted value, $456,474, being $100,000 (A) and $356,474 (B).	Life.
The Union Society, London, Eng	T. L. Morrisey, Chief Agent, Montreal	£22,000 Consolidated Stock	Fire.
The United Fire Insurance Company (Limited)	Percy F. Lane, Chief Agent, Montreal	Province of Quebec Bonds, $85,653.33; Province of Manitoba Bonds, $9,246.66; Municipal Debentures, $7,000. Total, $101,900. (Accepted at $101,200)	Fire.
The United States Life Insurance Company	Thos. A. Temple, Attorney, St. John, N.B	$100,000 U. S. Bonds	Life.
The Western Assurance Company, Toronto	J. J. Kenny, Managing Director, Toronto	$35,600 Municipal Debentures and $22,100 Loan Company Debentures. (Accepted at $51,930)	Fire and Inland Marine.

* This Company has ceased to do new business in Canada and has given notice of an application to withdraw its deposit.

† This Company has ceased to transact the business of fire and life insurance in Canada and has given notice of an application to withdraw its deposits held on behalf of those branches.

THE FOLLOWING LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES HAVING CEASED TO TRANSACT NEW BUSINESS IN CANADA, ARE ENTITLED UNDER SECTION 32 OF "THE INSURANCE ACT" TO TRANSACT ALL BUSINESS CONNECTED WITH POLICIES EXISTING AT 31ST MARCH, 1878, AND THEIR DEPOSITS ARE APPLICABLE TO THOSE POLICIES SUBJECT TO THE PROVISIONS OF THE INSURANCE ACTS OF 1868 AND 1871.

NAME OF THE COMPANY.	Chief Agent to receive process.	Amount of Deposit.	Business.
The Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., U.S.	F. W. Evans, General Agent, Montreal	$100,000 U.S. Bonds	Life.
The Edinburgh Life Assurance Company	David Higgins, Chief Agent, Toronto	$113,000 Municipal Debentures and $48,667 Cape Good Hope 4 p.c. stock (Accepted at $150,367)	Life.
The Life Association of Scotland	Archibald Inglis, Chief Agent, Montreal	$50,127 Canada 4 p.c. Bonds, $2,433 Canada 4 p.c. Stock, $4,866 Canada Guaranteed Bonds, $48,667 Province of Quebec Debentures, $48,667 City of Toronto Bonds. (Accepted at $149,893)	Life.
The National Life Insurance Company of the United States of America	Chas. Powis, Chief Agent, Hamilton, Ont.	$110,000 Bank deposit receipts	Life.
The North-Western Mutual Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee	M. W. Mills, Chief Agent, Toronto	$100,000 U.S. Bonds	Life.
The Phœnix Mutual Life Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut	H. D. Simpson, Attorney, Montreal	$30,000 Municipal Debentures, and $99,280 Niagara Falls Park Bonds. (Accepted at $126,280)	Life.
The Scottish Amicable Life Assurance Society	William W. Robertson, Attorney, Montreal	36 Bonds Canada Atlantic Railway, guaranteed. Par $111,257.82. Present value, at 4½ per cent., $90,660.67. Also $30,000 Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds	Life.
The Scottish Provident Institution	John Dunlop, Attorney, Montreal	$100,000 Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds. (Accepted at $90,000)	Life.

THE FOLLOWING INSURANCE COMPANIES ARE REGISTERED UNDER THE INSURANCE ACT, AND ARE PERMITTED TO TRANSACT THE BUSINESS OF LIFE INSURANCE IN CANADA UPON THE ASSESSMENT PLAN.

Name of Company.	Chief Agent to receive process.
The Canadian Mutual Life Association	W. Pemberton Page, Secretary, Toronto.
The Commercial Travellers' Mutual Benefit Society	W. G. H. Lowe, Chief Agent, Toronto.
The Home Life Association of Canada	James G. Howorth, Chief Agent, Toronto.
The Mutual Relief Society of Nova Scotia	Thomas B. Crosby, Chief Agent, Yarmouth, N.S.
The Provincial Provident Institution	E. S. Miller, Secretary, St. Thomas, Ont.

NOTE.—The Glasgow and London Insurance Company has reinsured its outstanding risks with the Citizens' Insurance Company, and a portion of its deposit has been released.
The American Steam Boiler Insurance Company has ceased doing business in Canada. The deposit is still in the hands of the Hon. Receiver General.

Office of the Superintendent of Insurance,
Ottawa, 30th July, 1892.

W. FITZGERALD, Superintendent of Insurance. 47 11

THE FOLLOWING NEW POST OFFICES WERE ESTABLISHED IN CANADA ON THE 1st SEPTEMBER, 1892.

Name of Post Office.	Township or Parish.	Electoral County and Province or Territory.	Postmaster.
Abougoggin Road	Sackville	Westmoreland N.B.	James Amos.
Adolphe	Ekfrid	Middlesex, W.R. O.	John J. Wrinn.
Beaver Lake	Sec. 28, Tp. 52, R. 17, W. of 4th P. M.	Alta.	F. W. W. Fane.
Bear Island		Richmond N.S.	Michael Morgan.
Bertrand	Caraquet	Gloucester N.B.	Jos. J. B. Thériault.
Broadway	Maxwillton	Pictou N.S.	Duncan Campbell.
Corris	Cleveland	Richmond Q.	D. Humphrey.
Deer Lake (reopened)	Cardiff	Peterboro, E.R. O.	Alfred W. Willis.
Estevan	Sec. 27, Tp. 2, R. 8, W. of 2nd M.	Assa.	Dr. E. H. Scott.
Glenmore	Stewiacke	Colchester N.S.	Richard M. Bates.
Lac aux Sables	Chavigny	Portneuf Q.	J. B. Darveau.
Lakeview	Aylesford	Kings N.S.	James Forrestal.
Mailhiot	Halifax	Megantic Q.	Alfred Mailhiot.
Middle Caraquet	Caraquet	Gloucester N.B.	Joseph Beaudains.
Mosher's Corner	Wilmot	Annapolis N.S.	Reuben Goucher.
New Denver		Yale and Kootenay B.C.	William Hunter.
Nissouri (reopened)	Nissouri, E.	Oxford, N.R. O.	John R. McKenzie.
North Cape Mabou	Mabou	Inverness N.S.	Archibald McKay.
Pointe au Baril (summer office)	Harrison	Muskoka & Parry Sound O.	Samuel E. Oldfield.
Porton	Woodstock	Carleton N.B.	Frank O. Porter.
Rosewood	Sec. 33, Tp. 9, R. 6, E. of 1st M	Provencher M.	Anthony Newby.
St. Apoline de Patton	Patton	Montmagny Q.	Jean Fournier.
Sefferensville	Chester	Lunenburg N.S.	James Sefferens.
Spring Road	Ascot	Sherbrooke Q.	Isaac Parnell.
St. Elmo		Yale and Kootenay B.C.	N. Yerex.
Valenciennes	Halifax	Megantic Q.	Mde. George Faucher.
Wood Lake	St. Martins	St. John N.B.	Thomas Hosford.

CHANGES IN POST OFFICES ALREADY ESTABLISHED.

OFFICES CLOSED.

Donore	County of Lisgar, M.	11th August, 1892.
Devizes	" Middlesex, E.R., O.	
East Linton	" Grey, N.R., O.	22nd August, 1892.
Seville	" Elgin, E.R., O.	
Silsburg	" Perth, N.R., O.	27th August, 1892.
Wesley Park	" Welland, O.	
Wallace	" Wellington, N.R., O.	27th August, 1892.

NAMES CHANGED.

Poplar Grove	District of Algoma, O.	to Poplar Dale.
Sea Island	" New Westminster, B.C.	to Terra Nova.
Sheho Lake	Assa.	to Sheho.

TO ADVERTISERS IN THE *GAZETTE*.

PARTIES sending advertisements to be inserted in "The Canada Gazette," will please observe the following rules :

1st. Address "The Canada Gazette, Ottawa, Canada."

2nd. Indicate the number of insertions required.

3rd. Invariably remit the fees for such advertisements, together with the price of one Gazette, as below. Otherwise they will not be inserted. The rates are ten cts. for the first insertion, and five cents for each subsequent insertion per line of nine words, each figure counting as one word. No advertisement is inserted for a less charge than one dollar.

By settled or understood practice as prescribed by law, the rules of Parliament or decisions of the Department of Justice, notices receive the following insertions :—

Notices of applications for divorce—27 insertions.

Notices of the withdrawal of deposits of Insurance Companies—13 insertions.

Notices of ordinary applications to Parliament—9 insertions.

Notices of applications for Letters Patent—6 insertions.

Notices of dividends and meetings of Banks and Insurance Companies—1 calendar month, or 5 insertions.

Subscribers will also notice that the subscription, $4 per annum, is invariably payable in advance, and that the "Gazette" will be stopped from them at the end of the period paid for. Single numbers will be charged ten cts. each, and when more than one are required by advertisers, must be remitted for likewise.

S. E. DAWSON,
Queen's Printer and Controller of Stationery.
Department of Public Printing and Stationery,
Ottawa, November, 1891.

APPLICATIONS TO PARLIAMENT.

Rules relating to Notices for Private Bills.

All applications for Private Bills, properly the subjects of legislation by the Parliament of Canada, within the purview of "The British North America Act, 1867," whether for the erection of a Bridge, the making of a Railroad, Turnpike Road or Telegraph Line; the construction or improvement of a Harbour, Canal, Lock, Dam or Slide, or other like work; the granting the right of Ferry; the incorporation of any particular Trade or Calling, or of any Banking or other Joint Stock Company; or otherwise for the granting to any individual or individuals, any exclusive or peculiar rights or privileges whatever, or for doing any matter or thing which, in its operation, would affect the rights or property of other parties, or relate to any particular class of the community; or for making any amendment of a like nature to any former Act, shall require a Notice, clearly and distinctly specifying the nature and object of the application, and (except in the case of existing corporations) signed by, or on behalf of the applicants, to be published as follows, viz :

In the Provinces of Quebec and Manitoba.

A notice inserted in the *Canada Gazette*, in the English and French languages, and in one newspaper in the English, and in one in the French language in the District affected, or in both languages in one paper, if there be but one in the said District, or if there be no paper published therein, then, in both languages, in a paper in the nearest District in which a newspaper is published.

In any other Province or Territory.

A notice inserted in the *Canada Gazette*, and in one newspaper published in the County or District, or Union of Counties affected, or if there be no paper published therein, then in a newspaper in the nearest County or District in which a newspaper is published. Such Notices to be continued in each case, for a period of two months during the interval of time between the close of the next preceding Session and the consideration of the Petition. And copies of the newspapers containing the first and last insertion of such notice shall be sent to the Clerk of each House.

When a Petition is for leave to bring in a Private Bill for the erection of a Toll Bridge, the petitioner or petitioners, upon giving the notice prescribed by the preceding Rule, shall also, at the same time, and in the same manner, give notice of the rates which they intend to ask; the extent of the privilege, the height of the arches, the interval between the abutments or piers for the passage of rafts and vessels, and whether they intend to erect a drawbridge, and the dimensions of the same.

Any person seeking to obtain any Private Bill shall, eight days before the meeting of Parliament, deposit with the Clerk of the House, in which the bill is to originate, a copy of such bill in the English or French language, with a sum sufficient to pay for translating and printing the same—600 copies to be printed in English, and 200 copies in French—the translation to be done by the officers of the House, and the printing by the contractor. The applicant shall be also required to pay the Clerk of the Senate, or the accountant of the House of Commons (as the case may be) a sum of $200 and the cost of printing the Act in the Statutes, and lodge the receipt of the same with the Clerk of the Committee to which such Bill is referred—such payment to be made immediately after the second reading, and before the consideration of the Bill by such Committee.

The fee payable on any Private Bill is paid only in the House in which it originates.

No Petition for a Private Bill is received by either House after the first ten days of the session.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Clerk of the Senate.

JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Clerk of the Commons.

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Additional Rules of the House of Commons respecting Private Bills.

All Private Bills for Acts of Incorporation shall be so framed as to incorporate by reference the *clauses* of the *General Acts* relating to the details to be provided for by such Bills ;—special grounds shall be established for any proposed departure from this principle, or for the introduction of other provisions as to such details, and a note shall be appended to the Bill indicating the provisions thereof, in which the *General Act* is proposed to be departed from;—Bills which are not framed in accordance with this *Rule*, shall be re-cast by the promoters, and reprinted at their expense, before any Committee passes upon the *Clauses*.

51*a*. All Private Bills for Acts of incorporation of, or in amendment of Acts incorporating Railway Companies, shall be drawn in accordance with the Model Bill adopted by the House on 23rd June, 1887, copies of which may be obtained from the Clerk of the House.

(a.) The provisions contained in any Bill which are not in accord with the Model Bill, shall be inserted between brackets, and when revised by the proper officer shall be so printed, and bills which are not in accordance with this Rule shall be returned to the promoters to be re-cast before being revised and printed ;

(b.) Any sections of existing Acts which are proposed to be amended shall be re-printed in full with the amendments inserted in their proper places and between brackets ;

(c.) Any exceptional provisions that it may be proposed to insert in any Bill shall be clearly specified in the Notice of Application for the same.

51*b*. No Bill for the incorporation of a Railway Company, or for changing the route of the railway of any company already incorporated, shall be considered by the Railway Committee until there has been filed with the Committee, at least one week before the consideration of the Bill :—

(*a.*) A Map or Plan drawn upon a scale of not less than half an inch to the mile, showing the location upon which it is intended to construct the proposed work, and showing also the lines of existing or authorized works of a similar character within, or in any way affecting the district, or any part thereof, which the proposed work is intended to serve, and such map

or plan shall be signed by the Engineer or other person making the same ;

(b.) An exhibit showing the total amount of capital proposed to be raised for the purposes of the undertaking, and the manner in which it is proposed to raise the same, whether by ordinary shares, bonds, debentures, or other securities, and the amount of each, respectively.

JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Clerk of the Commons.

SUBSTANCE OF RULES OF THE SENATE RELATING TO NOTICES AND APPLICATIONS FOR BILLS OF DIVORCE.

Every applicant for a Bill of Divorce shall give notice of his or her intended application, and shall specify therein from whom and for what cause such divorce is sought, and shall cause such notice to be published during six months before the presentation of his or her petition for the said Bill, in the CANADA GAZETTE and in two newspapers published in the District in Quebec, Manitoba, British Columbia or the North-West Territories, or in the County or Union of Counties in other Provinces, wherein such applicant usually resided at the time of the separation of the parties ; but if the requisite number of papers cannot be found therein, then in an adjoining District or County or Union of Counties. Notices given in the Provinces of Quebec and Manitoba are to be published in one English and one French newspaper, if there be such newspapers published in the District, but otherwise shall be published in each newspaper in both languages.

A copy of the said Notice shall, not less than one month before the date of the presentation of the Petition, at the instance of the applicant, be served personally on the person from whom the divorce is sought, when that can be done.

No petition for divorce shall be received after the first thirty days of each session.

The petition of an applicant for divorce must be fairly written and must be signed by the Petitioner, and should briefly set forth the marriage, when, where and by whom the ceremony was performed, the grounds on which relief is asked and the nature of the relief prayed, and should also negative condonation, collusion and connivance. The allegations of the petition must be verified by declaration of the Petitioner, under the "*Act respecting Extra-Judicial Oaths.*"

The applicant shall deposit with the Clerk of the Senate, eight days before the opening of Parliament, a copy, in the English or French language, of the proposed Bill of Divorce, and therewith a sum sufficient to pay for translating and printing 600 copies thereof in English and 200 copies in French.

No petition for a Bill of Divorce shall be presented unless the applicant has paid into the hands of the Clerk of the Senate the sum of two hundred dollars ($200).

The petition when presented shall be accompanied by the evidence of the publication of the notice, and by declaration in evidence of the service of a copy thereof, and by a copy of the proposed Bill.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Clerk of the Senate.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, for an Act to incorporate a company for the purpose of constructing, equipping, maintaining and operating a line of railway to run from a point at or near Penticton at the foot of Okanagan Lake, in the Province of British Columbia, to some point at or near the Narrows of Lake Osooyos in said Province, with power to construct, equip, maintain and operate branch lines, and also to construct and operate telegraph and telephone lines in connection with the said railway, together with the usual powers to acquire lands, privileges, bonuses or aids from the Dominion or Provincial Governments and to make traffic and other arrangements with railway, steamboat and other companies, and for all other usual and necessary powers, rights and privileges.

DAVIS & MARSHALL,
Solicitors for applicants.

Vancouver, B.C., 19th August, A.D. 1892. 9-10

NOTICE is hereby given that James Frederick Doran, of Lachine, in the County of Jacques Cartier, Province of Quebec, clerk, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from his wife Mary Augusta Wood, lately of Winnipeg, Province of Manitoba, now of Paris, France, on the ground of adultery and desertion.

J. FRED. DORAN,
Applicant.

Dated at Montreal, Province of Quebec, the 20th July, 1892. 5-27

NOTICE is hereby given that Robert Young Hebden, of the City of New York, in the State of New York, in the United States of America, (heretofore of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec), one of the agents of the Bank of Montreal, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from his wife Edith Montagu Hebden (*née* Patterson), heretofore of the said City of Montreal, but whose present residence is unknown, on the grounds of adultery and desertion.

GORMULLY & SINCLAIR,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated at Ottawa, in the Province of Ontario, this 22nd day of July, A.D. 1892. 4-27

NOTICE is hereby given that Annette Marion Goff of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from her husband, Edward Robert Taché Rowand, of the City of Winnipeg, in the Province of Manitoba, Gentleman, on the grounds of adultery and cruelty.

CARTER & GOLDSTEIN,
Solicitors for applicant.

Dated at Montreal, Province of Quebec, this 18th day of July, 1892. 4-27

NOTICE is hereby given that Edmund Holyoake Heward, of the Town of St. John's, in the District of Iberville, in the Province of Quebec, manager at St. John's of the Merchants Bank of Canada, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from his wife, Dame Marie Louise Elwes, presently of the City of Chicago, in the State of Illinois, one of the United States of America, on the ground of adultery.

L. G. MACDONALD,
Solicitor for applicant.

By CHRISTIE, CHRISTIE & GREENE,
His agents at Ottawa.

Dated at St. John's, the 4th day of July, 1892. 3-27

NOTICE is hereby given that Robert Oliver King, of the Township of Brantford, in the County of Brant and Province of Ontario, farmer, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from his wife Jennie Gowling, on the grounds of adultery and desertion.

GEORGE D. HEYD,
Solicitor for applicant.

By GEMMILL & MAY,
His agents at Ottawa.

Dated at Brantford, this 5th day of July, A.D. 1892. 2-27

NOTICE is hereby given that James Balfour, of the City of Hamilton, in the County of Wentworth, in the Province of Ontario, architect, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from his wife Georgina Catharine Balfour, of the City of Hamilton aforesaid, on the ground of adultery.

BELL & PRINGLE,
Solicitors for James Balfour.

Dated at Hamilton, Province of Ontario, this 30th day of June, 1892. 2-27

NOTICE is hereby given that John Francis Schwaller, of the Town of Thorold, in the County of Welland, and Province of Ontario, merchant, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from his wife Florence Schwaller, now of the Town of Niagara Falls, in the County and Province aforesaid, on the grounds of desertion, adultery and bigamy.

PATTISON, COLLIER & SHAW,
Solicitors for applicant.

Dated at Thorold, in the Province of Ontario, this 7th day of April, A.D. 1892. 51-27

NOTICE is hereby given that Martha Ballantyne, of the Township of Scarboro, in the County of York, in the Province of Ontario, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of divorce from her husband, William Ballantyne, of the City of Hamilton, in the County of Wentworth, labourer, on the ground of adultery and desertion.

CHISHOLM & LOGIE,
Solicitors for applicant.

Dated at Hamilton, Province of Ontario, 31st day of March, 1892. 47-27

APPLICATIONS FOR CHARTER BY LETTERS PATENT.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that within one month after the last publication hereof in the *Canada Gazette*, the persons hereinafter mentioned will apply to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for the grant of a charter of incorporation by letters patent, under the Great Seal of Canada, in pursuance of the provisions of "The Companies Act," chap. 119, R.S.C., and amendments thereto.

1. That the name of the company is to be "The Peterborough Milling Company" (Limited).

2. That the object for which incorporation is sought is,—*(a.)* To own and lease or sell or partly lease and partly sell water and other power, in the Town and County of Peterborough; *(b.)* To engage in such manufacturing, milling or other business as may from time to time be necessary for the full use of the said water power or for its transmission and distribution; *(c.)* To conduct the business of lumber and timber merchants, including the purchasing, transporting, manufacturing and selling of timber and its manufactured products; together with the right to acquire timber limits and do all things necessary for the proper carrying on of the business of saw-mill owners, lumber merchants and dealers therein; *(d.)* To purchase and sell wheat and other grain, and to manufacture it or them into such articles or products as are usually manufactured or produced therefrom, and to sell such productions; *(e.)* To carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in woollen goods of every description, and to do all things necessary for or incidental to the proper carrying on of said business; *(f.)* To subscribe for and to take stock in any manufacturing company, and to purchase and sell Government or municipal debentures and bonds or the stock of any chartered banks or of any companies incorporated under any law or act either of the Dominion of Canada or of any of the provinces; *(g.)* To do all such other things as may be necessary to enable the company to properly utilize a mill privilege.

3. That the operations of the said company are to be carried on in the Town of Peterborough, which is also to be its chief place of business.

4. That the amount of the capital stock of the company is to be ninety-five thousand dollars.

5. That the number of shares is to be nine hundred and fifty, and the amount of each share one hundred dollars.

6. That the names in full and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow:—William Cluxton, of the Town of Peterborough, in the County of Peterborough, Esquire; James Stevenson, of the Town of Peterborough, in the County of Peterborough, Esquire; James Kendry, of the Town of Peterborough, in the County of Peterborough, manager; H. A. Mulhern, of the Town of Peterborough, in the County of Peterborough, miller; Alexander Moore Hamilton, of the Village of Warkworth, in the County of Northumberland, miller.

7. That the said William Cluxton, James Stevenson, James Kendry, H. A. Mulhern, and Alexander Moore Hamilton, are to be the first directors of the company.

DENNISTOUN & STEVENSON,
12-6 Solicitors for the applicants.

NOTICE is hereby given that after the expiration of one month from the first publication and within one month from the last publication of this notice, application will be made by the persons hereinafter named to His Excellency the Governor General, through the Honourable the Secretary of State, for a grant of charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of "The Companies Act," and amendments thereto.

1. The name of the proposed company is to be "The Central Electric Light Company of Montreal" (Limited).

2. The objects of the said company shall be to furnish electric lights, motive powers and heating apparatus in the City of Montreal and elsewhere in the Dominion of Canada, to manufacture electric wires and all necessary appliances to transmit electricity.

3. The chief place of business of the said company shall be in the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, or at such other places as may be from time to time determined.

4. The amount of capital stock of the said company is to be $200,000.

5. The said stock is to be divided into two thousand shares of one hundred dollars each.

6. The following are the names in full and address and calling of each applicant:—Louis Perrault, Montreal, printer; Honoré Beaugrand, Montreal, journalist; Trefflé Berthiaume, Montreal, journalist; E. M. Lovelace, Montreal, merchant; Odilon Dupuis, Montreal, merchant; Jos. Melançon, Montreal, notary; Joseph A. Rodier, Montreal, doctor; Alphonse Raza, Montreal, architect; Charles Berger, Montreal, contractor; Joseph Brunet, Montreal, contractor; James Cochrane, Montreal, contractor; Louis Cousineau, Montreal, contractor; and Emmanuel St. Louis, Montreal, contractor.

7. The said Louis Perrault, Honoré Beaugrand, Trefflé Berthiaume, E M. Lovelace and Odilon Dupuis, are to be the first directors of the said company.

PRÉFONTAINE & ST. JEAN,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated at Montreal, this 14th day of September, 1892. 12-6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of "The Companies Act," Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned.

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is "The Water and Weather Proof Paint Company of Canada" (Limited).

2. The purposes for which incorporation is sought are to carry on the business of manufacturing and selling paints and painters supplies, and to acquire by purchase or otherwise, and to own and use in their works, and to sell any patent rights applicable, necessary or expedient for such business.

3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be at the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario.

4. The proposed amount of the capital stock is $5,000.00.

5. The number of shares is to be two hundred, and the amount of each share $25.00.

6. The names in full and address and calling of each of the applicants are as follows:—James Conrad Shook, of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, lumber merchant; William McGahey, of the City of Chicago, Cook County, Illinois, manufacturer; Charles William Chadwick, of the said City of Toronto, gentleman; John Wesley Roswell, of the said City of Toronto, barrister-at-law; and Edward Rogers Wood, of the same place, secretary of the Central Canada Loan and Savings Company; all of whom are to be first or provisional directors of the said company.

J. W. ROSWELL,
Solicitor for applicants.

Toronto, 14th September, 1892. 12-6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice, application will be made by the persons hereinafter named to the Governor General in Council for the grant of a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of "The Companies Act," chapter one hundred and nineteen of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1886.

1. The name of the company is to be "The Art Society." (La Société des Arts.)

2. The objects for which incorporation is sought are the encouragement of art by distribution by lot, among the members or ticket holders of the society, of any paintings, drawings, or other works of art produced by the labour of the members of, or published by or under the direction of the society.

3. The chief place of business is to be in the City of Montreal.

4. The amount of the capital stock of the company is to be one hundred thousand dollars.

5. The number of shares is to be one thousand and the amount of each share one hundred dollars.

6. The names in full and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follows: Louis Philippe Hébert, sculptor, of the City and District of Montreal; Louis Fréchette, homme de lettres, of the same place; Narcisse Faucher de St. Maurice, homme de lettres, of the City and District of Quebec; Henri Trudel, journalist, of the City and District of Montreal, and Arthur Cholette, advocate, of the same place; and these five applicants to be the first directors of the company.

A. TRUDEL,
Attorney for applicants.

Montreal, 30th August, 1892. 10-6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication hereof in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made by the persons hereinafter named to the Governor in Council for the grant of a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the Great Seal of Canada, in pursuance of the provisions of "The Companies Act," chap. 119, R.S.C., and amendments thereto:—

(*a.*) The proposed name of the company is "The Isaac Watt Wrecking Company" Limited;

(*b.*) The purposes for which incorporation is sought are, wrecking, salvage and towing on the lakes, rivers and canals, in the Dominion of Canada;

(*c.*) The City of Windsor, in the Province of Ontario, is to be the chief place of business of the company;

(*d.*) The capital stock of the company is to be twenty thousand dollars;

(*e.*) The number of shares is to be four hundred of fifty dollars each.

The names in full and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follows:—Isaac Watt, steamboat owner, and Thomas Frederick Hayes, master mariner, both of the City of Windsor, Ontario; Aaron Alanson Parker, steamboat owner, Byron Whitaker Parker, steamboat owner, and James Westley Millen, steamboat owner, all of the City of Detroit, State of Michigan, United States of America. Isaac Watt and Thomas Frederick Hayes, of Windsor aforesaid, and said Aaron Allanson Parker are to be the first or provisional directors of said company.

FLEMING & WIGLE,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated Windsor, 15th August, 1892. 8-6

NOTICE is hereby given that after the expiration of one month from the first publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made by the directors of "The Ontario Natural Gas Company" (limited), to His Excellency the Governor General of the Dominion of Canada in Council for a grant of supplementary letters patent increasing the capital stock of the said company to one hundred thousand dollars.

PATTERSON, LEGGATT & MURPHY,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated at Walkerville, this 16th day of August, A.D. 1892. 8-6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of "The Companies Act," Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic, under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned:—

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is "The National Trust and Construction Company" (Limited).

2. The purposes for which incorporation is sought, are:—To carry on the business of manufacturing, selling, dealing and operating in rolling stock, and general equipments for railways, including locomotives and engines, and of building and contracting for the building and equipping of railways, steam and other vessels, telegraph and telephone lines, canals, bridges, warehouses, elevators, docks and other works and undertakings. To enter into contracts and agreements with any government, municipal or other corporation or person for the building and contracting for the building and equipping of railways, steam and other vessels, canals, telegraph and telephone lines, bridges, warehouses, elevators, docks, and other public works and undertakings, and to deal in and manufacture all things necessary for the construction, running and operating of any and all of the works and undertakings aforesaid. To acquire by purchase or otherwise and to own and use in their works any patent or patent rights, and inventions, and to sell and dispose of the same if desirable.

3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be at the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario.

4. The proposed amount of the capital stock is $500,000.

5. The number of shares is to be 5,000 and the amount of each share $100.

6. The names in full and address and calling of each of the applicants are as follows:—John H. McClement, of the City of New York, in the State of New York, one of the United States of America, president of the Amsterdam Street Railway Co.; Samuel Insull, of the City of Chicago, in the State of Illinois, one of the United States of America, president of the Chicago Edison Company; James Leggat, of the City of Montreal, merchant; Isaac Anderson, of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, and Dominion of Canada aforesaid, manager of the Standard Oil Com-

pany; and Marshall Daniel Barr, of the said City of Toronto, Canadian manager of the Edison General Electric Company, all of whom are to be the first or provisional directors of the said company.

McCARTHY, OSLER, HOSKIN & CREELMAN,
Solicitors for the applicants.

CHRYSLER & LEWIS,
Ottawa agents.

Dated at Toronto, this 20th day of July, 1892. 7-6

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE is hereby given that in accordance with the "Copyright Act," an interim copyright of "Maclean's Street Railway Transfer Ticket & Transfer Schedule" has this day been duly registered in the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, (Copyright Branch), in favour of Wallace Maclean, Toronto.

13th September, 1892. 12-1

NOTICE is hereby given, pursuant to the provisions of "An Act respecting certain works constructed in or upon Navigable Waters," chapter 92 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, that I the undersigned shall, thirty days after date, apply to the Governor General of Canada in Council for his approval of a certain wharf proposed to be constructed by me in Victoria Harbour, fronting lot 16, block L, Harbour Estate in the City of Victoria, British Columbia, and that I have deposited plans thereof and a description of the proposed site with the Minister of Public Works at Ottawa, and a duplicate of each in the office of the Registrar General of Titles at Victoria aforesaid.

ROWLAND WM. COLVIN,
By his Solicitor LINDLEY CREASE.

Dated the 7th day of September, 1892. 12-5

MONTREAL BRIDGE COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Montreal Bridge Company will be held at the office of the company, 204 St. James Street, Montreal, on Wednesday, 5th October, 1892, at noon, for the election of directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

ROBERT WATSON,
Sec.-treasurer, Montreal Bridge Co.

Montreal, 29th August, 1892. 12-3

THE OTTAWA, WADDINGTON AND NEW YORK RAILWAY AND BRIDGE COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual general meeting of the shareholders of "The Ottawa, Waddington and New York Railway and Bridge Company" for the election of directors for the ensuing year and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held in Board of Trade Rooms, in Central Chambers, Elgin Street, in the City of Ottawa, Ontario, on Tuesday, the 20th day of September, 1892, at 2.30 o'clock in the afternoon.

JOHN I. MACCRAKEN,
Secretary.

Dated at Ottawa, 30th August, 1892. 11-2

NOTICE is hereby given that The Thousand Islands Railway Company, in accordance with 49 Vict., chapter 92, have made application for the approval by the Governor General in Council, of the construction by the said company of a bridge across the mouth of the Gananoque River, and have deposited the plans thereof, and a description of the proposed site, with the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, and a duplicate of the same in the office of the Registrar of Deeds for the County of Leeds, in the Province of Ontario.

F. S. RATHBUN,
Secretary.

Gananoque, Ont., 27th August, 1892. 10-4

THE BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

THE Court of Directors hereby give notice that an interim dividend for the half-year ended 30th June last, of thirty-five shillings per share, being at the rate of seven per cent per annum, will be paid free of income tax on the 7th day of October next to the proprietors of shares registered in this country.

No transfers can be made between the 22nd instant and the 7th proximo, as the books must be closed during that period.

By order of the Court,

A. G. WALLIS,
Secretary.

No. 3 Clement's Lane,
Lombard Street, London, E.C.,
6th September, 1892. 11-4

NOTICE is hereby given that the general annual meeting of the shareholders of the Ottawa, Arnprior and Parry Sound Railway Company will be held at the head office of the company, No. 33 Sparks Street, in the City of Ottawa, on Tuesday, the 27th day of September, A.D. 1892, at the hour of 2 o'clock in the afternoon, for the election of directors for the ensuing year and such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

A. W. FLECK,
Secretary.

Ottawa, 30th August, 1892. 10-4

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.—The annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Great Northern Railway Company will be held at the company's office, No. 204, St. James Street, in the City of Montreal, on Tuesday, 4th October, 1892, at 3 o'clock p.m.

The meeting will be made special to consider an agreement for the sale of the company's line between Lachute and St. Andrews to the Ottawa Valley Railway Company.

L. A. GLOBENSKY,
Sec.-treasurer.

Montreal, 31st August, 1892. 10-4

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council, at Parliament Buildings, at the City of Ottawa, Ontario, on Monday, the 31st day of October, A.D. 1892, at the hour of eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the approval by His Excellency the Governor in Council of the agreement of amalgamation between the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company, of the first part, and the Brantford, Waterloo and Lake Erie Railway Company, of the second part, duly executed by the said respective companies, and bearing date the ninth day of August, A.D. 1892, and that all persons interested may appear at the time and place aforesaid and be heard on such application.

EPHRAIM MILLER,
Secretary,
The Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Ry. Co.,

S. C. GIBBS,
Secretary,
The Brantford, Waterloo and Lake Erie Ry. Co.

Dated this 25th day of August, A.D. 1892. 9-9

NOTICE is hereby given that thirty days after date application will be made by the undersigned to the Minister of Public Works, at Ottawa, for permission to erect and extend a wharf on lots 11, 12, 13 and 14, block I, Victoria West Park, fronting on Victoria Harbour. Plans showing the situation of the proposed wharf have been deposited with the Minister of Public Works, Ottawa, and in the Land Registry Office, Victoria, B.C. This notice is given in terms of 49 Victoria, chapter 35, section 2, of the Revised Statutes of Canada.

VICTOR JACKOBSON.

Victoria, B.C., 15th August, 1892. 9-5

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that the American Steam Boiler Insurance Company of New York, has applied to the Honourable the Minister of Finance and Receiver General of Canada, for the release on the 30th November, 1892, of its deposit made on account of the business of Steam Boiler Insurance.

And notice is hereby given calling upon all Canadian policy-holders in the said company opposing such release to file their opposition with the Honourable the Minister of Finance and Receiver General of Canada, on or before 30th November, 1892.

E. LAFLEUR,
Solicitor,
American Steam Boiler Insurance Co.

Dated this 10th day of August, 1892. 7–13

NOTICE is hereby given that 30 days after date, application will be made by the Brackman & Ker Milling Co. (Limited), to the Governor in Council and to the Minister of Public Works, for permission to construct a wharf situated on section XXX, Shoal Point, Victoria City, fronting on Victoria Harbour. Plans of the situation of the proposed wharf have been deposited with the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, and at the Registry Office, Victoria.

D. R. KER,
Manager.

Dated this 8th day of August, 1892. 8–5

NOTICE is hereby given that "The City of London Fire Insurance Company" (Limited), having ceased to carry on the business of fire insurance in Canada, and re-insured all outstanding or existing risks, will apply to the Minister of Finance, at Ottawa, on the 12th day of October next, for the release of the securities deposited by the said company with the Minister of Finance.

And notice is hereby given to Canadian policy-holders, who may desire to oppose such release, that any opposition to the same must be filed, with the Minister of Finance, on or before the day above named.

HATTON & McLENNAN,
Attorneys for the said company.

Montreal, 5th July, 1892. 2–13

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that the Queen Insurance Company intends to cease to carry on the business of life insurance in Canada, and that said company will, on the 1st day of November next, apply to the Honourable the Minister of Finance for the release of its assets and securities, and all Canadian holders of life policies issued by the Queen Insurance Company who may wish to oppose such release are hereby notified to file their oppositions with the said Minister on or before said date.

H. J. MUDGE,
Chief agent.

Montreal, 25th July, 1892. 5–13

CITIZENS INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA

(LIFE DEPARTMENT).

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that the "Citizens Insurance Company of Canada" has ceased to transact the business of life insurance, and will apply to the Honourable the Minister of Finance and Receiver General of Canada for the release of its securities deposited on account of the Life Department, on the twelfth (12th) day of October, 1892.

And notice is hereby given calling upon all Canadian policy-holders in the said company opposing such release to file their opposition with the Honourable the Minister of Finance and Receiver General of Canada, on or before the twelfth (12th) day of October, eighteen hundred and ninety-two (1892).

E. P. HEATON,
General manager.

Montreal, 28th June, 1892. 2–13

CITIZENS INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA

(FIRE DEPARTMENT).

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that the "Citizens Insurance Company of Canada" has ceased to transact the business of fire insurance, and has applied to the Honourable the Minister of Finance and Receiver General of Canada, for the release of its securities deposited on account of the Fire Department, on the twelfth (12th) day of October, 1892.

And notice is hereby given that all business of the "Citizens Insurance Company of Canada," in the Provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, has been taken up and re-insured in the "Phœnix Insurance Company of Hartford," Connecticut, and that the business throughout the Dominion of Canada, with the exception of the Provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, has been taken up and re-insured in the "Guardian Assurance Company of England."

And notice is hereby given calling upon all Canadian policy-holders in the said company opposing such release to file their opposition with the Honourable the Minister of Finance and Receiver General of Canada, on or before the twelfth (12th) day of October, eighteen hundred and ninety-two (1892).

E. P. HEATON,
General manager.

Montreal, 28th June, 1892. 2–13

PUISSANCE DU CANADA.

NOMINATIONS.

DÉPARTEMENT DU SECRÉTAIRE D'ÉTAT DU CANADA.

IL A PLU À SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL de faire la nomination suivante, savoir :—

OTTAWA, 15 septembre 1892.

EDWIN HILLIER, du port de Tadoussac, dans la province de Québec, écuyer ; Officier dans les douanes de Sa Majesté pour prévenir la contrebande.

BUREAU DU GREFFIER DE LA COURONNE EN CHANCELLERIE DU CANADA.

MEMBRE rapporté pour servir dans le présent PARLEMENT.

PROVINCE DE QUÉBEC.

Comté de Chicoutimi et Saguenay.

LOUIS DE GONZAGUE BELLEY, écuyer, avocat, de Chicoutimi, *vice* P. V. Savard, écuyer, dont l'élection a été déclarée non-avenue.

SAML. E. ST. O. CHAPLEAU,
Greffier de la Couronne en Chancellerie
du Canada.

PROCLAMATIONS.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Député du Gouverneur.

[L.S.]

CANADA.

VICTORIA, par la Grâce de Dieu, Reine du Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande, Défenseur de la foi, etc., etc., etc.

A Nos Très-Aimés et Fidèles les Sénateurs de la Puissance du Canada et les membres élus pour servir dans la Chambre des Communes de Notre dite Puissance, et à tous et chacun de vous,—SALUT :

PROCLAMATION.

ATTENDU que Notre Parlement du Canada se trouve prorogé au dix-huitième jour du mois d'août courant, auquel temps vous étiez tenus et il vous était enjoint d'être présents en Notre cité d'Ottawa ; SACHEZ MAINTENANT, que pour diverses causes et considérations et pour la plus grande aise et commodité de Nos bien-aimés sujets, Nous avons cru convenable, par et de l'avis de Notre Conseil Privé du Canada, de vous exempter tous et chacun de vous d'être présents au temps susdit, vous convoquant et par ces présentes vous enjoignant à tous et chacun de vous de vous trouver avec Nous en Notre Parlement du Canada, en Notre Cité d'OTTAWA, MARDI, le VINGT-SEPTIÈME jour du mois de SEPTEMBRE prochain, pour prendre en considération l'état et la prospérité de Notre dite Puissance du Canada, et y agir comme de droit. CE À QUOI VOUS NE DEVEZ MANQUER.

EN FOI DE QUOI, Nous avons fait émettre nos présentes Lettres Patentes et à icelles fait apposer le Grand Sceau du Canada. TÉMOIN, JOHN J. McGEE, écuyer, Député de Notre Très-fidèle et Bien-Aimé, le Très-honorable Sir FREDERICK ARTHUR STANLEY, Baron Stanley de Preston, dans le comté de Lancaster, dans la Pairie du Royaume-Uni, Chevalier Grand-croix de Notre très-honorable Ordre du Bain ; Gouverneur-général du Canada, et vice-amiral d'icelui.

A Notre Hôtel du Gouvernement, en Notre cité d'OTTAWA, ce DOUZIÈME jour d'AOUT, dans l'année de Notre-Seigneur, mil huit cent quatre-vingt-douze, et de Notre Règne la cinquante-sixième.

Par ordre,

SAML. E. ST. O. CHAPLEAU,
Greffier de la Couronne en Chancellerie,
7-tf Canada.

ARRÊTÉS EN CONSEIL.

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT À OTTAWA.

Lundi, le 12e jour de septembre 1892.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

CONSIDÉRANT que le Président des Etats-Unis ayant lancé une proclamation pour une détention quarantenaire de tous navires contenant des immigrants venant de pays infestés du choléra pour une période de vingt jours, il est à propos afin d'empêcher ces immigrants de se servir des routes canadiennes pour pénétrer dans les ports intérieurs des Etats-Unis en vue d'éviter la quarantaine aux ports de mer, d'étendre les dispositions du deuxième paragraphe de l'article 9 des règlements de quarantaine établis par l'arrêté en conseil du 12e jour de mai 1888, chapitre 6 des Arrêtés en conseil refondus du Canada, concernant les navires soupçonnés d'avoir de la maladie à bord, lequel est dans les termes suivants :

" Pourront être mis en quarantaine d'observation pour une période n'excédant pas trois jours, " de manière à se lire comme suit :

" Pourront être mis en quarantaine d'observation pour une période de vingt jours ou plus, selon que l'ordonnera le ministre de l'Agriculture, " et de plus que les mots " tout port de mer du Ca ada, " soient substitués aux mots " Grosse-Ile " dans le dit paragraphe.

Il plaît à Son Excellence, en vertu des pouvoirs qui lui sont conférés par le chapitre 68 des Statuts Revisés, intitulé : " Acte concernant la quarantaine," et par et avec l'avis du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada, d'ordonner que le deuxième paragraphe de l'article 9 des dits règlements de quarantaine se lira comme ci-dessous, et que le dit paragraphe, tel que modifié sera censé être un règlement de quarantaine, savoir :

" Les navires arrivant à tout port de mer du Canada
" d'aucun port ou lieu infecté ou suspect, et à bord
" desquels aucune maladie pestilentielle se sera dé-
" clarée pendant le passage, pourront être mis en qua-
" rantaine d'observation pour une période de vingt
" jours ou plus, selon que l'ordonnera le ministre de
" l'Agriculture, pendant laquelle les passagers et l'équi-
" page seront sujets à une purification rigoureuse sous
" la direction du surintendant-médical."

JOHN J. McGEE,
Greffier du Conseil Privé.

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT À OTTAWA.

Lundi, le 12e jour de septembre 1892.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

IL plaît à Son Excellence, en vertu des dispositions du chapitre 68 des Statuts Revisés, et par et avec l'avis du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada, d'ordonner, et il est par le présent ordonné, que l'importation de guenilles d'Europe en Canada soit prohibée.

JOHN J. McGEE,
12-4 Greffier du Conseil privé.

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT À OTTAWA.

Mardi, le 16e jour d'août 1892.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

IL plaît à Son Excellence, par et avec l'avis du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada, et en vertu des pouvoirs qui lui sont conférés par le chapitre 78 des Statuts Revisés, intitulé "Acte concernant l'inspection des bateaux à vapeur, et l'examen et les commissions des mécaniciens qui y sont employés," et ses modifications, d'approuver les modifications ci-dessous apportées aux Règlements concernant l'inspection des chaudières et boussoles des bateaux à vapeur, et les nouveaux règlements concernant l'inspection des arbres moteurs de bateaux à vapeur, et l'épreuve des nouvelles machines de bateaux à vapeur, qui ont été passés par le Bureau d'inspection des bateaux à vapeur.

—

MODIFICATIONS AUX RÈGLEMENTS CONCERNANT L'INSPECTION DES CHAUDIÈRES DE BATEAUX À VAPEUR.

Chaudières.

1. L'art. 40, partie I, et l'art. 74, partie II, sont par le présent modifiés en ajoutant dix pour cent au résultat de la formule (*b*) :—

$$\frac{90{,}000 \times T^2}{(L+1) \times D} = \text{la pression effective, lorsque}$$

T = l'épaisseur de la tôle en pouces.
D = le diamètre extérieur du carneau en pouces.
L = la longueur du carneau ou du fourneau en pieds, ou la longueur entre les anneaux en pieds, s'il est renforcé par des anneaux propices ou des joints Adamson.

2. L'art. 36 (*r*) et l'art. 41 (*a*), partie I, et l'art. 75 (*a*), partie II, sont par le présent modifiés en employant 14,000 au lieu de 12,500 dans la formule :—

$$\frac{12{,}500 \times \text{l'épaisseur en pouces}}{\text{Diamètre moyen en pouces}} = \text{la pression effective par pouce carré.}$$

3. L'article 30, partie I, et l'art. 68, partie II, sont par le présent modifiés en y ajoutant les paragraphes suivants :—

"Lorsqu'un surchauffeur est muni d'un tube soumis "à une pression extérieure, on devra constater la pres- "sion effective au moyen des règlements donnés pour "les fourneaux circulaires en fer, mais les constantes "devraient être réduites comme trente est à quarante- "sept.

"Si l'on se propose d'employer de l'acier dans des "surchauffeurs, les détails devraient être soumis au "Bureau d'inspection des bateaux à vapeur, ou au pré- "sident, si le Bureau ne siège pas, pour sa considé- "ration ; mais on ne doit jamais encourager une telle "chose ; ceci s'applique aux courants de flammes non "munis d'écrans de toutes les chaudières, y compris "les petites chaudières alimentaires verticales ordi- "naires."

—

MODIFICATIONS AUX RÈGLEMENTS CONCERNANT L'INSPECTION DES BOUSSOLES À BORD DES BATEAUX À VAPEUR.

Boussoles.

L'art. 22, partie VII, est par le présent modifié en substituant les mots "personne compétente" au mot "inspecteur," dans la cinquième ligne, et en ajoutant les mots "d'inspection" après le mot "certificat" dans la dernière ligne.

—

RÈGLEMENTS CONCERNANT L'INSPECTION DES ARBRES MOTEURS DES BATEAUX À VAPEUR.

Arbres moteurs.

4. Aucun arbre moteur, arbre de couche, arbre droit ou arbre des roues ayant un moindre diamètre que celui trouvé par la formule suivante, ne devrait être accepté sans avoir d'abord soumis le cas au président du Bureau d'inspection des bateaux à vapeur.

Pour les machines mixtes à condenser avec deux cylindres ou plus, lorsque les axes coudés ne sont pas suspendus :—

$$S = \sqrt[3]{\frac{C \times P \times D^2}{f\left(2+\frac{D^2}{d^2}\right)}}$$

$$P = \frac{f \times S^3}{C \times D^2}\left(2+\frac{D^2}{d^2}\right)$$

Lorsque S = le diamètre de l'arbre en pouces.
Lorsque d^2 = le carré du diamètre du cylindre à haute pression en pouces, ou la somme des carrés des diamètres, dans les cas où il y a deux cylindres à haute pression ou plus.
Lorsque D^2 = le carré du diamètre d'un cylindre à basse pression en pouces, ou la somme des carrés des diamètres dans les cas où il y a deux cylindres à basse pression ou plus.
Lorsque P = la pression absolue en livres par pouce carré, c'est-à-dire, la pression de chaudière *plus* 15 livres.
Lorsque C = la longueur de l'axe coudé en pouces.
Lorsque *f* = la constante d'après la table suivante.
NOTE.—Les cylindres à pression intermédiaire ne paraissent pas dans la formule.

Pour les machines à condenser ordinaires, avec un ou deux cylindres et plus, alors que les axes coudés ne sont pas suspendus :—

$$S = \sqrt[3]{\frac{C \times P \times D^2}{3 \times f}}$$

$$P = \frac{3 \times f \times S^3}{C \times D^2}$$

Lorsque S = le diamètre de l'arbre en pouces.
D^2 = le carré du diamètre du cylindre en pouces, ou la somme des carrés des diamètres, dans les cas où il y a deux cylindres ou plus.
P = la pression absolue en livres par pouce carré, c'est-à-dire la pression de chaudière, *plus* 15 livres.
C = la longueur de l'axe coudé en pouces.
f = la constante d'après la table suivante :

TABLE.

Pour deux axes coudés. Angles entre les axes.	Pour arbres moteurs et de manivelle. *f*.	Pour arbres droits. *f*.
90°	1,047	1,221
100°	996	1,128
110°	904	1,055
120°	855	997
130°	817	953
140°	788	919
150°	766	894
160°	751	877
170°	743	867
180°	740	864
Pour trois axes coudés 120°.	1,110	1,295

Pour les machines à roues d'un modèle ordinaire, multipliez la constante dans cette colonne pour l'angle des axes coudés par 1·4.

NOTE.—Lorsqu'il n'y a qu'un axe coudé, les constantes applicables sont celles dans la table vis-à-vis 180°.

—

RÈGLEMENTS CONCERNANT L'ÉPREUVE DE NOUVELLES MACHINES À BORD DE VAPEURS À PASSAGERS.

Dans le cas de nouvelles machines à bord de vapeurs à passagers, les inspecteurs devront les voir éprouver lorsque les bateaux sont en marche, à pleine vapeur, afin de s'assurer autant que possible qu'il n'existe pas de défauts dans les diverses parties de la machine qui auraient échappé à l'examen de l'inspecteur, tel que prescrit par l'article 15 de l'acte 49 Victoria, chap. 78.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Greffier du Conseil privé.

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT À OTTAWA.

Samedi, le 27e jour d'août 1892.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

CONSIDÉRANT que par l'article 190 de "l'Acte du Revenu de l'Intérieur," il est statué que le cautionnement à donner est une somme égale au montant auquel le percepteur estimera que les droits pourront s'élever sur les effets à manufacturer dans le cours d'un mois, et telle autre somme que le percepteur jugera suffisante pour couvrir le droit sur les effets restant en entrepôt de temps à autre dans le cours de la licence ;

Et considérant que l'augmentation du droit de un à deux centins par livre sur le malt a rendu très oppressives les dispositions de la loi précitées quant au montant des cautionnements que doivent donner les malteurs,—

Il plaît à Son Excellence, en vertu du pouvoir qui lui est conféré par "l'Acte du Revenu de l'Intérieur," et par et avec l'avis du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada, d'autoriser le ministre du Revenu de l'intérieur à fixer le montant du cautionnement que doivent donner les malteurs, et cette autorisation est en conséquence conférée.

JOHN J. McGEE,
11-4 Greffier du Conseil privé.

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT À OTTAWA.

Samedi, le 20e jour d'août 1892.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

IL plaît à Son Excellence, en vertu des dispositions de "l'Acte des primes de pêche de 1891," 54-55 Victoria, chapitre 42, et par et de l'avis du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada, d'ordonner que les règlements suivants concernant le paiement des primes de pêche, soient approuvés :—

RÈGLEMENTS concernant le paiement des primes de pêche, tel que pourvu par la section 6 de l'Acte des primes de pêche de 1891, 54-55 Victoria, chapitre 42.

1. Les pêcheurs qui ont été employés à faire la pêche en eau profonde pour d'autres poissons que le homard, le saumon et l'alose ou le poisson qui se prend dans, ou à l'embouchure des rivières, pendant au moins trois mois et qui n'ont pas pris moins de 2,500 livres de poisson de mer, auront droit à une prime, pourvu toujours que nulle prime ne sera payée à ceux qui feront la pêche dans des bateaux mesurant moins de 13 pieds de quille, et le nombre des réclamants est limité à trois (y inclus le propriétaire), pour les bateaux au-dessous de 20 pieds.

2. Aucun pêcheur ne pourra réclamer plus d'une fois par saison, soit qu'il ait pêché dans deux vaisseaux, ou dans un vaisseau et un bateau de pêche ou dans deux bateaux.

3. Les propriétaires de vaisseaux de pas moins de 13 pieds de quille, qui ont été employés pendant au moins trois mois à la pêche en eau profonde pour d'autres poissons que le homard, le saumon ou l'alose ou le poisson qui se prend dans ou à l'embouchure des rivières, auront droit à une prime sur chacun des dits bateaux.

4. Les vaisseaux canadiens enregistrés de dix tonneaux et au-dessus (jusqu'à 80 tonneaux), employés pendant au moins trois mois à la pêche en eau profonde pour d'autres poissons que le homard, le saumon ou l'alose, ou le poisson qui se prend dans, ou à l'embouchure des rivières, auront droit à une prime qui devra être calculée sur le tonnage enregistré, dont une moitié sera payable au propriétaire ou propriétaires et l'autre moitié à l'équipage, excepté dans les cas où un ou plusieurs membres de l'équipage auraient manqué de se conformer aux règlements, auxquels cas la dite ou les dites parts ne seront pas payées.

5. Les propriétaires ou capitaines de vaisseaux qui ont l'intention de faire la pêche et réclamer la prime devront, avant de partir pour un voyage de pêche, se procurer une licence du percepteur des douanes ou du garde-pêche le plus voisin, la dite licence sera attachée à la réclamation lorsque cette dernière sera envoyée pour être payée.

6. Les dates et les endroits de pêche devront être précisés dans la réclamation ainsi que la quantité et les espèces de poisson pris.

7. Les âges des hommes devront être donnés. Les garçons au-dessous de 14 ans ne sont pas acceptés comme réclamants.

8. Les réclamations devront être assermentées comme étant vraies et correctes dans tous leurs détails.

9. Les réclamations doivent être filées le ou avant le 30 novembre de chaque année.

10. Les officiers autorisés à recevoir les réclamations devront fournir les formes nécessaires, gratis, et après les avoir certifiées devront les transmettre au Département de la Marine et des Pêcheries.

11. Une réclamation dans laquelle le réclamant ou les réclamants auront fait une erreur ne pourra être amendée après avoir été signée et assermentée comme étant correcte.

12. Quiconque sera reconnu avoir fait des retours faux ou frauduleux dans aucun détail, sera exclu de participation dans la prime et poursuivi avec toute la sévérité de la loi.

13. Le montant de la prime à être payée aux pêcheurs et aux propriétaires de bateaux et vaisseaux sera fixé de temps à autre par le Gouverneur en Conseil.

JOHN J. McGEE,
10–4 Greffier du Conseil privé.

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT À OTTAWA.

Mardi, le 16e jour d'août 1892.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

IL plaît à Son Excellence, en vertu des pouvoirs qui lui sont conférés par l'article 2 de "l'Acte concernant la quarantaine," chap. 68 des Statuts Revisés du Canada, et par et avec l'avis du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada, d'ordonner, et il est par le présent ordonné, que la Belgique et l'Allemagne soient ajoutées à la liste des pays d'où il est défendu d'importer des guenilles au Canada.

JOHN J. McGEE,
9–4 Greffier du Conseil privé.

AVIS DU GOUVERNEMENT.

EXAMEN POUR LE SERVICE CIVIL DE L'INDE.

DÉPARTEMENT DU SECRÉTAIRE D'ÉTAT DU CANADA,
OTTAWA, 17 septembre 1892.

AVIS est donné par le présent que les règlements, etc., relatifs au concours public de 1893, ouvert aux personnes qui désirent entrer dans le Service Civil de l'Inde, sont déposés au département du Secrétaire d'Etat, aux secrétariats des diverses provinces et au bureau du secrétaire particulier de Son Honneur le Lieutenant-Gouverneur des Territoires du Nord-Ouest, où les candidats pourront les examiner.

Par ordre,

J. C. PATTERSON,
12–3 Secrétaire d'Etat.

EXAMENS D'ADMISSION AU SERVICE CIVIL

CES examens auront lieu à Halifax, N.-E., Saint-Jean, N.-B., Charlottetown, I.P.-E., Québec, Montréal, Ottawa, Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton, London, Winnipeg, Régina, et Victoria, C.B., dans la deuxième semaine de novembre, commençant mardi, le 8 du dit mois, à 9 heures a.m. On pourra obtenir des formules de demandes d'admission en s'adressant au Secrétaire du Bureau, entre la présente date et le 10 octobre, et ces formules devront être renvoyées, dûment remplies, pas plus tard que le 20 du même mois.

Par ordre,

P. LESUEUR,
Secrétaire.

Ottawa, 9 septembre 1892. 11–3

AVIS est donné au public qu'en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies" il a été délivré des lettres patentes sous le grand sceau du Canada, en date du 9e jour d'août 1892, constituant en corporation William Frank Badenach, marchand, John Thomas Hagar, marchand, Henry Alexander Cleghorn, teneur de livres, William Seath, marchand, tous de la dite cité de Montréal, province de Québec ; Julius Ehrmann, de la cité de New-York, dans l'Etat de New-York, un des Etats-Unis d'Amérique, marchand ; et John Harman Neimyer, de Richmond, dans l'Etat de la Virginie, un des Etats-Unis d'Amérique, marchand, pour les fins suivantes, savoir :—Fabriquer le tabac sous toutes les formes et qualités, et de le vendre, par toute la Puissance du Canada,—sous le nom de "La Compagnie de Tabac de J. B. Pace de Montréal" (à resp. limitée) ; avec un capital-actions total de vingt-cinq mille piastres, divisé en deux cent cinquante parts de cent piastres.

Daté du bureau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, ce 9e jour de septembre 1892.

J. C. PATTERSON,
Secrétaire d'Etat.

11-3

AVIS est donné au public qu'en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies" il a été délivré des lettres patentes sous le grand sceau du Canada, en date du 27e jour d'août 1892, constituant en corporation James Robson, fabricant, Oshawa, dans la province d'Ontario ; Thomas Goulding Hawthorn, du même endroit, agent ; William Clarke Widdifield, de New Market, dans la province d'Ontario, solliciteur ; Samuel Goulding, bourgeois, de la cité de New-York, dans l'Etat de New-York, un des Etats-Unis d'Amérique ; et François-Xavier St. Jacques, de la cité d'Ottawa, province d'Ontario, hôtelier, pour les fins suivantes, savoir :—Fabriquer et vendre des haches, faux, fourches, râteaux, houes et autres instruments agricoles, et généralement faire toutes autres opérations de même nature ou s'y rapportant, par toute la Puissance du Canada, sous le nom de "The Canada Axe and Harvest Tool Manufacturing Co." (à resp. limitée), avec un capital-actions total de cent mille piastres divisé en mille parts de cent piastres.

Daté du bureau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, ce 29e jour d'août 1892.

J. C. PATTERSON,
Secrétaire d'Etat.

10-3

1891-92.

DÉTAILS DE LA DETTE PUBLIQUE DE LA PUISSANCE DU CANADA LE 31 AOUT 1892.

		$ cts.
Passif—		
Fonds payables en Angleterre	198,804,344 84	
" payables au Canada	10,569,260 89	
Billets en circulation	17,282,698 66	
Banques d'épargnes	39,531,011 99	
Fonds en fidéicommis	8,192,071 82	
Comptes des provinces	16,407,374 13	
Divers, et comptes de banque	3,606,835 39	
Le fonds de rachat de la circulation des banques	871,692 90	
Total de la dette brute		295,265,290 62
Actif—		
Placements—Fonds d'amortissement	28,521,502 58	
Autres placements	5,179,535 53	
Comptes des provinces	10,412,417 39	
Divers, et comptes de banque	10,116,499 72	
		54,229,955 22
Total de la dette nette		241,035,335 40
" 30 juin		235,910,173 95
Augmentation de la dette		5,125,161 45

ETAT DES DÉPENSES A COMPTE DU CAPITAL, ETC.

Dépenses au 30 juin sur—		
Travaux publics, chemins de fer et canaux	1,807,435 38	
Terres fédérales	61,703 20	
Subventions aux chemins de fer	1,148,465 93	
		3,017,604 51
Dépenses ajoutées en juillet et août sur—		
Travaux publics, chemins de fer et canaux	271,568 87	
Terres fédérales	21,857 85	
Subventions aux chemins de fer	99,750 00	
		393,176 72
Total		3,410,781 23

M. G. DICKIESON,
Agissant comme sous-ministre des Finances.

Certifié correct,
J. FRASER, *agissant comme comptable.*

DÉPARTEMENT DES FINANCES,
OTTAWA, 2 septembre 1892.

10 tf

1891-92.

ETAT du revenu et des dépenses à compte du Fonds Consolidé de la Puissance du Canada, d'apres les états fournis au département des Finances à la nuit du 31 juillet 1892.

	$ cts.
REVENU :	
Douanes	309,855 86
Excise	55,064 43
Travaux Publics, y compris les chemins de fer	119,447 49
Divers	297,022 90
	781,390 68
REVENU au 30 juin 1892	35,902,028 42
	36,683,419 10
DÉPENSES	4,289,077 28
" au 30 juin 1892	31,267,221 40
	35,556,298 68

DÉPARTEMENT DES FINANCES,
OTTAWA, 1er septembre 1892.

M. G. DICKIESON,
Agissant comme sous-ministre des Finances.
10-tf

1891-92.

ETAT du revenu et des dépenses à compte du Fonds Consolidé de la Puissance du Canada, d'après les états fournis au département des Finances à la nuit du 31 août 1892.

	$ cts.
REVENU :	
Douanes	20,501,136 05
Excise	7,922,344 57
Département des Postes	2,653,413 37
Travaux Publics, y compris les chemins de fer	3,574,498 05
Divers	2,251,869 92
REVENU	36,903,261 96
DÉPENSES	36,629,803 31

DÉPARTEMENT DES FINANCES,
OTTAWA, 1er septembre 1892.

M. G. DICKIESON,
Agissant comme sous-ministre des Finances.
10-tf

ETAT du revenu et des dépenses à compte du Fonds Consolidé de la Puissance du Canada, d'après les états fournis au département des Finances à la nuit du 31 août dernier.

REVENU :	
Douanes	$1,911,769 35
Excise	686,220 28
Département des Postes	235,000 00
Travaux Publics, y compris les chemins de fer	413,628 69
Divers	127,050 31
	3,373,668 63
REVENU au 31 juillet 1892	2,656,848 84
	6,030,517 47
DÉPENSES	1,999,911 51
do 31 juillet 1892	2,149,528 70
	4,149,440 21

DÉPARTEMENT DES FINANCES,
OTTAWA, 7 septembre 1892.

W. FITZGERALD,
Asst. sous-ministre des Finances.
11-tf

NOM DE LA COMPAGNIE.	Principal agent pour la réception des significations de pièces et d'avis.	Montant des dépôts—Les dépôts marqués (A) ne sont applicables qu'aux polices sur la vie en cours le 31 mars 1878; ceux marqués (B) aux polices émises ou prises depuis cette date.	Assurance autorisée.
Compagnie d'assurance de l'Amérique du Nord contre les accidents	Edward Rawlings, gérant, Montréal	$23,500 oblig. du havre de Montréal; $500, déb. mun., et $550, effets 5 p. c. canadiens. (Acc. à $22,150)	Contre les accidents.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Ætna," de Hartford, Connecticut	F. W. Evans, agent général, Montréal	$19,000 obligations de municipalités, $4,000 obligations du havre de Montréal, et $89,000 obligations du chemin de fer Canadien du Pacifique. (Acceptés à $100,800)	Contre l'inc. et sur la navig. intér.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite "Ætna," de Hartford, Connecticut	William H. Orr, gérant, Toronto	$360,500 déb. de la province de Québec, $149,893 débent. de la province du Manitoba; $50,000 obligations de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick; $100,000 oblig. Ile du Prince-Edouard; $60,000 oblig. du havre de Montréal, $2,595,060 débent. munic. et $150,000 oblig. enregistrées des Etats-Unis. Total, $3,465,455. Valeur acceptée, $3,169,621, étant $100,000 (A), et $3,069,621 (B)	Sur la vie.
			Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance agricole de Watertown, N.-Y., E.-U	Joseph Flynn, agent en chef, Toronto	$141,600, débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $126,000)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'Assurance alliance	G. H. McHenry, agent en chef, Montréal	$311,112, effets canadiens 3 p.c.	Garantie.
Compagnie Américaine de sûreté de New-York	Alexander Dixon, agent en chef, Toronto	$50,000 en obligations des Etats-Unis	
Compagnie d'assurance Atlas	Matthew C. Hinshaw, agent en chef, Montréal	£17,000 stg., inscriptions du Canada 3½ p. c., et £5,000 stg. inscriptions de la Nouvelle-Galles du Sud, 3½ p.c.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie canadienne d'inspection et d'assurance des chaudières à vapeur	W. B. McMurrich, agent, Toronto	$46,724 débentures municipales et $8,000 débentures de compagnies de prêts (Acceptées à $49,252)	Sur chaudières à vapeur etc.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie dite "British Empire," de Londres, Angleterre	Fred. Stancliffe, agent en chef, Montréal	Obligations 4 p.c. du Canada, £1,400 stg., obligations de la Colombie-Britannique, £1,000 stg.; obligations de la Tasmanie, £6,800 stg.; débentures municipales £15,800 stg. (acceptées à $113,977.33). Aussi $632,500 placées entre les mains de fidéicom. en vertu de l'Acte des Assurances	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance de l'Amérique Britannique, Toronto	John Morison, gouverneur, Toronto	$60,540 oblig. municipales et $1,000 obligations du Pacifique Canadien. (Acceptées à $54,900)	Contre l'inc. et sur la navig. int.
		$112,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $100,800)	Sur la navigation intérieure.
Compagnie d'assurance maritime Britannique et Etrangère (à resp. lim.)	E. L. Bond, agent en chef, Montréal	$3,893.33 obligations de la province de Québec; $4,866.67 obligations du Canada; $106,438.86 débentures municipales. (Acceptés à $104,555)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Caledonian"	Lansing Lewis, gérant, Montréal		Contre les accidents.
		$22,392 débentures municipales. (Acceptés à $20,072)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance du Canada contre les accidents	Henry Sutherland, agent en chef, Toronto	$61,000 débentures municipales. Acceptées à $54,900)	
Compagnie d'assurance du Canada sur la vie, Hamilton	A. G. Ramsay, gérant, Hamilton	$131,744 débentures municipales, $5,840 obligations hypothécaires du Canada Central, 2e émission, et $2,000 obligations du havre de Montréal. (Acceptés à $125,370, étant $54,710 pour la vie, $20,260 pour les accidents, et $50,400 pour l'incendie)	Contre l'incendie, sur la vie et contre les accidents.
†Compagnie d'assurance des Citoyens, du Canada	E. P. Heaton, agent en chef, Montréal		
*Compag. d'assurance contre l'incendie dite "City of London" (à resp. lim.)	H. M. Blackburn, agent en chef Toronto	£24,000 stg. effets du Canada et £3,000 effets de l'Australie méridionale.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance de l'Union Commerciale (à resp. lim.), de Londres, Angleterre	Evans et McGregor, agents généraux, Montréal	$107,067 effets 4 p. c. du Cap de Bonne-Espérance (vie A), $29,200 effets canadiens 4 p. c. (vie B). $106,580 effets canadiens 4 p. c., $73,000 obligations de Queensland, et £12,000 obligations du gouvernement Suédois à 4 p. c. (feu)	Contre l'inc., nav. int. et sur la vie.
			Sur la vie.
Association d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Confédération"	J. K. Macdonald, directeur-gérant, Toronto	$84,669 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $75,955)	Contre l'incendie,
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie du Connecticut, Hartford, Conn.	Geo. H. McHenry, agent en chef, Montréal	$100,000 effets canadiens 4 p.	Sur la vie, système de répartition.
Association de secours mutuel dite "Covenant"	A. H. Hoover, agent en chef, Toronto	$53,533 effets canadiens 3 p. c.	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite "Dominion"	Thomas Hilliard, direct.-gérant, Waterloo, Ont.	$56,392 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $50,195)	
Compagnie d'assurance sur les glaces, dite "Dominion"	Alexander Ramsay, agent en chef, Montréal	$5,000 obligations de la province de Québec et $11,000 valeurs municipales. Total, $16,000 (acceptés à $14,900)	Sur les glaces.
		$19,000 obligations de la province de la Nouvelle-Ecosse, et $31,000 obligations de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick	Sur la vie.
Association du fonds de garantie sur la vie, dite "Dominion"	J. DeWolfe Spurr, St. Jean, N.B.	$56,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $50,400)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance Eastern	Chas. D. Cory, agent en chef, Halifax, N.-E.		
Corporation dite "The Employers' Liability Assurance" (à responsabilité limitée)	Fred. Stancliffe, gérant général, Montréal	£6,500 stg. annuités 2½ p. c., £5,000 stg. obligations 4 p. c. du gouvernement de l'Australie du Sud, et £10,840 obligations de la province de Québec	Réassurance contre l'incendie.
Société d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Equitable," des Etats-Unis, N.-Y.	Seargent P. Stearns, gérant, Montréal	$100,000 oblig. des E.-U., (A), $375,000 oblig. des E.-U., et $482,000 débentures municipales (B), (acceptés à $908,800, étant $100,000 A, et $808,800 B). Aussi $1,180,000 entre les mains de fidéicommissaires canadiens en vertu de l'Acte des assurances	Sur la vie.

LISTE DES COMPAGNIES D'ASSURANCE AUTORISÉES A FAIRE DES OPÉRATIONS AU CANADA, EN VERTU DE L'ACTE DES ASSURANCES.—*Suite.*

NOM DE LA COMPAGNIE.	Principal agent pour la réception des significations de pièces et d'avis.	Montant des dépôts—Les dépôts marqués (A) ne sont applicables qu'aux polices sur la vie en cours le 31 mars 1878; ceux marqués (B) aux polices émises ou prises depuis cette date.	Assurance autorisée.
Compagnie Fédérale d'assurance sur la vie, d'Ontario	David Dexter, directeur-gérant, Hamilton	$44,807 débentures municipales; $11,000 en oblig. du Pacifique canadien. (Acceptés à $50,226)	Sur la vie.
Association d'assurance contre l'incendie (à responsabilité limitée), Londres, Angleterre	John Kennedy, agent en chef, Montréal	$100,000 effets canadiens	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie Germania	Jeffers et Rônne, agents en chef, Toronto	$50,000 obligations du Canada	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Great West"	J. H. Brock, directeur gérant, Winnipeg, M.	$56,000 débentures municipales (acceptées à $50,400)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie de garantie de l'Amérique du Nord	Edward Rawlings, gérant, Montréal	$27,000 garanties municipales; $29,000 obligations du havre de Montréal; et $2,400 effets du Canada. (Acceptés à $53,800)	Garantie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie et sur la vie, dite "Guardian," Londres, Angleterre	Robert Simms et Cie, et Geo. Denholm, agents généraux, Montréal	$94,900 obligations garanties du Canada et $73,000 effets du Canada	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'ass. contre l'incendie dite "Hartford," de Hartford, Conn	F. W. Evans, agent général, Montréal	$62,500 garanties municipales, et $25,420 act. de banque. (Acceptés à $100,000)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance Impériale, de Londres, Angleterre	E. D. Lacy, agent, Montréal	$129,453 effets canadiens et $63,266.67 effets 3 p. c. prov. de la Col.-Brit.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance de l'Amérique du Nord	Robert Hampson, agent en chef, Montréal	$111,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $100,000)	Contre l'inc. et sur la navig. intér.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Lancashire"	J. G. Thompson, agent en chef, Toronto	$97,333 effets canadiens 4 p. c., et $95,000 obligations 4 p. c. du Canada	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Liverpool et London et Globe"	G. F. C. Smith, agent en chef, Montréal	$36,000 en bons municipaux; $10,000 oblig. du havre de Montréal, et $277,133.33 effets du Canada. (Acceptés à $318,533)	Contre l'incendie et sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur les glaces de Lloyds, New-York	Levi Beemer, agent en chef, Toronto	$10,000 obligations du Canada	Glaces.
Corporation d'assurance dite "London," Angleterre	E. A Lilly, procureur et agent, Montréal	$167,000 garanties de municipalités. (Acceptées à $150,300)	Contre l'incendie, sur la vie navigation intérieure.
Compagnie de garantie et contre les Accidents, de Londres (à responsabilité limitée)	A. T. McCord, agent en chef, Toronto	£11,000 stg. effets canadiens	Garantie et accidents
Compagnie d'ass. contre l'incendie, London et Lancashire, Liverpool	W. A. Sims, agent en chef, Toronto	£22,000 inscriptions du Canada 4 p. c. et £5,000 stg., effets canadiens 3 p.c.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, dite "London et Lancashire"	B. Hal. Brown, gérant, Montréal	$10,000 obligations de Victoria, C.-B.; $2,000 obligations du Canada; $23,500 oblig. de la province de Québec; et garanties municipales, $85,280. Aussi $698,197 placés entre les mains de fidéicommissaires canadiens en vertu de l'Acte des Assurances. Acceptés à $810,449, étant $100,000(A), et $710,449 (B)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle contre l'incendie, de London, Ont	D. C. Macdonald, secrétaire, London, Ont	$40,020 débentures municipales, et $15,000 débentures de compagnies de prêts. (Acceptés à $50,058)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite "London"	J. G. Richter, gérant, London, Ont	$60,000 débentures de compagnies de prêts. (Acceptées à $54,000)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie la Manchester	James Boomer, gérant, Toronto	$102,200 effets du Canada 3½ p.c.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre les accidents, dite des "Manufacturiers"	John F. Ellis, directeur gérant, Toronto	$20,000 obligations du Canada	Contre les accidents.
Compagnie d'assurance des Manufacturiers, sur la vie	John F. Ellis, directeur gérant, Toronto	$50,000 obligations du Canada	Sur la vie.
Association bienveillante du Massachusetts	James G. Foster, agent en chef, Toronto	$50,000 obligations des E.-U.	Sur la vie, système de répartition.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie dite "Mercantile"	James Lockie, secrétaire, Waterloo, Ont	$55,916 valeurs municipales (acceptées à $50,057)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'ass. sur la vie, dite "Metropolitan," de New-York, E.-U.	Albert Goldthorpe, agent en chef, Toronto	$116,800 obligations d'octrois de terres 5½ p. c. du chemin de fer Canadien du Pacifique. (Acceptés à $101,178.)	Sur la vie.
Mongenais, Boivin et Cie	L. I. Boivin, agent, Montréal	$5,000 effets canadiens et $8,567 valeurs munic. (acceptées à $12,711)	Glaces.
Association mutuelle contre les accidents (resp. limitée)	Eastmure et Lightbourn, agents en chef, Toronto	$37,960 inscriptions du Canada à 3½ p. c.	Accidents et glaces.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, de New-York	Samuel H. Ewing, procureur, Montréal	$125,000 oblig. 4 p.c. du Canada; $400,000 oblig. de la province de la Nouvelle-Ecosse; $199,000 oblig. de la province du N.-B., et $990,333 garanties municipales. Total, $1,714,333. Acceptées à $1,615,300)	Sur la vie.
Association du fonds de réserve mutuel sur la vie, de New-York	Jno. S. Hall, agent en chef, Montréal	$50,000 obligations de la province de Québec, et $53,533.33 obligations sterling du Canada à 3 p. c. (acceptées à $100,857)	Sur la vie, système de répartition.
Compagnie d'assurance Nationale d'Irlande	Matthew C. Hinshaw, agent en chef, Montréal	$100,161 effets canadiens	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, de New-York	F. W. Campbell, M.D., procureur, Montréal	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis (vie A), $993,000 obligations du Pacifique canadien, $80,000 obligations de la province de Québec, et $100,000 débentures municipales (vie B). Acceptées à $1,163,700, étant $100,000 vie A, et $1,063,700 vie B). Aussi $750,000 placées entre les mains de fidéicommissaires canadiens en vertu de l'Acte des assurances.	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite "North American"	Wm. McCabe, directeur-gérant, Toronto	$59,823 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $53,775)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "North British and Mercantile"	Thos. Davidson, directeur-gérant, Montréal	$175,000 oblig. du havre de Montréal; $281,000 débent. municipales; $75,000 obligat. de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick; $31,146.67 oblig. de la province du Manitoba; $50,613.33 oblig. du gouvern. de Victoria; $97,333.33 oblig. de Queensland. Total, $710,093.33. Acc. à $658,193, étant $266,347 incendie, $52,200 vie A, et $339,646 vie B.	Contre l'incendie et sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance Northern, d'Aberdeen et Londres	Robert W. Tyre, gérant, Montréal	$100,253 obligations de la Colombie-Britannique, et $111,446.67 débentures municipales (Acceptées à $200,555)	Contre l'incendie.

NOM DE LA COMPAGNIE.	Principal agent pour la réception des significations de pièces et d'avis.	Montant des dépôts.—Les dépôts marqués (A) ne sont applicables qu'aux polices sur la vie en cours le 31 mars 1878; ceux marqués (B) aux polices émises ou prises depuis cette date.	Assurance autorisée.
Association d'assurance contre les accidents Norwich et London	Scott et Walmsley, agents généraux, Toronto	$58,400 effets canadiens	Contre les accidents.
Société d'assur. contre l'incendie, dite "Norwich Union," Norwich, Ang.	Alex. Dixon, gérant, Toronto	$100,000 effets canadiens	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, d'Ontario	Wm. Hendry, gérant, Waterloo	$102,992 débentures municipales (Acceptées à $92,693)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Phœnix," de Brooklyn	L. C. Camp, agent en chef, Toronto	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis	Contre l'incendie et sur la nav. int.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie, dite "Phœnix," Londres, Angleterre	Paterson & Son, agents génér., Montréal	$57,500 oblig. du Pacifique Canadien, et $135,293 effets canadiens. (Acceptés à $187,043.)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance Phœnix, Hartford, Conn	Gerald E. Hart, gérant, Montréal	$69,000 débentures municipales, et $44,000 obligations du Pacifique canadien. (Acceptés à $101,700)	Contre l'incendie.
Société dite "Provident Savings Life Assurance."	R. H. Matson, agent en chef, Toronto	$13,500 obligations de la province de Québec, et $41,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $50,400)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie de Québec	Edwin Jones, président, Québec	$10,000 obligations de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick, $16,500 obligations de la province de Québec, et $33,000, débentures municipales. Total, $59,500. (Acceptées à $56,200)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie et contre l'incendie, dite "Queen," Angleterre	H. J. Mudge, agent en chef, Montréal	$51,100 inscriptions du Canada 4 p. c., et $42,373.33 débentures municipales. Total, $93,473 (acceptées à $89,236)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance Queen, d'Amérique	H. J. Mudge, agent en chef, Montréal	$100,000 obligations des E.-U., $60,000 effets 5 p. c. de la cité de Halifax, $48,667 effets 4 p. c. de la Nouvelle-Zélande, $24,333.33 obligations de la province de Québec et $29,200 débentures 5 p. c. de la province du Manitoba. Total, $262,200. (Acceptés à $256,200.)	Contre l'incendie.
Société d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, dite "Reliance," Londres, Angleterre	J. Cassie Hatton, procureur, Montréal	$110,277 nouvelles annuités britanniques 3 p. c., étant $100,000 (vie) A, et $10,277 (vie) B	Sur la vie.
* Compagnie d'assurance Royale Canadienne	Harry Cutt, secrétaire, Montréal	$57,500 garanties municipales. (Acceptées à $51,750)	Contre l'incendie et sur la nav. int.
Compagnie d'assurance Royale	Wm. Tatley, agent en chef, Montréal	$178,533 inscriptions du Canada 4 p. c., et $511,000 annuités britanniques. Total $689,533, étant $150,000 incendie, $50,000, vie (A) et $489,533 en général	Contre l'incendie et sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance Union Ecossaise et Nationale	Walter Kavanagh, agent, Montréal	$97,333.33 effets canadiens inscrits à 4 p. c., et $3,500 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $100,483)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Standard," Ecosse	W. M. Ramsay, gérant, Montréal	$1,855,152 débentures municipales, $106,500 obligations du havre de Montréal et $9,000 débentures de la province de Québec. Total, $1,970,652. (Acceptées à $1,772,687, étant $129,561 vie A, et $1,643,126 vie (B)	Sur la vie.
Société d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Star," d'Angleterre	Alfred D. Perry, agent général, Toronto	$146,000 effets 4 p. c. canadiens	Sur la vie.
Bureau d'assurance Sun, Londres, Ang.	H. M. Blackburn, agent en chef, Toronto	$48,667 effets canadiens et $243,333 prêts locaux anglais	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Sun," du Canada	R. Macaulay, directeur-gérant, Montréal	$63,890 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $57,501)	Sur la vie et contre les accidents.
Compagnie d'assurance de tempérance et générale sur la vie de l'A.N.	Henry Sutherland, agent en chef, Toronto	$64,225 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $50,000)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Travelers," de Hartford, Connect.	William Hanson, agent en chef, Montréal	$74,947 obligations 5 p. c. de la province du Manitoba, $584,615 débentures municipales, $35,000 obligations du havre de Montréal et $50,000 obligations du Pacifique Canadien. Total, $744,562 (acceptés à $677,600), étant $103,500 (vie A,) $534,100 (vie B) et $40,000 (accidents)	Sur la vie et contre les accidents.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle Union sur la vie, du Maine	Wm. Mulock, procureur, Toronto	Obligations d'annuités d'Ontario, émises à $462,000, et dont la valeur réelle à 4½ p. c. est de $239,474; obligations du chemin de fer Canadien du Pacifique, $100,000; $30,000 oblig. du port de Montréal, et $100,000 oblig. de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick. Valeur totale acceptée, $456,474, soit $100,000 (A) et $356,474 (B)	Sur la vie.
Société Union, Londres, Angl	T. L. Morrisey, agent en chef, Montréal	£22,000 effets consolidés	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie Unie de réassurance contre l'incendie (à resp. limitée)	Percy F. Lane, agent en chef, Montréal	$85,653.33 obligations de la province de Québec; $9,246.66 obligations de la province du Manitoba; $7,000 débentures municipales. Total, $101,900. (Acceptées à $101,200)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, des Etats-Unis	Thos. A. Temple, procureur, St. Jean, N.B.	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance de l'Ouest, Toronto	J. J. Kenny, directeur-gérant, Toronto	$35,600 débentures municipales, et $22,100 débentures de compagnies de prêts. (Acceptées, à $51,930)	Contre l'incendie et sur la nav. int.

Cette compagnie a cessé de faire de nouvelles opérations en Canada, et a donné avis qu'elle se proposait de demander le remboursement de ses dépôts.
Cette compagnie a cessé de faire des opérations d'assurance contre l'incendie et sur la vie en Canada, et a donné avis qu'elle demanderait le remboursement de ses dépôts faits comme garantie pour ces deux divisions d'affaires.

LES COMPAGNIES D'ASSURANCE SUR LA VIE CI-DESSOUS NOMMÉES, AYANT CESSÉ D'ENTREPRENDRE DES RISQUES AU CANADA, SONT AUTORISÉES EN VERTU DE L'ARTICLE 32 DE "L'ACTE DES ASSURANCES," À POURSUIVRE TOUTES LES OPÉRATIONS SE RATTACHANT AUX POLICES ÉMISES AVANT LE 31 MARS 1878, ET LEURS DÉPOTS SONT APPLICABLES À CES POLICES, SUJET AUX DISPOSITIONS DES ACTES DES ASSURANCES DE 1868 ET 1871.

NOM DE LA COMPAGNIE.	Principal agent pour la réception des significations des pièces et avis.	Montant des dépôts.	Assurance autorisée.
Cempagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, dite Connecticut, de Hartford, Conn., E.-U.	F. W. Evans, agent-général, Montréal	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, d'Edimbourg	David Higgins, agent en chef, Toronto	$113,000 débentures municipales, et $48,667 effets 4 p. c. du Cap de Bonne-Espérance. (Acceptés à $150,367)	Sur la vie.
Association d'assurance sur la vie, d'Ecosse	Archibald Inglis, agent en chef, Montréal	$50,127 obligations du Canada 4 p. c., $2,433 effets 4 p. c. du Canada ; $4,866 obligations garanties du Canada, $48,667 débentures de la province de Québec, $48,667 obligations de la cité de Toronto. (Acceptés à $149,893)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie Nationale d'assurance sur la vie, des Etats-Unis d'Amérique	Chas. Powis, agent en chef, Hamilton, Ont.	$110,000, dépôts en banque	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite "North Western," de Milwaukee, E.-U.	M. W. Mills, agent en chef, Toronto	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, dite "Phœnix," de Hartford, Connecticut	H. D. Simpson, procureur, Montréal	$30,000 débentures municipales, et $99,280 obligations du Parc des Chutes Niagara. (Acceptés à $126,280)	Sur la vie.
Société d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Scottish Amicable"	William W. Robertson, procureur, Montréal	36 obligations du chemin de fer Canada Atlantique, garanties. Au pair, $111,257.82 Valeur actuelle à 4½ p. c., $90,660.67, aussi $30,000 obligations du Pacifique Canadien	Sur la vie.
Institution de Prévoyance Ecossaise	John Dunlop, procureur, Montréal	$100,000 obligations du Pacifique Canadien. (Acceptées à $90,000)	Sur la vie.

LES COMPAGNIES D'ASSURANCE CI-DESSOUS SONT INSCRITES SOUS L'ACTE DES ASSURANCES, ET SONT AUTORISÉES À FAIRE DES OPÉRATIONS D'ASSURANCE EN CANADA, D'APRÈS LE SYSTÈME DE RÉPARTITION.

Nom de la compagnie.	Agent en chef pour la réception des significations de pièces.
L'Association canadienne mutuelle sur la vie	W. Pemberton Page, secrétaire, Toronto.
Société de secours mutuels des Commis-voyageurs	W. G. H. Lowe, agent en chef, Toronto.
La *Home Life Association of Canada*	James G. Howorth, agent en chef, Toronto.
La Société de secours mutuels de la Nouvelle-Ecosse	Thomas B. Crosby, agent en chef, Yarmouth, N.-E.
La *Provincial Provident Institution*	E. S. Miller, secrétaire, Saint-Thomas, Ont.

NOTE.—La Compagnie d'assurance Glasgow et London a réassuré ses risques en cours dans la Compagnie d'assurance des Citoyens, et une partie de ses dépôts a été remboursée.
La Compagnie Américaine d'assurance des chaudières à vapeur a cessé de faire des opérations en Canada. Son dépôt est encore entre les mains de l'Honorable Receveur Général.

Bureau du Surintendant des Assurances, Ottawa, 30 juillet 1892.

W. FITZGERALD, Surintendant des Assurances. 6-tf.

AUX ANNONCEURS DANS LA *GAZETTE*.

CEUX qui envoient des annonces pour être insérées dans la *Gazette du Canada* voudront bien se conformer aux règles ci-dessous :

1. Adresser "Gazette du Canada, Ottawa, Canada."
2. Indiquer le nombre d'insertions voulues.
3. Transmettre invariablement le prix de l'annonce ainsi que le prix d'un exemplaire de la *Gazette*, tels que donnés plus bas ; sans cela l'annonce ne sera pas publiée.

Les prix sont de dix cts. pour la première insertion, et cinq cts. pour chaque insertion subséquente par ligne de neuf mots, chaque chiffre comptant pour un mot. Aucune annonce n'est insérée pour moins d'une piastre.

D'après la pratique établie et reconnue, telle que prescrite par la loi, les règlements du parlement et les décisions du ministre de la Justice, les avis reçoivent le nombre d'insertions ci-dessous :—

Les avis de demandes de divorce—27 insertions.

Les avis de retrait de dépôts des compagnies d'assurance—13 insertions.

Les avis de demandes ordinaires au parlement—9 insertions.

Les avis de demandes de lettres patentes—6 insertions.

Les avis de dividendes et d'assemblées de banques et de compagnies d'assurances,—1 mois de calendrier ou 5 insertions.

Les abonnés observeront aussi que le prix d'abonnement, $4 par année, est invariablement payable d'avance, et que l'envoi de la *Gazette* sera arrêté à l'expiration de la période payée. Chaque exemplaire coûte dix cts., et quand les annonceurs en veulent plus qu'un, ils devront faire une remise en conséquence.

S. E. DAWSON,
Imprimeur de la Reine et Contrôleur
de la Papeterie.

Département des Impressions
et de la Papeterie publiques,
Ottawa, novembre 1891.

DEMANDES AU PARLEMENT.

Règles relatives aux avis de bills privés.

Dans le cas de toute demande de bill privé, proprement du ressort législatif du Parlement du Canada suivant les dispositions de l'Acte de l'Amérique Britannique du Nord, 1867, et ayant pour objet, soit la construction d'un pont, d'un chemin de fer, d'un chemin à barrières ou d'une ligne télégraphique ; soit la construction ou l'amélioration d'un port, d'un canal, d'une écluse, d'une digue ou d'une glissoire ou autre ouvrage semblable ; soit la concession d'un droit de passage d'eau, l'incorporation de professions ou métiers, ou d'une compagnie de banque ou autre compagnie par actions, soit la concession à une ou plusieurs personnes de certains droits ou privilèges exclusifs ou particuliers, soit le pouvoir de faire quelque chose qui, dans ses effets, pourrait toucher aux droits ou à la propriété d'autrui, ou concerner une classe particulière de la société ; ou ayant pour objet quelque amendement de même nature à un acte antérieur,—un avis, énonçant d'une manière claire et intelligible la nature et l'objet de la demande, et signé (excepté s'il s'agit de corporations déjà existantes) par les pétitionnaires ou de leur part, est nécessaire et doit être publié comme il suit :—

Dans les provinces de Québec et du Manitoba.

Un avis doit être inséré dans la *Gazette du Canada* en anglais et en français, ainsi que dans un journal anglais et un journal français du district intéressé, ou en anglais et en français dans le même journal, s'il ne s'en publie qu'un seul dans ce district ; ou s'il n'y paraît pas de journal, alors la publication de l'avis en anglais et en français doit se faire dans un journal du district le plus voisin où il s'en publie.

Dans les autres provinces ou territoires.

Un avis doit être inséré dans la *Gazette du Canada*, et et dans un journal du comté, du district ou des comtés-unis intéressés, ou s'il n'y paraît pas de journal alors la publication doit se faire dans un journal du comté ou district le plus voisin où il s'en publie.

La publication de ces avis durera, dans chaque cas la période de deux mois pendant l'intervalle de temps qui s'écoulera entre la clôture de la session précédente et la prise en considération de la pétition. Un exemplaire des numéros des journaux, reproduisant la première et la dernière insertion de l'avis, devra être transmis au greffier de chaque Chambre.

Si la pétition demande l'autorisation de présenter un bill privé ayant pour objet la construction d'un pont de péage, le pétitionnaire ou les pétitionnaires devront, en même temps qu'ils donneront l'avis prescrit par la règle précédente, donner aussi, de la même manière, avis des péages qu'ils entendent exiger, de l'étendue du privilège, de la hauteur des arches, de l'espace à laisser libre entre les culées ou les piliers pour le passage des radeaux et des navires ; et mentionner de plus s'ils se proposent de construire un pont mobile, et quelles en seront les dimensions.

Toute personne désirant obtenir un bill privé devra, dans les huit jours qui précéderont l'ouverture du parlement, déposer au bureau du greffier de la Chambre dans laquelle le bill doit prendre naissance, une copie de ce bill en langue anglaise ou en langue française, avec une somme suffisante pour en payer la traduction et l'impression. Il en sera imprimé 600 exemplaires en anglais et 200 en français ; la traduction devra être faite par les officiers de la Chambre, et l'impression par l'entrepreneur des impressions. Le pétitionnaire aura aussi à payer au greffier du Sénat, ou au comptable de la Chambre des Communes (selon le cas) une somme de $200, plus le coût de l'impression de l'acte dans les Statuts, et remettra le reçu de ce paiement au greffier du comité auquel ce bill aura été renvoyé—le dit paiement sera effectué immédiatement après la seconde lecture, et avant la prise en considération du bill par le comité.

L'honoraire payable sur tout bill privé, ne sera payé que dans la Chambre où il a pris naissance.

Aucune pétition pour l'obtention d'un bill privé ne sera reçue par l'une ou par l'autre Chambre après les dix premiers jours de la session.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Greffier du Sénat.
JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Greffier des Communes.

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Règles additionnelles de la Chambre des Communes concernant les bills privés.

Tous les bills privés demandant des actes constitutifs devront être rédigés de manière à y incorporer, en les spécifiant, les *clauses* des Actes généraux concernant les détails qui font l'objet de ces bills ; des raisons spéciales seront données chaque fois que l'on aura l'intention de se départir de ce principe, ou que l'on voudra y introduire d'autres dispositions touchant ces détails ; et une note sera annexée au bill indiquant les dispositions au sujet desquelles l'on entend s'écarter de l'Acte général ; les bills qui ne seront pas rédigés conformément à cette Règle, devront être remodelés par les auteurs et réimprimés à leurs frais, avant qu'aucun comité en examine les clauses.

51*a*. Tous les bills privés pour chartes ou pour modification de chartes de compagnies de chemins de fer seront rédigés conformément au bill-modèle adopté par la Chambre, le 23 juin 1887, dont copie peut être obtenue du greffier de la Chambre ;

(*a*.) Les dispositions contenues dans un bill quelconque qui ne seront pas conformes au bill-modèle, seront insérées entre crochets, et après avoir été revisées par l'officier compétent, elles seront imprimées ainsi ; et les bills qui ne seront pas rédigés en conformité de cette règle seront renvoyés aux auteurs pour être remodelés avant leur revision et impression ;

(*b*.) Toutes clauses d'actes existants que l'on proposera de modifier, seront imprimées en entier, avec les amendements insérés en leur lieu et place, et entre crochets ;

(*c*.) Toutes dispositions exceptionnelles que l'on proposera d'insérer dans un bill quelconque, seront imprimées dans l'avis publié.

51*b*. Nul bill pour la constitution légale d'une compagnie de chemin de fer ou pour changer le tracé du chemin de fer d'une compagnie déjà constituée ne sera pris en considération par le comité des chemins de fer

à moins qu'il n'ait été donné au comité, au moins une semaine avant la prise en considération du bill—

(a.) Une carte ou plan à l'échelle de pas moins d'un demi-pouce au mille, indiquant le territoire sur lequel l'on se propose de construire les travaux projetés, ainsi que les lignes de travaux analogues existants ou autorisés, dans les limites du district, ou partie du district que la ligne projetée doit desservir, ou affectant le dit district en aucune manière ; cette carte ou plan devra être signé par l'ingénieur ou toute autre personne qui l'aura fait ;

(b.) Un exhibit faisant connaître le montant total du capital que l'on se propose de prélever pour les fins de l'entreprise, et la manière dont on se propose de le prélever, soit au moyen d'actions ordinaires, obligations, débentures ou autres garanties, et le montant respectif de chacune.

JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Greffier des Communes.

SUBSTANCE DES RÈGLES ET FORMES DE PROCÉDER DU SÉNAT CONCERNANT LES BILLS DE DIVORCE.

L'époux qui a l'intention de demander un bill de divorce doit faire connaître cette intention, ainsi que les noms de l'autre époux et la cause du divorce, par avis inséré, durant six mois, entre l'expiration de la dernière session parlementaire avant l'avis et la présentation de sa pétition pour obtenir le bill, dans la *Gazette du Canada* et dans deux journaux du district où il avait sa résidence habituelle à l'époque de séparation d'avec son conjoint, s'il résidait alors dans la province de Québec, le Manitoba, la Colombie-Britannique ou les Territoires du Nord-Ouest,—ou du comté ou des comtés-unis, s'il résidait dans une autre province ; mais si ce nombre de journaux ne s'y trouve pas, l'avis sera publié dans le district, le comté ou les comtés-unis voisins. Dans les provinces de Québec et de Manitoba, les insertions seront faites dans un journal anglais et un journal français, s'il en existe des deux langues dans le district ; autrement, elles se feront en anglais et en français au même journal.

Il doit être signifié, à la diligence de l'époux pétitionnaire, un mois au moins avant la présentation de la pétition, une copie de cet avis à l'autre époux en personne, si cela est possible.

Aucune pétition en divorce n'est reçue après l'expiration des trente premiers jours de la session.

Toute pétition en divorce devra être écrite lisiblement et porter la signature du pétitionnaire. Elle énoncera sommairement le fait du mariage, le lieu et l'époque de sa célébration, les noms du célébrant, les griefs qui donnent lieu à la demande de redressement et la nature du redressement demandé, et en outre contiendra assurance qu'il n'y a pas eu réconciliation, collusion ni connivence. Les allégations de la pétition seront appuyées de la déclaration du pétitionnaire, faite en vertu de "l'Acte concernant les serments extra-judiciaires."

Huit jours avant l'ouverture du Parlement, le pétitionnaire déposera au bureau du greffier du Sénat, une copie en langue anglaise ou française du bill de divorce qui doit être présenté, et en même temps une somme suffisante pour payer la traduction et l'impression et tirage à 600 exemplaires anglais et 200 exemplaires français de ce bill.

La pétition en obtention d'un bill de divorce n'est présentée que lorsque le pétitionnaire a versé au bureau du greffier du Sénat une somme de $200.

La pétition, au moment de sa présentation, doit être accompagnée de la preuve de la publication d'avis, d'une déclaration qu'il a été signifié une copie de l'avis, et d'une copie du bill qui doit être présenté.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Greffier du Sénat.

AVIS est donné par le présent que Robert Young Hebden, de la cité de New-York, dans l'Etat de New-York, dans les Etats-Unis d'Amérique, (ci-devant de la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec), un des agents de la banque de Montréal, s'adressera au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un bill de divorce d'avec sa femme Edith Montagu Hebden (née Patterson), ci-devant de la dite cité de Montréal, mais dont le domicile actuel est inconnu, pour cause d'adultère et de désertion.

GORMULLY ET SINCLAIR,
Solliciteurs du requérant.

Daté à Ottawa, dans la province d'Ontario, ce 22e jour de juillet A.D. 1892. 4–27

AVIS est donné que James Frederick Doran, de Lachine, dans le comté Jacques-Cartier, province de Québec, commis, adressera une demande au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, pour obtenir un bill de divorce d'avec son épouse Mary Augusta Wood, ci-devant de Winnipeg, province du Manitoba, maintenant de Paris, France, pour cause d'adultère et désertion.

J. FRED. DORAN,
Pétitionnaire.

A Montréal, province de Québec, ce 20ème jour de juillet 1892. 5–27

AVIS est donné par le présent que Annette Marion Goff, de la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec, s'adressera au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un bill de divorce d'avec son mari Edward Robert Taché Rowand, de la cité de Winnipeg, dans la province du Manitoba, bourgeois, pour cause d'adultère et de cruauté.

CARTER ET GOLDSTEIN,
Solliciteurs de la requérante.

Daté à Montréal, province de Québec, ce dix-huitième jour de juillet 1892. 4–27

AVIS est donné par le présent que Edmund Holyoake Heward, de la ville de Saint-Jean, dans le district d'Iberville, dans la province de Québec, gérant de la banque des Marchands du Canada, à Saint-Jean, s'adressera au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un bill de divorce d'avec sa femme Dame Marie-Louise Elwes, actuellement de la cité de Chicago, dans l'Etat d'Illinois, un des Etats-Unis d'Amérique, pour cause d'adultère.

L. G. MACDONALD,
Solliciteur du requérant.

Par CHRISTIE, CHRISTIE ET GREENE,
Ses agents à Ottawa.

Daté à Saint-Jean, le 4 juillet 1892. 3-27

DEMANDES POUR CHARTE PAR LETTRES PATENTES.

AVIS est par le présent donné que dans le cours d'un mois à compter de la dernière publication de cet avis dans la *Gazette du Canada*, les personnes ci-après dénommées s'adresseront à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil, par l'entremise du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, pour obtenir des lettres patentes les constituant, et telles autres personnes qui pourront plus tard devenir actionnaires, en corps politique et corporation en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies" et ses amendements, sous le nom et pour les fins ci-après mentionnés.

1. Le nom que l'on se propose de donner à la compagnie est "La Compagnie de Lumière Electrique Centrale de Montréal" (à resp. limitée).

2. Les fins pour lesquelles une charte est demandée sont les suivantes :—Fournir, par l'électricité, l'éclairage, le chauffage et les pouvoirs moteurs, dans la cité de Montréal ou en tout autre endroit du Canada, fabriquer les fils électriques et tous instruments pour transmettre l'électricité.

3. Le principal bureau d'affaires de la compagnie projetée sera en la cité de Montréal, dans le district de Montréal, province de Québec, ou en tout autre endroit que la compagnie choisira par la suite.

4. Le capital-actions de la dite compagnie sera de $200,000.

5. Le capital-actions sera divisé en deux mille actions de $100 chacune.

6. Les noms au long et les adresses et occupations de chacun des dits requérants sont comme suit :— Louis Perrault, Montréal, imprimeur ; Honoré Beaugrand, Montréal, journaliste ; Trefflé Berthiaume, Montréal, journaliste ; E. M. Lovelace, Montréal, marchand ; Odilon Dupuis, Montréal, marchand ; Jos. Melançon, Montréal, notaire ; J. A. Rodier, Montréal, médecin ; A. Raza, Montréal, architecte ; Charles Berger, Montréal, entrepreneur ; Jos. Brunet, Montréal, entrepreneur ; James Cochrane, Montréal, entrepreneur ; Louis Cousineau, Montréal, entrepreneur ; Emmanuel St. Louis, Montréal, entrepreneur.

7. Les susdits Louis Perrault, Honoré Beaugrand, Trefflé Berthiaume, E. M. Lovelace et Odilon Dupuis seront les directeurs provisoires de la dite compagnie.

PRÉFONTAINE ET ST. JEAN,
Procureurs des requérants.

Daté à Montréal, le 14e jour de septembre 1892.
12–6

AVIS est par le présent donné que dans le cours d'un mois à compter de la dernière publication de cet avis dans la *Gazette du Canada*, les personnes ci-après dénommées s'adresseront à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil pour obtenir des lettres patentes les constituant en corps politique et corporation en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," Statuts Revisés du Canada, chap. 119 :—

1. Le nom de la compagnie sera "La Société des Arts."

2. Les objets pour lesquels une charte est demandée sont l'encouragement des arts par la distribution par lots entre les membres ou porteurs de billets de la société, de tous tableaux, dessins ou autres ouvrages d'art produits par le travail des membres de la société, ou publiés par ou sous le contrôle de la société.

3. Le siège d'affaires sera en la cité de Montréal.

4. Le montant du capital-actions de la société sera de cent mille piastres.

5. Le nombre des actions sera de mille, et le montant de chaque action sera de cent piastres.

6. Les noms au long et les adresse et occupation de chacun des requérants sont les suivants :—Louis Philippe Hébert, sculpteur, des cité et district de Montréal ; Louis Fréchette, homme de lettres, du même lieu ; Narcisse Faucher de St. Maurice, homme de lettres, des cité et district de Québec ; Henri Trudel, journaliste, des cité et district de Montréal, et Arthur Cholette, avocat, du même lieu ; lesquels seront les premiers directeurs de la société.

A. TRUDEL,
Procureur des requérants.

Montréal, 30 août 1892. 10–6

AVIS DIVERS.

COMPAGNIE DE PONT DE MONTRÉAL.

AVIS est donné par le présent que l'assemblée générale annuelle des actionnaires de la Compagnie de Pont de Montréal aura lieu au bureau de la compagnie, 204 rue Saint-Jacques, Montréal, mercredi, le 5e jour d'octobre 1892, à midi, pour l'élection de directeurs et la transaction de telles autres affaires qui seront amenées devant l'assemblée.

ROBERT WATSON,
Sec.-trés., Compagnie de Pont de Montréal.

Montréal, 29 août 1892. 12–3

CHEMIN DE FER GRAND NORD.

AVIS.—L'assemblée générale annuelle des actionnaires de la Compagnie du chemin de fer le Grand Nord aura lieu au bureau de la compagnie, No. 204 rue St. Jacques, en la ville de Montréal, mardi, le 4e jour d'octobre 1892, à 3 heures p.m.

L'assemblée en sera une spéciale pour prendre en considération la vente de la partie de la ligne de la compagnie entre Lachute et St. André à la compagnie du chemin de fer Ottawa Valley.

L. A. GLOBENSKY,
Sec.-trésorier.

Montréal, 31 août 1892. 10–4

BANQUE DE L'AMÉRIQUE BRITANNIQUE DU NORD.

CONSTITUÉE PAR CHARTE ROYALE.

LA cour des directeurs donne avis par le présent qu'un dividende intérimaire de trente-cinq chelins par action pour le semestre terminé le 30 juin dernier, étant au taux de sept pour cent par année, sera payé le 7e jour d'octobre prochain, aux propriétaires d'actions enregistrés dans ce pays, quitte de la taxe sur le revenu.

Il ne pourra être fait de transferts entre le 22 courant et le 7 prox., vu que les livres doivent être fermés durant cet intervalle.

Par ordre de la cour,
A. G. WALLIS,
Secrétaire.

No. 3, Clement's Lane,
Lombard-street, Londres, E.-C.,
6 septembre 1892. 11–4

AVIS public est donné par le présent que la Compagnie Américaine d'assurance de chaudières à vapeur de New-York a demandé à l'honorable ministre des Finances et Receveur Général du Canada d'être libérée de ses valeurs déposées à compte des opérations d'assurance des chaudières à vapeur.

Et avis est par le présent donné à tous les porteurs de polices de la dite compagnie en Canada qui s'opposent à cette remise de dépôts, de produire leur opposition au bureau de l'honorable Ministre des Finances et Receveur Général du Canada, le ou avant le 30 novembre 1892.

E. LAFLEUR,
Solliciteur,
Compagnie Américaine d'assurance
des chaudières à vapeur.

Daté ce 10 août 1892. 7–13

AVIS public est donné par le présent que la Compagnie d'assurance Queen a l'intention de cesser de faire des opérations d'assurance sur la vie en Canada, et que le 1er novembre prochain la dite compagnie s'adressera à l'honorable ministre des Finances pour la libération de ses valeurs et effets déposés comme garantie, et tous les porteurs canadiens de polices sur la vie émises par la Compagnie d'assurance Queen qui désireraient s'opposer à cette libération sont par le présent avertis de produire leurs oppositions entre les mains du dit ministre au jour susdit ou avant.

H. J. MUDGE,
Agent en chef.

Montréal, 25 juillet 1892. 5–13

AVIS est donné par le présent que la Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie la City of London (à resp. limitée), ayant cessé de faire les opérations d'assurance contre l'incendie en Canada, et réassuré tous les risques en cours ou existants, s'adressera au ministre des Finances à Ottawa, le 12e jour d'octobre prochain, pour être remboursée des garanties déposées par la dite compagnie entre les mains du ministre des Finances.

Et avis est par le présent donné à tous les porteurs de polices de la dite compagnie en Canada qui s'opposent à cette remise de dépôts, de produire leur opposition au bureau de l'honorable Ministre des Finances, le ou avant le jour ci-dessus cité.

HATTON ET McLENNAN,
Procureurs de la dite compagnie.

Montréal, 5 juillet 1892. 3–13

COMPAGNIE D'ASSURANCE DES CITOYENS DU CANADA.

(DÉPARTEMENT D'ASSURANCE SUR LA VIE.)

AVIS.—Avis public est donné par le présent que la Compagnie d'assurance des Citoyens du Canada, a cessé de faire des opérations d'assurance sur la vie, et a demandé à l'honorable Ministre des Finances et

Receveur Général du Canada le remboursement de ses garanties déposées au compte du département d'assurance sur la vie, le 12e jour d'octobre 1892.

Et avis est par le présent donné à tous les porteurs de polices de la dite compagnie en Canada qui s'opposent à cette remise de dépôts, de produire leur opposition au bureau de l'honorable Ministre des Finances et Receveur Général du Canada, le ou avant le douzième (12e) jour d'octobre mil huit cent quatre-vingt-douze (1892).

E. P. HEATON,
Gérant général.

Montréal, 28 juin 1892. 2–13

COMPAGNIE D'ASSURANCE DES CITOYENS DU CANADA.

(DÉPARTEMENT DE L'INCENDIE.)

AVIS.—Avis public est donné par le présent que la Compagnie d'assurance des Citoyens du Canada, a cessé de faire des opérations d'assurance contre l'incendie, et a demandé à l'honorable Ministre des Finances et Receveur Général du Canada le remboursement de ses garanties déposées au compte du département de l'incendie le 12e jour d'octobre 1892.

Et avis est par le présent donné que tous les risques au Canada de la Compagnie d'assurance des Citoyens du Canada, dans les provinces du Nouveau-Brunswick et de la Nouvelle-Ecosse ont été rentrés et réassurés dans la Compagnie d'assurance Phœnix de Hartford, Connecticut, et que tous les risques par toute la Puissance du Canada, à l'exception des provinces du Nouveau-Brunswick et de la Nouvelle-Ecosse ont été rentrés et réassurés dans la Compagnie d'assurance Guardian d'Angleterre.

Et avis est par le présent donné à tous les porteurs de polices de la dite compagnie en Canada qui s'opposent à cette remise de dépôts, de produire leur opposition au bureau de l'honorable Ministre des Finances et Receveur Général du Canada, le ou avant le douzième (12e) jour d'octobre mil huit cent quatre-vingt-douze (1892).

E. P. HEATON,
Gérant général.

Montréal, 28 juin 1892. 2–13

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OTTAWA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1892.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

APPOINTMENTS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE OF CANADA.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointment, viz. :—

Ottawa, 16th September, 1892.

The Honourable Jonathan Saxton Campbell Wurtele, one of the Judges of the Superior Court in and for the Province of Quebec : to be an Assistant Judge of the Court of the Queen's Bench in and for the Province of Quebec, for and during the term of the said Court which is to open at the City of Montreal on the 15th day of September, A.D. 1892, and the term which is to open at the City of Quebec on the 1st day of October, A.D. 1892.

PROCLAMATIONS.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Deputy Governor.

[L.S.]

CANADA.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To Our Beloved and Faithful the Senators of the Dominion of Canada, and the Members elected to serve in the House of Commons of Our said Dominion, and to each and every of you,—Greeting :

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS Our Parliament of Canada stands prorogued to the eighteenth day of the month of August instant, at which time, at Our City of Ottawa, you were held and constrained to appear ; Now Know Ye, that for divers causes and considerations, and taking into consideration the ease and convenience of Our Loving Subjects, We have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council for Canada, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on TUESDAY, the TWENTY-SEVENTH day of the month of SEPTEMBER next, you meet Us in Our Parliament of Canada, at Our City of OTTAWA, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of Our said Dominion of Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary. Herein Fail Not.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. Witness, John J. McGee, Esquire, Deputy of Our Right Trusty and Well-Beloved the Right Honourable Sir Frederick Arthur Stanley, Baron Stanley of Preston, in the County of Lancaster, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom ; Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Governor General of Canada and Vice Admiral of the same.

At Our Government House, in Our City of OTTAWA, this TWELFTH day of AUGUST, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, and in the fifty-sixth year of Our Reign.

By Command,

SAML. E. ST. O. CHAPLEAU,
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery,
Canada.

7-tf

ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

Monday, the 12th day of September, 1892.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, under the provisions of chapter 97 of the Revised Statutes and Acts amending the same, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to approve of the accompanying regulations for the governance of a ferry across the Niagara River, between the Town of Niagara, in the County of Welland, in the Province of Ontario, and Youngstown, in the State of New York, one of the United States of America.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

—

REGULATIONS.

1*st. Limits.*—The limits of the ferry shall be bounded on the south side of the Town of Niagara by Paradeso Grounds of the Government Ordnance lands, and on

the west side of the Town of Niagara at the westerly end of Queen's street in said town, and a point in the Town of Youngstown, in the State of New York, in the United States of America, to be fixed by the municipal authorities in that place.

2nd. *Landing places.*—The wharves and docks shall be secured and at all times maintained by the lessee in a safe condition and available at all states of the river and subject to the approval of the Department of Inland Revenue.

3rd. *The vessel.*—The boats used for the said ferry shall be not less than 24 feet long, 6 feet beam, 2 feet 6 inches in the hold.

The boats shall be in all respects fully equipped, having a respectable and efficient commander, and the Minister of Inland Revenue shall be a liberty to reject any boat which may at any time be placed on said ferry, or the commander thereof, or the said dock or wharf, should he consider them or any of them respectively unsuitable to the service or unsafe or inadequate to meet the wants of the public.

4th. *Free passage.*—The lessee of the ferry, for the time being shall, at all times, during the continuance of the lease, carry across on said ferry, without fee, toll or reward, Her Majesty's mails, and upon requisition by the Postmaster General of Canada, the mails of the United States of America.

5th. *Contraband.*—The lessee shall not at any time carry or convey or permit or suffer to be carried or conveyed over said ferry any contraband articles whatsoever.

6th. *Customs laws.*—The lessee shall observe all Customs and Revenue Laws of the Dominion of Canada and of the United States of America.

7th. *Number of trips.*—During the period commencing the 1st May, until the 1st November in each and every year, the said ferry shall commence to ply at the hour of six o'clock in the morning (Sundays excepted), and shall continue to cross at intervals of every half hour successively thereafter until the hour of eight o'clock at night.

8th. That the charge for fares and tolls to be made on the said ferry shall not at any time exceed the following, that is to say :—

For foot passengers, each way, adults... 15 cts.
" " " children. half price.

9th. Notices of the rates of fares and the rates of tolls on the said ferry shall be put up and kept up, and exhibited at all times in a conspicuous place on or near the said dock or wharf.

10th. That the Governor in Council shall be at liberty to alter and modify the tariff of charges and tolls hereinbefore contained, should it be deemed expedient in the public interests, and after such notification as aforesaid the lessee shall not take or receive any other or larger fares or tolls than those which shall be imposed in such modified tariff during the subsistence thereof.

11th. That the Governor in Council shall be at liberty at any time at which it may be shown that the lessee has failed to observe, perform, fulfil and keep any or other of the said provisoes, restrictions and conditions hereinbefore contained and expressed to declare the lease forfeited and void, whereupon the same shall become and be void to all intents and purposes, as if the same had never been granted, without indemnification to the lessee.

12th. That the said lessee shall not at any time during the existence of the lease, wilfully or knowingly infringe any of the laws, or by-laws or of the regulations of the United States of America, or of the State of New York, or the City of Buffalo, or Black Rock, in reference to ferriage which may be applicable to the said ferry, or such portion thereof as may be within the jurisdiction of any of them, the United States of America, State of New York, or the City of Buffalo or Black Rock, or permit or suffer the same to be infringed by any officer, servant or employé of the said lessee.

13th. Provided always that if the United States of America, or the State of New York, or the City of Buffalo, or Black Rock, shall in any exercise of any authority in any of them existing at any time during the existence of the said lease, prevent or hinder ferriage at or upon the said ferry or such portion thereof as may be within the jurisdiction of such one of them, or put the lessee to any loss, expense, charge, or damage in respect to the same, no claim or demand for compensation, or any right or title thereto shall be made upon or against the Dominion of Canada.

14th. The ferry boat shall be placed on the route immediately on the lease being granted.

15th. The lease will be granted for a period of five (5) years, the rent being payable in advance. The lessee will be required to give two sureties satisfactory to the Department of Inland Revenue, who shall be bound jointly and severally with the principal in the sum of two thousand dollars ($2,000) for the full compliance by the said lessee with the terms of the lease.

16th. The lease shall not be sublet or assigned without the consent of the Governor in Council, but in the event of the death of the lessee, the lease shall inure to the benefit of the lessee's personal representatives, or as by his will he may direct. 13–4

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Saturday, the 17th day of September, 1892.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS from information received there is reason to believe that the disease of Asiatic Cholera has declared itself in the City of New York, and that five deaths have occurred therefrom ;

And whereas it is advisable to extend the regulations applicable to maritime ports other than regular quarantine stations to the inland ports on the frontier between Canada and the United States in the particulars in which such regulations can be made to apply to an inland port ;

And whereas by section 3 of chapter 68 of the Revised Statutes, intituled "An Act respecting Quarantine" it is provided that the regulations made under it "shall have the force of law, and any person dis-"obeying any such regulation is guilty of a misde-"meanor and liable to fine or imprisonment or both, "as the court directs ; or such person may be sued for "the penalties contained in such regulation ";

And further it is provided in section 4 of the said Act, that—

"The Governor in Council may by such regulations "require the owners or persons in charge of goods or "things conveyed by land to any place in Canada, to "allow the proper officer appointed under such regu-"lations to inspect and examine the same, and to "answer truly all questions asked of them by such "officer concerning the same, and to allow such goods "or things to remain so long in the custody of such "officer and to be so treated, cleansed and purified as "such officer thinks necessary for the purposes of this "Act ; and the Governor in Council may by such "regulations require all persons arriving by land at "any place in Canada to allow themselves to be ins-"pected and examined by the proper officer appointed "under such regulations, and to answer truly all "questions asked of them by such officer, and to "remain so long at such place and to be so treated, "cleansed and purified as such officer thinks necessary "for the purposes of this Act "—

His Excellency, in virtue of the provisions of chapter 68 of the Revised Statutes, intituled "An Act respecting Quarantine," and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to make the following regulations—the same to stand for Quarantine Regulations in virtue of the provisions of the said Act, namely :—

1. Each Collector of Customs at any frontier port in his quality of quarantine officer as provided in section 31 of chapter 6 of the Consolidated Orders in Council of Canada, shall, by virtue of such office, be a Justice of the Peace under the authority and for the purposes of such Act.

2. Any Collector of Customs in his quality of quarantine officer shall, if he is informed of the presence of any infectious disease such as defined in section 27, chapter 6 of the Consolidated Orders in Council, or if he has reason seriously to suspect the presence of such

disease, forthwith order an inspection to be made of the car, carriage, vehicle, boat, or thing bringing such disease, by a medical man, who shall for such purpose be and is hereby constituted a quarantine medical officer to carry into effect the purposes of the said Act, with the powers specified in the extract from section 4 of the said Act above recited.

3. The fee payable to such medical man for such inspection shall not exceed the sum of four dollars for each visit, and in the event of infectious sickness being found such fee shall be payable by the company or owner of the car, carriage, vehicle, boat, or thing bringing such disease.

4. The Customs Collector in his quality of quarantine officer shall, on the report of such medical quarantine inspector cause the detention of the car, carriage, vehicle, boat or thing bringing such infectious disease until the requirements defined in section 33, chapter 6, Consolidated Orders in Council, are satisfied.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Tuesday, the 16th day of August, 1892.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, and in virtue of the powers conferred on him by section 108 of chapter 50 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, intituled "An Act respecting the North-West Territories," is pleased to order and it is hereby ordered, that that portion of the public travelled road or trail from Morley to Banff, which has been surveyed from Canmore to the boundary of the Rocky Mountain Park, be transferred to the Lieutenant Governor of the North-West Territories, for the public uses of the Territories, subject to any rights acquired under patents for lands crossed thereby.

JOHN J. McGEE,
12-4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Monday, the 12th day of September, 1892.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, under the provisions of chapter 34, of the Revised Statutes of Canada, intituled "The Inland Revenue Act," and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, has been pleased to make and establish the following regulations in respect of tobacco and cigars, and tobacco and cigar manufactories, and the same are hereby made and established.

JOHN J. McGEE,
13-4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

—

TOBACCO AND CIGAR REGULATIONS.

ARTICLE 1.—RAW MATERIAL.

A.—For dealing with raw leaf tobacco, scraps, cuttings, stems, liquorice or other materials, when brought into, produced or used in, or removed from a tobacco or cigar manufactory.

Section 1. So soon as any tobacco or other raw material is received at the manufactory, the quantity thereof shall be ascertained by the manufacturer, under the immediate supervision of the officer in charge, whose duty it shall be to test the accuracy of all weights, and when required so to do by the manufacturer, to ascertain the deduction to be made for moisture.

Sec. 2. Standard tobacco, as defined by the Act, means tobacco which contains 10 per cent of moisture, but it is not intended to notice the discrepancy of 1 or 2 per cent from this standard in either direction.

Sec. 3. When, however, there is an evident excess of moisture beyond the proportion above mentioned, viz., 10 per cent, the manufacturer may, if he desires, have this excess ascertained, and if found to be as much as, or more than 12 per cent, the excess over 10 per cent is to be deducted from the weight found ; in other words, when an account is taken of excessive moisture at all, 10 per cent is to be understood as being the standard, and all over that is to be allowed.

Sec. 4. All samples taken for the purpose of ascertaining the percentage of moisture contained therein are to be furnished by the manufacturer or owner free of cost.

Sec. 5. It is not necessary that samples should be taken from each package ; when two or more packages are, after careful examination, considered by the officer to be about the same as regards moisture, one sample can be taken to represent the lot. It is the desire of the Department that the manufacturer should suffer as little loss as possible by taking his tobacco for the purpose of ascertaining the moisture, and whenever any manufacturer is satisfied that the raw leaf and other unmanufactured tobacco brought into his manufactory at any time is not above or below the standard, he may enter the actual weight upon his books, without submitting a sample to be tested, but in such case the weight shall be considered as standard and no allowance made thereafter if the production in the manufactory should fall below the standard established by law.

Sec. 6. The certificate to be given to the Collector of Customs, under section 312 of "The Inland Revenue Act," is to be made out on the form No. 28. The Collector shall see that this certificate is carefully filled up and attached (with gum) to the customs entry covering the raw leaf tobacco to which it relates.

Sec. 7. All stems, scraps, cuttings, clippings, waste or other refuse of tobacco, when produced in, taken for use, removed from or destroyed at or from any tobacco or cigar manufactory, shall be entered in standard pounds.

Sec. 8. All raw leaf tobacco, stems, scraps, cuttings, clippings, waste and tobacco in process of manufacture at the time when stock is taken, shall be stated in standard pounds, and in all such cases care must be taken that samples for drying fairly represent the degree of moisture in each lot from which samples are taken.

Sec. 9. In all cases where it becomes necessary to take an account of the moisture, samples must be carefully taken in such a manner as to give a fair sample—as to moisture—of the whole ; these samples should each be from one-quarter to one-half of one pound in weight, and must be carefully weighed immediately they are taken, and the samples are to be taken from the packages at the time of weighing thereof, and not at a date previous to or after such weighing ; they are then to be carefully dried in the drying oven with which important offices have already been or will be supplied ; the difference between the weight when put in and removed from the dryer will represent the moisture contained therein.

Sec. 10. The principal offices are supplied with scales specially constructed for the purpose, by means of which the percentage of moisture in excess of the standard can be read on the arm of the scale instead of having to resort to computations to ascertain it.

This scale is so constructed that, by filling the counterpoise bucket at the end of the arm with shot sufficient to balance the oven tray on the platform, the weight as shown will be the net weight of the tobacco ; by means of the adjustable weight on the arm the sample can be either one-quarter, one-half or one pound, and by placing this weight at 100 when weighing the tobacco for drying, and then reading after drying on the lower scale on the arm, the exact percentage of moisture to be deducted can be seen at a glance.

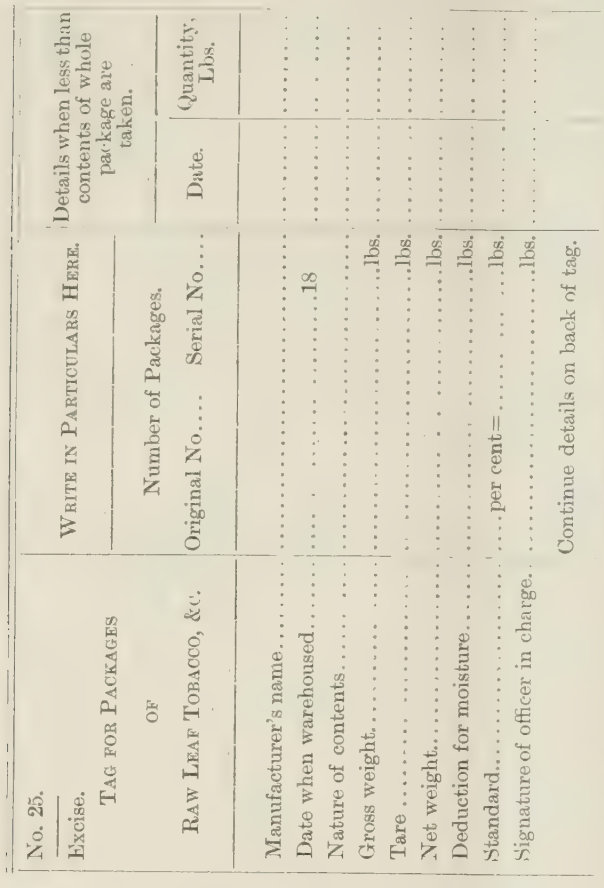
Sec. 11. The officer in charge of each tobacco or cigar manufactory shall keep a record of the weight of all packages of raw leaf tobacco or other raw material received into manufactory ; the entry shall be made in a book provided by the Department for that purpose.

Sec. 13. Where stemmed raw leaf tobacco is received at any cigar manufactory the entry thereof, when received and when subsequently taken for use, is to state its character as such, and the quantity so received and taken for use is to be likewise referred to by a foot note on the manufacturer's monthly return (F. 4), and on annual stock statement (G. 15).

Sec. 13. All packages of raw material received into warehouse shall be consecutively numbered, beginning with number one, on the 1st day of July in each year.

Sec. 14. A ticket, or tag, shall be placed upon each package, showing the date when put in warehouse, the original and serial number of the package, the gross weight, the tare and the net actual weight of tobacco or other raw material contained therein, and in the case of raw leaf tobacco, scraps and cuttings, stems and other unmanufactured products of raw leaf tobacco, the pounds,

percentage of moisture and pounds of standard tobacco contained therein. In order that there shall be uniformity of practice, the following is the form of ticket or tag to be used, until otherwise modified or altered by departmental regulations, which tag will be supplied by the Department upon proper requisition being made therefor :—



In the case of liquorice, sugar, gum or other raw materials other than leaf tobacco, cuttings and other unmanufactured products of leaf tobacco, the last two lines will be left blank, as no deduction for moisture is to be made from these articles.

Sec. 15. All leaf tobacco and other materials are, as soon as received and an account of them taken, to be placed in the warehouse provided for that purpose and secured by crown lock, the key thereof being in the possession of the officer in charge.

Sec. 16. Raw leaf tobacco and other raw materials are to be delivered to tobacco and cigar manufacturers in such quantities as may be required for use ; and as they will have access to the warehouse daily, if required, and can take tobacco from as many different packages as if it were under their sole control, it is not necessary that greater quantities should be taken than are required for each day's use : when taken for use by whole packages it must be entered ex-warehouse at the weight marked on the packages when received :

(*a.*) If, in the opinion of the Department, the conveniences afforded by any tobacco or cigar factory will not permit of the storing of all raw leaf tobacco and other raw material within the locked apartment designated for that purpose, without unduly harassing the manufacturer, then the collector may authorize such proportion as he may see fit to be stored in other parts of the factory ; and in such case each such package so withdrawn, if not required for proximate use, shall have placed upon it by the manufacturer a red card of not less than four inches square, with the words "in bond" printed thereupon in letters of not less than one inch in height ; and the removal of such card, or of any of the contents of such package, before the weight contained in such package has been entered to the debit of the "Daily Record" as "taken for use," shall be deemed to be an illegal abstraction of goods from warehouse, and shall subject the manufacturer to like penalty as by law provided ;

(*b.*) When the contents of any package are taken for use at various times, the last entry from the package shall be made to balance the quantity originally warehoused and marked on such package ;

(*c.*) A manufacturer will be permitted to take whole packages or such quantities as he may require for use, but if it is at any time evident that a manufacturer is entering for use quantities far in excess of what his business demands, the collector will apply to the Department for specific instructions.

Sec. 17. All stems produced in any tobacco or cigar manufactory must, unless used or intended for immediate use in the manufactory, or held by the manufacturer with a view to their exportation, be weighed up not less frequently than once a month and either destroyed or locked up as hereinafter provided.

All stems, scraps, cuttings and waste produced in any tobacco or cigar manufactory and charged back to stock and carried to debit of stock book No. 1, shall, unless immediately destroyed, removed or entered for use, be placed in raw-leaf warehouse.

Sec. 18. The destruction shall be by burning, except when some other mode is specifically permitted. Collectors are authorized to deliver from time to time, to known gardeners, tobacco stems to be used for horticultural purposes only. The quantity furnished for such purposes and the security to be taken for the proper use of such stems to be within the discretion of the collector. Forms of bonds (A. 8,) and permits (Bb. 13,) can be had on requisition being made therefor to this Department. Stems may also be delivered to reliable persons for fertilizing purposes in such quantities as the collector may, in his discretion, deem advisable. In this case, however, it is required that the stems should be mixed with manure in the presence and to the satisfaction of an officer of this Department, which being done, no bond will be required. Either the manufacturer or the person receiving the stems, as may be mutually agreed upon, must bear the expense consequent upon the officer's attendance at the place where the stems are so destroyed. Stems delivered for either horticultural or fertilizing purposes will be included in the "Monthly Return of Tobacco Stems," (G. 17).

Sec. 19. Stems, scraps, cuttings or waste must, before they can be entered for removal and destruction, be carried to debit of stock book No. 1.

Sec. 20. Raw leaf tobacco, after being charged in a tobacco or cigar manufacturer's daily record as taken for use, cannot thereafter be removed from factory in an unmanufactured state, unless by special permission, in each case obtained from the collector.

Sec. 21. Raw leaf tobacco and scraps and cuttings when removed from a tobacco or cigar manufactory or tobacco warehouse must, before removal, be re-weighed and tested and deficiency (if any) ascertained, and the quantity shall be entered in standard pounds as thus determined, and must be consigned to the order of the collector of the division to which entered for removal. If any deficiency is found to have arisen on the tobacco or scraps and cuttings while in warehouse, application must be made to the Department for authority to pass a free entry, or to be otherwise dealt with as the Department may determine.

Sec. 22. Where tobacco and other raw materials are secured under crown lock, it is not necessary to weigh each package in the warehouse when taking stock ; only a sufficient number to satisfy the officer that the packages remain as shown on tag : when not secured by crown lock, each package must be carefully weighed.

Sec. 23. As stems and waste do not enter into computation in arriving at the production in cigar manufactories, collectors are requested to see that all such produced are properly charged back to stock book No. 1, so that no balance of same will remain to be included as in process of manufacture at time of stock-taking.

Sec. 24. Flavorings received at a tobacco or cigar manufactory are not to be examined by the officer in charge, but the weights are to be recorded by the manufacturer, as in the case of other raw material.

B.—For sale of scraps, cuttings, stems and sweepings of tobacco in bulk, by one manufacturer to another.

Sec. 25. Whenever any manufacturer of tobacco or cigars desires to sell his refuse scraps, cuttings, stems and sweepings of tobacco, in bulk and as material, to another manufacturer of tobacco or cigars, to be further manipulated or manufactured, he is hereby permitted to do so under the following rules and conditions, viz. :—

(*a.*) The scraps and cuttings, stems and sweepings of tobacco must be put up in separate packages, and in no case mixed, nor must any raw leaf be added thereto to fill up the package. The different classes of tobacco must be kept separate and distinct ;

(*b.*) The removal must be made in bond, and the goods consigned to the order of the collector of Inland Revenue of the division to which the goods are to be removed, in the same manner as provided for manufactured articles ;

(*c.*) The packages containing the goods are to be consecutively numbered, and each to have marked thereon the gross weight, the tare, and the net weight, and also the

standard weight of unmanufactured tobacco contained therein, and shall, in addition, have marked thereon the registered number of the manufactory, number of the warehouse entry, date, and number of the Inland Revenue division ;

(*d.*) No person other than manufacturers of tobacco or cigars will be allowed either to purchase or sell this description of tobacco unless it is packed, stamped, and the duty paid thereon, as provided by law.

Sec. 26. Whenever any manufacturer of tobacco or cigars desires to sell his refuse scraps, cuttings, stems, or sweepings of tobacco for export to a foreign country, he will enter the same for export in bond in the same manner and under the same regulations as govern the shipment and exportation of manufactured goods.

Sec. 27. Cigar manufacturers will not be permitted to put up small packages of cuttings for consumption.

C.—For removal of snuff-flour and fine-cut shorts, from one tobacco manufactory to another.

Sec. 28. Snuff-flour not prepared for use, but which needs to be subjected to further process of sifting, pickling, scenting or otherwise, before it is in a condition fit for use or consumption, may be sold by one tobacco manufacturer directly to another, under the following regulations :—

(*a.*) The snuff-flour shall be put up in packages, and these packages consecutively numbered and marked with the gross weight, the tare, and the net weight thereof, and shall, in addition, have marked thereon the registered number of the factory from which removed, the number of the warehouse entry, date, and number of the Inland Revenue division ;

(*b.*) The snuff-flour shall be removed from one manufactory to another in bond—the necessary warehouse and removal entries and removal bond being passed therefor, as in the case of other removals in bond.

Sec. 29. Fine-cut shorts, the refuse of fine-cut chewing tobacco, may be sold in bulk, like scraps, cuttings, &c., by one manufacturer of tobacco to another ; but when put up for sale and consumption, they must be packed in packages containing one-twentieth, one-sixteenth, one-tenth, one-eighth, one-fifth, one-fourth, one-half or one pound each, and stamped like other small packages of tobacco : the law does not authorize the packing of fine-cut shorts in five pound or ten pound packages, the same as fine-cut chewing.

Sec. 30. Fine-cut shorts may be sold in bulk by one tobacco manufacturer to another, under the following regulations :—

(*a.*) They shall be put up in packages, and these packages consecutively numbered and marked with the gross weight, the tare, and the net weight thereof (the net weight being stated in apparent and also in standard pounds), and shall, in addition, have marked thereon the registered number of the manufactory where put up or from which removed, the number of the warehouse entry, the date and number of the Inland Revenue division ;

(*b.*) The fine-cut shorts, like snuff-flour, shall be removed from one manufactory to another in bond.

Sec. 31. Upon the receipt of the snuff-flour or fine-cut shorts at the manufactory to which it is consigned, it shall be placed in the raw-leaf warehouse, and shall be delivered to the manufacturer in such quantities as he may require for treatment.

Sec. 32. In all books, snuff-flour and fine-cut shorts shall, when entered for removal for further treatment at another licensed tobacco manufactory, be treated as raw material, and as the transactions are not likely to be such as to render it necessary to encumber the books with special columns for these articles, they will be dealt with in the books in the following manner, when removed, viz. :—

(*a.*) The entries to be made in red ink ;

(*b.*) Enter in column No. 21 in daily record when produced, and in columns Nos. 10 and 26 in stock book No. 1, when "charged back to stock" and "removed from manufactory" respectively ;

(*c.*) At receiving manufactory enter in columns Nos. 9 and 25 in stock book No. 1, when "brought in" and "taken for use," respectively, and in column No. 7 in daily record, when "taken for use ;"

(*d.*) Explanations to be made in columns Nos. 2 and 19 in stock book No. 1, and columns Nos. 2 and 15 in daily record ;

(*e.*) Totals of fine-cut shorts and snuff-flour to be also shown in red ink, and separate and distinct from the totals of scraps, cuttings and waste, as shown in the columns referred to.

D—Raw leaf tobacco samples.

Sec. 33. The following regulations as to the manner of dealing with small quantities of raw leaf tobacco imported as sample, and on which the Department has no authority to collect duty, are issued for the guidance of Customs officers at the ports where such samples are imported :—

(*a.*) Such samples must be bonded in a Customs warehouse in the same way as all other imported raw tobacco is bonded ;

(*b.*) The removal of such samples from Customs warehouse in quantities not exceeding one hundred and fifty pounds at any one time may be permitted on a removal bond being executed with the Collector of Customs by the parties who desire to remove the tobacco, and another surety who must be a resident householder, or some responsible person resident at or near the port at which the bond is given ; and each separate parcel or sample must be securely sealed and stamped, so that it may be identified ;

(*c.*) The removal entry shall accurately state the quantity, description and quality of the tobacco, as known to the trade, to be removed, which description shall also include particulars necessary for the identification of the several samples or parcels ;

(*d.*) Each removal paper shall have endorsed on it, by the Collector of Customs, the date at which the removal bond will expire, and shall set forth that the holder of the paper is permitted to carry with him the tobacco therein described for the purpose of exhibiting it to his customers ;

(*e.*) The conditions of the bond are to be that the tobacco shall, within a specified time, be delivered to and entered upon the books of a licensed tobacco or cigar manufacturer, or that it shall be exported ;

(*f.*) And the bond shall only be cancelled on the production of the certificate of an officer of Excise that the tobacco has been entered on the books of a licensed tobacco or cigar manufacturer, or on the certificate of a Customs officer, that the tobacco has been exported and within the time mentioned ;

(*g.*) In addition to the above certificate, when the tobacco is exported all the warehouse regulations then in force in reference to the exportation of Customs goods shall be complied with before the bond is cancelled ;

(*h.*) Whenever the bond is not cancelled in the manner above stated, and within the time stated in the bond, it will be the duty of the Collector of Customs before whom it is taken, to call upon the parties for the immediate payment of the penalty inserted in the bond, which, in accordance with the 312th section of the Inland Revenue Act, will be for a sum equal to 30 cents per pound on the tobacco to which it relates ;

(*i.*) When samples are sent out by the travelling agent of any person duly licensed to warehouse raw leaf tobacco under the Inland Revenue Act, an accurate account of such samples is to be taken by the proper officer of Excise and entered on the warehouseman's books, and the same means adopted for their identification, as is directed with reference to samples just imported ;

(*j.*) A bond will be taken with reference to such samples of the same nature as is directed with reference to samples just imported ; but in lieu of making it an alternative that such samples shall be exported, the conditions shall be that they shall be returned to the warehouse of the licensed warehouseman, and by him entered on his books ;

(*k.*) Whenever any importer desires to do so, he may pay the fee of thirty cents per pound on the raw-leaf samples, and have them stamped with the special raw-leaf tobacco sample stamp provided for that purpose, and may then bring in and exhibit his samples without any restrictions as to the giving a removal bond, procuring the certificate of officers of Excise as to its being entered on a manufacturer's book, or for the exportation of the sample ;

(*l.*) The special raw-leaf tobacco sample stamps are to be destroyed when the tobacco is taken for use in any tobacco or cigar manufactory.

ARTICLE 2.—STAMPS.

A.—Stamps for Tobacco.

Sec. 34. By virtue of the authority of the Inland Revenue Act, the following denominations of stamps for tobacco have been prepared, and their use is hereby prescribed, viz. :—

(*a.*) Small stamps, in sheets, of the denomination of ten, twenty, fifty and one hundred for cigarettes ; one-sixteenth of a pound for snuff, and one-tenth of a pound for cut tobacco ;

(*b.*) Strip stamps, in sheets, of the denomination of one-twentieth, one-sixteenth, one-twelfth, one-tenth, one-ninth, one-eighth, one-sixth, one-fifth, one-fourth, one-half and one pound, for use on all legal packages of cut and granulated tobacco, shorts, clippings, cuttings and sweepings of tobacco.

(*c.*) Strip stamps, in sheets, of the denomination of five and ten pounds for pails, kegs or drums of fine cut chewing tobacco ;

(*d.*) Strip stamps, in sheets, of the denominations of one-sixteenth, one-eighth, one-fourth, one-half and one pound, for packages of snuff, as well as on packages of cut and granulated tobacco, shorts, clippings, cuttings and sweepings as per clause (*b*) above.

(*e.*) Strip stamps, in sheets, of the denominations of five and ten pounds, for packages holding snuff when containing not more than forty per cent of moisture ;

(*f.*) Strip stamps, in sheets, of the denominations of five, ten and twenty pounds, for packages holding snuff, when containing more than forty per cent of moisture ;

(*g.*) Coupon stamp, in books, of the denominations of one, five, ten, fifteen and twenty with one-half pound coupons ; thirty-five, sixty, seventy and one hundred with one-pound coupons.

Sec. 35. No stamp of a denomination less than one-tenth of a pound is provided for tobacco solely the product of Canadian raw leaf.

Sec. 36. It is the duty of every officer in charge of any tobacco or cigar manufactory to see that no greater quantity of tobacco or cigars in contained in the packages to which the stamps are attached than the stamp is intended to cover, and the packages must in all cases be full, *i. e.*, a ten-pound stamp must not be placed upon a package capable of holding fifteen to twenty pounds, even if the package only contains ten pounds of tobacco. Should any package containing tobacco or cigars at any time be discovered with stamps thereon for a quantity less than the package contains, it is the duty of every officer to detain such packages as forfeited, and report the circumstances to this Department through the Collector of the division.

Sec. 37. Stamps for use on packages of tobacco or cigars shall be of such colour and description as the Department of Inland Revenue may provide.

B.—Stamps for Cigars.

Sec. 38. The Commissioner of Inland Revenue has caused to be prepared for the payment of duty on cigars, the following denominations of cigar stamps :—

(*a.*) Strip stamps issued in sheets, for boxes or packages containing three, six, ten, twenty-five, fifty, one hundred and two hundred cigars each ;

(*b.*) Strip stamps issued in sheets, for sample boxes of cigars containing twenty-five cigars each ;

(*c.*) Strip stamps, issued in sheets, for boxes of imported cigars (rate of duty being on the pound as heretofore) ;

(*d.*) Manufacturers must each time make requisition for a quantity of either three-cigar or six-cigar stamps not less than sufficient to cover 1,000 cigars.

Sec. 39. Stamps for use on sample boxes of cigars are coloured yellow, with the letter "F" thereon when used on cigars the product of foreign leaf, and "C" thereon when used on cigars the product of Canadian leaf.

C.—Stamps for Canada Twist.

Sec. 40. Stamps for Canada twist are supplied of the denominations one-fourth, one-half and one pound each.

Sec. 41. Stamps of the above denominations will be supplied to postmasters or other persons throughout the country, who will keep a record of the names of the persons to whom they sell stamps, and of the license number and the number and denomination of stamps sold to each (selling them only to licensed persons), for which purpose a suitable book is supplied ; the register of sales above referred to is to be open at all times for the inspection of officers of Inland Revenue.

Sec. 42. In regard to the sale of stamps for "Canada Twist," the following regulations are to be observed :—

(*a.*) A return of the sales is to be made daily (or as often as they occur), as is done in the case of other collections. Form D. 12 is to be used, and must show : (a.) The names of the purchasers ; (b.) The denomination and consecutive numbers of the stamps ; (c.) The total weight represented by the stamps ; and (d.) The total amount of duty :

(*b.*) It is not necessary to make a separate entry paper for each sale when more than one sale is made in a day ; but the sales to persons who are authorized to sell stamps on commission should not appear on the same entry with sales to other persons :

(*c.*) In the case of stamps sold on commission, the full amount of the duty chargeable upon the weight represented by the stamps is to be deposited to the credit of the Receiver General, the Collector taking the amount of the commission from his advance for contingencies :

(*d.*) At the end of each month (or oftener if necessary) the Collector will forward to the Department a statement of the amounts allowed for commission, quoting the number of each entry, the total amount of duty which it represents, and the amount of commission allowed thereon. The statement will be audited, and, if found correct, a cheque for the amount will be issued :

(*e.*) If at any time stamps are used for "Canada Twist" which has been seized, a separate entry paper must be used for them, or they may appear on the entry paper used to account for the proceeds of the seizure.

Sec. 43. Canada twist cannot be manufactured for sale by the cultivator unless he has taken out a license, paying therefor the sum of two dollars, and the law imposes a heavy penalty on any cultivator who shall manufacture for sale any Canada twist without taking out a license ; Collectors of Inland Revenue and others acting for this Department will, therefore, take all the means in their power to acquaint cultivators with the necessity of taking out such license and stamping the Canada twist before offering it for sale.

Sec. 44. The stamps will be attached to the roll or coil by interlacing it through the coil when made and bringing the two ends of the stamp once around the coil and fastening securely by gum or paste. The stamp is to be attached in all cases by means of good strong gum, and every officer of this Department is instructed, so far as it lies in his power, to impress upon cultivators who manufacture Canada twist for sale, that the firm adherence of the stamp to the tobacco is necessary in order to protect it from seizure, for if any packages are found anywhere except in the possession of the licensed cultivator, manufacturer, or in the premises of a licensed tobacco manufacturer of Canadian leaf tobacco only, without a stamp properly attached, they will certainly be seized and confiscated, in accordance with the law.

Sec. 45. The law also imposes heavy penalties on any person who shall open a package of tobacco without breaking the stamp thereon, or in whose possession a package unlawfully opened shall be found, or in whose possession any used stamps shall be found.

Every officer will, therefore, avail himself of every opportunity for bringing these matters under the notice of those concerned.

D.—Bonded Removal Permit Stamps.

Sec. 46. The bonded removal permit stamps to be used on packages of tobacco when ex-warehoused for removal in bond, are of the following denominations, viz. :—

(*a.*) For use on pails, kegs, drums or other packages of fine-cut chewing tobacco, weighing five and ten pounds each ;

(*b.*) For use on five, ten and twenty pound packages of snuff ;

(*c.*) For use on packages of plug tobacco weighing from five to twenty-five pounds ;

(*d.*) For use on packages of plug tobacco weighing from thirty-five to one hundred and ten pounds ;

(*e.*) For use on packages of cigars.

Sec. 47. They are to be attached as follows :—

(*a.*), (*b.*) and (*e.*) are to be attached to the package in such a manner as to be about equally attached to the cover and the body of the package :

(*c.*) and (*d.*) are to be attached at the same place on caddy or box as reserved for regular duty-paid stamp, viz. " over one corner or angle of the box or caddy, at equal distances from each end, attaching about equally to each side."

Sec. 48. Each package of tobacco or cigars removed in bond must be covered by a bonded removal permit stamp, of a denomination provided for the class of package upon which it is placed, and is to be attached to the package and cancelled by the manufacturer or his agent ; the cancellation will be by means of the roller stamp used for the first cancellation on the regular duty-paid stamps ; if the manufacturer so desires it, the bonded removal permit stamps may be placed upon the packages intended for removal at the time the tobacco or cigars are put in the warehouse. As this is solely for the accommodation of the manufacturer, the understanding must be that he shall only ask for these stamps to attach to packages that he *knows* will be entered for removal or transfer in bond. If he cannot do this the stamps can only be furnished at the time of entry of goods for removal or transfer. Officers in charge of tobacco or cigar factories are required to see that these stamps are properly used.

E.—Stamps for Customs.

Sec. 49. Arrangements have been made with the Department of Customs, that in future stamps for imported tobacco shall be supplied by this Department, through the Collectors of Inland Revenue. Collectors will therefore put themselves in communication with the Collectors of Customs, who may require to obtain supplies through

the Excise office, and request them to make requisitions on the Collectors of Inland Revenue for such stamps as they are likely to require at their respective ports.

Sec. 50. As it takes considerable time to obtain stamps, when not in stock at the time the requisition is received, the Collector of Inland Revenue aforesaid will request the Collectors of Customs to make their requisitions as early as possible.

Sec. 51. The denominations of stamps for imported tobacco and cigars are the same as those for like articles manufactured in Canada, with the addition of a stamp for raw leaf tobacco samples, cigar stamps at rate of duty per pound instead of per M. and cigarette stamps of the denominations of one-fortieth and one-twentieth of a pound.

F.—Supply of Stamps.

Sec. 52. Stamps will be supplied by the Department upon proper requisition being made therefor by the Collector of Inland Revenue, who will make requisition sufficiently in advance to insure having a supply always on hand equal to the probable demand for three months, as required by section 280 of the Inland Revenue Act: on receipt of a parcel of stamps the Collector or other officer receiving them is immediately to count them, and if they are found to be in accordance with the receipt accompanying the parcel, he is to sign, date and return the receipt to the Department by the next mail, and enter the stamps so received on the debit side of his "General Record of Tobacco Stamps (K. 21a);" if they are not found to be correct, he must immediately advise the Department of the error, and enter the exact number received by him to the debit of his stamp account: Collectors and other officers must account for every stamp acknowledged to have been received by them.

Sec. 53. A separate account is to be opened for each denomination of stamp, and kept in the manner shown on first folio of stamp book, stating on the debit side the number received, and on the credit side the number issued. On opening the account the debit side is to commence with the number of stamps then on hand of the description to which it relates.

Sec. 54. Collectors are instructed to forward to the Department, by mail, registered, on the first day of each month, all books containing marginal stubs and unused coupons, the last stamps from which were detached during the previous month. The covers thereof are to be neatly cut even with the stubs, and those portions of the covers so detached need not be returned to the department, and all books containing coupon stubs so returned must show on the blank space opposite each sheet of coupons the number of pounds represented thereby on that page; and that a statement be attached to the fly leaf in front of each book, showing the number of pounds represented by the unused coupons on each page in detail and the total thereof. Collectors will take credit in their General Record of Tobacco Stamps (K. 21a) for the coupons so returned.

G.—Mode of affixing Tobacco and Cigar Stamps.

Sec. 55. Under the authority of section 280 of the Inland Revenue Act, it is hereby prescribed that stamps shall be affixed to packages of tobacco and cigars in the following manner, viz.:—All packages of tobacco, except fine-cut chewing and snuff, containing five pounds and upwards, shall have affixed a registered coupon stamp of a denomination corresponding with the net weight of the tobacco contained therein: for example, packages containing from ten to twenty-five, and from sixty to eighty pounds, can be, and must be covered by a single stamp, by using coupons attached to stamps, when the weight of the package is not precisely ten, fifteen, twenty, sixty or seventy pounds (in which case the stamp alone is used, without the coupons attached): when the weight of tobacco contained in the package ranges between ten and twenty-five, and between sixty and eighty pounds, the coupons are used in connection with the stamp bearing such weight, so that with one or more of the coupons attached thereto it will correspond with the weight required: half pounds will not be allowed on packages containing twenty-five pounds and upwards: all other packages of tobacco are to be covered by stamps of the denomination provided by the Department, and one stamp only is to be used on each package.

Sec. 56. Upon all descriptions of boxes and caddies of cavendish, plug, twist, or other description of tobacco, the stamp shall be affixed over one corner or angle of the box or caddy, at equal distances from each end, attaching about equally to each side: and on all such packages, when made of wood, a groove not less than one thirty-second of an inch deep shall be made to admit the stamp, and prevent its being torn or rubbed off by transportation.

Sec. 57. Upon all kegs, drums, pails, or other packages containing five and ten pounds of fine cut chewing, and five, ten and twenty pounds of snuff, as permitted by law, the stamp, being a strip stamp, shall be placed across the cover, so as to extend down each side of the package, and to effectually seal it.

Sec. 58. Strip stamps, whether used for packages containing smoking tobacco, fine-cut chewing, snuff, cigars or cigarettes, must be so attached as to effectually seal the package, and render it impossible to open the same or remove its contents without destroying or breaking the stamps: stamps on cigar boxes must be placed at least three-fourths of an inch from the end of the box.

Sec. 59. The practice of putting up cigarettes in small parcels held together by a narrow band, and these parcels placed in a large package, which alone is stamped, will not be permitted. All cigarettes must be put up in packages as provided by the Act, and each package must bear the proper revenue stamp.

Sec. 60. The strip stamps for tobacco are made sufficiently long to pass over both ends of the package and turn the opposite angles, thus effectually sealing the package, and they must be so affixed; and when applied to bags which open only at one end, they must be affixed so as to effectually close that end.

Sec. 61. The stamps are to be affixed to the packages by using an adhesive material that will cause them to stick to the wood, paper or other packages, securely and permanently: after the stamps on wooden or metal packages of tobacco have become dry, and the cancellation has been made, as herein described, they must be varnished over thoroughly, but not so as to obscure or obliterate the impression upon the stamp.

Sec. 62. Tobacco or cigar stamps will not adhere to tin-foil with ordinary gum or paste; the manufacturer must therefore either envelop the tin-foil in an outer wrapper of paper or provide some kind of gum or paste by which the stamps may be so attached that they cannot be removed without destroying them.

Sec. 63. Manufactures or importers of cigars will not be allowed to wrap the box or package containing cigars in an outer covering of paper or other material and attach the stamp to the outer covering; the stamp must be attached to each package proper, so as to remain thereon as an evidence of its being legally in the possession of the holder thereof.

Recipes.

Sec. 64. The following recipes for cheap and practical paste and varnish, which have been fully tested, are prescribed for use:—

For *paste*,—Dissolve one pound of gum arabic in one and three-fourths pints of boiling water; add from two to four ounces of acetic acid, and keep it corked when not in use; apply evenly to the stamp or notice and press it firmly upon the wood or other material of which the package is composed:

For *varnish*,—Place in a bottle of sufficient size one half pound of bleached gum shellac, broken fine, and add strong alcohol; shake occasionally until entirely dissolved, and keep is corked to prevent evaporation; should the varnish at any time become too thick, add a small quantity of alcohol.

Sec. 65. Stamps on packages of tobacco and cigars are to be attached at the manufactory, by the manufacturer or his agent, at the licensed bonding warehouse by the warehouseman or his agent, and at the Customs bonding warehouse by the Customs officer; although the responsibility of stamping tobacco ex-warehoused from a merchant's Excise bonding warehouse remains with the owner of the warehouse, the officer delivering the tobacco is expected to aid in the attaching and cancelling of the stamps, where this can be done immediately after the delivery of the goods from warehouse.

H.—Cancelling Dies and Stamps.

Sec. 66. By virtue of the authority conferred by section 281 of the Inland Revenue Act, the Commissioner of Inland Revenue will furnish steel dies for the cancellation of all stamps used on wooden packages, or packages made partly of wood and partly of other materials, containing tobacco: these dies will be forwarded to the several Collectors of Inland Revenue, and they will be loaned by them to the manufacturer of tobacco or other person mentioned in their requisition therefor and to no other.

Sec. 67. In effecting such cancellation, the die will be required to be applied twice to the stamp upon the package, once in the place on the stamp marked "cancellation by steel die," and a second time over and upon the vignette on the stamp.

Sec. 68. A steel cutting roller is also supplied for the cancellation of stamps on tin caddies or boxes of tobacco, which instrument is to be drawn across the stamp and on to the metal of which the package is composed: this instrument should be so used as to sever the stamp and continue the line of separation on to the metal: it is to be applied to the stamp on each side of the package, but is to be done in such a manner as not to disfigure the cancellation made by the rubber stamp.

Sec. 69. Collectors will keep an account of all steel dies and other instruments intrusted to them, and a record of the names of all persons to whom they are furnished (furnishing them only to the legally authorized tobacco manufacturers and others, as instructed by the Department) and the date of their delivery: whenever any die shall have become broken or damaged in the hands of any manufacturer or other person, so as to be unfit for use, or whenever any person receiving such Government die shall have no longer any legitimate use for the same, it must be returned to the Collector, and held by him subject to departmental orders, and the person accredited therefor.

Sec. 70. The law makes it imperative upon every manufacturer of tobacco, putting up his tobacco in packages as heretofore described, and upon every person ex-warehousing tobacco from an Excise bonding warehouse, to use this die, and no stamps on such packages will be regarded as properly cancelled, and the packages and their contents will be liable to seizure, whenever found, unless the stamps are cancelled with a Government die, and in the manner hereinafter named, viz., the stamp must be so cancelled that a portion of every stamp shall be *driven into and lodged within the wood* of the package, or when on metal, by severing the stamp, and continuing the line of separation on to the metal of which the package is made.

Sec. 71. Roller stamps, for the cancellation of tobacco and cigar stamps, will also be supplied by the department, upon proper requisition being make therefor.

These roller cancellation stamps are as follows, viz. :—

(*a.*) For tobacco manufacturers' use in cancelling strip stamps used on tobacco put up in packages of paper, linen, or other soft yielding material, and for the first cancellation on all other stamps used on packages of tobacco:

(*b.*) For cigar manufacturers' use in cancelling strip stamps used on cigar boxes;

(*c.*) For the use of persons having licensed bonding warehouses, in cancelling (in addition to steel die or instrument) the stamps on packages of tobacco ex-warehoused for duty from a warehouse other than the manufacturer's where tobacco was made;

(*d.*) For Collector's use in cancelling stamps on packages of tobacco and cigars removed in bond under the provisions of section 25 of Warehousing Regulations and to cancel stamps on tobacco ex-warehoused from an Inland Revenue bonding warehouse established under authority of section 65 of the Inland Revenue Act;

(*e.*) For Customs officers' use in cancelling strip stamps used on imported tobacco put up in packages of paper, linen or other soft or yielding material, and for the first cancellation on all other stamps used on packages of tobacco.

(*f.*) For Customs officers' use in cancelling strip stamps used on cigar boxes.

Sec. 72. In asking for these roller stamps the following formula should be used, for the sake of uniformity. Quote factory number or warehouse letter, division number, and name of applicant, thus:—

1.30. Tobacco Factory roller for J. E. Tuckett.
2.28. Cigar Factory roller for S. Myers.
A. 17. Tobacco Warehouse roller for D. C. Brosseau.
A. 17. Cigar do do do
30 Tobacco } General Excise Warehouse Roller for
30 Cigars } the division of (*Hamilton*).

If required for Customs use, the port should be named thus:—

Customs, Tobacco, Weymouth, N.S.
Customs, Cigars, Woodstock, N.B.

Sec. 73. The names of new applicants must be registered at Department before the roller is supplied. When through ordinary wear and tear new rubber bands or repairs are required, a new stamp complete will be supplied on requisition, on receipt of which the old stamp will be returned to the Department.

Sec. 74. Collectors must keep an account of all cancellation stamps intrusted to them, as in the case of the steel cancellation dies.

Sec. 75. The law requires that all stamps upon packages of tobacco and cigars shall be cancelled by a Government stamp or die and it is now prescribed that when the stamps are upon other than wooden boxes and caddies of cavendish that the cancellation shall be by means of the roller stamp recognized by the Department; the stamps on wooden packages of tobacco being cancelled in addition to the above, by the steel die, and those on metal packages by the steel cutting roller supplied for that purpose.

I.—Mode of cancelling tobacco and cigar stamps.

Sec. 76. All stamps are to be cancelled immediately after being placed upon the packages, but the cancellation by the roller stamp, except in the case of cigars, may be made by the manufacturer or other party, immediately before being placed thereon.

Sec. 77. Stamps for tobacco must be cancelled by imprinting upon each stamp, in the oblong blank space left for that purpose, the registered number of the manufactory, or letter of dealer's bonding warehouse, and the number of the Inland Revenue Division. Rubber roller hand stamps will be furnished by the Department for this purpose, but if any manufacturer desires to use a stamp applied by any other means, permission may be granted for this form of cancellation only.

Sec. 78. Stamps used on five or ten pound packages of fine-cut chewing, on five, ten and twenty pound packages of snuff, and on quarter caddies, half caddies, caddies and boxes of tobacco, when made of wood, must, in addition to the above, also be cancelled by means of the steel die supplied for that purpose, which die drives a portion of the stamp into the wood of which the package is composed —the die being applied to the stamp twice, once in the space reserved for this cancellation, and again on the vignette on the stamp: the further cancellation of stamps on metal packages will be by means of the steel cutting roller supplied for that purpose, which severs the stamp, and continues the line of separation beyond the stamp and on to the metal of which the package is made; the application being made to the stamp on each side of the package.

Sec. 79. Stamps on packages of imported tobacco shall be cancelled as follows, viz.: stamps on packages composed of paper, cotton, tin-foil or other soft or yielding material, by means of a roller stamp, which shall imprint upon the stamp the name of the port where entered for duty or this information may be written in on the stamps: stamps on wooden packages of plug, fine-cut chewing, and packages of snuff shall be cancelled as above, but in addition thereto shall be further cancelled by means of the steel die; stamps on packages made of metal, when imported, shall, in addition to the above, be cancelled by means of the steel cutting roller supplied for that purpose, which severs the stamp and continues the line of separation beyond the stamp and on the metal of which the package is made.

Sec. 80. Stamps on packages of tobacco ex-warehoused for consumption by a merchant or person other than a manufacturer and at the manufactory where made or put up, shall be cancelled by the person ex-warehousing the same by means of the roller stamps, which will imprint upon the stamp, in the oblong space reserved for that purpose, the letter of the warehouse, and the number of the Inland Revenue Division. Stamps, when on wooden packages, shall be further cancelled by means of the steel die supplied for that purpose, which die drives a portion of the stamp into the wood of which the package is composed; and when on metal packages, by means of the steel cutting roller provided for that purpose, which instrument severs the stamp and continues the lines of separation beyond the stamp and on the metal of which the package is made.

Sec. 81. Stamps on packages of tobacco ex-warehoused from the manufactory where made or put up, shall be cancelled as described by sections seventy-nine (79) and eighty (80) of these regulations.

Sec. 82. The stamps on cigar boxes will be cancelled by means of a roller stamp supplied for that purpose, which stamp carries the impression beyond the duty-paid Inland Revenue stamps, and on to the wood of which the package is made: in all cases the impression is to be made across the stamp continuously, the lettering being distinctly imprinted over space reserved for cancellation: this cancellation stamp, so used, must imprint upon the stamp the registered number of the manufactory, and the number of the Inland Revenue Division, as required on all other stamps.

Sec. 83. The cancellation of Customs stamps upon packages of cigars will be by means of the roller stamp, as per the next preceding section, but the information to be imprinted upon the space reserved for cancellation will be the name of the port where ex-warehoused for duty.

Sec. 84. In cancelling stamps by imprinting, as herein prescribed, where blank spaces are left on the stamps for that purpose, they must always be used.

Sec. 85. The cancellation of tobacco or cigar stamps will be done by the following persons, viz.:—

(*a.*) At a tobacco or cigar manufactory, by the manufacturer or his agent;

(*b.*) At a warehouse (other than the manufacturer's where tobacco or cigars were made), by the person who ex-warehoused the tobacco or cigars; and—

(*c.*) Stamps on imported tobacco or cigars, by the Customs officers at the port where the tobacco or cigars were ex-warehoused for duty.

Sec. 86. The importance to be attached to the cancellation of all stamps has been shown by the severe fines and penalties imposed upon any person who shall remove from any manufactory or place where tobacco or cigars are made, any such goods without stamps affixed and properly cancelled, and also the fines and penalties imposed upon any person who shall sell, or offer for sale, or have in his possession, any tobacco or cigars, the stamps upon which are *not properly cancelled*: the interest of the Government and the safety and protection of all who deal in tobacco or cigars require that manufacturers and others shall properly affix and cancel all stamps.

J.—Destruction of the stamps on packages of tobacco and cigars when emptied.

Sec. 87. Section 263 of the Inland Revenue Act makes it the duty of every person who empties any stamped box, bag, vessel, wrapper or envelope of any kind, containing tobacco or cigars, to destroy the stamp thereon; and any person who neglects or refuses so to do, is liable to a penalty for each such offence not exceeding one hundred dollars.

Sec. 88. This provision of the law applies not only to retail dealers who empty legal packages by retailing their contents, but also to every person who purchases tobacco or cigars for his own use, and empties such packages, who must destroy the stamp thereon.

Sec. 89. Collectors and other officers are informed that while section 263 of the Act requires that the destruction of a stamp shall consist of the removal of every part thereof from the package the Department for the present will not prosecute where the stamp is destroyed by disfiguring or destroying it in such a manner as to render it incapable of being used again. This may be done by the removal of portions of the stamp from different places on each of the sides of the package, the proportion so removed to be equal in the aggregate to at least one-fourth of the stamp.

K.—Caution Notices—Tobacco and Cigars.

Sec. 90. Upon every package of tobacco, weighing over one pound, whether put up in wooden packages or otherwise, the law requires that there shall be printed, or securely fixed by pasting thereon, a label, on which shall be printed the number of the manufactory, and the number of the division in which it is situated, together with the following notice:—

"Notice.—The manufacturer of this tobacco has complied with all the requirements of the law. The following caution is to be strictly observed under the penalties provided by the Statutes of Canada:—

1st. This package is to be opened in such a manner as to break the stamp.

2nd. This package is not to be used for any other tobacco when the present contents are removed.

3rd. The contents are not to be removed except for immediate sale; and

4th. When the package is empty the stamp must be destroyed.

Sec. 91. When used on boxes, caddies, kegs, pails, drums or other packages of tobacco, weighing more than one pound, the label on which the above notice is to be printed is required to be not less than four and not more than six inches long, and not less than two and one half inches in width, and to contain, in addition to the caution notice, the following facts, printed in plain, open and legible letters, viz.: (1) the number of the manufactory, and (2) the number of the Inland Revenue Division. These labels will be in the following form, viz.:

"Factory, No.....Inland Revenue Division, No....."

Notice.—The manufacturer of this tobacco has complied with all the requirements of the law. The following caution is to be strictly observed under the penalties provided by the Statutes of Canada:—

1st. This package is to be opened in such a manner as to break the stamp;

2nd. This package is not to be used for any other tobacco when the present contents are removed;

3rd. The contents are not to be removed except for immediate sale; and

4th. When the package is empty the stamp must be destroyed.

Sec. 92. The law provides that "every manufacturer of cigars shall securely affix, by pasting on each box containing cigars manufactured by or for him, a label, on which shall be printed, besides the number of the manufactory, and the number of the division in which it is situated," a caution notice in the following form:—

"Factory, No.....Inland Revenue Division, No....."

Notice.—The manufacturer of the cigars herein contained has complied with all the requirements of the law. The following caution is to be strictly observed under the penalties provided by the Statutes of Canada:—

1st. This package is to be opened in such a manner as to break the stamp;

2nd. The package is not to be used again when the present contents are removed:

3rd. The contents are not to be removed except for immediate sale; and

4th. When the package is empty the stamp and package must be both destroyed.

Sec. 93. This label for all cigar boxes is to be not less than three inches in length and two inches in width; or, if made in circular or oval form, it shall cover not less than six square inches of paper and be of a size sufficient to contain, in addition to the caution notice prescribed in plain, open and legible letters, these facts: (1) the number of the manufactory, and (2) the number of the Inland Revenue Division.

Sec. 94. The following form of caution notice is prescribed and must be used on outer packages containing cigarettes when put up in packages of ten (10) or twenty (20) cigarettes each, and cut tobacco and snuff in packages of one pound and under, the caution notice on each of the small packages constituting the contents, not being necessary.

"Factory, No.....Inland Revenue Division, No....."

Notice.—The manufacturer of the cigarettes (cut tobacco or snuff) herein contained has complied with all the requirements of the law. Every person is cautioned not to use this package for packing cigarettes (cut tobacco or snuff) again, nor to use the stamp, nor the stamped wrappers upon the packages of cigarettes (cut tobacco or snuff) constituting the contents of this package, under the penalties provided by law in such cases.

The words "Factory No.," "Inland Revenue Division No.," and "manufacturer," should be omitted when the notice is attached to packages of imported cigarettes (cut tobacco or snuff) and "the name of the port where," and "the number of the entry under which the cigarettes (cut tobacco or snuff) are ex-warehoused for duty," and the word "importer" respectively submitted therefor.

Sec. 95. The following form of "Special Caution Notice" is to be used on packages of tobacco or cigars that have been seized and confiscated and sold under authority of this department, and will be supplied upon requisition being made therefor:—

C. S.

EXCISE.

TOBACCO OR CIGARS.

Seizure No.....

Special Caution Notice.

Inland Revenue Division of.....

Notice.—The following caution is to be strictly observed under the penalties provided by the Statutes of Canada:—

1st. This package is to be opened in such a manner as to break the stamp;

2nd. This package is not to be used for any other tobacco when the present contents are removed;

3rd. The contents are not to be removed except for immediate sale; and

4th. When the package is empty the stamp must be destroyed and in the case of cigars the package also.

The information required to be placed upon the packages by a manufacturer may, in this case, be stencilled, and in addition to this regular information, the seizure No. will be placed thereon.

Sec. 96. Cigars when put up in packages of three (3) and six (6) cigars each, will not require a caution notice attached to such small packages, but the outer package in which they are placed must bear the following form of caution notice: "Notice.—The manufacturer of the cigars herein contained has complied with all the requirements of the law. Every person is cautioned not to use again the stamped packages of cigars constituting the contents of this package, under the penalties provided by law in such cases."

If imported, the word "Importer" is to be substituted for "Manufacturer."

Sec. 97. Importers of tobacco and cigars are also required by law to place a caution notice on each package of tobacco weighing more than one pound and on each package of cigars when in packages containing ten cigars and upwards imported by or for them.

Sec. 98. The affixing of this label or caution notice is made the duty of the manufacturer or importer; it is to be a printed label, or the necessary information may be imprinted on or impressed into the material of which the package is made. It is to be supplied and affixed by the manufacturer or importer before the tobacco or cigars are to be removed from the places where they were made or at which imported. No person has a right or will be allowed in any case to tamper with this caution notice, to remove it from the box, or package, to substitute another label for it, or to cover it up with a label either of his own or of any other person.

Sec. 99. This label or notice is to be distinctly and clearly the label required by law. The labels must be affixed to the package in a conspicuous place, where they will not be broken in opening the packages and where they will be exposed as little as possible to be worn or rubbed off, and in a manner so as not to be covered up or concealed by any other labels or marks, and so as not to conceal by them any other marks or brands required by law to be placed upon them.

Sec. 100. The law imposes a penalty of $50 on every manufacturer or importer of tobacco or cigars who neglects to affix such label to any package containing tobacco or cigars, made or imported by or for him, and on every person who removes any such label, so affixed, from any such package, such fine being for each package in respect to which such offence is committed.

If the manufacturer desires to do so, he may increase the size of the paper on which the caution notice is printed, so as to allow the printing, *separate and distinct from the label*, of his name and trade-mark.

Article 3.—Manufactured tobacco and cigars.

Special provisions for warehousing tobacco and cigars and for stamping same when ex-warehoused for removal in bond, for consumption, or for branding same when for exportation.

In addition to the General Warehousing Regulations established by Order in Council, the following apply specifically to tobacco and cigars :—

Sec. 101. On all packages of tobacco and cigars, when placed in warehouse by the manufacturer thereof, all marks, numbers, weights and other information required by law, must be written or branded thereon before the warehouse entry can be accepted, which entry must be compared with the packages of tobacco or cigars, and certified correct by the officer in charge of the manufactory, before it will be accepted by the Collector of Inland Revenue: Collectors will therefore permit the principal manufacturers to use out-numbers in order that these instructions may be fully complied with.

Sec. 102. As all marks, numbers, weights, &c., are required to be placed upon the packages before the warehouse entry can be accepted by the officer for comparison, and as no stamps are required prior to being placed in bond, the tobacco must be placed in warehouse immediately upon the receipt by the officer of the proper warrant: in large manufactories, where an exact compliance with this regulation is impossible, from the quantities involved, the Collector may, at his discretion, extend the time for placing in the warehouse,—such extension not, at any time, to exceed three days.

Sec. 103. The following are the only sized packages of tobacco that may be removed in bond, viz. :—

(*a.*) Fine-cut chewing tobacco, in packages of five and ten pounds each;

(*b.*) Snuff, in packages of five, ten and twenty pounds each;

(*c.*) Cavendish, plug or twist, in packages of from one to four pounds inclusive, five to twenty-five pounds inclusive, or from thirty-five to forty-five pounds inclusive, or from sixty to eighty pounds inclusive, or from one hundred to one hundred and ten pounds inclusive; and—

(*d.*) Cigars in packages of twenty-five and upwards.

Sec. 104. Tobacco in smaller packages than those above mentioned shall not be removed in bond, nor shall the product of Canadian leaf tobacco be so removed when in packages containing less than ten pounds.

Sec. 105. Packages of tobacco or cigars when ex-warehoused at the manufactory for removal in bond to another Division, or transferred to another person within the same Division, shall be stamped by the manufacturer with the bonded removal permit stamp provided by the Department for that purpose, denoting the class of such goods. Packages of tobacco or cigars which have been placed in warehouse prior to the coming into effect of the provisions of The Consolidated Inland Revenue Act, 1883, and which may or may not be covered by the old red stamp, when ex-warehoused from any warehouse for removal or transfer must be covered by a bonded removal permit stamp. If previously stamped the old form of stamps must be scraped off the package and destroyed by the officer ex-warehousing the goods; each package removed or transferred in bond must bear one of these bonded removal permit stamps, which must be cancelled by the manufacturer or other person ex-warehousing the tobacco by means of the roller stamp provided for that purpose. Subsequent removals of same tobacco or cigars do not require additional stamping by bonded removal permit stamp.

Sec. 106. Tobacco and cigars when entered ex-warehouse, whether for removal for transfer or for consumption, will require to be stamped with new form of stamps when so ex-warehoused, even if previously stamped under the requirements of regulations in force prior to July 1, 1883.

Sec. 107. When ex-warehoused for consumption the regular duty-paid stamp is to be attached to the package and cancelled in the manner herein provided: when tobacco or cigars are ex-warehoused for consumption from a warehouse other than the manufacturer's where made, —the packages then bearing a bonded removal permit stamp,—the duty-paid stamp is to be placed over the bonded removal permit stamp, so as to cover it as much as possible and the cancellation is to be made through both. The stamps for packages entered for consumption either by the manufacturer or merchant will be supplied upon receipt of proper entry papers ex-warehouse for consumption, the duty on the goods to be ex-warehoused, the warrant properly filled up, and a requisition on the form prescribed and issued by the Department, which requisition must show, for tobacco, the number of stamps at each weight required to cover the tobacco ex-warehoused, and in the case of cigars the number of stamps of each denomination necessary to cover the cigars ex-warehoused, the aggregate number of packages and pounds of tobacco, or packages and number of cigars, agreeing with the entry ex-warehouse for consumption.

Sec. 108. The stamps are in all cases to be attached and cancelled by the manufacturer or person ex-warehousing the goods, and in accordance with regulations herein established.

Sec. 109. Packages of tobacco or cigars, when ex-warehoused for exportation to a foreign country, shall be branded under the personal supervision of the officer in charge, with a brand of the following nature :—

EXPN

Tobacco—9-10-8-83.

For tobacco read *cigars* when used on cigar boxes,—the first numeral or set of numerals representing the factory number, the second the number of the Inland Revenue Division, and the third and fourth numbers the month and year respectively: when ex-warehoused from a warehouse other than that at the manufactory where tobacco and cigars were made, the factory number shall be omitted and letter or number of warehouse substituted therefor.

Sec. 110. This brand is to be placed upon all wooden packages by means of a hot iron and upon metal packages by means of steel dies, or by such other means as shall leave the necessary information legibly and indelibly impressed into the metal of which the package is made. On either wooden or metal packages the above brand is to be placed upon the side of the package. These dies must be furnished by the exporter, and the letters and figures thereon are not to be less than one-fourth of an inch in height.

Sec. 111. When the holder of tobacco or cigars in bond, which have already been stamped under the provisions of previous Acts, desires to export such tobacco or cigars, the stamps on the packages are to be removed by the officer in charge of the manufactory or warehouse, in the presence of another officer specially detailed therefor by the Collector of Inland Revenue: a record is to be kept by the aforesaid officers, giving the following information, which record is to be signed by them, and filed in the office of the Collector of Inland Revenue, viz.:—

(*a.*) The number of each stamp removed and destroyed, and the weight of the tobacco or cigars covered thereby; and,—

(*b.*) The license number of the manufactory where the tobacco or cigars were put up and the name of the Division where stamp was issued:

The export papers cannot be finally accepted as complete until this has been done.

Sec. 112. When packages of tobacco weighing one pound and less, intended for exportation, are packed in large cases, it will only be required that the brand, as given in section one hundred and nine (109) of these regulations, be placed upon the outer cases,—which cases must be consecutively numbered and have marked on them the total number of packages, at each weight, and the total weight of tobacco contained therein.

Sec. 113. Tobacco and cigars, when exported, cannot be packed in the same case.

Sec. 114. All goods entered for exportation must be examined by the officer ex-warehousing the same, and, in order to do so, packages must be opened to such extent as the Collector of Inland Revenue may determine.

Sec. 115. Scraps and cuttings, or stems, when put up for exportation must be packed under the personal supervision of an officer of Inland Revenue, and unless the whole case is packed at one time, the packing thereof shall be done in the raw leaf warehouse.

Sec. 116. Each case or package when filled, shall be marked by the officer, with his name, and date when packed, and in such a manner as to be distinctly and clearly seen, and so that it can be identified by him and must be branded with the letters EXPN, as in the case of other tobacco for exportation.

Article 4.

For packing and stamping imported tobacco and cigars, cancelling the stamps thereon, and for removal of same in bond, from one Customs port to another, before being packed in packages similar to those used for like articles manufactured in Canada.

Sec. 117. The Inland Revenue Act states that "all manufactured tobacco or cigars imported from foreign countries, shall have the stamps affixed and cancelled while they are in the custody of the proper Custom house officers," and that "such tobacco and cigars shall not pass out of the custody of the said officers until the stamps have been so affixed and cancelled."

Sec. 118. The cancellation of the stamps on tobacco, when put up in packages of paper, linen, or other soft or yielding material, shall be by means of the roller stamp provided for that purpose.

Sec. 119. The cancellation of the stamps on wooden packages containing imported tobacco, shall be by sinking into the wood of which the package is composed, a portion of the stamp by means of a steel die, which die shall be applied twice to every stamp, once in the place on the stamp reserved for cancellation and again on the vignette; and in addition to the cancellation by the steel die, they shall be further cancelled by means of the roller stamp supplied for that purpose,—the cancellation by roller stamp to be made in the space reserved on the stamps for that purpose, and it may be done immediately before the stamps are placed upon the packages if found more convenient; the cancellation of the stamps on metal packages containing tobacco, will be made by means of the steel cutting roller supplied for that purpose, which severs the stamp and continues the line of separation beyond the stamp and on to the metal of which the package is made: this instrument is to be applied to the stamp on each side of the package; the stamp is, in addition to this cancellation, to be further cancelled by means of the roller stamps used to cancel all stamps on packages containing tobacco.

Sec. 120. The stamps upon packages containing imported cigars, will be cancelled by means of a roller stamp of the design furnished by the Department; this cancelling stamp shall be so used that the imprint shall project beyond the stamp on to the wood of which the box is made; in all cases the impression is to be made across the cigar stamp.

Sec. 121. These cancellation dies and stamps will be furnished to the different collectors of Customs upon requisition being made therefor; and no package containing tobacco or cigars, as defined by the Inland Revenue Act, shall be handed over to the importer or owner until the stamps on the same are cancelled, as herein directed.

Sec. 122. The Inland Revenue Act further states that "imported tobacco and cigars shall be put up in packages as prescribed by law for like articles manufactured in Canada, before the stamps are affixed:" Every collector of Customs will, therefore, see that these regulations are fully complied with.

Sec. 123. The sizes of the different packages into which tobacco and cigars must be packed, as permitted by law, are as follows, viz.:—

(*a.*) All cavendish, plug and twist in rectangular wooden boxes containing from one to four pounds inclusive, five to twenty-five pounds inclusive, thirty-five to forty-five pounds inclusive, or from sixty to eighty pounds inclusive, or from one hundred to one hundred and ten pounds inclusive.

(*b.*) All fine-cut chewing tobacco, and all other kinds of tobacco not otherwise provided for, in packages containing one-twentieth, one-sixteenth, one-twelfth, one-tenth, one-ninth, one-eighth, one-sixth, one-fifth, one-fourth, one-half, or one pound, except that fine-cut chewing tobacco, when of a quality and description approved of by the Commissioner of Inland Revenue, may, at the option of the importer, be put up in wooden packages containing five or ten pounds each;

(*c.*) All cut and granulated tobacco, other than fine-cut chewing, all shorts, the refuse of fine-cut chewing tobacco, which has passed through a riddle of thirty-six meshes to the square inch, in packages containing one-twentieth, one-sixteenth, one-twelfth, one-tenth, one-ninth, one-eighth, one-sixth, one-fifth, one-fourth, one-half, or one pound each;

(*d.*) All snuff in packages containing one-sixteenth, one-eighth, one-fourth, one-half, one pound, and in wooden packages containing five or ten pounds each,—except that snuff when containing more than 40 per cent of moisture, may, in addition to the above, be put up in packages containing twenty pounds each, actual weight;

(*e.*) All cigarettes in packages containing ten, twenty, fifty or one hundred cigarettes each;

(*f.*) All cigars in boxes containing three, six, ten, twenty-five, fifty, one hundred and two hundred cigars each, except that Manilla cigars or cheroots, but not imitations thereof, may, when imported from abroad, be contained in addition to the above-named quantities, in original packages containing five hundred each.

Sec. 124. The stamps are to be put on or affixed to the packages in the following manner:—

(*a.*) All packages of tobacco, except fine-cut chewing and snuff containing five pounds and over, shall have affixed a registered coupon stamp of a denomination corresponding with the net weight of the tobacco contained therein; for example, packages containing from ten to twenty-five pounds and from sixty to eighty pounds, can be and must be covered by a single stamp, by using coupons attached to stamps when the weight of the package is not precisely ten, fifteen, twenty, sixty or seventy pounds (in which case the stamp alone is used without the coupons attached); when the weight of the tobacco contained in the package ranges between ten and twenty-five pounds, and between sixty and eighty pounds, the coupons are used in connection with the stamp bearing such weight, so that with one or more coupons attached thereto it will correspond with the weight required; half pounds will not be allowed on packages containing twenty-five pounds and upwards.

(*b.*) All other packages of tobacco are to be covered by stamps of the denomination provided by law, and one stamp only is to be used on each package;

(*c.*) Upon all descriptions of boxes and caddies of cavendish, plug, twist or other description of tobacco, the stamp shall be affixed over one corner or angle of the box or caddy, at equal distances from each end, attaching about equally to each side;

(*d.*) Upon all kegs, drums, pails or other packages containing five and ten pounds of fine-cut chewing, and five, ten and twenty pounds of snuff, as permitted by law, the stamp being a strip stamp, shall be placed across the cover, so as to extend down each side of the package and to effectually seal it;

(*e.*) Strip stamps, whether used for packages containing smoking tobacco, fine-cut chewing, snuff or cigarettes, must be so attached as to effectually seal the package and render it impossible to open the same or remove the contents without destroying or breaking the stamp;

(*f.*) Strip stamps, used for cigar boxes, must be so attached as to effectually seal the package;

(*g.*) The stamps are to be affixed to the packages by using an adhesive material that will cause them to stick to the wood, paper or other package, securely and permanently: after the stamps on wooden packages have become dry and the cancellation has been made, as herein described, they must be varnished thoroughly but not so as to obscure or obliterate the impressions upon the stamps;

(*h.*) Tobacco stamps will not adhere to tin-foil with ordinary gum or paste: the importer or owner of the goods must, therefore, either envelop the tin-foil in an outer wrapper of paper, or provide some kind of gum or paste by which the stamps may be so attached that they cannot be removed without destroying them.

Sec. 125. The Inland Revenue Act further provides that,—Every importer of tobacco shall, in addition to complying with all other requirements of this Act relating to imported tobacco, print on each package, or securely

affix by pasting on each package containing tobacco, imported by or for him, a label on which shall be printed the name of the port where, and the number of the entry under which, such tobacco is ex-warehoused for duty, and these words :—

Notice: The importer of this tobacco has complied with all the requirements of the law. The following caution is to be strictly observed under the penalties provided by the Statutes of Canada :—

1st. This package is to be opened in such a manner as to break the stamp.

2nd. This package is not to be used for any other tobacco when the present contents are removed.

3rd. The contents are not to be removed except for immediate sale ; and

4th. When the package is empty the stamp must be destroyed.

Sec. 126. Every importer of cigars is also required to affix to each package of cigars imported by or for him, a label showing, in addition to the name of the port where, and the number of the entry under which such cigars were ex-warehoused for duty, these words : —

Notice : The importer of the cigars herein contained has complied with all the requirements of the law. The following caution is to be strictly observed under the penalties provided by the Statutes of Canada :—

1st. This package is to be opened in such a manner as to break the stamp.

2nd. The package is not to be used again when the present contents are removed.

3rd. The contents are not to be removed except for immediate sale ; and

4th. When the package is empty the stamp and package must both be destroyed.

Sec. 127. This caution notice, when used on boxes, caddies, kegs, pails, drums or other large packages of tobacco, is required to be not less than four nor more than six inches long, and not less than two and one-half inches in width, and must be affixed to the package in a conspicuous place, where it will be exposed as little as possible to be worn, or rubbed off, or broken, in opening the package, and in a manner so as not to be covered up or concealed by any other labels or marks, and so as not to conceal by it any other marks or brands required by law to be placed upon the package.

Sec. 128. The caution notice label, when used on boxes of cigars, is to be not less than three inches in length and two in width ; or if made in circular or oval form, it shall cover not less than six square inches of paper, and is likewise to be affixed to the box or package, in a conspicuous place, and where it will not be covered up by the stamp, or otherwise obscured, or concealed, or broken, in opening the package.

Sec. 129. If the importer desires to do so, he may increase the size of the paper on which the caution notice is printed, so as to allow the printing, *separate and distinct from the label*, of his name and trade-mark.

Sec. 130. A separate and distinct label will not be required on packages of imported tobacco containing one pound and under, nor on packages containing ten or twenty cigarettes each, provided the importer shall cause to be printed on each outer package the caution notice as herein required, where it will not be covered up by the stamp or otherwise obscured or concealed : the name of the port and the number of the entry for duty may be written in on the label or imprinted with a rubber stamp. The packing and stamping must be done in accordance with the provisions of the Inland Revenue Act.

Sec. 131. The Inland Revenue Act also provides that "tobacco and cigars intented for removal in bond to another port or place within the Dominion of Canada may be removed to such other port, under regulations to be established by the Governor in Council," which regulations are as follows :—

(*a.*) That the tobacco or cigars must be consigned to the order of the Collector of Customs at the port to which the goods are bonded ;

(*b.*) A removal bond is to be taken from the owner or importer by the Collector of Customs for double the Customs duty accruing on the goods so removed ; and the bond shall be conditioned for the delivery of the goods into the possession of the Collector of Customs to whom consigned ;

(*c.*) This bond will be cancelled by the certificate of the Collector of Customs at the port to which the goods are consigned, certifying that they have been received by him and re-warehoused, and that a bond has been duly executed and that the goods shall be re-packed into packages similar to like articles when manufactured in Canada, and duly stamped or entered for exportation or destruction.

Article 5.

For Sale of Manufactured Tobacco and Cigars.—Size and Form of Packages, &c.

Sec. 132. The sale of tobacco can only be made by manufacturers in whole packages,—each package bearing a stamp properly affixed and cancelled (or when entered for exportation, the packages containing the same, properly branded), and the package itself being according to the description and limitation prescribed in the Inland Revenue Act, and no other.

Sec. 133. Dealers in manufactured tobacco must also sell whole packages, each package bearing the properly cancelled stamp, except that retail dealers are permitted to sell plug tobacco at retail from half caddies, caddies, half boxes or boxes ; fine-cut chewing tobacco from five and ten pound packages ; and snuff from five, ten and twenty pound packages, legally stamped, marked and labelled and put up as prescribed by law : with the exception of snuff, which at times may require to be dampened, the dealers must not withdraw the goods from the stamped package until actually offered for sale.

Sec. 134. The stamp upon the package from which goods are being retailed is *primâ facie* evidence that the duty on such goods has been paid ; the absence of such stamp is *primâ facie* evidence of the non-payment of the duty : dealers in manufactured tobacco will not be allowed to cut a package in two and to sell the divided portions of the package, nor to retail tobacco therefrom.

Sec. 135. The law provides that all cigars shall be packed in boxes not before used for that purpose, containing definite and limited numbers, and positively prohibits the sale in any other form, except by retail dealers : retail dealers are allowed to retail cigars from boxes packed, stamped and branded in the manner prescribed by law ; but this provision does not authorize or warrant the practice of retailing cigars from show cases : sales can legally be made only from the stamped package in which originally put up and excised.

Sec. 136. Manufacturers of cigars shall only sell original and unbroken packages from their manufactory premises.

Sec. 137. Collectors of Inland Revenue are hereby instructed to divide their Divisions into surveys, under the charge of such officers as they, or the inspecting officer of Inland Revenue may designate. It shall be the duty of these surveying officers to visit all places where manufactured tobacco or cigars are stored or kept, or where it is exposed for sale, and ascertain if the law is being strictly complied with in respect of the stamping, branding, cancelling and sale of tobacco and cigars, and to take such action as the law directs in case of discovery of any infraction of the law.

Article 6.

For Using Wood, Metal, Paper or Other Material for Packing Tobacco or Cigars.

Sec. 138. Any manufacturer of tobacco or cigars, wishing to avail himself of the privilege which the law authorizes, of substituting for the wooden box now used for packing cigars, or for packing fine-cut chewing, Cavendish, plug, snuff or twist tobacco, packages made of other material, will be required to submit to the Commissioner of Inland Revenue samples of such packages, for his approval, and if the same are of such a character as to admit of the proper marks, brands, labels, &c., being applied to them, and the stamps to be securely and permanently attached, and properly cancelled, permission may be issued granting their use.

Sec. 139. All sample packages forwarded to the Commissioner for his approval must be accompanied by a statement, setting forth the materials of which the packages are made, the description of goods intended to be packed therein, and the capacity of the package, in pounds, if intended for tobacco, and if intended for cigars, the number of cigars to be packed in each, and showing also, by samples, the mode in which the marks, brands, labels and stamps may be put upon the packages, and the law in those respects fully complied with.

Article 7.

A.—Stamping tobacco or cigars, abandoned, condemned or forfeited, when sold for the benefit of the Dominion of Canada.

Sec. 140. All tobacco and cigars, whether imported or of domestic manufacture, sold by any officer of the Government for the benefit of the Dominion of Canada, must, before being delivered, have affixed to the packages containing the same, the proper Inland Revenue or Customs stamps, denoting the duty thereon ; and such

stamps shall only be used for this purpose upon the whole circumstances of the intended sale being reported to the proper department, and the necessary permission being obtained to use the same.

Sec. 141. When abandoned, condemned, or forfeited tobacco or cigars are offered for sale, if such goods will not bring a price equal to the duty thereon, that the law forbids the sale to be made for consumption in the Dominion of Canada; such goods may, however, be sold for immediate export to a foreign country, and be covered by the ordinary exportation brand.

B.—Destruction of abandoned, condemned or forfeited tobacco or cigars.

Sec. 142. Abandoned, condemned or forfeited tobacco or cigars, may be destroyed by order of the Commissioner, whenever they will not sell for an amount equal to the duty due and payable thereon.

Sec. 143. Collectors of Inland Revenue or Customs having such goods in their custody which have been offered for sale, and upon which they have been unable to realize an amount equal to the duty thereon, and who desire permission to destroy the same, will make application therefor to the Commissioner.

Sec. 144. In making such application they will give a complete history of the goods, also the kind, quantity, their present condition, and what efforts have been made to sell them, and if it shall appear to the Commissioner to be to the interest of the Government that the goods shall be destroyed, he will give an order for such destruction.

ARTICLE 8.

A.—For the reworking of Tobacco.

Sec. 145. Before any tobacco can be reworked, twenty-four hours' notice must be given by the manufacturer to, and special permission must be obtained therefor from, the Collector of Inland Revenue of the division where the manufactory is situated.

Sec. 146. The manufacturer, in making application for permission to rework tobacco, must give full particulars as to the quantity and description of the tobacco to be reworked, stating whether the tobacco is of his own manufacture or the product of another manufactory, and if the latter, the name of the manufacturer: he will also state the reason for desiring permission to rework the tobacco in question.

Sec. 147. The tobacco, when taken for reworking, shall be so credited on stock book No. 2 (and an entry ex-warehouse passed on the form provided for that purpose, when taken from the bonding warehouse), and the quantity carried to Dr. of daily record, and treated as raw material, the product of which will be accounted for as manufactured tobacco, in the usual manner, and stamped and treated as tobacco the original product of the leaf.

Sec. 148. When the tobacco to be reworked has paid duty, the stamps upon the packages must be destroyed in the presence of two officers of Inland Revenue, one of whom shall be the officer in charge of the manufactory, and the other an officer detailed therefor by the collector of the division, and these officers shall keep a record of, and shall furnish the collector with a certificate, showing the numbers on each stamp, the weight of tobacco contained in each package covered thereby, and the registered number of the manufactory (or, if manufactured prior to the 1st day of July, 1883, the name or license number of the manufacturer), where manufactured or put up.

Sec. 149. When the bonded tobacco to be reworked has been stamped under the provisions of previous Acts, the stamps on the packages are to be removed and destroyed under the same regulations as are herein provided when the tobacco to be reworked has paid duty.

Sec. 150. The Collector of Inland Revenue will compare the numbers of these stamps and the weights thereon, with the record of stamps issued, kept in his office; and if the stamps have been issued in another division, shall forward to the Collector of that division a detailed statement of the number and weight on each stamp so destroyed, as well as the number of the manufactory where, (or the name of the manufacturer by whom) the tobacco was originally put up; the Collector so receiving the same shall compare this statement with his register of stamps issued to such manufacturer or manufacturers as are mentioned therein, and shall at once return said statement to the Collector from whom received, with a certificate as to its correctness or otherwise.

Sec. 151. So soon as the stamps have been taken account of and destroyed, the packages, if they have been previously stamped or if the out-put of a factory other than that where the tobacco is to be reworked, are to be also destroyed, and the tobacco contained therein broken up and steamed or treated in such a way that it cannot be removed from factory for sale without being reworked.

Sec. 152. No rebate will be allowed or paid when the stamps on the packages containing tobacco have not been taken an account of, and the said stamps destroyed in the presence of the officers herein mentioned, nor when the record of stamps destroyed does not accord with the stamp book of the Collector by whom issued.

Sec. 153. When the tobacco to be reworked has paid duty, a rebate of the duty paid, less five cents per pound to cover cost of supervision, stamps, &c., on the quantity of tobacco entered for remanufacture, will be allowed to the manufacturer and will be paid by the Department upon the receipt of a sworn statement from the manufacturer that the tobacco so taken has been reworked and entered to the debit of stock book No. 2 as produced, accompanied by the certificate of the officer in charge of the manufactory that the stamps, and where necessary, the packages were destroyed in his presence, and that the tobacco was broken up and steamed or so treated that it could not be removed from the manufactory for sale without being reworked, which certificate must be countersigned by the Collector of the division.

Sec. 154. No fee for supervision will be charged for bonded tobacco reworked or where plug tobacco is merely taken from the caddy to rub or wipe the plugs. In the latter case, however, the operation must be carried on under the supervision of the officer in charge and to the satisfaction of the Collector

Sec. 155. (*a.*) The reworking of the product of Canadian raw leaf tobacco is permitted, but no rebate of duty shall be allowed thereon.

(*b.*) Imported tobacco shall only be reworked, duty paid.

B.—For the Reworking of Cigars.

Sec. 156. Before any cigars can be reworked twenty-four hours' notice must be given by the manufacturer to, and special permission must be obtained therefor from, the Collector of Inland Revenue of the division where the manufactory is situated.

Sec. 157. The manufacturer, in making application for permission to rework must give full particulars as to the quantity of cigars to be reworked, stating that the cigars are of his own manufacture. He will also state the reason for desiring permission to rework the cigars in question.

Sec. 158. The cigars when taken for reworking shall be so credited on stock book No. 2 (and an entry ex-warehouse passed on the form provided for that purpose when taken from the bonding warehouse), the cigars weighed and the quantity carried to Dr. of daily record, and treated as raw material, the product of which will be accounted for as manufactured cigars, in the usual manner, and stamped and treated as cigars the original product of the leaf.

Sec. 159. When the cigars to be reworked have paid duty, the stamps upon the packages must be destroyed in the presence of two officers of Inland Revenue, one of whom shall be the officer in charge of the manufactory, and the other an officer detailed therefor by the Collector of the division, and these officers shall keep a record of, and shall furnish the Collector with a certificate showing the numbers on each stamp, the number of cigars contained in each package covered thereby, and the registered number of the manufactory (or, if manufactured prior to the 1st day of July, 1883, the name or license number of the manufacturer), where manufactured or put up.

Sec. 160. When the bonded cigars to be reworked have been stamped under the provisions of previous Acts, the stamps on the packages are to be removed and destroyed under the same regulations as are herein provided when the cigars to be reworked have paid duty.

Sec. 161. The Collector of Inland Revenue will compare the numbers of these stamps and the denominations thereof with the record of stamps issued, kept in his office.

Sec. 162. So soon as the stamps have been taken account of and destroyed, the packages are to be also destroyed, and the wrappers removed from the cigars contained therein or the cigars treated in such a way that they cannot be removed from factory for sale without being reworked.

Sec. 163. No rebate will be allowed or paid when the stamps on the packages containing cigars have not been taken an account of and the said stamps destroyed in the presence of the officers herein mentioned, nor when the record of stamps destroyed does not accord with the stamp book of the collector by whom issued.

Sec. 164. When the cigars to be reworked have paid duty, a rebate of the duty paid, less seventy-five cents per thousand to cover cost of supervision, stamps, &c., on the quantity of cigars entered for manufacture, will be allowed the manufacturer, and will be paid by the department, upon receipt of a sworn statement from the manufacturer, that the cigars so taken have been reworked and entered to the debit of stock book No. 2 as produced, accompanied by the certificate of the officer in charge of the manufactory, that the stamps and the packages were destroyed in his presence, and that the cigars were so treated that they could not be removed from the manufactory for sale without being reworked, which certificate must be countersigned by the collector of the division.

Sec. 165. No fee for supervision will be charged when the bonded cigars reworked are the product of the manufactory where the operation is to be carried on.

Sec. 166. The reworking of the product of one manufacturer by another will not be permitted unless under special permission obtained from the department in each case.

Sec. 167. The blank forms used when tobacco is taken for remanufacture may also be used for cigars, the necessary alterations being made thereon.

ARTICLE 9.

A.—Marking or Branding Cigar Boxes.

Sec. 168 (*a.*) The law provides that there shall be burned, stamped, indented or impressed into every box containing cigars, in a legible and durable manner, the registered number of the factory, the number of the Inland Revenue division in which the factory is situated and the number of cigars contained in each box; the number of cigars contained in each box may, however, if desired, be stencilled on the surface of the wood or other material of which the package is made; but the registered number of the factory, and the number of the Inland Revenue division, must be burned, stamped, indented or impressed into every box, as required by law;

(*b.*) Empty cigar boxes which may have become broken or otherwise rendered unfit for use, may be destroyed in the presence of the officer in charge of the manufactory and credit taken therefor in the Daily Record.

B.—Cull Cigars.

Sec. 169. As in some cigar factories manufacturers have more or less cigars made, which are unfit for packing, collectors are hereby instructed that manufacturers may, upon application on the Form C 3, supplied by the Department, be permitted to take credit for such cigars when they are counted and broken up in the presence of the officer in charge. The credit entry will be made in column 9 of Daily Record, the entries being totalled to date and the proper deduction made. Every such entry must be initialled by the officer as an evidence of its correctness.

C.—Cigar Samples.

Sec. 170. In addition to the provisions of the Act in respect of sample boxes of cigars, the following regulations are hereby prescribed:—

(*a.*) A manufacturer of cigars may be permitted to take from the warehouse, under permit from the collector in each case, one package containing not more than one hundred cigars of each brand manufactured by him—these packages to remain on the factory premises unstamped, for the sole purpose of exhibiting the contents to his customers, and, when required for consumption, the regular ex-warehouse entry to be passed therefor, the duty paid and the packages stamped, as if just taken from the warehouse;

(*b.*) A manufacturer removing any of these packages without the ex-warehouse entry being passed, the duty paid, and the packages regularly stamped, branded and labelled, will be deemed to have illegally abstracted the same from warehouse, and will render himself liable to the penalties imposed in the Act for such offence: the goods, although in the possession of the manufacturer, will be considered as still in the warehouse and treated as such until the ex-warehouse entry is passed: the officer delivering such packages of cigars on permit, will keep a record of the number and capacity of packages of cigars so delivered and will mark such packages so that they can afterwards be identified by him;

(*c.*) Should any cigar manufacturer abuse the privilege hereby granted to him, by taking from the warehouse a greater number of packages than are deemed necessary by the inspector of tobacco, the Department reserves the right to withdraw from such manufacturer the privilege now granted to all.

Sec. 171. Duty-paid boxes of cigars may be permitted to remain open in any licensed cigar factory, upon the following,—and only upon the following conditions:—

(*a.*) That the number of boxes thus remaining open in any factory premises shall not at any time exceed three;

(*b.*) That the stamps thereon shall be cut or broken in the presence of an officer of Inland Revenue, unless the packages are taken from those which may have been brought in with cut stamps and placed in bonding warehouse as hereinafter provided;

(*c.*) That the officer shall forthwith so mark the package by writing date when opened and placing his signature thereon, that it can be hereafter identified by him;

(*d.*) Immediately every such package is emptied the manufacturer shall inform the officer of the fact, when said empty package and the stamp thereon shall be completely destroyed in the presence of said officer and a credit entry made in stock book No. 2 for the original contents thereof.

D.—As to return of packages with cut stamps.

Sec. 172. The stamps on cigar boxes which may have been cut after being removed from the manufactory, and which the manufacturer may in the course of business desire to have returned thereto, may be brought into the manufactory under the following conditions:—

(*a.*) That they be brought into the manufactory only after notice in writing, of his intention to do so, has been served by the manufacturer on the Collector and at a time when an officer of Inland Revenue is present to take an account of the same;

(*b.*) That the packages with cut stamps be at once placed in the bonding "cigar" or "raw leaf" warehouse and kept separate from all other goods therein, and that they shall remain in said warehouse until such time as the manufacturer may desire them for immediate removal from the manufactory or for use, as per sections 168, 169 and 170 of these regulations;

(*c.*) That the regular entries be made in stock book No. 2, when the packages are brought into or removed from manufactory, in the same manner as for other duty-paid cigars; and,—

(*d.*) That any packages with cut stamps brought into manufactory without due notice being given, an account taken of them by an officer of this Department, and the packages and contents secured in bonding warehouse, or which may be found in any manufactory premises with stamps cut otherwise than as herein provided, shall render the manufacturer so offending liable to all penalties prescribed therefor under the Inland Revenue Act.

E.—Warehousing and Ex-warehousing of Cigars.

Sec. 173. The following provisions made by the Department of Inland Revenue in respect of the warehousing and ex-warehousing of cigars, are hereby established and confirmed, viz.:—

(*a.*) Packages containing cigars when entered for warehouse need not be marked with the number of the entry under which warehoused, but only with the number of the month and year in addition to the specific information required by section 261 of "The Inland Revenue Act"

(*b.*) When ex-warehousing cigars, the manufacturer may take the cigars from any lot in warehouse, provided the number of packages and denomination are the same as those upon which he has paid duty.

(*c.*) Cigars when placed in warehouse, shall be stowed and arranged in lots according to denomination of packages.

(*d.*) Under this system it will not be necessary for Collectors to open an account with each warehouse entry, but only a general account with each individual. On the entry papers it will be unnecessary to show marks and numbers.

(*e.*) The above instructions are subject to the provisions of section 54 of "The Inland Revenue Act."

ARTICLE 10.

Cutting Machines.

Sec. 174. (*a*). No person not having a license to manufacture tobacco or cigars shall be permitted to use, nor (without having notified the Collector of Inland Revenue thereof in writing) to have in possession any machine for the purpose of cutting tobacco; except that persons dealing in manufactured tobacco at retail may, upon signing a declaration that such machine will be used solely for cutting duty-paid "plug" or "cavendish" tobacco for immediate sale thereof to their customers, receive a permit to use the same during the pleasure of the Minister of Inland Revenue; but the said dealers will not be allowed to keep on hand any tobacco so cut, the cutting

machine only to be used for cutting tobacco at the request of a customer, and for immediate delivery to him.

(*b*). All persons (other than those hereinbefore excepted) having in their possession any tobacco-cutting machines, are required to notify the Collector of Inland Revenue of the same, and it shall be the duty of the said Collector to cause the same to be so fastened or sealed as to render it incapable of being used without removal of the said seal, and any such machine found unsealed, whether such machine had been sealed by an officer of Inland Revenue or not, shall be seized and forfeited to the Crown.

(*c*). All tobacco-cutting machines found in possession of any person other than those hereinbefore mentioned, or in the possession of other than a private individual not dealing in tobacco, and using the same for cutting tobacco for his own use, (which machine must not be a rotary cutting machine,) are forfeited and may be seized and removed by any officer of Inland Revenue.

Article 11.—Assessment for Deficiencies.

Tobacco.

Sec. 175. Section 268 of The Inland Revenue Act, provides that the deficiency in any tobacco manufactory shall not, at any time, exceed six per cent.

Cigars.

Sec. 176. Section 269 of said Act directs that "there shall be produced from each and every twenty-five pounds of unsteamed raw leaf scraps, cuttings or other material taken for use in a cigar manufactory at least one thousand cigars, but if at any time the Department of Inland Revenue determines that the standard herein established exceeds or falls short of what is hereafter ascertained to be the true standard, the Governor in Council may amend or alter such standard by regulation to the extent of three pounds."

(*a*). Under such direction the standard for the production of 1,000 cigars is reduced from 25 lbs. of raw leaf tobacco to 22 lbs., and such standard is made applicable to all transactions subsequent to the 1st day of July, 1884;

(*b*.) Allowance will be made for leaf tobacco sold or returned, or for cuttings or clippings when they are of such a character that they may be made into cigars, or are sold or removed for that purpose. Officers are, however, to understand that the scraps and cuttings, if to be credited against the production account, must be free from dust, sand and tobacco-dust. No allowance will be made for stems, or for ordinary scraps and waste incidental to the business. In the making of finer grades of cigars, particularly of Havana tobacco, manufacturers often use only the best portion of the leaf and sell the balance to be used as filling for a lower or cheaper grade of cigars: in such cases an allowance will be made for such stock when sold or removed;

(*c*.) The annual stock statements have been prepared so that officers can readily understand the mode upon which the production is ascertained;

(*d*.) The Commissioner of Inland Revenue is empowered by section 273 of the said Act to make an assessment, and to order the collection from the manufacturer of the duty at the highest rate chargeable on the tobacco or cigars produced in the manufactory where the deficiency is found to exist.

Article 12.

Additional Forfeiture.

Sec. 177. Any tobacco or cigars not made by the manufacturer whose name or factory number is marked or branded on the package in which contained; and any tobacco or cigars not of the brand represented by the manufacturer's label on the package in which contained, shall be seized and remain forfeited to the Crown.

Article 13.

Stock Statement.

Sec. 178. In preparing statement B. of annual stock statement (G 15.) all stemmed raw leaf tobacco taken for use, and all stemmed raw leaf tobacco in process of manufacture at beginning and end of period, is to be treated as if resulting from raw leaf tobacco which contained twenty-five per cent of stems, *i.e.*, $\frac{1}{3}$ is to be added to the weight of stemmed leaf. This does not apply to scraps and cuttings.

Sec. 179. All unpacked cigars on hand at time of stock-taking are to be computed at a uniform rate of twenty-two (22) pounds per thousand.

Sec. 180. The Collector will attach to each cigar manufacturer's stock statement the certificate of the officer in charge as to any deficiency or surplus that may be found in the unpacked cigar account. When the account comes out correct, the officer's certificate must state so. All possible care must be used in stock-taking.

Sec. 181. Collectors, unless otherwise advised, will collect from the tobacco and cigar manufacturers of their respective divisions the duty upon the quantity of tobacco or cigars deficient of the standard established by law and also the duty on the quantity of cigars found deficient in unpacked cigar account as shown by stock statements each year.

Sec. 182. The manufacturer may then take credit in column 9 of his Daily Record for the quantity so deficient in unpacked cigar account in order to bring that book in accord with stock.

Sec. 183. When a surplus is found it should be at once charged up in the same column.

Sec. 184. The duties under the foregoing instructions will be accounted for on the Form D. 11, which must contain full explanations of the source from which they are derived.

Sec. 185. All tobacco and cigar stock statements are to be forwarded to the Department in duplicate, one copy for the Inspector of tobacco factories and the other for the Department.

Article 14.

Reward for Information in Regard to Illicit Manufacture and Sale of Tobacco or Cigars.

Sec. 186. (*a*.) For such information as will lead to the discovery and seizure of an illicit tobacco or cigar manufactory, or any illicit tobacco or cigars, one-half of the appraised value of the articles seized.

(*b*.) For such information as will lead to the conviction of the parties owning or working an illicit tobacco or cigar manufactory, one-half the amount of the penalties recovered, not exceeding $200.

(*c*.) If the parties convicted are unable to pay the penalties imposed, and are committed to gaol for non payment, the Department will make good to the informer one-fourth of the penalties imposed.

(*d*.) The names of the parties giving the information are not to be made known, unless by their own desire or consent.

Article 15.

Drawback.

Sec. 187. In accordance with the provisions of section 259 of the Inland Revenue Act, as to drawback on cut tobacco and cigarettes in certain cases, the Department of Inland Revenue is authorized to pay over such drawback upon receiving the certificates of the Collectors of Inland Revenue, setting forth the number of stamps, of denominations applicable to packages mentioned in section 259, aforesaid, delivered and paid for during the currency of each month, and entered upon the monthly return of the manufacturer, such payments to be treated as "Refunds of Excise Revenue."

(*a*.) It is provided by subsection added by section 7 of the Act 53 Victoria, chapter 23, to section 259 of "The Inland Revenue Act," that "a drawback of five per cent "on the value of the stamps used shall be allowed to "manufacturers of foreign leaf tobacco licensed under "the Act in respect of uncut plug or Cavendish tobacco "manufactured by them and put up in packages containing four pounds or less, which drawback shall be paid "under such regulations as the Governor in Council "establishes in that behalf."

(*b*.) In virtue of such provisions the following regulations are hereby established, namely:—

1st. That the application for the drawback be made quarterly, and be accompanied by a statement showing the number of packages of tobacco at each weight, the aggregate quantity of tobacco, the aggregate duty and the amount of drawback claimed.

2nd. The statement attached to the application must bear the certificate of the officer in charge of the factory as to its correctness, and also the certificate of the Collector of the Division—that the quantity of tobacco referred to was covered by stamps of a denomination of four pounds or under, and that it was entered for consumption, and the duty paid by the manufacturer in whose factory it was produced.

ARTICLE 16.

Ports of Entry for Raw Leaf Tobacco.

Sec. 188. The following are constituted ports of entry at which raw leaf tobacco may be imported into Canada, in addition to those mentioned in Section 307 of "The Inland Revenue Act":—

Yarmouth, in the Province of Nova Scotia.
O. C. March 5, 1877.
The Village of Percé, in the Province of Quebec.
O. C. September 18, 1879.
The City of Three Rivers, in the Province of Quebec.
O. C. April 19, 1884.
The Town of Goderich, in the Province of Ontario.
O. C. July 10, 1884.
The Town of Galt, in the Province of Ontario.
O. C. March 23, 1885.
The City of Ottawa, in the Province of Ontario.
O. C. June 30, 1885.
The Town of Listowel, in the Province of Ontario.
O. C. April 27, 1886.
The Town of Tilsonburg, in the Province of Ontario.
O. C. July 27, 1887.
The Town of Walkerton, in the Province of Ontario.
O. C. January 9, 1889.
Granby, in the Province of Quebec.
O. C. January 21, 1890. 13–4

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Saturday, the 17th day of September, 1892.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, under the autority granted by Section 2 of the Act 55-56 Vic., chap. 23, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, has been pleased to appoint the following persons for the purpose of choosing samples of wheat and other grain grown East of Port Arthur, to be standards by which inspectors of grain shall be governed in the work of inspection, viz.:—

Montreal.

W. W. Ogilvie, D. G. McBean, Adam G. Thomson, R. M. Esdaile.

Toronto.

W. D. Matthews, (chairman), G. A. Chapman, Thomas Flynn, M. McLaughlan, T. O. Kemp. E. Adamson, inspector.

The Board so appointed to meet in the City of Toronto, between the 25th day of September and the 10th day of October, at the call of the chairman, who shall be directed to give due notice of such time and place of meeting by advertisement in the Montreal "*Gazette*" and Toronto "*Empire.*"

His Excellency has been further pleased, under the authority and by and with the advice above cited, to appoint the following persons for the same purpose in respect of wheat and other grain grown west of Port Arthur, viz:—

N. Bawlf, chairman; S. A. McGaw, S. Spink, Kenneth Campbell, Brandon; H. S. Patterson, Portage-la-Prairie; Chas. Braithwaite, J. D. Sibbald, M. McLaughlan, R. M. Esdaile, John Benson, Hugh N. Baird, Frank E. Gibbs, inspector, David Horn, inspector.

Such Board to meet at the call of the chairman, between the 15th of September and the 10th of October.

JOHN J. McGEE,
13–4 Clerk, Privy Council.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Monday, the 12th day of September, 1892.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS the President of the United States having issued a Proclamation for a quarantine detention of all vessels containing immigrants from cholera infected countries for a period of twenty days, it is advisable in order to prevent such immigrants from using the Canadian routes to enter at the inland ports of the United States for the purpose of avoiding the quarantine at the maritime ports, to extend the provisions of the second paragraph of section 9 of the quarantine regulations established by the Order in Council of the twelfth day of May, 1888, chapter 6 of the Consolidated Orders in Council of Canada, relating to vessels suspected of having sickness on board, which is in the following words:—

"May be kept under quarantine of observation for a period of not more than three days," so as to read:

"May be kept under a quarantine of observation for a period of twenty days or more, as directed by the Minister of Agriculture," and further that the words "any maritime port in Canada" be substituted for the words "Grosse Isle" in the said paragraph.

His Excellency, in virtue of the powers vested in him by chapter 68 of the Revised Statutes, intituled "An Act respecting Quarantine," and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that the second paragraph of Section 9 of the said quarantine regulations shall read as follows, and that such paragraph as amended do stand for a quarantine regulation, namely:—

"Vessels arriving at any maritime port in Canada "from any infected port or place, or one supposed to "be infected, and on board of which no pestilential "disease shall have declared itself during the passage "may be kept under quarantine of observation for a "period of twenty days or more, as directed by the "Minister of Agriculture, during which time the "passengers and crew thereof shall be subjected to a "strict purification under the direction of the Medical "Superintendent."

JOHN J. McGEE,
12–4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Monday, the 12th day of September, 1892.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, under the provisions of chapter 68 of the Revised Statutes, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, has been pleased to order and it is hereby ordered, that the importations of rags into Canada from Europe be prohibited.

JOHN J. McGEE,
12–4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Saturday, the 27th day of August, 1892.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS by section 190 of "The Inland Revenue Act" it is provided that the security to be given is a sum equal to the duties estimated to accrue on goods to be manufactured during one month, and such further amount as the Collector deems sufficient to cover the duty on goods remaining in warehouse from time to time during the currency of the license;

And whereas the increase of duty on malt from one to two cents per pound has caused the requirements of the law as above set forth as to the amount of bonds to be given by maltsters to become unduly oppressive,—

His Excellency, in virtue of the power vested in him by "The Inland Revenue Act," and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to grant authority to the Minister of Inland Revenue to determine the amount of security to be given by maltsters, and such authority is hereby granted accordingly.

JOHN J. McGEE,
11–4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Friday, the 19th day of August, 1892.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, has this day been pleased to approve of the following Resolution passed by the Board of Trade at Halifax, abolishing the payment of fees on all shipments of grain in bags, not in connection with grain in bulk, shipped with other general cargo :—

Resolved, "That the Port Wardens' fees on all shipments of grain in bags, not in connection with grain in bulk shipped with other general cargo from Halifax, either in steamers or sailing vessels, be abolished."

JOHN J. McGEE,
10-4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Saturday, the 20th day of August, 1892.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, in virtue of the provisions of the "Bounty Act of 1891," 54-55 Victoria, chapter 42, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that the following regulations governing the payment of fishing bounties, be approved :—

REGULATIONS governing the payment of fishing bounties, as provided by section 6 of the Bounty Act of 1891, 54-55 Victoria, chapter 42.

1. Fishermen who have been engaged in deep-sea fishing, for fish other than shell-fish, salmon and shad, or fish taken in rivers or mouths of rivers, for at least three months, and have caught not less than 2,500 pounds of sea-fish, shall be entitled to a bounty, provided always that no bounty shall be paid to men fishing in boats measuring less than 13 feet keel, and not more than three men (the owner included) will be allowed as claimants in boats under twenty feet.

2. Only one claim will be allowed in one season, even though the claimant may have fished in two vessels, or in a vessel and a boat, or in two boats.

3. The owners of boats measuring not less than thirteen feet keel, which have been engaged during a period of not less than three months in deep-sea fishing for fish other than shell-fish, salmon or shad, or fish taken in rivers or mouths of rivers, shall be entitled to a bounty on each such boat.

4. Canadian registered vessels of 10 tons and upwards (up to 80 tons) which have been *exclusively* engaged during a period of not less than *three months* in the catch of sea-fish other than shell-fish, salmon or shad, or fish taken in rivers or mouths of rivers, shall be entitled to a bounty to be calculated on the registered tonnage, one half of which bounty shall be payable to the owner or owners, and the other half to the crew, except in cases where one or more of the crew shall have failed to comply with the regulations, then such share or shares shall not be paid.

5. Owners or masters of vessels intending to fish and claim bounty on their vessels, must, before proceeding on a fishing voyage procure a license from the nearest Collector of customs, or Fishery Overseer, said license to be attached to the claim when sent in for payment.

6. Dates and localities of fishing must be stated in the claim, as well as the quantity and kinds of sea-fish caught.

7. Ages of men must be given. Boys under 14 years of age are not eligible as claimants.

8. Claims must be sworn to as true and correct in all their particulars.

9. Claims must be filed on or before the 30th November in each year.

10. Officers authorized to receive claims will supply the requisite blanks, free of charge, and after certifying the same will transmit them to the Department of Marine and Fisheries.

11. No claim in which an error has been made by the claimant or claimants shall be amended after it has been signed and sworn to as correct.

12. Any person or persons detected in making returns that are false or fraudulent in any particular, will be debarred from any future participation in the bounty, and be prosecuted according to the utmost rigour of the law.

13. The amount of the bounty to be paid to fishermen and owners of boats and vessels will be fixed from time to time by the Governor in Council.

JOHN J. McGEE,
10-4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Tuesday, the 16th day of August, 1892.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, and in virtue of the powers conferred on him by chapter 78 of the Revised Statutes, intituled "An Act respecting the Inspection of Steam-boats, and the examination and licensing of Engineers employed on them," and the amendments thereto, is pleased to approve of the following amendments to the Regulations with respect to the Inspection of Boilers and Compasses of Steam-boats, and the new regulations relating to the Inspection of Steam-boat Shafts, and the testing of new engines of passenger steam-boats, which have been passed by the Board of Steam-boat Inspectors.

—

AMENDMENTS TO THE RULES RELATING TO THE INSPECTION OF BOILERS OF STEAM-BOATS.

Boilers.

1. Sec. 40, part I, and sec. 74, part II, are hereby amended by adding ten per cent to the result of the formula (*b*) :—

$$\frac{90{,}000 \times T^2}{(L+1) \times D} = \text{Working pressure, where}$$

T = Thickness of plate in inches.
D = Diameter of flue outside in inches.
L = Length of flue or furnace in feet, or the length between the rings in feet, if it is strengthened by suitable rings or Adamson joints.

2. Sec. 36 (*r*) and sec. 41 (*a*), part I, and sec. 75 (*a*), part II, are hereby amended by using 14,000 instead of 12,500 in the formula :

$$\frac{12{,}500 \times \text{thickness in inches}}{\text{Mean diameter in inches}} = \text{Working pressure per square inch.}$$

3. Sec. 30, part I, and sec. 68, part II, are hereby amended by adding thereto as follows :—

"When a superheater is constructed with a tube "subject to external pressure, the working pressure "should be ascertained by the rules given for circular "iron furnaces, but the constants should be reduced "as thirty is to forty-seven :

"If steel is proposed to be used in superheaters, the "particulars should be submitted to the Board of "Steam-boat Inspection or to the Chairman, if the "board is not sitting, for consideration, but in all "cases it should be discouraged for this purpose ; this "applies to the unshielded uptakes of all boilers, "including ordinary vertical donkey boilers."

—

AMENDMENT TO THE RULES RELATING TO THE INSPECTION OF COMPASSES ON BOARD STEAM-BOATS.

Compasses.

Sec. 22, part VII, is hereby amended, by substituting for the word "Inspector" in the fifth line, the

words "competent person," and adding thereto the words "of inspection," after the word "certificate" in the last line.

—

RULES RELATING TO THE INSPECTION OF STEAM-BOAT SHAFTS.

Shafts.

4. Main, tunnel, propeller and paddle shafts should not be passed if less in diameter than that found by the following formulæ, without previously submitting the case to the Chairman of the Board of Steam-boat Inspection.

For compound condensing engines with two or more cylinders, when the cranks are not overhung :—

$$S=\sqrt[3]{\frac{C\times P\times D^2}{f\left(2+\frac{D^2}{d^2}\right)}}$$

$$P=\frac{f\times S^3}{C\times D^2}\left(2+\frac{D^2}{d^2}\right)$$

Where S = diameter of shaft in inches.

Where d^2 = square of diameter of high pressure cylinder in inches or sum of squares of diameters, when there are two or more high pressure cylinders.

Where D^2 = square of diameter of low pressure cylinder in inches or sum of squares of diameters, when there are two or more low pressure cylinders.

Where P = absolute pressure in lbs. per square inch, that is boiler pressure *plus* 15 lbs.

Where C = length of crank in inches.

Where f = constant from following table.

NOTE.—Intermediate pressure cylinder do not appear in the formulæ.

For ordinary condensing engines, with one, two, or more cylinders, when the cranks are not overhung :—

$$S=\sqrt[3]{\frac{C\times P\times D^2}{3\times f}}$$

$$P=\frac{3\times f\times S^3}{C\times D^2}$$

Where S = Diameter of shaft in inches.

D^2 = Square of diameter of cylinder in inches, or sum of squares of diameters when there are two or more cylinders.

P = Absolute pressure in lbs. per square inch, that is boiler pressure *plus* 15 lbs.

C = Length of crank in inches.

f = Constant from following table :—

TABLE.

For two Cranks. Angle between Cranks.	For Crank and Propeller Shafts. f.	For Tunnel Shafts. f.
90°	1,047	1,221
100°	996	1,128
110°	904	1,055
120°	855	997
130°	817	953
140°	788	919
150°	766	894
160°	751	877
170°	743	867
180°	740	864
For three Cranks 120°	1,110	1,295

For paddle engines of ordinary type multiply constant in this column suitable for angle of cranks by 1·4.

NOTE.—When there is only one crank the constants applicable are those in the table opposite 180°.

—

RULES RELATING TO THE TESTING OF NEW ENGINES ON PASSENGER STEAM-BOATS.

In the case of new engines on passenger steam-boats, Inspectors should see them tested while under way, with full steam, in order to assure as far as possible that no flaws in the several parts of the engine have escaped the examination made by the Inspector, as provided by section 15 of the Act 49 Vict., chap. 78.

JOHN J. McGEE,
10-4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES.

COPYRIGHTS

Entered during the week ending September 22nd, 1892, at the Department of Agriculture,—Copyright and Trade Mark Branch.

6619. "Eight Hours Polka," by Arthur L. E. Davies. The Anglo-Canadian Music Publishers' Association (L'd.), London, England, 17th September, 1892.

6620. "The Bell Telephone Company of Canada (L'd.), London Exchange, Subscribers' Directory, Ontario Department, August, 1892." The Bell Telephone Company of Canada (L'd.), Montreal, Que., 17th September, 1892.

6621. "A Bank or Commercial Draft." Charles L. Benedict, Peterborough, Ont., 17th September, 1892.

6622. "Monthly Statement and Note" (form.) John Robert Sawle, Welland, Ont., 20th September, 1892.

6623. "Grammaire du Premier Age avec Exercices Faciles" Deuxième Edition. Les Frères du Sacré-Cœur, Arthabaskaville, Qué., 20 septembre 1892.

6624. "Grammaire Elémentaire. Divisée en Leçons" Deuxième Edition. Les Frères du Sacré-Cœur, Arthabaskaville, Qué., 20 septembre 1892.

6625. "Montreal Board of Trade Building, Saint-Sacrament Street," (water colour drawing.) George Christopher Huttemeyer, Montreal, Que., 20th September 1892.

6626. "Monseigneur Bégin," (photographie A.)
6627. " " " B.)
6628. " " " C.)
6629. " " " D.)
6630. " " " E.)
6631. " " " F.)
6632. " " " G.)
6633. " " " H.)
6634. " " " I.)

Jules Ernest Livernois, Québec, Qué., 21 septembre 1892.

6635. "I am thinking of thee, Alice." Words and Music by Eloise Skimmings ; A. & S. Nordheimer, Toronto, Ont., 22nd September, 1892.

6636. "Le Secret" Intermezzo Pizzicato. Pour Piano, par Léonard Gautier. Augener & Co., London, England, 22nd September, 1892.

INTERIM COPYRIGHTS.

379. "The Shipping Manufacturers List." A Cyclopædia of the Manufactures and Products of the Dominion of Canada. M. J. Henry, Toronto, Ont., 16th September, 1892.

380. "Rules for Enkosis : The Parlour or Chief Game of Lacrosse." Frederick Thomas Butler, Toronto, Ont., 19th September, 1892.

JOHN LOWE,
13-1 Deputy of the Minister of Agriculture.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 39 of 1892.

ROCK IN DISCOVERY PASSAGE, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Information has been received from Rear Admiral Charles F. Hotham, C.B., R.N., Commander-in-Chief on the Pacific Station, respecting the rock on which H. M. S. "Warspite" struck on the 10th August last, the exact position having been ascertained by personal examination by the officers of H. M. S. "Nymphe."

This rock is situated N.E. (N. 68° E. true) 1½ cables from the point between Race Point and Duncan Bay, in Discovery Passage, on the north-east coast of Vancouver Island, British Columbia.

Lat. N. 50° 5' 36"
Long. W. 125° 19' 52"

It has a least depth of 4 feet at low water springs, and within the five-fathom line is about 80 yards in diameter. It is steep-to on its northern and eastern sides, and between it and the point are depths of 6 and 8 fathoms.

It is marked by kelp which does not show when the tide is running strong.

This notice affects Admiralty charts Nos. 538, 580 and 1,917, and British Columbia Pilot, 1888, page 202.

WM. SMITH,
Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

Department of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa, Canada, 14th September, 1892.

☞ All bearings are magnetic and are given from seaward, miles are nautical miles, heights are above high water, and all depths are at mean low water.

Pilots, masters or others interested are earnestly requested to send information of dangers, changes in aids to navigation, notice of new shoals or channels, errors in publications, or any other facts affecting the navigation of Canadian waters, to the Deputy Minister of Marine, Ottawa, Canada. 13–3

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 35 of 1892.

ST. MARY'S RIVER LIGHTS.

I.—UNITED STATES LIGHTS.

Notice is given by the Lighthouse Board of the United States of America that the following described aids to navigation have been established on the Michigan side of the St. Mary's River, between Lakes Huron and Superior :

Sweet's Point.—A fixed white lens-lantern light, showing through 360° of arc, on a crib structure standing in 7 feet of water. Marks the turning point in the channel, and guides up the river to the northward and westward.

Winter Point Range.—Two fixed white lens-lantern lights, showing through 270° of arc. The front light is shown from an upright on a cluster of piles and the rear light from an iron skeleton tower on the southern end of Neebish Island. The range guides up to or down from the mid-channel buoy in Mud Lake.

Encampment Crib.—A fixed red tubular-lantern light, shown from an upright on a crib in 8 feet of water, off the southern end of Sailors Encampment. Marks a shoal and the western side of the entrance to Sailors Encampment passage.

East Range, Dark Hole.—Two fixed red tubular-lantern lights, shown from uprights on the upper end of Sailors Encampment. The range intersects with Point of Woods Range to mark the turning point in the channel, and leads to or from an intersectien with the channel marked by the West Range, Dark Hole.

West Range, Dark Hole.—Two fixed white tubular-lantern lights, shown from uprights on the upper end of Sailors Encampment. The range intersects with East Range, Dark Hole, to mark the turning point in the channel, and leads to or from abreast the second black spar buoy below Harwood's Point.

Point of Woods Range.—Two fixed red tubular-lantern lights, shown from uprights on the eastern side of Neebish Island. This range guides through the Dark Hole passage, and by its intersection with the West Range, Dark Hole, marks the turning point to or from the lower reach of Little Mud Lake.

Hen and Chickens (Neebish Island) Range.—Two fixed red tubular-lantern lights, shown from uprights. The front light is on the most easterly of the small group of islands known as the Hen and Chickens, and the rear light is on the north-easterly shore of Neebish Island. The range guides through the passage between Sugar Island and St. Joseph Island (Canadian).

East Neebish Range.—Two fixed red tubular-lantern lights, on uprights on Sugar Island at the foot of East Neebish. The range guides through the upper reach of East Neebish, and its intersection with Indian Point range marks the turning point.

Indian Point Range.—Two fixed white tubular-lantern lights, on uprights on Indian Point, East Neebish. The range guides through the lower reach of East Neebish and its intersection with East Neebish Range marks the turning point.

Duck Island Range.—Two fixed red tubular-lantern lights, on uprights near the water's edge on the channel side of the lower end of Duck Island, above East Neebish. The range shows up stream towards the lower Lake George Crib-light, and the range between these may be followed from the crib down to abreast of the head of Duck Island.

Lower Lake George.—A fixed white tubular-lantern light, on an upright rising from a crib 50 feet from the east side of the lower end of the main Lake George Channel.

Middle Lake George.—A fixed red tubular-lantern light, on top of a dwelling resting on a crib 50 feet from the east side of the main Lake George Channel, at the elbow.

Upper Lake George.—A fixed red lens-lantern light, on an upright rising from a crib 50 feet from the east side of the upper end of the main Lake George Channel, and marks the northerly entrance into the dredged cut.

NOTE.—The three Lake George lights mark the entrance into, the elbow of, and the outlet from the main channel of Lake George.

Church's Point.—A fixed white lens-lantern light, on an upright rising from a crib in 14 feet of water, at the head of Lake George. Marks the approach to the passage between Sugar and Squirrel Islands and is to be left to the westward by vessels bound either way.

Manhattan Shoal.—A fixed red and white lens-lantern light, on an upright rising from a crib on a 10-foot shoal off the N.E. end of Sugar Island. The light shows red up and down stream and white between. The down stream line between the white and red light marks the turn to the eastward to be made midway in the bend, and the like line up stream shows where the deflection is to be made to pass into or from the Garden River reach.

Catholic Mission Range.—Two fixed white tubular-lantern lights on uprights on the south shore of Little Lake George, north end of Sugar Island. The range marks the upper reach of Little Lake George, and its intersection with Payment Range marks the turning point.

Payment Range.—Two fixed red tubular-lantern lights, on uprights on the south shore of Little Lake George, north end of Sugar Island. The range marks the lower reach of Little Lake George, and its intersection with the Catholic Mission Range marks the turning point.

Palmer's Point.—A fixed white lens-lantern light, with two fixed red sectors, on an upright rising from a crib on the channel bank off Palmer's Point, upper end of Little Lake George. The northerly edge of the eastern red sector cuts the first black buoy below the light and the northerly edge of the western red sector cuts the first black buoy above Wilson's Wharf, thus marking the two turning points.

Farmers Ridges Range.—Two fixed red tubular-lantern lights, on uprights on the north-west side of Sugar Island. The range guides through the Farmers Ridges passage.

Partridge Point Range.—Two fixed red tubular-lantern lights, on uprights on the north-western side of Sugar Island. The range intersects with Farmers Ridges range to mark the turning point in the channel abreast of Brusant's Point.

Topsail Island Range.—Two fixed red tubular-lantern lights on uprights on the north-western side of Sugar Island. The range intersects with Sault Range to lead clear of the shoal extending southward from Topsail Island, and also intersects with Farmers Ridges range at the turning point in the channel.

Bayfield Rock Range.—Two fixed white tubular-lantern lights, on uprights on the north-western side of Sugar Island. The range leads past Bayfield Rock to the lower end of the canal, intersecting with Sault range to mark the channel clear of Topsail Island Shoal.

Sault Range.—Two fixed red tubular lantern lights, on uprights on shore below the city of Sault Ste. Marie. Intersects with Bayfield Rock range to mark the channel to the intersection of Topsail Island range, and also marks the turning point in the channel on the Bayfield Rock range leading up to the lower entrance to the canal.

II.—CANADIAN LIGHTS.

Notice is hereby given that, simultaneously with the exhibition of the above described United States lights,

the following range lights were established by the Government of the Dominion on the Canadian side of the St. Mary's River, which together form a continuous system of lights from Detour Passage to Sault Ste. Marie.

1.—Sailors Encampment Lower Range.

Two fixed red lantern lights, shown from masts on the west shore of St. Joseph Island, half a mile below Ross wharf. Both lights should be visible 2 miles in, and over a small arc in each side of, the alignment.

The front mast stands on the shore line, and is 17 feet high. The light is elevated 19 feet above the level of the river.

Lat. N. 46° 14' 18"
Long. W. 84° 5' 40"

The back mast stands 64 feet east from the shore line, and is distant 246 feet S. $\frac{7}{8}$ W. (S. 8° W. true) from the front one. It is 22 feet high, and the light is elevated 26 feet above the water.

The two lights in one, S. $\frac{7}{8}$ W., guide vessels down the river past the turn at Johnson's Point. The range should be kept from its intersection with Rains' wharf range till the Encampment (United States) crib light is passed, when the alignment should be left on the port hand.

2.—Rains' Wharf Range.

Two fixed red lantern lights, shown from masts, at William Rains' wharf, on the west shore of St. Joseph Island, opposite Johnson Point, and between the two Sailors Encampment ranges. These lights should be visible 2 miles in, and over a small arc on each side of, the alignment.

The front mast, 17 feet high, stands near the outer end of the wharf. The light is elevated 15 feet above the level of the river.

Lat. N. 46° 15' 0"
Long. W. 84° 5' 20"

The back mast stands 390 feet S. E. (S. 47° E. true) from the front one. It is 22 feet high. The light is 24 feet above the level of the river.

This range is in the same alignment as the Point of Woods (U.S.) range, and is intended to guide vessels going down stream through the Dark Hole Passage, S.E., from its intersection with the alignment of the U.S. East Range, Dark Hole, to its intersection with the two Sailors Encampment ranges.

3.—Sailors Encampment Upper Range.

Two fixed red lantern lights, shown from masts, near the west shore of St. Joseph Island, half a mile below Reed Point. Both lights should be visible 2 miles in, and over a small arc on each side of, the alignment.

The front mast stands on rising ground, 640 feet from the shore of the river in the alignment, and is 17 feet high. The light is elevated 65 feet above the level of the river.

Lat. N. 46° 15' 21"
Long. W. 84° 5' 21"

The back mast, 22 feet high, is 260 feet N. $\frac{7}{8}$ E. (N. 8° E. true) from the front one. The light is 73 feet above the water.

The two lights in one, N. $\frac{7}{8}$ E., guide vessels going up the river past the turn at Johnson Point. The alignment should be taken as soon as the Encampment crib (U.S.) light is abeam, and kept until the Point of Woods (U.S.) range lights are brought into alignment.

This range and the Sailors Encampment Lower Range, above described, are in the same alignment.

4.—East Neebish Upper Range.

Two fixed red lantern lights shown from masts, on the east or Canadian shore of the St. Mary's River, half a mile above Ned and Indian Points, and 1 mile below Birch Point. Both lights should be visible 2 miles in, and over a small arc on each side of, the alignment.

The front mast stands 159 feet back from the shore in the line of range, and is 16 feet high. The light is elevated 34 feet above the level of the river.

Lat. N. 46° 21' 32"
Long. W. 84° 7' 0"

The back mast stands 302 feet N. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. (N. 3° E. true) from the front one. It is 22 feet high, and the light is 42 feet above the water.

The two lights in one N. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. show the same alignment as the United States East Neebish range, and are intended to guide vessels going up the river through the upper reach of East Neebish from the intersection of the alignment with Indian Point (U.S.) range till abreast of Indian Point, whence a N.N.W. course will lead up the middle of the river clear of all obstructions to the intersection with Duck Island (U.S.) range.

This notice affects Admiralty Charts Nos. 324, 325, 326, 334, 519, 678 and 1507, and the substance of it should be entered in the Canadian List of Lights and Fog Signals next after No. 225.

Note.—The island called on the Admiralty Charts Rains Island, should be Sailors Encampment; that name has sometimes been applied erroneously to Neebish Island.

WM. SMITH,
Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

Department of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa, Canada, 24th August, 1892.

☞All bearings are magnetic and are given from seaward, miles are nautical miles, heights are above high water, and all depths are at mean low water.

Pilots, masters, or others interested are earnestly requested to send information of dangers, changes in aids to navigation, notice of new shoals or channels, errors in publications, or any other facts affecting the navigation of Canadian waters, to the Deputy Minister of Marine, Ottawa, Canada. 12–3

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 36 of 1892.

I. IMPROVEMENT OF BRIGHTON BEACH RANGE LIGHTS.

The masts upon which the range light lanterns were hoisted at Brighton Beach, on the east side of the North River, in Charlottetown Harbour, on the Strait of Northumberland coast of Prince Edward Island, as described in Notice to Mariners No. 3 of 1890, have been replaced by skeleton towers built upon the same sites.

The sides of the towers facing the alignment are closely slatted so as to make conspicuous day marks. The upper parts of the towers are enclosed and surmounted by wooden lanterns.

The towers are painted white with the lanterns brown. The front tower is 40 feet high and the light 41 feet above high water mark. The back tower is 50 feet high and the light 77 feet above high water-mark.

The illuminating apparatus is catoptric.

In other respects the lights will be unaltered and the same sailing directions as formerly used will apply.

This notice affects Admiralty charts Nos. 1709, 1738, 2034 and 2666, and Canadian List of Lights and Fog Signals Nos. 308c and 308d.

II. IMPROVEMENT OF DARNLEY POINT RANGE LIGHTS.

A diamond-shaped, slatwork beacon, 10 feet wide, extending from the top of the mast down to the roof of the lantern shed, facing the line of the range, has been attached to each range light mast at Darnley Point, at the entrance to Malpeque Harbour, Prince Edward Island, so as to make the structures more conspicuous as day marks.

This notice affects Admiralty charts Nos. 1983, 2034, 2516 and 2666, and Canadian List of Lights and Fog Signals Nos. 328a 328b.

See also Notices to Mariners No. 21 of 1889, part 1 of No. 12 of 1889, and No. 29 of 1891.

III. WHISTLING BUOY ON TRYON SHOAL.

An automatic whistling buoy, painted brown, with the words "Tryon Shoal Buoy," in white letters, established by the Government of Canada, has been moored in 7 fathoms water, off the southern extremity of Tryon Shoal, in Northumberland Strait, south-west coast of Prince Edward Island.

The buoy should be left to the starboard going up the Strait to the northwestward, and to port going down

This notice affects Admiralty charts Nos. 2034, 2616, and 2666, and the substance of it should be entered in the Canadian List of Lights and Fog Signals under the No. 305a.

IV. SIGNAL BUOYS REPLACED IN BAY OF FUNDY.

1. *Point Lepreaux Whisling Buoy.*—This buoy was replaced on the 21st May last. See Notice to Mariners No. 10 of 1892.

2. *Blonde Rock Whistling Buoy.*—This buoy was replaced on the 3rd June last.

3. *Lurcher Shoal Whistling Buoy.*—This buoy, the disappearance of which was advertised in Notice to Mariners No. 9 of 1892, was replaced on the 2nd June last.

4. *North-west Ledge Bell Buoy.*—This buoy, which had been off its station for some time, was replaced on the 2nd June last.

V. CHANGE OF BUOY ON OLD MAN LEDGE.

The spar buoy heretofore marking the Old Man Ledge, east of the Tusket Islands, at the entrance to the Bay of Fundy, has been replaced by an iron can buoy painted black.

Lat. N. 43° 36' 28"
Long. W. 66° 0' 10"

The buoy is moored $\frac{1}{8}$ mile south-east from the rock in 5 fathoms water.

This notice affects Admiralty charts Nos. 352, 2537 and 2670.

WM. SMITH,
Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

Department of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa, Canada, 24th August, 1892.

☞ All bearings are magnetic and are given from seaward, miles are nautical miles, heights are above high water, and all depths are at mean low water.

Pilots, masters, or others interested are earnestly requested to send information of dangers, changes in aids to navigation, notice of new shoals or channels, errors in publications, or any other facts affecting the navigation of Canadian waters, to the Deputy Minister of Marine, Ottawa, Canada. 12–3

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 38 of 1892.

I. CASTLE ISLET BEACON RE-ERECTED.

The beacon on the summit of Castle Islet, Western Channel of Barclay Sound, on the Pacific Coast of Vancouver Island, British Columbia, which had fallen down, was re-erected by the crew of the Dominion steamer "Sir James Douglas," last month, and now stands as formerly, in range with the beacon on Round Island, to guide into the Western Channel of Barclay Sound, in the approach to Toquart Harbour.

This notice affects Admiralty charts Nos. 584, 592 and 1917.

The two beacons were fully described in Notice to Mariners No. 27 of 1887.

II. ROCKS OFF GOWLLAND AND TABLE ISLANDS, BARCLAY SOUND.

Captain John T. Walbran, Master of the Dominion steamer "Sir James Douglas," reports having found a rock, awash at low water, $1\frac{1}{10}$ cables N. $\frac{1}{2}$ W. (N. 18° E. true) from the northernmost point of Gowlland Island, Western Channel of Barclay Sound, on the west coast of Vancouver Island, British Columbia. The rock is steep-to, and in other respects the channel between Gowlland Island and Table Island is clear of obstructions.

There are also in the same vicinity a rock about $\frac{1}{3}$ cable distant from the most north-westerly point of Table Island; and another $\frac{1}{4}$ cable east of the most easterly point of the Islet north of Table Island,—neither of which is shown on the chart.

This notice affects Admiralty charts Nos. 584, 592 and 1917.

WM. SMITH,
Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

Department of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa, Canada, 5th September, 1892.

☞ All bearings are magnetic and are given from seaward, miles are nautical miles, heights are above high water, and all depths are at mean low water.

Pilots, masters, or others interested are earnestly requested to send information of dangers, changes in aids to navigation, notice of new shoals or channels, errors in publications, or any other facts affecting the navigation of Canadian waters, to the Deputy Minister of Marine, Ottawa, Canada. 12–3

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 37 of 1892.

PILE BEACONS REPLACED ON STURGEON BANK.

The two pile beacons which had been carried away from the edge of Sturgeon Bank, off the mouth of the Fraser River, in the Strait or Georgia, British Columbia, as advertised in Notice to Mariners No. 62 of 1891, part IV, and No. 23 of 1892, part II, have been replaced. They stand as previously indicated in parts II and III of Notice to Mariners No. 46 of 1891.

This notice affects Admiralty charts Nos. 579, 1917, 1922 and 2689.

WM. SMITH,
Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

Department of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa, Canada, 1st September, 1892.

☞ All bearings are magnetic and are given from seaward, miles are nautical miles, heights are above high water, and all depths are at mean low water.

Pilots, masters, or others interested are earnestly requested to send information of dangers, changes in aids to navigation, notice of new shoals or channels, errors in publications, or any other facts affecting the navigation of Canadian waters, to the Deputy Minister of Marine, Ottawa, Canada. 12–3

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under "The Companies Act" letters patent have been issued under the Great Seal of Canada, bearing date the 9th day of August, 1892, incorporating William Frank Badenach, merchant, John Thomas Hagar, merchant, Henry Alexander Cleghorn, book-keeper, William Seath, merchant, all of the City of Montreal, Province of Quebec; Julius Ehrmann, of the City of New York, in the State of New York, one of the United States of America, merchant, and John Harman Neimyer, of Richmond, in the State of Virginia, one of the United States of America, merchant, for the following purposes, viz.:—The manufacture of tobacco in all forms and qualities and the sale thereof throughout the Dominion of Canada,—by the name of "The J. B. Pace Tobacco Company of Montreal" (Limited), with a total capital stock of twenty-five thousand dollars divided into two hundred and fifty shares of one hundred dollars.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 9th day of September, 1892.

J. C. PATTERSON,
11–3 Secretary of State.

EXAMINATION FOR THE CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 17th September, 1892.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Regulations, etc., governing the open competition for admission to the Indian Civil Service for 1893, are filed in the Department of the Secretary of State, in those of the Secretaries of the several Provinces, and in the office of the Private Secretary of His Honour the Lieutenant Governor of the North-West Territories, where they may be seen by intending candidates.

By command,

J. C. PATTERSON,
Secretary of State.

12-3

CIVIL SERVICE ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS.

THESE examinations will be held at Halifax, N.S., St. John, N.B., Charlottetown, P.E.I., Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton, London, Winnipeg, Regina, and Victoria, B.C., during the second week of November, commencing Tuesday, the 8th, at 9 o'clock a.m. Forms of application for admission may be had, by applying to the Secretary of the Board, from this date to the 10th of October, and the same must be returned, duly executed, not later than the 20th of the same month.

By order,

P. LESUEUR,
Secretary.

Ottawa, 9th September, 1892. 11-3

1891-92.

STATEMENT OF THE PUBLIC DEBT OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA, ON THE 31ST AUGUST, 1892.

	$ cts.	$ cts.
Liabilities—		
Payable in England	198,804,344 84	
do in Canada	10,569,260 89	
Dominion Notes	17,282,698 66	
Savings Banks	39,531,011 99	
Trust Funds	8,192,071 82	
Province Accounts	16,407,374 13	
Miscellaneous and Banking Accounts	3,606,835 39	
Bank Circulation Redemption Fund	871,692 90	
Total Gross Debt		295,265,290 62
Assets—		
Investments—Sinking Funds	28,521,502 58	
Other Investments	5,179,535 53	
Province Accounts	10,412,417 39	
Miscellaneous and Banking Accounts	10,116,499 72	
		54,229,955 22
Total Net Debt		241,035,335 40
do 30th June		235,910,173 95
Increase of Debt		5,125,161 45
STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE ON CAPITAL ACCOUNT, &c.		
Expenditure to 30th June on :—		
Public Works, Railways and Canals	1,807,435 38	
Dominion Lands	61,703 20	
Railway Subsidies	1,148,465 93	
		3,017,604 51
Add Expenditure in July and August on :—		
Public Works, Railways and Canals	271,568 87	
Dominion Lands	21,857 85	
Railway Subsidies	99,750 00	393,176 72
Total		3,410,781 23

Certified correct,
J. FRASER, *Acting Accountant.*

M. G. DICKIESON,
Acting Deputy Minister of Finance.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 2nd Sept., 1892.

10-tf

1891-92.

STATEMENT of the Revenue and Expenditure on account of the Consolidated Fund of the Dominion of Canada, as by Returns furnished to the Finance Department to the night of the 31st July, 1892.

	$ cts.
REVENUE:	
Customs	309,855 86
Excise	55,064 43
Public Works, including Railways	119,447 49
Miscellaneous	297,022 90
	781,390 58
REVENUE to 30th June, 1892	35,902,028 42
	36,683,419 10
EXPENDITURE	4,289,077 28
do to 30th June, 1892	31,267,221 40
	35,556,298 68

M. G. DICKIESON,
Acting Deputy Minister of Finance.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 1st September, 1892.

10-tf

1891-92.

STATEMENT of the Revenue and Expenditure on account of the Consolidated Fund of the Dominion of Canada, as by Returns furnished to the Finance Department to the night of the 31st August, 1892.

	$ cts.
REVENUE:	
Customs	20,501,136 05
Excise	7,922,344 57
Post Office	2,653,413 37
Public Works, including Railways	3,574,498 05
Miscellaneous	2,251,869 92
REVENUE	36,903,261 96
EXPENDITURE	36,629,803 31

M. G. DICKIESON,
Acting Deputy Minister of Finance.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 1st September, 1892.

10-tf

STATEMENT of the Revenue and Expenditure on account of the Consolidated Fund of the Dominion of Canada, as by Returns furnished to the Finance Department to the night of the 31st August, 1892.

	$ cts
REVENUE:	
Customs	1,911,769 35
Excise	686,220 28
Post Office	235,000 00
Public Works, including Railways	413,628 69
Miscellaneous	127,050 31
	3,373,668 63
REVENUE to 31st July, 1892	2,656,848 84
	6,030,517 47
EXPENDITURE	1,999,911 51
do to 31st July, 1892	2,149,528 70
	4,149,440 21

W. FITZGERALD,
Asst. Deputy Minister of Finance.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 9th September, 1892.

11-tf

CIRCULATION AND SPECIE.

	31st July.	31st August.	30th September.	31st October.	30th November.	31st December.
Fractionals	188,019 75	188,799 25				
$1 & $2	6,473,895 00	6,677,849 00				
$4	493,818 00	487,452 00				
$5, $10 & $20	10,174 16	10,029 16				
$50 & $100	427,950 00	374,350 00				
$500 & $1000	10,135,000 00	10,709,500 00				
Total	17,728,856 91	18,447,979 41				

	31st January.	29th February.	31st March.	30th April.	31st May.	30th June.
Fractionals						
$1 & $2						
$4						
$5, $10 & $20						
$50 & $100						
$500 & $1000						
Total						

Fractional Notes	188,799 25
Provincial "	31,033 66
Dominion Fours	487,452 00
Montreal issue	10,143,433 50
Toronto "	5,330,706 00
Halifax "	1,006,595 50
St. John "	701,282 00
Winnipeg "	26,500 00
Victoria "	493,177 50
Charlottetown issue	39,000 00
Total	$18,447,979 41

Specie held by the several Assistant Receivers General, on the 31st August, 1892		$6,212,746 26
Guaranteed Sterling Debentures		1,946,666 67
Guaranteed Debentures to be held under the Revised Statutes of Canada, cap. 31—		$8,159,412 93
10 p. c. on $18,447,979.41	$1,844,797 94	
Specie to be held under the Revised Statutes of Canada, cap. 31—		
15 p. c. on $18,447,979.41	2,767,196 91	$4,611,994 85
Excess of Specie and Guaranteed Debentures		$3,547,418 08
Unguaranteed Debentures		$14,250,000 00
Unguaranteed Debentures to be held under the Revised Statutes of Canada, cap. 31—		
75 p. c. on $18,447,979.41		13,835,984 55
Excess of Unguaranteed Debentures		$ 414,015 45

SUMMARY.

Excess of Specie and Guaranteed Debentures	$3,547,418 08
Excess of Unguaranteed Debentures	414,015 45
Total Excess	$3,961,433 53

FRED. TOLLER,
Comptroller Dominion Currency.

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy Minister of Finance.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 14th September, 1892.

12–tf

UNREVISED STATEMENT of Inland Revenue accrued during the month of August, 1892.

Source of Revenue.	Amounts.	Total.
	$ cts.	$ ct
Spirits	339,010 24	
Malt	68,319 10	
Malt Liquor	701 20	
Tobacco	203,917 47	
Cigars	63,810 30	
Inspection of Petroleum	3,124 23	
Manufactures in Bond	3,116 46	
Seizures	674 60	
Other Receipts	2,014 78	
Total Excise Revenue		684,688 38
Culling Timber		2,692 74
Hydraulic and other Rents		67 00
Minor Public Works		
Inspection of Weights and Measures		2,881 60
" Gas		599 25
Law Stamps		96 90
Other Revenues		234 00
Grand Total Revenue		691,259 87

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 10th September, 1892.

E. MIALL, Commissioner.

12-tf

SUMMARY STATEMENT showing the Quantity and Value of Goods entered for Consumption in the Dominion of Canada and the Duty Collected thereon during the month ending 31st August, 1892.

ARTICLES.		ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Duty.
		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Acids	$	....	6,038 00	2,822 71
Agricultural Implements	"	.....	57,955 00	20,355 53
Ale, Beer and Porter	Galls.	40,057	18,397 00	8,096 06
Animals	$	.....	22,745 00	5,661 20
Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c.	"	.....	95,490 00	18,979 51
Brass and manufactures of	"	.....	41,012 00	10,705 11
Breadstuffs, viz. :—				
Grain of all kinds	Bush.	77,842	41,799 00	6,374 65
Flour	Brls.	3,833	15,307 00	2,864 57
Meal	"	4,904	12,233 00	1,974 43
Rice and other Breadstuffs	$	.....	23,348 00	7,263 20
Candles	Lbs.	11,061	1,300 00	318 70
Chicory	"	15,373	562 00	614 42
Coal and Coke	Tons.	120,510	272,449 00	68,179 13
Coffee from U. S.	Lbs.	30,371	5,832 00	1,053 48
Copper and manufactures of	$	.....	27,342 00	3,811 55
Cordage of all kinds	"	.....	8,240 00	2,057 60
Cotton, manufactures of	"	.....	314,869 00	84,516 44
Drugs and Medicines	"	.....	121,459 00	32,963 04
Earthen, Stone and Chinaware	"	.....	74,906 00	24,972 51
Fancy Goods	"	.....	177,260 00	52,540 31
Fish	"	.....	18,687 00	3,784 00
Fruit, Dried	"	.....	33,586 00	15,581 87
" Green, &c	"	.....	104,968 00	15,145 68
Furs	"	.....	49,624 00	9,014 05
Glass and Glassware	"	.....	108,201 00	29,639 75
Gunpowder and explosive substances	"	.....	11,600 00	3,985 28
Hats, Caps and Bonnets	"	.....	146,211 00	43,871 85
Hops	Lbs.	30,264	5,706 00	1,815 84
Iron and Steel, and manufactures of	$	.....	875,171 00	244,473 34
Jewellery and Watches and manufactures of gold and silver	"	.....	55,696 00	12,437 86
Lead and manufactures of	"	.....	30,439 00	5,865 11
Leather and manufactures of	"	.....	119,204 00	25,392 71
Marble and Stone, and manufactures of	"	.....	20,719 00	4,880 64
Malt	Bush.	6,262	5,074 00	939 30
Metals, Composition, &c., and manufactures of	$	.....	27,863 00	8,120 09
Musical Instruments	"	.....	22,881 00	6,322 55
Oil, Coal and Kerosene, &c., &c.	Galls.	341,730	29,397 00	24,604 56
" all other	"	211,207	57,336 00	14,113 04
Paints and Colours	$	.....	45,661 00	6,171 66
Paper and manufactures of	"	.....	92,579 00	27,928 78
Perfumery	"	.....	3,893 00	1,182 90
Provisions, viz. :				
Bacon. Ham, Shoulders, Sides, Beef, Pork, Mutton, Butter, Cheese, Lard, &c	$	.....	57,824 00	17,650 51
Salt, not imported from Great Britain or British Possessions, or for Gulf Fisheries	Lbs.	2,036,864	8,787 00	1,766 99
Seeds	$	.....	14,153 00	1,434 85
Silks, manufactures of	"	.....	368,380 00	110,306 31
Soap of all kinds	"	.....	14,258 00	5,272 52
Spices, ground and unground	"	.....	11,223 00	1,894 95
Starch	Lbs.	73,469	4,622 00	1,488 12
Spirits of all kinds	Galls.	73,604	81,119 00	158,121 85
Wines, other than Sparkling	"	34,279	27,410 00	18,810 36
" Sparkling	Doz.	1,291	10,926 00	6,113 59
Sugar, above No. 14, D.S.	Lbs.	40,016	1,219 00	321 55
" Sugar Candy	"	11,714	1,797 00	773 15
" Cane, Sugar, &c	"	1,765	45 00	2 25
" Molasses	Galls.	541,539	108,574 00	8,180 97
" Glucose and Syrups	Lbs.	141,762	2,844 00	2,126 47
Tea from United States	"	80,034	12,314 00	1,231 40
Tobacco and Cigars	"	16,597	25,697 00	25,305 10
Wood and manufactures of	$	.....	84,218 00	23,033 54
Woollen manufactures	"	.....	1,546,663 00	481,617 77
All other dutiable articles	$	.....	1,019,127 00	260,907 93
Total Dutiable Goods		.....	6,604,139 00	1,987,755 19
Coin and Bullion (except U. S. silver coin)		.....	1,323,952 00	
Free Goods, all other		.....	5,590,484 00	
Grand Total entered for Consumption		.....	13,518,575 00	1,987,755 19

THOS. J. WATTERS,
Asst. Commissioner of Customs.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 22nd September, 1892.

13–tf

STATEMENT of Goods Exported from the Dominion of Canada, during the month of August, 1892.

——	Produce of Canada.	Produce of other Countries.	Total.
	$	$	$
Produce of the Mine	412,218	36,305	448,523
do Fisheries	766,791	11,286	778,077
do Forest	4,309,752	213,179	4,522,931
Animals and their produce	4,159,973	198,878	4,358,851
Agricultural Products	1,564,451	826,493	2,390,944
Manufactures	580,637	76,976	657,613
Miscellaneous Articles	30,599	43,553	74,152
Totals	11,824,421	1,406,670	13,231,091
Bullion	8,750	.....	8,750
Coin	.....	8,766	8,766
Grand Total	11,833,171	1,415,436	13,248,607

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 15th September, 1892.

THOS. J. WATTERS,
Asst. Commissioner of Customs.
13-tf

DR. POST OFFICE Savings Bank Account for the month of August, 1892. CR.

(Furnished to the Minister of Finance in accordance with the Post Office Act, 1875 Sec. 69, and Public Accounts Audit Act, 1878, Sec. 20.)

	$ cts.		$ cts
Balance in hands of the Minister of Finance on 31st July, 1892	22,458,364 89	Withdrawals during month	452,274 46
Deposits in the Post Office Savings Banks during month of August	594,435 00		
Interest allowed to Depositors, on accounts closed during month	714 64	Balance :— At the credit of Depositors' Accounts	22,601,240 07
	23,053,514 53		23,053,514 53

N. S. GARLAND,
Clerk of Financial Statistics.

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy Minister of Finance.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
OTTAWA, 20th September, 1892.

13-tf

STATEMENT of the Balance at Cr. of Depositors in the Dominion Government Savings Banks, on 31st August, 1892. Published in accordance with Consolidated Statutes, Chapter 121, Section 16.

BANK.	Balance, 31st July, 1892.	Deposits for August, 1892.	Total.	Withdrawn, August, 1892.	Balance, 31st August, 1892.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Ontario :—					
Toronto	526,841 77	11,105 41	537,947 18	14,679 11	523,268 07
Manitoba :—					
Winnipeg	710,626 30	24,076 00	734,702 30	27,608 02	707,094 28
British Columbia :—					
Victoria	715,401 24	20,865 00	736,266 24	24,080 89	712,185 35
Nova Scotia :—					
Acadia Mines	42,463 29	310 00	42,773 29	115 97	42,657 32
Amherst	222,729 46	8,612 00	231,341 46	2,674 60	228,666 86
Annapolis	235,964 75	2,780 00	238,744 75	3,371 11	235,373 64
Arichat	188,853 28	2,954 00	191,807 28	1,806 89	190,000 39
Barrington	151,577 85	2,664 00	154,241 85	1,130 13	153,111 72
Bridgewater	115,870 65	1,889 00	117,759 65	1,961 45	115,798 20
Guysboro'	94,482 74	719 00	95,201 74	1,361 65	93,840 09
Halifax	2,627,698 30	38,466 00	2,666,164 30	38,888 89	2,627,275 41
Kentville	300,921 09	6,225 00	307,146 09	6,813 27	300,332 82
Liverpool	250,125 78	5,708 00	255,833 78	4,435 13	251,398 65
Lunenburg	247,686 99	2,429 00	250,115 99	1,549 26	248,566 73
Maitland	55,118 79	1,047 00	56,165 79	1,316 49	54,849 30
New Glasgow	359,703 40	5,719 00	365,422 40	5,492 73	359,929 67
Parrsboro'	90,961 36	1,486 00	92,447 36	870 00	91,577 36
Pictou	287,598 77	2,859 00	290,457 77	3,942 89	286,514 88
Port Hood	127,999 52	2,182 00	130,181 52	1,653 82	128,527 70
Shelburne	105,167 66	4,750 00	109,917 66	4,382 90	105,534 76
Sherbrooke	53,981 84	888 00	54,869 84	1,025 00	53,844 84
Sydney	310,606 64	4,235 00	314,841 64	2,884 31	311,957 33
Sydney Mines	78,690 80	985 00	79,675 80	411 79	79,264 01
Truro	331,858 04	8,209 00	340,067 04	8,870 40	331,196 64
Wallace	72,220 48	2,495 00	74,715 48	3,719 10	70,996 38
Weymouth	107,999 58	1,472 00	109,471 58	753 23	108,718 35
Yarmouth	632,122 22	11,786 00	643,908 22	8,032 03	635,876 19
New Brunswick :—					
Bathurst	124,001 12	4,531 00	128,532 12	3,326 97	125,205 15
Chatham	243,284 40	3,916 00	247,200 40	1,198 45	246,001 95
Dalhousie	339,011 37	5,590 00	344,601 37	3,657 83	340,943 54
Dorchester	97,775 80	795 00	98,570 80	1,477 86	97,092 94
Fredericton	523,278 60	15,643 83	538,922 43	8,501 10	530,421 33
Newcastle	217,361 70	4,165 00	221,526 70	2,229 19	219,297 51
St. Andrews	320,365 24	3,253 64	323,618 88	5,323 71	318,295 17
St. John	3,543,074 58	59,010 00	3,602,084 58	44,540 68	3,557,543 90
Sussex	151,106 48	2,713 00	153,819 48	1,853 60	151,965 88
Woodstock	431,461 20	8,754 00	440,215 20	6,459 33	433,755 87
Prince Edward Island :—					
Charlottetown	1,806,392 27	29,056 00	1,835,448 27	30,801 65	1,804,646 62
Summerside	316,236 31	6,244 00	322,480 31	7,342 29	315,138 02
Total	17,158,621 66	320,586 88	17,479,208 54	290,543 72	17,188,664 82

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy Minister of Finance.

C. J. ANDERSON,
Chief Savings Bank Branch.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 20th September, 1892.

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RETURN OF THE AMOUNT OF LIABILITIES AND ASSETS OF THE MONTREAL CITY AND DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK, AND OF THE CAISSE D'ÉCONOMIE DE NOTRE-DAME DE QUÉBEC, ON THE 31ST AUGUST, 1892.

	CAPITAL.		LIABILITIES.								
	Capital Stock.	Capital paid up.	Dominion Govt. deposits payable on demand.	Provincial Govt. deposits payable on demand.	Other deposits payable on demand.	Dominion Govt. deposits payable after notice or on a fixed day.	Provincial Govt. deposits payable after notice or on a fixed day.	Other deposits payable after notice or on a fixed day.	Special Poor Fund or Charity Fund Trust.	Other Liabilities not included under the foregoing heads.	Total Liabilities.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts
City and District Savings Bank	2,000,000 00	600,000 00	93,341 86	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,764,442 12	180,000 00	38,794 25	9,076,578 23
Caisse d'Economie Notre-Dame de Québec	1,000,000 00	250,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,796,942 11	83,000 00	64,025 31	3,943,967 42

ASSETS.

	Dominion Securities.	Provincial or Municipal Securities.	Loans for which Dominion or Provincial Securities are held as Collateral Security.	Loans for which Bank Stocks are held as Collateral Security.	Loans for which other Stocks, Bonds or Debentures as authorised by law are held as Collateral Security.	Cash in hand or in deposit on call in Chartered Banks.	Special Poor Fund or Charity Fund Investments.	Investments in Bank Stock made previous to the incorporation of the Bank.	Other Assets not included under the foregoing heads.	Total Assets.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
City and District Savings Bank	1,500,000 00	2,281,836 76	302,682 20	2,477,114 32	2,068,342,47	858,887 02	180,000 00	.....	* 501,885 80	10,170,748 57
Caisse d'Economie Notre-Dame de Québec	.....	1,846,604 51	237,940 56	309,690 73	1,012,363 53	666,085 71	83,000 00	73,239 00	85,082 26	4,314,006 30

* Including landed property of Bank $443,925.11

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy Minister of Finance.

N. S. GARLAND,
Clerk of Financial Statistics.

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FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 9th September, 1892.

NAME OF THE COMPANY.	Chief Agent to receive process,	Amount of Deposit. Deposits marked (A) are applicable solely to Life Policies existing 31st March, 1878; marked (B) to policies issued or assumed subsequent to that date.	Description of Insurance business for which Licensed.
The Accident Insurance Company of North America	Edward Rawlings, Manager, Montreal	$23,500 Montreal Harbour bonds; $500, Municipal Debentures, and $550, 5 p. c. Canada stock. (Accepted at $22,150)	Accident.
The Ætna Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut	F. W. Evans, General Agent, Montreal	$19,000 Municipal Securities, $4,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds, and $89,000 Canadian Pacific RailwayBonds. (Accepted at $100,800)	Fire and Inland Marine.
The Ætna Life Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut	Wm. H. Orr, Manager, Toronto	$360,500 Province of Quebec Debentures, $149,893 Province of Manitoba Debentures; $50,000 Province of New Brunswick Bonds; $100,000 Prince Edward Island Bonds; $60,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds; $2,595,060 Municipal Debentures and $150,000 U. S. Registered Bonds. Total $3,465,455. Accepted value, $3,169,621, being $100,000 (A), and $3,069,621 (B)	Life.
			Fire.
The Agricultural Insurance Company of Watertown, N.Y., U.S.	Joseph Flynn, Chief Agent, Toronto	$141,600 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $126,000)	Fire.
The Alliance Assurance Company	G. H. McHenry, Chief Agent, Montreal	$311,142 Canada 3 p.c. stock	Guarantee.
The American Surety Company of New York	Alexander Dixon, Chief Agent, Toronto	$50,000 U.S. Bonds	
The Atlas Assurance Company	Matthew C. Hinshaw, Chief Agent, Montreal	£17,000 stg., Canada 3½ per cent. Inscribed Stock, and £5,000 stg., New South Wales 3½ per cent. Inscribed Stock	Fire.
The Boiler Inspection and Insurance Company of Canada	W. B. McMurrich, Agent, Toronto	$46,724 Municipal Debentures, and $8,000 Loan Company Debentures. (Accepted at $49,252)	Steam Boilers, &c.
The British Empire Mutual Life Assurance Company, London, Eng.	Fred. Stancliffe, Chief Agent, Montreal	Canada 4 per cent. Bonds, £1,400 stg.; Province of British Columbia Bonds, £1,000 stg.; Tasmanian Bonds £6,800 stg.; Municipal Debentures, £15,800. (Accepted at $113,,977.33). Also $632,500 invested in the hands of Canadian Trustees under the Insurance Act	Life.
The British America Assurance Company, Toronto	John Morison, Governor, Toronto	$60,540 Municipal Debentures and $1,000 Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds. (Accepted at $54,900)	Fire and Inland Marine.
The British and Foreign Marine Insurance Company (Limited)	E. L. Bond, Chief Agent, Montreal	$112,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $100,800)	Inland Marine.
The Caledonian Insurance Company	Lansing Lewis, Manager, Montreal	Province of Quebec Bonds, $3,893.33; Canada Bonds, $4,866.67; Municipal Debentures, $106,438.86. (Accepted at $104,555)	Fire.
The Canada Accident Assurance Company	Henry Sutherland, Chief Agent, Toronto	$22,302 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $20,072)	Accident.
The Canada Life Assurance Company, Hamilton	A. G. Ramsay, Manager, Hamilton	$61,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $54,900)	Life.
†The Citizens' Insurance Company of Canada	E. P. Heaton, Chief Agent, Montreal	$131,744 Municipal Debentures; $5,840 Canada Central Railway Second Mortgage Bonds, and $2,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds. (Accepted at $125,370, being $54,710 for Life, $20,260 for Accident, and $50,400 for Fire)	Fire, Life and Accident.
*The City of London Fire Insurance Company (Limited)	H. M. Blackburn, Chief Agent, Toronto	£24,000 stg. Canada Stock and £3,000 South Australian Stock	Fire.
The Commercial Union Assurance Company (Limited) of London, Eng.	Evans & McGregor, General Agents, Montreal	$107,067 Cape of Good Hope 4 per cent. Stock (Life A); $29,200 Canada 4 per cent. Stock (Life B); $106,580 Canada 4 per cent. Stock; $73,000 Queensland Bonds and £12,000 Swedish Government 4 per cent. Bonds (Fire)	Fire, Inland Marine and Life.
The Confederation Life Association of Canada	J. K. Macdonald, Managing Director, Toronto	$84,669 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $75,955)	Life.
The Connecticut Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn	Geo. H. McHenry, Chief Agent, Montreal	$100,000 Canada 4 per cent. Stock	Fire.
The Covenant Mutual Benefit Association	A. H. Hoover, Chief Agent, Toronto	$53,533 Canada 3 per cent. Stock	Life, on the assessment plan.
The Dominion Life Assurance Company	Thos. Hilliard, Managing Director, Waterloo, O.	$56,303 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $50,195)	Life.
The Dominion Plate Glass Insurance Company	Alexander Ramsay, Chief Agent, Montreal	$5,000 Province of Quebec Bonds and $11,000 Municipal Securities. Total, $16,000. (Accepted at $14,900)	Plate Glass.
The Dominion Safety Fund Life Association	J. De Wolfe Spurr, St. John, N.B	$19,000 Province of Nova Scotia Bonds and $31,000 Province of New Brunswick Bonds	Life.
			Fire.
The Eastern Assurance Company	Chas. D. Cory, Chief Agent, Halifax, N.S.	$56,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $50,400)	Fire.
The Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation (Limited)	Fred. Stancliffe, General Manager, Montreal	£6,500 stg., 2½ per cent. Annuities, £5,000 stg., South Australian Govt. 4 per cent. Bonds, and £10,840 Province of Quebec Bonds	Fire Re-assurance.
The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, N.Y.	Seargent P. Stearns, Manager, Montreal	$100,000 U.S. Bonds (A) $375,000 U.S. Bonds and $482,000 Municipal Debentures (B) (accepted at $908,800, being $100,000 A, and $808,800, B). Also $1,180,000 in the hands of Canadian Trustees under the Insurance Act	Life.
The Federal Life Assurance Company of Ontario	David Dexter, Managing Director, Hamilton	Municipal Debentures, $44,807. Canada Pacific Railway Bonds, $11,000. (Accepted $50,226)	Life.

NAME OF THE COMPANY.	Chief Agent to receive process.	Amount of Deposit. Deposits marked (A) are applicable solely to Life Policies existing 31st March, 1878; marked (B) to policies issued or assumed subsequent to that date.	Description of Insurance business for which Licensed.
The Fire Insurance Association (Limited), London, England	John Kennedy, Chief Agent, Montreal	$100,000 Canada Stock	Fire.
The Germania Life Insurance Company	Jeffers & Rônne, Chief Agents, Toronto	$50,000 Canada Bonds	Life.
The Great West Life Assurance Company	J. H. Brock, Managing Director, Winnipeg, M.	$56,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $50,400)	Life.
The GuaranteeCompany of North America	Edward Rawlings, Manager, Montreal	$27,000 Municipal Securities; $29,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds and $2,400 Canada Stock. (Accepted at $53,800)	Guarantee.
The Guardian Fire and Life Assurance Company, London, England	Robt. Simms & Co., and Geo. Denholm, General Agents, Montreal	$94,900 Canada Guaranteed Bonds and $73,000 Canada Stock	Fire.
The Hartford Fire Insurance Company, Hartford, Connecticut	F. W. Evans, General Agent, Montreal	$62,500 Mun. Securit. and $25,420 Bank Stock. (Accepted at $100,000)	Fire.
The Imperial Insurance Company of London, England	E. D. Lacy, Agent, Montreal	$129,453 Canada Stock and $63,266.67 Province of British Columbia, 3 per cent Stock	Fire.
The Insurance Company of North America	Robert Hampson, Chief Agent, Montreal	$111,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $100,000)	Fire and Inland Marine.
The Lancashire Insurance Company	J. G. Thompson, Chief Agent, Toronto	$97,333 Canada 4 per cent. stock and $95,000 Canada 4 per cent. Bonds	Fire.
The Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company	G. F. C. Smith, Chief Agent, Montreal	$36,000 Municipal Debentures, $10,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds, and $277,133.33 Canada Stock. (Accepted at $318,533)	Fire and Life.
The Lloyds Plate Glass Insurance Company of New York	Levi Beemer, Chief Agent, Toronto	$10,000 Canada Bonds	Plate Glass.
The London Assurance Corporation, England	E. A. Lilly, Attorney and Agent, Montreal	$167,000 Municipal Securities. (Accepted at $150,300)	Fire, Life and Inland Marine.
The London Guarantee and Accident Co. (Limited)	A. T. McCord, Chief Agent, Toronto	£11,000 stg. Canada Stock	Guarantee and Accident.
The London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company, Liverpool	W. A. Sims, Chief Agent, Toronto	£22,000 stg. Canada 4 per cent. Inscribed Stock and £5,000 stg. Canada 3 per cent. Stock	Fire.
The London and Lancashire Life Assurance Company	B. Hal Brown, Manager, Montreal	$10,000 Victoria, B.C., Bonds; $2,000 Canada Bonds; $23,500 Province of Quebec Bonds; and Municipal Securities, $85,280. Also $698,197 invested with Canadian Trustees under Insurance Act. Accepted at $810,449, being $100,000 (A) and $710,449 (B)	Life.
The London Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Canada, London, Ont.	D. C. Macdonald, Secretary, London, Ont.	$40,020 Municipal Debentures and $15,600 Loan Companies Debentures. (Accepted at $56,058)	Fire.
The London Life Insurance Company	J. G. Richter, Manager, London, Ont.	$60,000 Loan Company Debentures. (Accepted at $54,060)	Life.
The Manchester Fire Assurance Company	James Boomer, Manager, Toronto	$102,200 Canada 3½ per cent Stock	Fire.
The Manufacturers' Accident Insurance Company	John F. Ellis, Managing Director, Toronto	$20,000 Canada Bonds	Accident.
The Manufacturers' Life Insurance Company	John F. Ellis, Managing Director, Toronto	$50,000 Canada Bonds	Life.
The Massachusetts Benefit Association	James G. Foster, Chief Agent, Toronto	$50,000 U.S. Bonds	Life, on the assessment plan.
The Mercantile Fire Insurance Company	James Lockie, Secretary, Waterloo, Ont.	$55,916 Municipal Securities. (Accepted at $50,057)	Fire.
The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company of New York	Albert Goldthorpe, Chief Agent, Toronto	$116,800 Canadian Pacific Railway 3½ per cent. Land Grant Bonds. (Accepted at $101,178)	Life.
Mongenais, Boivin & Co	L. I. Boivin, Agent, Montreal	$5,000 Canada Stock and $8,567 Municipal Securities. (Accepted at $12,711)	Plate Glass.
The Mutual Accident Association (Limited)	Eastmure & Lightbourn, Chief Agents, Toronto	$37,960 Canada 3½ per cent. Inscribed Stock	Accident and Plate Glass.
The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York	Samuel H. Ewing, Attorney, Montreal	$125,000 Canada 4 per cent. Bonds; $400,000 Province of Nova Scotia Bonds; $199,000 Province of New Brunswick Bonds; and $990,333 Municipal Securities. Total, $1,714,333. (Accepted at $1,615,300)	Life.
The Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association, New York	Jno. S. Hall, Chief Agent, Montreal	$50,000 Province of Quebec Bonds and $53,533.33 Canada 3 per cent. Sterling Bonds. (Accepted at $100,857)	Life, on the assessment plan.
The National Assurance Company of Ireland	Matthew C. Hinshaw, Chief Agent, Montreal	$100,161 Canada Stock	Fire.
The New York Life Insurance Company	F. W. Campbell, M.D., Attorney, Montreal	$100,000 U.S. Bonds (Life A) $993,000 C.P.R. Bonds, $80,000 Province of Quebec Bonds, and $100,000 Municipal Debentures (Life B). (Accepted at $1,163,700, being $100,000 Life A and $1,063,700 Life B). Also $750,000 invested with Canadian Trustees under the Insurance Act.	Life.
The North American Life Assurance Company	Wm. McCabe, Managing Director, Toronto	$59,823 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $53,775)	Life.
The North British and Mercantile Insurance Company	Thos. Davidson, Managing Director, Montreal	$175,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds; $281,000 Municipal Debentures; $75,000 Province of New Brunswick Bonds; $31,146.67 Province of Manitoba Bonds; $50,613.33 Victoria Government Bonds; $97,333.33 Queensland bonds. Total, $710,093.33. Accepted at $658,193: being $266,347 Fire, $52,200 Life A, and $339,646 Life B	Fire and Life.
The Northern Assurance Company of Aberdeen and London	Robert W. Tyre, Manager, Montreal	$100,253 British Columbia Bonds and $111,446.67 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $200,555)	Fire.
The Norwich and London Accident Insurance Association	Scott & Walmsley, General Agents, Toronto	$58,400 Canada Stock	Accident.
The Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society, Norwich, England	Alex. Dixon, Manager, Toronto	$100,000 Canada Stock	Fire.
The Ontario Mutual Life Assurance Company	Wm. Hendry, Manager, Waterloo	$102,992 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $92,693)	Life.
The Phenix Insurance Company of Brooklyn	L. C. Camp, Chief Agent, Toronto	$100,000 U.S. Bonds	Fire and Inland Marine.

LIST OF INSURANCE COMPANIES LICENSED TO DO BUSINESS IN CANADA UNDER THE INSURANCE ACT—*Concluded.*

NAME OF THE COMPANY.	Chief Agent to receive process.	Amount of Deposit. Deposits marked (A) are applicable solely to Life Policies existing 31st March, 1878; marked (B) to policies issued or assumed subsequent to that date.	Description of Insurance business for which Licensed.
The Phœnix Fire Assurance Company, London, England	Paterson & Son, General Agents, Montreal	$57,500 Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds and $135,293 Canada Stock. (Accepted at $187,043)	Fire.
The Phœnix Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn	Gerald E. Hart, Manager, Montreal	$69,000 Municipal Debentures and $44,000 C. P. Railway Bonds. (Accepted at $101,700)	Fire.
The Provident Savings Life Assurance Society	R. H. Matson, Chief Agent, Toronto	$13,500 Province of Quebec Bonds and $41,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $50,400)	Life
The Quebec Fire Assurance Company	Edwin Jones, President, Quebec	Province of New Brunswick Bonds, $10,000, Province of Quebec Bonds, $16,500, and Municipal Debentures, $33,000. Total, $59,500. (Accepted at $56,200)	Fire.
The Queen Fire and Life Insurance Company, England	H. J. Mudge, Chief Agent, Montreal	$51,100 Canada 4 p.c. inscribed stock, and $42,373.33 Municipal Debentures. Total, $93,473. Accepted at $89,236)	Life.
The Queen Insurance Company of America	H. J. Mudge, Chief Agent, Montreal	$100,000 U.S. Bonds, $60,000 City of Halifax 5 p. c. Stock, $48,667 New Zealand 4 p. c. Stock, $24,333.33 Province of Quebec Bonds, and $29,200 Province of Manitoba 5 p. c. Debentures. Total, $262,200. (Accepted at $256,200)	Fire.
The Reliance Mutual Life Assurance Society, London, England	J. Cassie Hatton, Attorney, Montreal	$110,277 new 3 per cent. British Annuities, being $100,000 Life (A) and $10,277 Life (B)	Life.
* The Royal Canadian Insurance Company	Harry Cutt, Secretary, Montreal	$57,500 Municipal securities. (Accepted at $51,750)	Fire and Inland Marine.
The Royal Insurance Company	Wm. Tatley, Chief Agent, Montreal	$178,533 Canada 4 p. c. Inscribed Stock, and $511,000 British Annuities. Total $689,533, being $150,000 Fire, $50,000 Life (A) and $489,533 General	Fire and Life.
The Scottish Union and National Insurance Co	Walter Kavanagh, Agent, Montreal	$97,333.33 Canada 4 p. c. Inscribed Stock and $3,500 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $100,483)	Fire.
The Standard Life Assurance Company, Scotland	W. M. Ramsay, Manager, Montreal	$1,855,152 Municipal Debs., $106,500 Montreal Harbour Bds., and $9,000 Province of Quebec Debentures. Total, $1,970,652. (Accepted at $1,772,687, being $129,561 Life A, and $1,643,126 Life B)	Life.
The Star Life Assurance Society of England	Alfred D. Perry, General Agent, Toronto	$146,000 Canada 4 p. c. Stock	Life.
The Sun Insurance Office, London, Eng	H. M. Blackburn, Chief Agent, Toronto	$48,667 Canada Stock and $243,333 British Local Loans	Fire.
The Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada	R. Macaulay, Managing Director, Montreal	$63,890 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $57,501)	Life and Accident.
The Temperance and General Life Assurance Company of North America.	Henry Sutherland, Chief Agent, Toronto	$64,225 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $50,000)	Life.
The Travelers' Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn	William Hanson, Chief Agent, Montreal	$74,947 Province of Manitoba 5 p. c. Bonds, $584,615 Municipal Debentures, $35,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds, and $50,000 Canadian Pacific R.R. Bonds. Total, $744,562. (Accepted at $677,600), being $103,500 (Life A), $534,100 (Life B), and $40,000 (Accident)	Life and Accident.
The Union Mutual Life Insurance Company of Maine	Wm. Mulock, Attorney, Toronto	Province of Ontario Annuity Bonds of face value $462,000, and present value at 4½ per cent, $239,474; Canada Pacific Ry. Bonds $100,000; Montreal Harbour Bonds, $30,000; and Province of New Brunswick Bonds, $100,000. Total accepted value, $456,474, being $100,000 (A) and $356,474 (B)	Life.
The Union Society, London, Eng	T. L. Morrisey, Chief Agent, Montreal	£22,000 Consolidated Stock	Fire.
The United Fire Insurance Company (Limited)	Percy F. Lane, Chief Agent, Montreal	Province of Quebec Bonds, $85,653.33; Province of Manitoba Bonds, $9,246.66; Municipal Debentures, $7,000. Total, $101,900. (Accepted at $101,200)	Fire.
The United States Life Insurance Company	Thos. A. Temple, Attorney, St. John, N.B.	$100,000 U. S. Bonds	Life.
The Western Assurance Company, Toronto	J. J. Kenny, Managing Director, Toronto	$35,600 Municipal Debentures and $22,100 Loan Company Debentures. (Accepted at $51,930)	Fire and Inland Marine.

* This Company has ceased to do new business in Canada and has given notice of an application to withdraw its deposit.

† This Company has ceased to transact the business of fire and life insurance in Canada and has given notice of an application to withdraw its deposits held on behalf of those branches.

THE FOLLOWING LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES HAVING CEASED TO TRANSACT NEW BUSINESS IN CANADA, ARE ENTITLED UNDER SECTION 32 OF "THE INSURANCE ACT" TO TRANSACT ALL BUSINESS CONNECTED WITH POLICIES EXISTING AT 31ST MARCH, 1878, AND THEIR DEPOSITS ARE APPLICABLE TO THOSE POLICIES SUBJECT TO THE PROVISIONS OF THE INSURANCE ACTS OF 1868 AND 1871.

NAME OF THE COMPANY.	Chief Agent to receive process.	Amount of Deposit.	Business.
The Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., U.S.	F. W. Evans, General Agent, Montreal	$100,000 U.S. Bonds	Life.
The Edinburgh Life Assurance Company	David Higgins, Chief Agent, Toronto	$113,000 Municipal Debentures and $48,667 Cape Good Hope 4 p.c. stock (Accepted at $150,367)	Life.
The Life Association of Scotland	Archibald Inglis, Chief Agent, Montreal	$50,127 Canada 4 p.c. Bonds, $2,433 Canada 4 p.c. Stock, $4,866 Canada Guaranteed Bonds, $48,667 Province of Quebec Debentures, $48,667 City of Toronto Bonds. (Accepted at $149,893)	Life.
The National Life Insurance Company of the United States of America	Chas. Powis, Chief Agent, Hamilton, Ont.	$110,000 Bank deposit receipts	Life.
The North-Western Mutual Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee	M. W. Mills, Chief Agent, Toronto	$100,000 U.S. Bonds	Life.
The Phœnix Mutual Life Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut	H. D. Simpson, Attorney, Montreal	$30,000 Municipal Debentures, and $99,280 Niagara Falls Park Bonds. (Accepted at $126,280)	Life.
The Scottish Amicable Life Assurance Society	William W. Robertson, Attorney, Montreal	36 Bonds Canada Atlantic Railway, guaranteed. Par $111,257.82. Present value, at 4½ per cent., $90,660.67. Also $30,000 Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds	Life.
The Scottish Provident Institution	John Dunlop, Attorney, Montreal	$100,000 Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds. (Accepted at $90,000)	Life.

THE FOLLOWING INSURANCE COMPANIES ARE REGISTERED UNDER THE INSURANCE ACT, AND ARE PERMITTED TO TRANSACT THE BUSINESS OF LIFE INSURANCE IN CANADA UPON THE ASSESSMENT PLAN.

Name of Company.	Chief Agent to receive process.
The Canadian Mutual Life Association	W. Pemberton Page, Secretary, Toronto.
The Commercial Travellers' Mutual Benefit Society	W. G. H. Lowe, Chief Agent, Toronto.
The Home Life Association of Canada	James G. Howorth, Chief Agent, Toronto.
The Mutual Relief Society of Nova Scotia	Thomas B. Crosby, Chief Agent, Yarmouth, N.S.
The Provincial Provident Institution	E. S. Miller, Secretary, St. Thomas, Ont.

NOTE.—The Glasgow and London Insurance Company has reinsured its outstanding risks with the Citizens' Insurance Company, and a portion of its deposit has been released.
The American Steam Boiler Insurance Company has ceased doing business in Canada. The deposit is still in the hands of the Hon. Receiver General.

Office of the Superintendent of Insurance,
Ottawa, 30th July, 1892.

W. FITZGERALD, Superintendent of Insurance. 47-1f

THE FOLLOWING NEW POST OFFICES WERE ESTABLISHED IN CANADA ON THE 1st SEPTEMBER, 1892.

Name of Post Office.	Township or Parish.	Electoral County and Province or Territory.	Postmaster.
Abougoggin Road	Sackville	Westmoreland N.B.	James Amos.
Adolphe	Ekfrid	Middlesex, W.R O.	John J. Wrinn.
Beaver Lake	Sec. 28, Tp. 52, R. 17, W. of 4th P. M.	Alta.	F. W. W. Fane.
Bear Island		Richmond N.S.	Michael Morgan.
Bertrand	Caraquet	Gloucester N.B.	Jos. J. B. Thériault.
Broadway	Maxwillton	Pictou N.S.	Duncan Campbell.
Corris	Cleveland	Richmond Q.	D. Humphrey.
Deer Lake (reopened)	Cardiff	Peterboro, E.R O.	Alfred W. Willis.
Estevan	Sec. 27, Tp. 2, R. 8, W. of 2nd M.	Assa.	Dr. E. H. Scott.
Glenmore	Stewiacke	Colchester N.S.	Richard M. Bates.
Lac aux Sables	Chavigny	Portneuf Q.	J. B. Darveau.
Lakeview	Aylesford	Kings N.S.	James Forrestal.
Mailhiot	Halifax	Megantic Q.	Alfred Mailhiot.
Middle Caraquet	Caraquet	Gloucester N.B.	Joseph Beaudains.
Mosher's Corner	Wilmot	Annapolis N.S.	Reuben Goucher.
New Denver		Yale and Kootenay B.C.	William Hunter.
Nissouri (reopened)	Nissouri, E	Oxford, N.R O.	John R. McKenzie.
North Cape Mabou	Mabou	Inverness N.S.	Archibald McKay.
Pointe au Baril (summer office)	Harrison	Muskoka & Parry Sound O.	Samuel E. Oldfield.
Porton	Woodstock	Carleton N.B.	Frank O. Porter.
Rosewood	Sec. 33, Tp. 9, R. 6, E. of 1st M	Provencher M.	Anthony Newby.
St. Apoline de Patton	Patton	Montmagny Q.	Jean Fournier.
Sefferensville	Chester	Lunenburg N.S.	James Sefferens.
Spring Road	Ascot	Sherbrooke Q.	Isaac Parnell.
St. Elmo		Yale and Kootenay B.C.	N. Yerex.
Valenciennes	Halifax	Megantic Q.	Mde. George Faucher.
Wood Lake	St. Martins	St. John N.B.	Thomas Hosford.

CHANGES IN POST OFFICES ALREADY ESTABLISHED.

OFFICES CLOSED.

Donore	County of Lisgar, M.	11th August, 1892.
Devizes	" Middlesex, E.R., O.	
East Linton	" Grey, N.R., O.	22nd August, 1892.
Seville	" Elgin, E.R., O.	
Silsburg	" Perth, N.R., O.	27th August, 1892.
Wesley Park	" Welland, O.	
Wallace	" Wellington, N.R., O.	27th August, 1892.

NAMES CHANGED.

Poplar Grove	District of Algoma, O.	to Poplar Dale.
Sea Island	" New Westminster, B.C.	to Terra Nova.
Sheho Lake	Assa.	to Sheho.

TO ADVERTISERS IN THE *GAZETTE*.

PARTIES sending advertisements to be inserted in "The Canada Gazette," will please observe the following rules :

1st. Address "The Canada Gazette, Ottawa, Canada."

2nd. Indicate the number of insertions required.

3rd. Invariably remit the fees for such advertisements, together with the price of one Gazette, as below. Otherwise they will not be inserted. The rates are ten cts. for the first insertion, and five cents for each subsequent insertion per line of nine words, each figure counting as one word. No advertisement is inserted for a less charge than one dollar.

By settled or understood practice as prescribed by law, the rules of Parliament or decisions of the Department of Justice, notices receive the following insertions :—

Notices of applications for divorce—27 insertions.

Notices of the withdrawal of deposits of Insurance Companies—13 insertions.

Notices of ordinary applications to Parliament—9 insertions.

Notices of applications for Letters Patent—6 insertions.

Notices of dividends and meetings of Banks and Insurance Companies—1 calendar month, or 5 insertions.

Subscribers will also notice that the subscription, $4 per annum, is invariably payable in advance, and that the "Gazette" will be stopped from them at the end of the period paid for. Single numbers will be charged ten cts. each, and when more than one are required by advertisers, must be remitted for likewise.

S. E. DAWSON,
Queen's Printer and Controller of Stationery.
Department of Public Printing and Stationery,
Ottawa, November, 1891.

APPLICATIONS TO PARLIAMENT.

Rules relating to Notices for Private Bills.

All applications for Private Bills, properly the subjects of legislation by the Parliament of Canada, within the purview of "The British North America Act, 1867," whether for the erection of a Bridge, the making of a Railroad, Turnpike Road or Telegraph Line ; the construction or improvement of a Harbour, Canal, Lock, Dam or Slide, or other like work ; the granting the right of Ferry ; the incorporation of any particular Trade or Calling, or of any Banking or other Joint Stock Company ; or otherwise for the granting to any individual or individuals, any exclusive or peculiar rights or privileges whatever, or for doing any matter or thing which, in its operation, would affect the rights or property of other parties, or relate to any particular class of the community ; or for making any amendment of a like nature to any former Act, shall require a Notice, clearly and distinctly specifying the nature and object of the application, and (except in the case of existing corporations) signed by, or on behalf of the applicants, to be published as follows, viz :

In the Provinces of Quebec and Manitoba.

A notice inserted in the *Canada Gazette*, in the English and French languages, and in one newspaper in the English, and in one in the French language in the District affected, or in both languages in one paper, if there be but one in the said District, or if there be no paper published therein, then, in both languages, in a paper in the nearest District in which a newspaper is published.

In any other Province or Territory.

A notice inserted in the *Canada Gazette*, and in one newspaper published in the County or District, or Union of Counties affected, or if there be no paper published therein, then in a newspaper in the nearest County or District in which a newspaper is published. Such Notices to be continued in each case, for a period of two months during the interval of time between the close of the next preceding Session and the consideration of the Petition. And copies of the newspapers containing the first and last insertion of such notice shall be sent to the Clerk of each House.

When a Petition is for leave to bring in a Private Bill for the erection of a Toll Bridge, the petitioner or petitioners, upon giving the notice prescribed by the preceding Rule, shall also, at the same time, and in the same manner, give notice of the rates which they intend to ask ; the extent of the privilege, the height of the arches, the interval between the abutments or piers for the passage of rafts and vessels, and whether they intend to erect a drawbridge, and the dimensions of the same.

Any person seeking to obtain any Private Bill shall, eight days before the meeting of Parliament, deposit with the Clerk of the House, in which the bill is to originate, a copy of such bill in the English or French language, with a sum sufficient to pay for translating and printing the same—600 copies to be printed in English, and 200 copies in French—the translation to be done by the officers of the House, and the printing by the contractor. The applicant shall be also required to pay the Clerk of the Senate, or the accountant of the House of Commons (as the case may be) a sum of $200 and the cost of printing the Act in the Statutes, and lodge the receipt of the same with the Clerk of the Committee to which such Bill is referred—such payment to be made immediately after the second reading, and before the consideration of the Bill by such Committee.

The fee payable on any Private Bill is paid only in the House in which it originates.

No Petition for a Private Bill is received by either House after the first ten days of the session.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Clerk of the Senate.

JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Clerk of the Commons.

—

Additional Rules of the House of Commons respecting Private Bills.

All Private Bills for Acts of Incorporation shall be so framed as to incorporate by reference the *clauses* of the *General Acts* relating to the details to be provided for by such Bills ;—special grounds shall be established for any proposed departure from this principle, or for the introduction of other provisions as to such details, and a note shall be appended to the Bill indicating the provisions thereof, in which the *General Act* is proposed to be departed from ;—Bills which are not framed in accordance with this *Rule*, shall be re-cast by the promoters, and reprinted at their expense, before any Committee passes upon the *Clauses*.

51*a*. All Private Bills for Acts of incorporation of, or in amendment of Acts incorporating Railway Companies, shall be drawn in accordance with the Model Bill adopted by the House on 23rd June, 1887, copies of which may be obtained from the Clerk of the House.

(a.) The provisions contained in any Bill which are not in accord with the Model Bill, shall be inserted between brackets, and when revised by the proper officer shall be so printed, and bills which are not in accordance with this Rule shall be returned to the promoters to be re-cast before being revised and printed ;

(b.) Any sections of existing Acts which are proposed to be amended shall be re-printed in full with the amendments inserted in their proper places and between brackets ;

(c.) Any exceptional provisions that it may be proposed to insert in any Bill shall be clearly specified in the Notice of Application for the same.

51*b*. No Bill for the incorporation of a Railway Company, or for changing the route of the railway of any company already incorporated, shall be considered by the Railway Committee until there has been filed with the Committee, at least one week before the consideration of the Bill :—

(a.) A Map or Plan drawn upon a scale of not less than half an inch to the mile, showing the location upon which it is intended to construct the proposed work, and showing also the lines of existing or authorized works of a similar character within, or in any way affecting the district, or any part thereof, which the proposed work is intended to serve, and such map

or plan shall be signed by the Engineer or other person making the same ;

(b.) An exhibit showing the total amount of capital proposed to be raised for the purposes of the undertaking, and the manner in which it is proposed to raise the same, whether by ordinary shares, bonds, debentures, or other securities, and the amount of each, respectively.

JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Clerk of the Commons.

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SUBSTANCE OF RULES OF THE SENATE RELATING TO NOTICES AND APPLICATIONS FOR BILLS OF DIVORCE.

Every applicant for a Bill of Divorce shall give notice of his or her intended application, and shall specify therein from whom and for what cause such divorce is sought, and shall cause such notice to be published during six months before the presentation of his or her petition for the said Bill, in the CANADA GAZETTE and in two newspapers published in the District in Quebec, Manitoba, British Columbia or the North-West Territories, or in the County or Union of Counties in other Provinces, wherein such applicant usually resided at the time of the separation of the parties ; but if the requisite number of papers cannot be found therein, then in an adjoining District or County or Union of Counties. Notices given in the Provinces of Quebec and Manitoba are to be published in one English and one French newspaper, if there be such newspapers published in the District, but otherwise shall be published in each newspaper in both languages.

A copy of the said Notice shall, not less than one month before the date of the presentation of the Petition, at the instance of the applicant, be served personally on the person from whom the divorce is sought, when that can be done.

No petition for divorce shall be received after the first thirty days of each session.

The petition of an applicant for divorce must be fairly written and must be signed by the Petitioner, and should briefly set forth the marriage, when, where and by whom the ceremony was performed, the grounds on which relief is asked and the nature of the relief prayed, and should also negative condonation, collusion and connivance. The allegations of the petition must be verified by declaration of the Petitioner, under the "*Act respecting Extra-Judicial Oaths.*"

The applicant shall deposit with the Clerk of the Senate, eight days before the opening of Parliament, a copy, in the English or French language, of the proposed Bill of Divorce, and therewith a sum sufficient to pay for translating and printing 600 copies thereof in English and 200 copies in French.

No petition for a Bill of Divorce shall be presented unless the applicant has paid into the hands of the Clerk of the Senate the sum of two hundred dollars ($200).

The petition when presented shall be accompanied by the evidence of the publication of the notice, and by declaration in evidence of the service of a copy thereof, and by a copy of the proposed Bill.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Clerk of the Senate.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, for an Act to incorporate a company for the purpose of constructing, equipping, maintaining and operating a line of railway to run from a point at or near Penticton at the foot of Okanagan Lake, in the Province of British Columbia, to some point at or near the Narrows of Lake Osooyos in said Province, with power to construct, equip, maintain and operate branch lines, and also to construct and operate telegraph and telephone lines in connection with the said railway, together with the usual powers to acquire lands, privileges, bonuses or aids from the Dominion or Provincial Governments and to make traffic and other arrangements with railway, steamboat and other companies, and for all other usual and necessary powers, rights and privileges.

DAVIS & MARSHALL,
Solicitors for applicants.

Vancouver, B.C., 19th August, A.D. 1892. 9–10

NOTICE is hereby given that James Frederick Doran, of Lachine, in the County of Jacques Cartier, Province of Quebec, clerk, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from his wife Mary Augusta Wood, lately of Winnipeg, Province of Manitoba, now of Paris, France, on the ground of adultery and desertion.

J. FRED. DORAN,
Applicant.

Dated at Montreal, Province of Quebec, the 20th July, 1892. 5–27

NOTICE is hereby given that Robert Young Hebden, of the City of New York, in the State of New York, in the United States of America, (heretofore of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec), one of the agents of the Bank of Montreal, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from his wife Edith Montagu Hebden (*née* Patterson), heretofore of the said City of Montreal, but whose present residence is unknown, on the grounds of adultery and desertion.

GORMULLY & SINCLAIR,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated at Ottawa, in the Province of Ontario, this 22nd day of July, A.D. 1892. 4–27

NOTICE is hereby given that Annette Marion Goff of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from her husband, Edward Robert Taché Rowand, of the City of Winnipeg, in the Province of Manitoba, Gentleman, on the grounds of adultery and cruelty.

CARTER & GOLDSTEIN,
Solicitors for applicant.

Dated at Montreal, Province of Quebec, this 18th day of July, 1892. 4–27

NOTICE is hereby given that Edmund Holyoake Heward, of the Town of St. John's, in the District of Iberville, in the Province of Quebec, manager at St. John's of the Merchants Bank of Canada, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from his wife, Dame Marie Louise Elwes, presently of the City of Chicago, in the State of Illinois, one of the United States of America, on the ground of adultery.

L. G. MACDONALD,
Solicitor for applicant.
By CHRISTIE, CHRISTIE & GREENE,
His agents at Ottawa.

Dated at St. John's, the 4th day of July, 1892. 3–27

NOTICE is hereby given that Robert Oliver King, of the Township of Brantford, in the County of Brant and Province of Ontario, farmer, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from his wife Jennie Gowling, on the grounds of adultery and desertion.

GEORGE D. HEYD,
Solicitor for applicant.
By GEMMILL & MAY,
His agents at Ottawa.

Dated at Brantford, this 5th day of July, A.D. 1892. 2–27

NOTICE is hereby given that James Balfour, of the City of Hamilton, in the County of Wentworth, in the Province of Ontario, architect, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from his wife Georgina Catharine Balfour, of the City of Hamilton aforesaid, on the ground of adultery.

BELL & PRINGLE,
Solicitors for James Balfour.

Dated at Hamilton, Province of Ontario, this 30th day of June, 1892. 2–27

NOTICE is hereby given that John Francis Schwaller, of the Town of Thorold, in the County of Welland, and Province of Ontario, merchant, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from his wife Florence Schwaller, now of the Town of Niagara Falls, in the County and Province aforesaid, on the grounds of desertion, adultery and bigamy.

PATTISON, COLLIER & SHAW,
Solicitors for applicant.

Dated at Thorold, in the Province of Ontario, this 7th day of April, A.D. 1892. 51-27

NOTICE is hereby given that Martha Ballantyne, of the Township of Scarboro, in the County of York, in the Province of Ontario, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of divorce from her husband, William Ballantyne, of the City of Hamilton, in the County of Wentworth, labourer, on the ground of adultery and desertion.

CHISHOLM & LOGIE,
Solicitors for applicant.

Dated at Hamilton, Province of Ontario, 31st day of March, 1892. 47–27

APPLICATIONS FOR CHARTER BY LETTERS PATENT.

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice, application will be made by the persons hereinafter named to the Governor General in Council for the grant of a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of "The Companies Act," and the amendments thereto.

1. The name of the company is to be "The Ahearn Electric Heating and Manufacturing Company" (Limited).

2. The objects for which incorporation is sought are,—

(*a.*) To carry on the business of supplying heat and light by electricity in all its branches, and in particular to construct, lay down, establish, fix and carry out all necessary cables, wires, lines, accumulators and works, and to generate, accumulate, distribute and supply electricity, and to light streets, buildings, houses and places, public and private;

(*b.*) To carry on the business of electricians, mechanical engineers, and suppliers of electricity for the purposes of light, heat, motive power or otherwise;

(*c.*) To carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in apparatus for generating and supplying electricity for the purposes of light, heat, motive power or otherwise, and of manufacturers of and dealers in all apparatus, machinery and things required for or capable of being used in connection with the generation, distribution, supply, accumulation and employment of electricity;

(*d.*) To carry on any other business which may seem to the company capable of being conveniently carried on in connection with the above or calculated directly or indirectly to enhance the value of or render profitable any of the company's property or rights;

(*e.*) To acquire and undertake the whole or any part of the business, property and liabilities of any person or company carrying on any business which the company is authorized to carry on, or possessed of property suitable for the purposes of the company;

(*f.*) To sell or dispose of the undertaking of the company or any part thereof, for such consideration as the company may see fit, and in particular for shares, debentures or securities of any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those hereby applied for;

(*g.*) To purchase, take on lease, or in exchange, hire or otherwise acquire any real and personal property and any rights or privileges, water powers or rights which the company may think necessary or convenient for the purposes of its business;

(*h.*) To purchase or otherwise acquire any patents for any invention which the company may see fit, and to sell any patents acquired by them or any rights of selling, using or manufacturing thereunder;

(*i.*) To conduct electricity by any means on, through, under or along the sides of streets, highways, bridges, and public places of any cities, towns, and municipalities in Canada, or across or under any navigable rivers in Canada; provided that the company shall not interfere with the public right of travelling on or using such streets, highways, bridges, public places or navigable waters; and provided also that the said company shall only open, use or interfere with such streets, highways, bridges and public places with the consent of the cities, towns or other municipalities respectively having jurisdiction over the same, and subject to such agreements in respect thereof, as shall be made between the said company and such municipalities, and under and subject to any by-laws of the councils of such municipalities, passed in pursuance thereof;

(*j.*) To do all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects or any of them;

(*k.*) To amalgamate with any other company having objects altogether or in part similar.

3. The chief place of business shall be the City of Ottawa.

4. The amount of capital stock of the company shall be $250,000.

5. The number of shares shall be 2,500, and the amount of each share $100.

6. The names in full and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow:—Thos. Ahearn, electrician, Robert Blackburn, gentleman, William Scott, miller, J. W. McRae, forwarder, George P. Brophy, civil engineer, Thomas Workman, hardware merchant, and Peter Whelan, lumber agent, all of the said City of Ottawa; all of whom shall be the first or provisional directors of the company.

CHRYSLER & LEWIS,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated Ottawa, 21st September, 1892. 13–6

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that within one month after the last publication hereof in the *Canada Gazette*, the persons hereinafter mentioned will apply to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for the grant of a charter of incorporation by letters patent, under the Great Seal of Canada, in pursuance of the provisions of "The Companies Act," chap. 119, R.S.C., and amendments thereto.

1. That the name of the company is to be "The Peterborough Milling Company" (Limited).

2. That the object for which incorporation is sought is,—(*a.*) To own and lease or sell or partly lease and partly sell water and other power, in the Town and County of Peterborough; (*b.*) To engage in such manufacturing, milling or other business as may from time to time be necessary for the full use of the said water power or for its transmission and distribution; (*c.*) To conduct the business of lumber and timber merchants, including the purchasing, transporting, manufacturing and selling of timber and its manufactured products; together with the right to acquire timber limits and do all things necessary for the proper carrying on of the business of saw-mill owners, lumber merchants and dealers therein; (*d.*) To purchase and sell wheat and other grain, and to manufacture it or them into such articles or products as are usually manufactured or produced therefrom, and to sell such productions; (*e.*) To carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in woollen goods of

every description, and to do all things necessary for or incidental to the proper carrying on of said business; *(f.)* To subscribe for and to take stock in any manufacturing company, and to purchase and sell Government or municipal debentures and bonds or the stock of any chartered banks or of any companies incorporated under any law or act either of the Dominion of Canada or of any of the provinces; *(g.)* To do all such other things as may be necessary to enable the company to properly utilize a mill privilege; *(h.)* And to purchase and sell or hold in fee simple or otherwise, real estate.

3. That the operations of the said company are to be carried on in the Town of Peterborough, which is also to be its chief place of business.

4. That the amount of the capital stock of the company is to be ninety-five thousand dollars.

5. That the number of shares is to be nine hundred and fifty, and the amount of each share one hundred dollars.

6. That the names in full and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow :—William Cluxton, of the Town of Peterborough, in the County of Peterborough, Esquire; James Stevenson, of the Town of Peterborough, in the County of Peterborough, Esquire; James Kendry, of the Town of Peterborough, in the County of Peterborough, manager; H. A. Mulhern, of the Town of Peterborough, in the County of Peterborough, miller; Alexander Moore Hamilton, of the Village of Warkworth, in the County of Northumberland, miller.

7. That the said William Cluxton, James Stevenson, James Kendry, H. A. Mulhern, and Alexander Moore Hamilton, are to be the first directors of the company.

DENNISTOUN & STEVENSON,
Solicitors for the applicants.

12–7

NOTICE is hereby given that after the expiration of one month from the first publication and within one month from the last publication of this notice, application will be made by the persons hereinafter named to His Excellency the Governor General, through the Honourable the Secretary of State, for a grant of charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of "The Companies Act," and amendments thereto.

1. The name of the proposed company is to be "The Central Electric Light Company of Montreal" (Limited).

2. The objects of the said company shall be to furnish electric lights, motive powers and heating apparatus in the City of Montreal and elsewhere in the Dominion of Canada, to manufacture electric wires and all necessary appliances to transmit electricity.

3. The chief place of business of the said company shall be in the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, or at such other places as may be from time to time determined.

4. The amount of capital stock of the said company is to be $500,000.

5. The said stock is to be divided into five thousand shares of one hundred dollars each.

6. The following are the names in full and address and calling of each applicant :—Louis Perrault, Montreal, printer; Honoré Beaugrand, Montreal, journalist; Trefflé Berthiaume, Montreal, journalist; E. M. Lovelace, Montreal, merchant; Odilon Dupuis, Montreal, merchant; Jos. Melançon, Montreal, notary; Joseph A. Rodier, Montreal, doctor; Alphonse Raza, Montreal, architect; Charles Berger, Montreal, contractor; Joseph Brunet, Montreal, contractor; James Cochrane, Montreal, contractor; Louis Cousineau, Montreal, contractor; and Emmanuel St. Louis, Montreal, contractor.

7. The said Louis Perrault, Honoré Beaugrand, Trefflé Berthiaume, E. M. Lovelace and Odilon Dupuis, are to be the first directors of the said company.

PRÉFONTAINE & ST. JEAN,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated at Montreal, this 14th day of September, 1892.

12–7

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of "The Companies Act," Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned.

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is "The Weather and Water Proof Paint Company of Canada" (Limited).

2. The purposes for which incorporation is sought are to carry on the business of manufacturing and selling paints and painters supplies, and to acquire by purchase or otherwise, and to own and use in their works, and to sell any patent rights applicable, necessary or expedient for such business.

3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be at the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario.

4. The proposed amount of the capital stock is $5,000.00.

5. The number of shares is to be two hundred, and the amount of each share $25.00.

6. The names in full and address and calling of each of the applicants are as follows :—James Conrad Shook, of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, lumber merchant; William McGahey, of the City of Chicago, Cook County, Illinois, manufacturer; Charles William Chadwick, of the said City of Toronto, gentleman; John Wesley Roswell, of the said City of Toronto, barrister-at-law; and Edward Rogers Wood, of the same place, secretary of the Central Canada Loan and Savings Company; all of whom are to be first or provisional directors of the said company.

J. W. ROSWELL,
Solicitor for applicants.

Toronto, 14th September, 1892. 12–6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice, application will be made by the persons hereinafter named to the Governor General in Council for the grant of a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of "The Companies Act," chapter one hundred and nineteen of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1886.

1. The name of the company is to be "The Art Society." (La Société des Arts.)

2. The objects for which incorporation is sought are the encouragement of art by distribution by lot, among the members or ticket holders of the society, of any paintings, drawings, or other works of art produced by the labour of the members of, or published by or under the direction of the society.

3. The chief place of business is to be in the City of Montreal.

4. The amount of the capital stock of the company is to be one hundred thousand dollars.

5. The number of shares is to be one thousand and the amount of each share one hundred dollars.

6. The names in full and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follows: Louis Philippe Hébert, sculptor, of the City and District of Montreal; Louis Fréchette, homme de lettres, of the same place; Narcisse Faucher de St. Maurice, homme de lettres, of the City and District of Quebec; Henri Trudel, journalist, of the City and District of Montreal, and Arthur Cholette, advocate, of the same place; and these five applicants to be the first directors of the company.

A. TRUDEL,
Attorney for applicants.

Montreal, 30th August, 1892. 10–6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication hereof in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made by the persons hereinafter named to the Governor in Council for the grant of a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the Great Seal of Canada, in pursuance of the provisions

of "The Companies Act," chap. 119, R.S.C., and amendments thereto :—

(*a.*) The proposed name of the company is "The Isaac Watt Wrecking Company" Limited;

(*b.*) The purposes for which incorporation is sought are, wrecking, salvage and towing on the lakes, rivers and canals, in the Dominion of Canada;

(*c.*) The City of Windsor, in the Province of Ontario, is to be the chief place of business of the company;

(*d.*) The capital stock of the company is to be twenty thousand dollars;

(*e.*) The number of shares is to be four hundred of fifty dollars each.

The names in full and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follows :—Isaac Watt, steamboat owner, and Thomas Frederick Hayes, master mariner, both of the City of Windsor, Ontario; Aaron Alanson Parker, steamboat owner, Byron Whitaker Parker, steamboat owner, and James Westley Millen, steamboat owner, all of the City of Detroit, State of Michigan, United States of America. Isaac Watt and Thomas Frederick Hayes, of Windsor aforesaid, and said Aaron Allanson Parker are to be the first or provisional directors of said company.

FLEMING & WIGLE,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated Windsor, 15th August, 1892. 8–6

NOTICE is hereby given that after the expiration of one month from the first publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made by the directors of "The Ontario Natural Gas Company" (limited), to His Excellency the Governor General of the Dominion of Canada in Council for a grant of supplementary letters patent increasing the capital stock of the said company to one hundred thousand dollars.

PATTERSON, LEGGATT & MURPHY,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated at Walkerville, this 16th day of August, A.D. 1892. 8–6

MISCELLANEOUS.

ALBERTA RAILWAY AND COAL COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Alberta Railway and Coal Company, will be held on Wednesday, 26th October, 1892, at 2 p.m., at the head office of the company, 37, Old Jewry, London, E.C.

By order,

GEORGE EDWARDS,
Secretary.

37, Old Jewry, London, E.C., September, 1892. 13–4

NOTICE is hereby given, pursuant to the provisions of "An Act respecting certain works constructed in or upon Navigable Waters," chapter 92 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, that I the undersigned shall, thirty days after date, apply to the Governor General of Canada in Council for his approval of a certain wharf proposed to be constructed by me in Victoria Harbour, fronting lot 16, block L, Harbour Estate in the City of Victoria, British Columbia, and that I have deposited plans thereof and a description of the proposed site with the Minister of Public Works at Ottawa, and a duplicate of each in the office of the Registrar General of Titles at Victoria aforesaid.

ROWLAND WM. COLVIN,
By his Solicitor LINDLEY CREASE.

Dated the 7th day of September, 1892. 12–5

NOTICE is hereby given that The Thousand Islands Railway Company, in accordance with 49 Vict., chapter 92, have made application for the approval by the Governor General in Council, of the construction by the said company of a bridge across the mouth of the Gananoque River, and have deposited the plans thereof, and a description of the proposed site, with the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, and a duplicate of the same in the office of the Registrar of Deeds for the County of Leeds, in the Province of Ontario.

F. S. RATHBUN,
Secretary.

Gananoque, Ont., 27th August, 1892. 10–4

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that the American Steam Boiler Insurance Company of New York, has applied to the Honourable the Minister of Finance and Receiver General of Canada, for the release on the 30th November, 1892, of its deposit made on account of the business of Steam Boiler Insurance.

And notice is hereby given calling upon all Canadian policy-holders in the said company opposing such release to file their opposition with the Honourable the Minister of Finance and Receiver General of Canada, on or before 30th November, 1892.

E. LAFLEUR,
Solicitor,
American Steam Boiler Insurance Co.

Dated this 10th day of August, 1892. 7–13

NOTICE is hereby given that "The City of London Fire Insurance Company" (Limited), having ceased to carry on the business of fire insurance in Canada, and re-insured all outstanding or existing risks, will apply to the Minister of Finance, at Ottawa, on the 12th day of October next, for the release of the securities deposited by the said company with the Minister of Finance.

And notice is hereby given to Canadian policy-holders, who may desire to oppose such release, that any opposition to the same must be filed, with the Minister of Finance, on or before the day above named.

HATTON & McLENNAN,
Attorneys for the said company.

Montreal, 5th July, 1892. 2–13

THE BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

THE Court of Directors hereby give notice that an interim dividend for the half-year ended 30th June last, of thirty-five shillings per share, being at the rate of seven per cent per annum, will be paid free of income tax on the 7th day of October next to the proprietors of shares registered in this country.

No transfers can be made between the 22nd instant and the 7th proximo, as the books must be closed during that period.

By order of the Court,

A. G. WALLIS,
Secretary.

No. 3 Clement's Lane,
Lombard Street, London, E.C.,
6th September, 1892. 11–4

NOTICE is hereby given that the general annual meeting of the shareholders of the Ottawa, Arnprior and Parry Sound Railway Company will be held at the head office of the company, No. 33 Sparks Street, in the City of Ottawa, on Tuesday, the 27th day of September, A.D. 1892, at the hour of 2 o'clock in the afternoon, for the election of directors for the ensuing year and such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

A. W. FLECK,
Secretary.

Ottawa, 30th August, 1892. 10–4

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council, at Parliament Buildings, at the City of Ottawa, Ontario, on Monday, the 31st day of October, A.D. 1892, at the hour of eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the approval by His Excellency the Governor in Council of the agreement of amalgamation

between the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company, of the first part, and the Brantford, Waterloo and Lake Erie Railway Company, of the second part, duly executed by the said respective companies, and bearing date the ninth day of August, A.D. 1892, and that all persons interested may appear at the time and place aforesaid and be heard on such application.

EPHRAIM MILLER,
Secretary,
The Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Ry. Co.,

S. C. GIBBS,
Secretary,
The Brantford, Waterloo and Lake Erie Ry. Co.
Dated this 25th day of August, A.D. 1892. 9–9

NOTICE is hereby given that thirty days after date application will be made by the undersigned to the Minister of Public Works, at Ottawa, for permission to erect and extend a wharf on lots 11, 12, 13 and 14, block I, Victoria West Park, fronting on Victoria Harbour. Plans showing the situation of the proposed wharf have been deposited with the Minister of Public Works, Ottawa, and in the Land Registry Office, Victoria, B.C. This notice is given in terms of 49 Victoria, chapter 35, section 2, of the Revised Statutes of Canada.

VICTOR JACKOBSON.

Victoria, B.C., 15th August, 1892. 9–5

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.—The annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Great Northern Railway Company will be held at the company's office, No. 204, St. James Street, in the City of Montreal, on Tuesday, 4th October, 1892, at 3 o'clock p.m.

The meeting will be made special to consider an agreement for the sale of the company's line between Lachute and St. Andrews to the Ottawa Valley Railway Company.

L. A. GLOBENSKY,
Sec.-treasurer.
Montreal, 31st August, 1892. 10–4

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that the Queen Insurance Company intends to cease to carry on the business of life insurance in Canada, and that said company will, on the 1st day of November next, apply to the Honourable the Minister of Finance for the release of its assets and securities, and all Canadian holders of life policies issued by the Queen Insurance Company who may wish to oppose such release are hereby notified to file their oppositions with the said Minister on or before said date.

H. J. MUDGE,
Chief agent.
Montreal, 25th July, 1892. 5–13

CITIZENS INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA

(LIFE DEPARTMENT).

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that the "Citizens Insurance Company of Canada" has ceased to transact the business of life insurance, and will apply to the Honourable the Minister of Finance and Receiver General of Canada for the release of its securities deposited on account of the Life Department, on the twelfth (12th) day of October, 1892.

And notice is hereby given calling upon all Canadian policy-holders in the said company opposing such release to file their opposition with the Honourable the Minister of Finance and Receiver General of Canada, on or before the twelfth (12th) day of October, eighteen hundred and ninety-two (1892).

E. P. HEATON,
General manager.
Montreal, 28th June, 1892. 2–13

CITIZENS INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA

(FIRE DEPARTMENT).

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that the "Citizens Insurance Company of Canada" has ceased to transact the business of fire insurance, and has applied to the Honourable the Minister of Finance and Receiver General of Canada, for the release of its securities deposited on account of the Fire Department, on the twelfth (12th) day of October, 1892.

And notice is hereby given that all business of the "Citizens Insurance Company of Canada," in the Provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, has been taken up and re-insured in the "Phœnix Insurance Company of Hartford," Connecticut, and that the business throughout the Dominion of Canada, with the exception of the Provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, has been taken up and re-insured in the "Guardian Assurance Company of England."

And notice is hereby given calling upon all Canadian policy-holders in the said company opposing such release to file their opposition with the Honourable the Minister of Finance and Receiver General of Canada, on or before the twelfth (12th) day of October, eighteen hundred and ninety-two (1892).

E. P. HEATON,
General manager.
Montreal, 28th June, 1892. 2–13

PUISSANCE DU CANADA.

NOMINATIONS.

DÉPARTEMENT DU SECRÉTAIRE D'ÉTAT DU CANADA.

IL A PLU À SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL de faire la nomination suivante, savoir :—

OTTAWA, 16 septembre 1892.

L'HONORABLE JONATHAN SAXTON CAMPBELL WURTELE, un des juges de la Cour Supérieure dans et pour la province de Québec : Juge-adjoint de la Cour du Banc de la Reine dans et pour la province de Québec, pendant le terme de la dite cour qui s'ouvrira en la cité de Montréal, le quinzième jour de septembre A.D. 1892, et le terme qui s'ouvrira en la cité de Québec, le premier jour d'octobre A.D. 1892.

PROCLAMATIONS.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Député du Gouverneur.

[L.S.]

CANADA.

VICTORIA, par la Grâce de Dieu, Reine du Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande, Défenseur de la foi, etc., etc., etc.

A Nos Très-Aimés et Fidèles les Sénateurs de la Puissance du Canada et les membres élus pour servir dans la Chambre des Communes de Notre dite Puissance, et à tous et chacun de vous,—SALUT :

PROCLAMATION.

ATTENDU que Notre Parlement du Canada se trouve prorogé au dix-huitième jour du mois d'août courant, auquel temps vous étiez tenus et il vous était enjoint d'être présents en Notre cité d'Ottawa ; SACHEZ MAINTENANT, que pour diverses causes et considérations et pour la plus grande aise et commodité de Nos bien-aimés sujets, Nous avons cru convenable, par et de l'avis de Notre Conseil Privé

du Canada, de vous exempter tous et chacun de vous d'être présents au temps susdit, vous convoquant et par ces présentes vous enjoignant à tous et chacun de vous de vous trouver avec Nous en Notre Parlement du Canada, en Notre Cité d'OTTAWA, MARDI, le VINGT-SEPTIÈME jour du mois de SEPTEMBRE prochain, pour prendre en considération l'état et la prospérité de Notre dite Puissance du Canada, et y agir comme de droit. CE À QUOI VOUS NE DEVEZ MANQUER.

EN FOI DE QUOI, Nous avons fait émettre nos présentes Lettres Patentes et à icelles fait apposer le Grand Sceau du Canada. TÉMOIN, JOHN J. MCGEE, écuyer, Député de Notre Très-fidèle et Bien-Aimé, le Très-honorable Sir FREDERICK ARTHUR STANLEY, Baron Stanley de Preston, dans le comté de Lancaster, dans la Pairie du Royaume-Uni, Chevalier Grand-croix de Notre très-honorable Ordre du Bain ; Gouverneur-général du Canada, et vice-amiral d'icelui.

A Notre Hôtel du Gouvernement, en Notre cité d'OTTAWA, ce DOUZIÈME jour d'AOUT, dans l'année de Notre-Seigneur, mil huit cent quatre-vingt-douze, et de Notre Règne la cinquante-sixième.

Par ordre,

SAML. E. ST. O. CHAPLEAU,
Greffier de la Couronne en Chancellerie,
7-tf Canada.

ARRÊTÉS EN CONSEIL.

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT À OTTAWA.

Samedi, le 17e jour de septembre 1892.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

CONSIDÉRANT que d'après des informations reçues il y a raison de croire que la maladie du choléra asiatique s'est déclarée dans la cité de New-York, et qu'elle y a causé cinq décès ;

Et considérant qu'il est à propos d'étendre les règlements applicables aux ports de mer autres que les stations régulières de quarantaine, aux ports de l'intérieur sur la frontière entre le Canada et les Etats-Unis, en tant que ces règlements peuvent s'appliquer à un port de l'intérieur ;

Et considérant que par l'article 3 du chapitre 68 des Statuts Revisés, intitulé "Acte concernant la quarantaine," il est statué que les règlements faits en vertu du dit acte, "auront force de loi ; et toute personne "qui désobéit à quelqu'un de ces règlements est coupable de délit et passible d'amende ou d'emprisonnement, ou des deux peines, selon que la cour l'ordonnera,—ou elle peut être poursuivie pour les peines portées aux dits règlements."

Et de plus il est statué dans l'article 4 du dit acte, que—

"Le Gouverneur en conseil peut, par ces règlements, requérir les propriétaires ou les personnes chargées du soin ou de la garde de marchandises ou choses transportées par terre à quelque lieu en Canada, de permettre à l'officier à ce préposé en vertu de ces règlements de faire la visite et l'examen de ces marchandises ou choses, de répondre suivant la vérité à toutes les questions qui leur seront faites par cet officier relativement à ces marchandises ou choses,—et de permettre que celles-ci restent sous la garde du dit officier durant l'espace de temps, et soient nettoyées, désinfectées et purifiées de la manière qu'il croira nécessaire pour les fins du présent acte ; et le Gouverneur en Conseil peut, par ces règlements, ordonner que les personnes arrivant par terre en quelque lieu que ce soit en Canada se laissent visiter et examiner par l'officier qu'il appartiendra, nommé en vertu des dits règlements,—qu'elles répondent suivant la vérité à toutes les questions qui leur seront faites par cet officier,—et qu'elles séjournent au dit lieu, durant l'espace de temps, et se laissent traiter, purifier et désinfecter de la manière que le dit officier croira nécessaire pour les fins du présent acte"—

Il plaît à Son Excellence, en vertu des dispositions du chapitre 68 des Statuts Revisés, intitulé "Acte concernant la quarantaine," et par et avec l'avis du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada, d'établir les règlements suivants, qui seront censés être des règlements de quarantaine en vertu des dispositions du dit acte, savoir :—

1. Chaque percepteur des douanes à un port de la frontière, en sa capacité d'officier de la quarantaine tel que prescrit par l'article 31 du chapitre 6 des Arrêtés en conseil refondus du Canada, sera, en vertu de cette charge un juge de paix sous l'empire et pour les fins de tel acte.

2. Tout percepteur des douanes en sa capacité d'officier de la quarantaine devra, s'il est informé de la présence d'une maladie infectieuse telle que définie dans l'article 27 du chapitre 6 des Arrêtés en conseil refondus, ou s'il a raison grave de soupçonner la présence de telle maladie, immédiatement ordonner qu'une inspection soit faite par un médecin du wagon, voiture, véhicule, bateau ou chose apportant telle maladie, et ce médecin sera pour la dite fin, et il est par le présent constitué médecin autorisé de quarantaine pour mettre à exécution les prescriptions du dit acte et sera revêtu des pouvoirs spécifiés dans l'extrait de l'article 4 du dit acte ci-dessus cité.

3. L'honoraire payable à ce médecin pour cette inspection ne devra pas excéder la somme de quatre piastres pour chaque visite, et dans le cas où il serait découvert quelque maladie infectieuse cet honoraire sera payable par la compagnie ou propriétaire du wagon, voiture, véhicule, bateau ou chose apportant cette maladie.

4. Le percepteur des douanes, en sa capacité d'officier de la quarantaine devra, sur le rapport de ce médecin inspecteur de quarantaine, faire détenir le wagon, voiture, véhicule, bateau ou chose apportant cette maladie infectieuse jusqu'à ce qu'on ait rempli les formalités prescrites par l'article 33 du chapitre 6 des Arrêtés en conseil refondus.

JOHN J. McGEE,
13-4 Greffier du Conseil privé.

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT À OTTAWA.

Samedi, le 17e jour de septembre 1892.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

IL plaît à Son Excellence, en vertu de l'autorité qui lui est conférée par l'article 2 de l'acte 55-56 Vic., chap. 23, et par et avec l'avis du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada, de nommer les personnes suivantes pour faire un choix d'échantillons de blé et autre grain cultivé à l'est de Port Arthur, afin de servir comme types pour guider les inspecteurs dans leur travail d'inspection, savoir :—

Montréal.

W. W. Ogilvie, D. D. McBean, Adam G. Thomson, R. M. Esdaile.

Toronto.

W. D. Matthews (président), G. A. Chapman, Thomas Flynn, M. McLaughlan, T. O. Kemp. A. Adamson, inspecteur.

Le bureau ainsi nommé se réunira en la cité de Toronto entre le 25e jour de septembre et le 10e jour d'octobre, sur l'invitation du président, qui sera enjoint de donner un avis raisonnable de l'époque et de l'endroit de la réunion par annonce dans la *Gazette* de Montréal, et l'*Empire* de Toronto.

Il a plu aussi à Son Excellence, en vertu de l'autorité susdite et par et avec l'avis susdit, de nommer les personnes suivantes pour le même objet au sujet du blé et autre grain cultivé à l'ouest de Port-Arthur, savoir :—

N. Bawlf, président, S. A. McGaw, S. Spink, Kenneth Campbell, Brandon ; H. S. Patterson, Portage-la-Prairie ; Chas. Braithwaite, J. D. Sibbald, M. McLaughlan, R. M. Esdaile, John Benson, Hugh N. Baird. Frank E. Gibbs, inspecteur, David Horn, inspecteur.

Ce bureau se réunira sur l'invitation du président, entre le 15e jour de septembre et le 10e jour d'octobre.

JOHN J. McGEE,
13-4 Greffier du Conseil privé.

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT À OTTAWA.

Lundi, le 12e jour de septembre 1892.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

CONSIDÉRANT que le Président des Etats-Unis ayant lancé une proclamation pour une détention quarantenaire de tous navires contenant des immigrants venant de pays infestés du choléra pour une période de vingt jours, il est à propos afin d'empêcher ces immigrants de se servir des routes canadiennes pour pénétrer dans les ports intérieurs des Etats-Unis en vue d'éviter la quarantaine aux ports de mer, d'étendre les dispositions du deuxième paragraphe de l'article 9 des règlements de quarantaine établis par l'arrêté en conseil du 12e jour de mai 1888, chapitre 6 des Arrêtés en conseil refondus du Canada, concernant les navires soupçonnés d'avoir de la maladie à bord, lequel est dans les termes suivants :

" Pourront être mis en quarantaine d'observation pour une période n'excédant pas trois jours, " de manière à se lire comme suit :

" Pourront être mis en quarantaine d'observation pour une période de vingt jours ou plus, selon que l'ordonnera le ministre de l'Agriculture, " et de plus que les mots " tout port de mer du Canada, " soient substitués aux mots " Grosse-Ile " dans le dit paragraphe.

Il plaît à Son Excellence, en vertu des pouvoirs qui lui sont conférés par le chapitre 68 des Statuts Revisés, intitulé : " Acte concernant la quarantaine," et par et avec l'avis du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada, d'ordonner que le deuxième paragraphe de l'article 9 des dits règlements de quarantaine se lira comme ci-dessous, et que le dit paragraphe, tel que modifié sera censé être un règlement de quarantaine, savoir :

" Les navires arrivant à tout port de mer du Canada " d'aucun port ou lieu infecté ou suspect, et à bord " desquels aucune maladie pestilentielle se sera dé- " clarée pendant le passage, pourront être mis en qua- " rantaine d'observation pour une période de vingt " jours ou plus, selon que l'ordonnera le ministre de " l'Agriculture, pendant laquelle les passagers et l'équi- " page seront sujets à une purification rigoureuse sous " la direction du surintendant-médical."

12–4 JOHN J. McGEE,
Greffier du Conseil Privé.

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT À OTTAWA.

Lundi, le 12e jour de septembre 1892.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

IL plaît à Son Excellence, en vertu des dispositions du chapitre 68 des Statuts Revisés, et par et avec l'avis du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada, d'ordonner, et il est par le présent ordonné, que l'importation de guenilles d'Europe en Canada soit prohibée.

JOHN J. McGEE,
12–4 Greffier du Conseil privé.

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT À OTTAWA.

Mardi, le 16e jour d'août 1892.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

IL plaît à Son Excellence, par et avec l'avis du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada, et en vertu des pouvoirs qui lui sont conférés par le chapitre 78 des Statuts Revisés, intitulé " Acte concernant l'inspection des bateaux à vapeur, et l'examen et les commissions des mécaniciens qui y sont employés," et ses modifications, d'approuver les modifications ci-dessous apportées aux Règlements concernant l'inspection des chaudières et boussoles des bateaux à vapeur, et les nouveaux règlements concernant l'inspection des arbres moteurs de bateaux à vapeur, et l'épreuve des nouvelles machines de bateaux à vapeur, qui ont été passés par le Bureau d'inspection des bateaux à vapeur.

—

MODIFICATIONS AUX RÈGLEMENTS CONCERNANT L'INSPECTION DES CHAUDIÈRES DE BATEAUX À VAPEUR.

Chaudières.

1. L'art. 40, partie I, et l'art. 74, partie II, sont par le présent modifiés en ajoutant dix pour cent au résultat de la formule (*b*) :—

$$\frac{90{,}000 \times T^2}{(L+1) \times D} = \text{la pression effective, lorsque}$$

T = l'épaisseur de la tôle en pouces.
D = le diamètre extérieur du carneau en pouces.
L = la longueur du carneau ou du fourneau en pieds, ou la longueur entre les anneaux en pieds, s'il est renforcé par des anneaux propices ou des joints Adamson.

2. L'art. 36 (*r*) et l'art. 41 (*a*), partie I, et l'art. 75 (*a*), partie II, sont par le présent modifiés en employant 14,000 au lieu de 12,500 dans la formule :—

$$\frac{12{,}500 \times \text{l'épaisseur en pouces}}{\text{Diamètre moyen en pouces}} = \text{la pression effective par pouce carré.}$$

3. L'article 30, partie I, et l'art. 68, partie II, sont par le présent modifiés en y ajoutant les paragraphes suivants :—

" Lorsqu'un surchauffeur est muni d'un tube soumis " à une pression extérieure, on devra constater la pres- " sion effective au moyen des règlements donnés pour " les fourneaux circulaires en fer, mais les constantes " devraient être réduites comme trente est à quarante- " sept.

" Si l'on se propose d'employer de l'acier dans des " surchauffeurs, les détails devraient être soumis au " Bureau d'inspection des bateaux à vapeur, ou au pré- " sident, si le Bureau ne siège pas, pour sa considé- " ration ; mais on ne doit jamais encourager une telle " chose ; ceci s'applique aux courants de flammes non " munis d'écrans de toutes les chaudières, y compris " les petites chaudières alimentaires verticales ordi- " naires."

—

MODIFICATIONS AUX RÈGLEMENTS CONCERNANT L'INSPECTION DES BOUSSOLES À BORD DES BATEAUX À VAPEUR.

Boussoles.

L'art. 22, partie VII, est par le présent modifié en substituant les mots " personne compétente " au mot " inspecteur," dans la cinquième ligne, et en ajoutant les mots " d'inspection " après le mot " certificat " dans la dernière ligne.

—

RÈGLEMENTS CONCERNANT L'INSPECTION DES ARBRES MOTEURS DES BATEAUX À VAPEUR.

Arbres moteurs.

4. Aucun arbre moteur, arbre de couche, arbre droit ou arbre des roues ayant un moindre diamètre que celui trouvé par la formule suivante, ne devrait être accepté sans avoir d'abord soumis le cas au président du Bureau d'inspection des bateaux à vapeur.

Pour les machines mixtes à condenser avec deux cylindres ou plus, lorsque les axes coudés ne sont pas suspendus :—

$$S = \sqrt[3]{\frac{C \times P \times D^2}{f\left(2 + \frac{D^2}{d^2}\right)}}$$

$$P = \frac{f \times S^3}{C \times D^2}\left(2 + \frac{D^2}{d^2}\right)$$

Lorsque S = le diamètre de l'arbre en pouces.
Lorsque d^2 = le carré du diamètre du cylindre à haute pression en pouces, ou la somme des carrés des diamètres, dans les cas où il y a deux cylindres à haute pression ou plus.

Lorsque D^2 = le carré du diamètre d'un cylindre à basse pression en pouces, ou la somme des carrés des diamètres dans les cas où il y a deux cylindres à basse pression ou plus.

Lorsque P = la pression absolue en livres par pouce carré, c'est-à-dire, la pression de chaudière *plus* 15 livres.

Lorsque C = la longueur de l'axe coudé en pouces.

Lorsque f = la constante d'après la table suivante.

NOTE.—Les cylindres à pression intermédiaire ne paraissent pas dans la formule.

Pour les machines à condenser ordinaires, avec un ou deux cylindres et plus, alors que les axes coudés ne sont pas suspendus :—

$$S = \sqrt[3]{\frac{C \times P \times D^2}{3 \cdot f}}$$

$$P = \frac{3 \times f \times S^3}{C \times D^2}$$

Lorsque S = le diamètre de l'arbre en pouces.

D^2 = le carré du diamètre du cylindre en pouces, ou la somme des carrés des diamètres, dans les cas où il y a deux cylindres ou plus.

P = la pression absolue en livres par pouce carré, c'est-à-dire la pression de chaudière, *plus* 15 livres.

C = la longueur de l'axe coudé en pouces.

f = la constante d'après la table suivante :

TABLE.

Pour deux axes coudés. Angles entre les axes.	Pour arbres moteurs et de manivelle. f.	Pour arbres droits. f.
90°	Pour les machines à roues d'un modèle ordinaire, multipliez la constante dans cette colonne pour l'angle des axes coudés par 1·4. 1,047	1,221
100°	996	1,128
110°	904	1,055
120°	855	997
130°	817	953
140°	788	919
150°	766	894
160°	751	877
170°	743	867
180°	740	864
Pour trois axes coudés 120°.	1,110	1,295

NOTE.—Lorsqu'il n'y a qu'un axe coudé, les constantes applicables sont celles dans la table vis-à-vis 180°.

—

RÈGLEMENTS CONCERNANT L'ÉPREUVE DE NOUVELLES MACHINES À BORD DE VAPEURS À PASSAGERS.

Dans le cas de nouvelles machinés à bord de vapeurs à passagers, les inspecteurs devront les voir éprouver lorsque les bateaux sont en marche, à pleine vapeur, afin de s'assurer autant que possible qu'il n'existe pas de défauts dans les diverses parties de la machine qui auraient échappé à l'examen de l'inspecteur, tel que prescrit par l'article 15 de l'acte 49 Victoria, chap. 78.

JOHN J. McGEE,
10-4 Greffier du Conseil privé.

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT À OTTAWA.

Samedi, le 27e jour d'août 1892.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

CONSIDÉRANT que par l'article 190 de "l'Acte du Revenu de l'Intérieur," il est statué que le cautionnement à donner est une somme égale au montant auquel le percepteur estimera que les droits pourront s'élever sur les effets à manufacturer dans le cours d'un mois, et telle autre somme que le percepteur jugera suffisante pour couvrir le droit sur les effets restant en entrepôt de temps à autre dans le cours de la licence ;

Et considérant que l'augmentation du droit de un à deux centins par livre sur le malt a rendu très oppressives les dispositions de la loi précitées quant au montant des cautionnements que doivent donner les malteurs,—

Il plaît à Son Excellence, en vertu du pouvoir qui lui est conféré par "l'Acte du Revenu de l'Intérieur," et par et avec l'avis du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada, d'autoriser le ministre du Revenu de l'intérieur à fixer le montant du cautionnement que doivent donner les malteurs, et cette autorisation est en conséquence conférée.

JOHN J. McGEE,
11-4 Greffier du Conseil privé.

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT À OTTAWA.

Samedi, le 20e jour d'août 1892.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

IL plaît à Son Excellence, en vertu des dispositions de "l'Acte des primes de pêche de 1891," 54-55 Victoria, chapitre 42, et par et de l'avis du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada, d'ordonner que les règlements suivants concernant le paiement des primes de pêche, soient approuvés :—

RÈGLEMENTS concernant le paiement des primes de pêche, tel que pourvu par la section 6 de l'Acte des primes de pêche de 1891, 54-55 Victoria, chapitre 42.

1. Les pêcheurs qui ont été employés à faire la pêche en eau profonde pour d'autres poissons que le homard, le saumon et l'alose ou le poisson qui se prend dans, ou à l'embouchure des rivières, pendant au moins trois mois et qui n'ont pas pris moins de 2,500 livres de poisson de mer, auront droit à une prime, pourvu toujours que nulle prime ne sera payée à ceux qui feront la pêche dans des bateaux mesurant moins de 13 pieds de quille, et le nombre des réclamants est limité à trois (y inclus le propriétaire), pour les bateaux au-dessous de 20 pieds.

2. Aucun pêcheur ne pourra réclamer plus d'une fois par saison, soit qu'il ait pêché dans deux vaisseaux, ou dans un vaisseau et un bateau de pêche ou dans deux bateaux.

3. Les propriétaires de vaisseaux de pas moins de 13 pieds de quille, qui ont été employés pendant au moins trois mois à la pêche en eau profonde pour d'autres poissons que le homard, le saumon ou l'alose ou le poisson qui se prend dans ou à l'embouchure des rivières, auront droit à une prime sur chacun des dits bateaux.

4. Les vaisseaux canadiens enregistrés de dix tonneaux et au-dessus (jusqu'à 80 tonneaux), employés pendant au moins trois mois à la pêche en eau profonde pour d'autres poissons que le homard, le saumon ou l'alose, ou le poisson qui se prend dans, ou à l'embouchure des rivières, auront droit à une prime qui devra être calculée sur le tonnage enregistré, dont une moitié sera payable au propriétaire ou propriétaires et l'autre moitié à l'équipage, excepté dans les cas où un ou plusieurs membres de l'équipage auraient manqué de se conformer aux règlements, auxquels cas la dite ou les dites parts ne seront pas payées.

5. Les propriétaires ou capitaines de vaisseaux qui ont l'intention de faire la pêche et réclamer la prime devront, avant de partir pour un voyage de pêche, se procurer une licence du percepteur des douanes ou du garde-pêche le plus voisin, la dite licence sera attachée à la réclamation lorsque cette dernière sera envoyée pour être payée.

6. Les dates et les endroits de pêche devront être précisés dans la réclamation ainsi que la quantité et les espèces de poisson pris.

7. Les âges des hommes devront être donnés. Les garçons au-dessous de 14 ans ne sont pas acceptés comme réclamants.

8. Les réclamations devront être assermentées comme étant vraies et correctes dans tous leurs détails.

9. Les réclamations doivent être filées le ou avant le 30 novembre de chaque année.

10. Les officiers autorisés à recevoir les réclamations devront fournir les formes nécessaires, gratis, et après

les avoir certifiées devront les transmettre au Département de la Marine et des Pêcheries.

11. Une réclamation dans laquelle le réclamant ou les réclamants auront fait une erreur ne pourra être amendée après avoir été signée et assermentée comme étant correcte.

12. Quiconque sera reconnu avoir fait des retours faux ou frauduleux dans aucun détail, sera exclu de participation dans la prime et poursuivi avec toute la sévérité de la loi.

13. Le montant de la prime à être payée aux pêcheurs et aux propriétaires de bateaux et vaisseaux sera fixé de temps à autre par le Gouverneur en Conseil.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Greffier du Conseil privé.

10–4

AVIS DU GOUVERNEMENT.

EXAMENS D'ADMISSION AU SERVICE CIVIL

CES examens auront lieu à Halifax, N.-E., Saint-Jean, N.-B., Charlottetown, I.P.-E., Québec, Montréal, Ottawa, Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton, London, Winnipeg, Régina, et Victoria, C.B., dans la deuxième semaine de novembre, commençant mardi, le 8 du dit mois, à 9 heures a.m. On pourra obtenir des formules de demandes d'admission en s'adressant au Secrétaire du Bureau, entre la présente date et le 10 octobre, et ces formules devront être renvoyées, dûment remplies, pas plus tard que le 20 du même mois.

Par ordre,

P. LESUEUR,
Secrétaire.

Ottawa, 9 septembre 1892. 11–3

EXAMEN POUR LE SERVICE CIVIL DE L'INDE.

DÉPARTEMENT DU SECRÉTAIRE D'ÉTAT DU CANADA,
OTTAWA, 17 septembre 1892.

AVIS est donné par le présent que les règlements, etc., relatifs au concours public de 1893, ouvert aux personnes qui désirent entrer dans le Service Civil de l'Inde, sont déposés au département du Secrétaire d'Etat, aux secrétariats des diverses provinces et au bureau du secrétaire particulier de Son Honneur le Lieutenant-Gouverneur des Territoires du Nord-Ouest, où les candidats pourront les examiner.

Par ordre,

J. C. PATTERSON,
Secrétaire d'Etat.

12–3

AVIS est donné au public qu'en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies" il a été délivré des lettres patentes sous le grand sceau du Canada, en date du 9e jour d'août 1892, constituant en corporation William Frank Badenach, marchand, John Thomas Hagar, marchand, Henry Alexander Cleghorn, teneur de livres, William Seath, marchand, tous de la dite cité de Montréal, province de Québec ; Julius Ehrmann, de la cité de New-York, dans l'Etat de New-York, un des Etats-Unis d'Amérique, marchand ; et John Harman Neimyer, de Richmond, dans l'Etat de la Virginie, un des Etats-Unis d'Amérique, marchand, pour les fins suivantes, savoir :—Fabriquer le tabac sous toutes les formes et qualités, et de le vendre, par toute la Puissance du Canada,—sous le nom de "La Compagnie de Tabac de J. B. Pace de Montréal" (à resp. limitée) ; avec un capital-actions total de vingt-cinq mille piastres, divisé en deux cent cinquante parts de cent piastres.

Daté du bureau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, ce 9e jour de septembre 1892.

J. C. PATTERSON,
Secrétaire d'Etat.

11–3

DT. COMPTE de la Caisse d'Epargne des Postes, pour le mois d'août 1892. AV.

Fourni au Ministre des Finances aux termes de l'Acte pour l'Audition des Comptes Publics, 1878, *Sec.* 20.

Balance en caisse chez le Ministre des Finances, au 31 juillet 1892	$22,458,364 89	Remboursements durant le mois	$452,274 46
Dépôts durant le mois d'août	594,435 00		
Intérêt payé aux déposants, sur les comptes clos durant le mois	714 64	Balance :—	
		Au crédit des comptes des déposants	22,601,240 07
	$23,053,514 53		$23,053,514 53

J. M. COURTNEY,
Député du Ministre des Finances.

N. S. GARLAND,
Commis des statistiques financières.

DÉPARTEMENT DES FINANCES
Ottawa, 20 septembre 1892.

13–tf

1891-92.

DÉTAILS DE LA DETTE PUBLIQUE DE LA PUISSANCE DU CANADA LE 31 AOUT 1892.

		$ cts.
Passif—		
Fonds payables en Angleterre	198,804,344 84	
" payables au Canada	10,569,260 89	
Billets en circulation	17,282,698 66	
Banques d'épargnes	39,531,011 99	
Fonds en fidéicommis	8,192,071 82	
Comptes des provinces	16,407,374 13	
Divers, et comptes de banque	3,606,835 39	
Le fonds de rachat de la circulation des banques	871,692 90	
Total de la dette brute		295,265,290 62
Actif—		
Placements—Fonds d'amortissement	28,521,502 58	
Autres placements	5,179,535 53	
Comptes des provinces	10,412,417 39	
Divers, et comptes de banque	10,116,499 72	
		54,229,955 22
Total de la dette nette		241,035,335 40
" 30 juin		235,910,173 95
Augmentation de la dette		5,125,161 45
ETAT DES DÉPENSES A COMPTE DU CAPITAL, ETC.		
Dépenses au 30 juin sur—		
Travaux publics, chemins de fer et canaux	1,807,435 38	
Terres fédérales	61,703 20	
Subventions aux chemins de fer	1,148,465 93	
		3,017,604 51
Dépenses ajoutées en juillet et août sur—		
Travaux publics, chemins de fer et canaux	271,568 87	
Terres fédérales	21,857 85	
Subventions aux chemins de fer	99,750 00	
		393,176 72
Total		3,410,781 23

M. G. DICKIESON,
Agissant comme sous-ministre des Finances.

Certifié correct,
J. FRASER, *agissant comme comptable.*

DÉPARTEMENT DES FINANCES,
OTTAWA, 2 septembre 1892.

10 tf

1891-92.

ETAT du revenu et des dépenses à compte du Fonds Consolidé de la Puissance du Canada, d'après les états fournis au département des Finances à la nuit du 31 juillet 1892.

	$ cts.
REVENU :	
Douanes	309,855 86
Excise	55,064 43
Travaux Publics, y compris les chemins de fer	119,447 49
Divers	297,022 90
	781,390 68
REVENU au 30 juin 1892	35,902,028 42
	36,683,419 10
DÉPENSES	4,289,077 28
" au 30 juin 1892	31,267,221 40
	35,556,298 68

M. G. DICKIESON,
Agissant comme sous-ministre des Finances.

DÉPARTEMENT DES FINANCES,
OTTAWA, 1er septembre 1892.
10-tf

1891-92.

ETAT du revenu et des dépenses à compte du Fonds Consolidé de la Puissance du Canada, d'après les états fournis au département des Finances à la nuit du 31 août 1892.

	$ cts.
REVENU :	
Douanes	20,501,136 05
Excise	7,922,344 57
Département des Postes	2,653,413 37
Travaux Publics, y compris les chemins de fer	3,574,498 05
Divers	2,251,869 92
	36,903,261 96
REVENU	36,629,803 31
DÉPENSES	

M. G. DICKIESON,
Agissant comme sous-ministre des Finances.

DÉPARTEMENT DES FINANCES,
OTTAWA, 1er septembre 1892.
10-tf

ETAT du revenu et des dépenses à compte du Fonds Consolidé de la Puissance du Canada, d'après les états fournis au département des Finances à la nuit du 31 août dernier.

REVENU :	$1,911,769 35
Douanes	686,220 28
Excise	235,000 00
Département des Postes	413,628 69
Travaux Publics, y compris les chemins de fer	127,050 31
Divers	3,373,668 63
	2,656,848 84
REVENU au 31 juillet 1892	6,030,517 47
DÉPENSES	1,999,911 51
do 31 juillet 1892	2,149,528 70
	4,149,440 21

W. FITZGERALD,
Asst. sous-ministre des Finances.

DÉPARTEMENT DES FINANCES,
OTTAWA, 7 septembre 1892.
11-tf

LISTE DES COMPAGNIES D'ASSURANCE AUTORISÉES A FAIRE DES OPÉRATIONS AU CANADA EN VERTU DE L'ACTE DES ASSURANCES.

NOM DE LA COMPAGNIE.	Principal agent pour la réception des significations de pièces et d'avis.	Montant des dépôts—Les dépôts marqués (A) ne sont applicables qu'aux polices sur la vie en cours le 31 mars 1878 ; ceux marqués (B) aux polices émises ou prises depuis cette date.	Assurance autorisée.
Compagnie d'assurance de l'Amérique du Nord contre les accidents	Edward Rawlings, gérant, Montréal	$23,500 oblig. du havre de Montréal ; $500, déb. mun., et $550, effets 5 p. c. canadiens. (Acc. à $22,150)	
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Ætna," de Hartford, Connecticut	F. W. Evans, agent général, Montréal	$19,000 obligations de municipalités, $4,000 obligations du havre de Montréal, et $89,000 obligations du chemin de fer Canadien du Pacifique. (Acceptés à $100,800)	Contre les accidents.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite "Ætna," de Hartford, Connecticut.	William H. Orr, gérant, Toronto	$360,500 déb. de la province de Québec, $149,893 débent. de la province du Manitoba ; $50,000 obligations de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick ; $100,000 oblig. Ile du Prince-Edouard ; $60,000 oblig. du havre de Montréal, $2,595,060 débent. munic. et $150,000 oblig. enregistrées des Etats-Unis. Total, $3,465,455. Valeur acceptée, $3,169,621, étant $100,000 (A), et $3,069,621 (B)	Contre l'inc. et sur la navig. intér.
Compagnie d'assurance agricole de Watertown, N.-Y., E.-U	Joseph Flynn, agent en chef, Toronto	$141,600, débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $126,000)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'Assurance alliance	G. H. McHenry, agent en chef, Montréal	$311,142, effets canadiens 3 p.c.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie Américaine de sûreté de New-York	Alexander Dixon, agent en chef, Toronto	$50,000 en obligations des Etats-Unis	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance Atlas	Matthew C. Hinshaw, agent en chef, Montréal	£17,000 stg., inscriptions du Canada 3½ p. c., et £5,000 stg. inscriptions de la Nouvelle-Galles du Sud, 3½ p. c.	Garantie.
Compagnie canadienne d'inspection et d'assurance des chaudières à vapeur	W. B. McMurrich, agent, Toronto	$46,724 débentures municipales et $8,000 débentures de compagnies de prêts. (Acceptées à $49,252.)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie dite "British Empire," de Londres, Angleterre	Fred. Stancliffe, agent en chef, Montréal	Obligations 4 p.c. du Canada, £1,400 stg., obligations de la Colombie-Britannique, £1,000 stg. ; obligations de la Tasmanie, £6,800 stg. ; débentures municipales £15,800 stg. (acceptées à $113,977.33). Aussi $632,500 placées entre les mains de fidéicom. en vertu de l'Acte des Assurances	Sur chaudières à vapeur etc.
Compagnie d'assurance de l'Amérique Britannique, Toronto	John Morison, gouverneur, Toronto	$60,540 oblig. municipales et $1,000 obligations du Pacifique Canadien. (Acceptées à $54,900)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance maritime Britannique et Etrangère (à resp. lim.)	E. L. Bond, agent en chef, Montréal	$112,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $100,800)	Contre l'inc. et sur la navig. int.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Caledonian"	Lansing Lewis, gérant, Montréal	$3,893.33 obligations de la province de Québec ; $4,866.67 obligations du Canada ; $106,438.86 débentures municipales. (Acceptés à $104,555)	Sur la navigation intérieure.
Compagnie d'assurance du Canada contre les accidents	Henry Sutherland, agent en chef, Toronto	$22,302 débentures municipales. (Acceptés à $20,072)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance du Canada sur la vie, Hamilton	A. G. Ramsay, gérant, Hamilton	$61,000 débentures municipales. Acceptées à $54,900)	Contre les accidents.
†Compagnie d'assurance des Citoyens, du Canada	E. P. Heaton, agent en chef, Montréal	$131,744 débentures municipales, $5,840 obligations hypothécaires du Canada Central, 2e émission, et $2,000 obligations du havre de Montréal. (Acceptés à $125,370, étant $54,710 pour la vie, $20,260 pour les accidents, et $50,400 pour l'incendie)	Sur la vie.
*Compag. d'assurance contre l'incendie dite "City of London" (à resp. lim.)	H. M. Blackburn, agent en chef Toronto	£24,000 stg. effets du Canada et £3,000 effets de l'Australie méridionale.	Contre l'incendie, sur la vie et contre les accidents.
Compagnie d'assurance de l'Union Commerciale (à resp. lim.), de Londres, Angleterre	Evans et McGregor, agents généraux, Montréal	$107,067 effets 4 p. c. du Cap de Bonne-Espérance (vie A), $29,200 effets canadiens 4 p. c. (vie B). $106,580 effets canadiens 4 p. c., $73,000 obligations de Queensland, et £12,000 obligations du gouvernement Suédois à 4 p. c. (feu)	Contre l'incendie.
Association d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Confédération"	J. K. Macdonald, directeur-gérant, Toronto	$84,669 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $75,955)	Contre l'inc., nav. int. et sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie du Connecticut, Hartford, Conn.	Geo. H. McHenry, agent en chef, Montréal	$100,000 effets canadiens 4 p.	Sur la vie.
Association de secours mutuel dite "Covenant"	A. H. Hoover, agent en chef, Toronto	$53,533 effets canadiens 3 p. c.	Contre l'incendie,
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite "Dominion"	Thomas Hilliard, direct.-gérant, Waterloo, Ont.	$56,303 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $50,195)	Sur la vie, système de répartition.
Compagnie d'assurance sur les glaces, dite "Dominion"	Alexander Ramsay, agent en chef, Montréal	$5,000 obligations de la province de Québec et $11,000 valeurs municipales. Total, $16,000 (acceptés à $14,900)	Sur la vie.
Association du fonds de garantie sur la vie, dite "Dominion"	J. DeWolfe Spurr, St. Jean, N.B.	$19,000 obligations de la province de la Nouvelle-Ecosse, et $31,000 obligations de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick	Sur les glaces.
Compagnie d'assurance Eastern	Chas. D. Cory, agent en chef, Halifax, N.-E.	$56,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $50,400)	Sur la vie.
Corporation dite "The Employers' Liability Assurance" (à responsabilité limitée)	Fred. Stancliffe, gérant général, Montréal	£6,500 stg. annuités 2½ p. c., £5,000 stg. obligations 4 p. c. du gouvernement de l'Australie du Sud, et £10,840 obligations de la province de Québec	Contre l'incendie.
Société d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Equitable," des Etats-Unis, N.-Y.	Seargent P. Stearns, gérant, Montréal	$100,000 oblig. des E.-U., (A), $375,000 oblig. des E.-U., et $482,000 débentures municipales (B), (acceptés à $908,800, étant $100,000 A, et $808,800 B). Aussi $1,180,000 entre les mains de fidéicommissaires canadiens en vertu de l'Acte des assurances	Réassurance contre l'incendie.
			Sur la vie.

LISTE DES COMPAGNIES D'ASSURANCE AUTORISÉES A FAIRE DES OPÉRATIONS AU CANADA, EN VERTU DE L'ACTE DES ASSURANCES.—*Suite.*

NOM DE LA COMPAGNIE.	Principal agent pour la réception des significations de pièces et d'avis.	Montant des dépôts—Les dépôts marqués (A) ne sont applicables qu'aux polices sur la vie en cours le 31 mars 1878; ceux marqués (B) aux polices émises ou prises depuis cette date.	Assurance autorisée.
Compagnie Fédérale d'assurance sur la vie, d'Ontario	David Dexter, directeur-gérant, Hamilton	$44,807 débentures municipales; $11,000 en oblig. du Pacifique canadien. (Acceptés à $50,226)	Sur la vie.
Association d'assurance contre l'incendie (à responsabilité limitée), Londres, Angleterre	John Kennedy, agent en chef, Montréal	$100,000 effets canadiens	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie Germania	Jeffers et Rônne, agents en chef, Toronto	$50,000 obligations du Canada	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Great West"	J. H. Brock, directeur gérant, Winnipeg, M.	$56,000 débentures municipales (acceptées à $50,400)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie de garantie de l'Amérique du Nord	Edward Rawlings, gérant, Montréal	$27,000 garanties municipales; $29,000 obligations du havre de Montréal; et $2,400 effets du Canada. (Acceptés à $53,800)	Garantie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie et sur la vie, dite "Guardian," Londres, Angleterre	Robert Simms et Cie, et Geo. Denholm, agents généraux, Montréal	$94,900 obligations garanties du Canada et $73,000 effets du Canada	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'ass. contre l'incendie dite "Hartford," de Hartford, Conn	F. W. Evans, agent général, Montréal	$62,500 garanties municipales, et $25,420 act. de banque. (Acceptés à $100,000)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance Impériale, de Londres, Angleterre	E. D. Lacy, agent, Montréal	$129,453 effets canadiens et $63,266.67 effets 3 p. c. prov. de la Col.-Brit.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance de l'Amérique du Nord	Robert Hampson, agent en chef, Montréal	$111,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $100,000)	Contre l'inc. et sur la navig. intér.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Lancashire"	J. G. Thompson, agent en chef, Toronto	$97,333 effets canadiens 4 p. c., et $95,000 obligations 4 p. c. du Canada.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Liverpool et London et Globe"	G. F. C. Smith, agent en chef, Montréal	$36,000 en bons municipaux; $10,000 oblig. du havre de Montréal, et $277,133.33 effets du Canada. (Acceptés à $318,533)	Contre l'incendie et sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur les glaces de Lloyds, New-York	Levi Beemer, agent en chef, Toronto	$10,000 obligations du Canada	Glaces.
Corporation d'assurance dite "London," Angleterre	E. A Lilly, procureur et agent, Montréal	$167,000 garanties de municipalités. (Acceptées à $150,300)	Contre l'incendie, sur la vie navigation intérieure.
Compagnie de garantie et contre les Accidents, de Londres (à responsabilité limitée)	A. T. McCord, agent en chef, Toronto	£11,000 stg. effets canadiens	Garantie et accidents
Compagnie d'ass. contre l'incendie, London et Lancashire, Liverpool	W. A. Sims, agent en chef, Toronto	£22,000 inscriptions du Canada 4 p. c. et £5,000 stg., effets canadiens 3 p.c.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, dite "London et Lancashire"	B. Hal. Brown, gérant, Montréal	$10,000 obligations de Victoria, C.-B.; $2,000 obligations du Canada; $23,500 oblig. de la province de Québec; et garanties municipales, $85,280. Aussi $698,197 placés entre les mains de fidéicommissaires canadiens en vertu de l'Acte des Assurances. Acceptés à $810,449, étant $100,000(A), et $710,449 (B)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle contre l'incendie, de London, Ont	D. C. Macdonald, secrétaire, London, Ont	$40,020 débentures municipales, et $15,600 débentures de compagnies de prêts. (Acceptés à $50,058)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite "London"	J. G. Richter, gérant, London, Ont	$60,000 débentures de compagnies de prêts. (Acceptées à $54,000)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie la Manchester	James Boomer, gérant, Toronto	$102,200 effets du Canada 3½ p.c.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre les accidents, dite des "Manufacturiers"	John F. Ellis, directeur gérant, Toronto	$20,000 obligations du Canada	Contre les accidents.
Compagnie d'assurance des Manufacturiers, sur la vie	John F. Ellis, directeur gérant, Toronto	$50,000 obligations du Canada	Sur la vie.
Association bienveillante du Massachusetts	James G. Foster, agent en chef, Toronto	$50,000 obligations des E.-U.	Sur la vie, système de répartition.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie dite "Mercantile"	James Lockie, secrétaire, Waterloo, Ont	$55,916 valeurs municipales (acceptées à $50,057)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'ass. sur la vie, dite "Metropolitan," de New-York, E.-U.	Albert Goldthorpe, agent en chef, Toronto	$116,800 obligations d'octrois de terres 3½ p. c. du chemin de fer Canadien du Pacifique. (Acceptés à $101,178.)	Sur la vie.
Mongenais, Boivin et Cie	L. I. Boivin, agent, Montréal	$5,000 effets canadiens et $8,567 valeurs munic. (acceptées à $12,711).	Glaces.
Association mutuelle contre les accidents (resp. limitée)	Eastmure et Lightbourn, agents en chef, Toronto	$37,960 inscriptions du Canada à 3½ p. c.	Accidents et glaces.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, de New-York	Samuel H. Ewing, procureur, Montréal	$125,000 oblig. 4 p.c. du Canada; $400,000 oblig. de la province de la Nouvelle-Ecosse; $199,000 oblig. de la province du N.-B., et $990,333 garanties municipales. Total, $1,714,333. Acceptées à $1,615,300).	Sur la vie.
Association du fonds de réserve mutuel sur la vie, de New-York	Jno. S. Hall, agent en chef, Montréal	$50,000 obligations de la province de Québec, et $53,533.33 obligations sterling du Canada à 3 p. c. (acceptées à $100,857)	Sur la vie, système de répartition.
Compagnie d'assurance Nationale d'Irlande	Matthew C. Hinshaw, agent en chef, Montréal	$100,161 effets canadiens	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, de New-York	F. W. Campbell, M.D., procureur, Montréal	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis (vie A), $993,000 obligations du Pacifique canadien, $80,000 obligations de la province de Québec, et $100,000 débentures municipales (vie B). Acceptées à $1,163,700, étant $100,000 vie A, et $1,063,700 vie B). Aussi $750,000 placées entre les mains de fidéicommissaires canadiens en vertu de l'Acte des assurances.	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite "North American"	Wm. McCabe, directeur-gérant, Toronto	$59,823 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $53,775)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "North British and Mercantile"	Thos. Davidson, directeur-gérant, Montréal	$175,000 oblig. du havre de Montréal; $281,000 débent. municipales: $75,000 obligat. de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick; $31,146.67 oblig. de la province du Manitoba; $50,613.33 oblig. du gouvern. de Victoria; $97,333.33 oblig. de Queensland. Total, $710,093.33. Acc. à $658,193, étant $266,347 incendie, $52,200 vie A, et $339,646 vie B	Contre l'incendie et sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance Northern, d'Aberdeen et Londres	Robert W. Tyre, gérant, Montréal	$100,253 obligations de la Colombie-Britannique, et $111,446.67 débentures municipales (Acceptées à $200,555)	Contre l'incendie.

LISTE DES COMPAGNIES D'ASSURANCE AUTORISÉES À FAIRE DES OPÉRATIONS AU CANADA, EN VERTU DE L'ACTE DES ASSURANCES.—*Fin.*

NOM DE LA COMPAGNIE.	Principal agent pour la réception des significations de pièces et d'avis.	Montant des dépôts.—Les dépôts marqués (A) ne sont applicables qu'aux polices sur la vie en cours le 31 mars 1878 ; ceux marqués (B) aux polices émises ou prises depuis cette date.	Assurance autorisée.
Association d'assurance contre les accidents Norwich et London	Scott et Walmsley, agents généraux, Toronto	$58,400 effets canadiens	Contre les accidents.
Société d'assur. contre l'incendie, dite "Norwich Union," Norwich, Ang.	Alex. Dixon, gérant, Toronto	$100,000 effets canadiens	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, d'Ontario	Wm. Hendry, gérant, Waterloo	$102,992 débentures municipales (Acceptées à $92,693)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Phœnix," de Brooklyn	L. C. Camp, agent en chef, Toronto	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis	Contre l'incendie et sur la nav. int.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie, dite "Phœnix," Londres, Angleterre	Paterson & Son, agents génér., Montréal	$57,500 oblig. du Pacifique Canadien, et $135,293 effets canadiens. (Acceptés à $187,043.)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance Phœnix, Hartford, Conn	Gerald E. Hart, gérant, Montréal	$69,000 débentures municipales, et $44,000 obligations du Pacifique canadien. (Acceptés à $101,700)	Contre l'incendie.
Société dite "Provident Savings Life Assurance."	R. H. Matson, agent en chef, Toronto	$13,500 obligations de la province de Québec, et $41,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $50,400)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie de Québec	Edwin Jones, président, Québec	$10,000 obligations de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick, $16,500 obligations de la province de Québec, et $33,000, débentures municipales. Total, $59,500. (Acceptées à $56,200)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie et contre l'incendie, dite "Queen," Angleterre	H. J. Mudge, agent en chef, Montréal	$51,100 inscriptions du Canada 4 p. c., et $42,373.33 débentures municipales. Total, $93,473 (acceptées à $89,236)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance Queen, d'Amérique	H. J. Mudge, agent en chef, Montréal	$100,000 obligations des E.-U., $60,000 effets 5 p. c. de la cité de Halifax, $48,667 effets 4 p. c. de la Nouvelle-Zélande, $24,333.33 obligations de la province de Québec et $29,200 débentures 5 p. c. de la province du Manitoba. Total, $262,200. (Acceptés à $256,200.)	Contre l'incendie.
Société d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, dite "Reliance," Londres, Angleterre	J. Cassie Hatton, procureur, Montréal	$110,277 nouvelles annuités britanniques 3 p. c., étant $100,000 (vie) A, et $10,277 (vie) B	Sur la vie.
* Compagnie d'assurance Royale Canadienne	Harry Cutt, secrétaire, Montréal	$57,500 garanties municipales. (Acceptées à $51,750)	Contre l'incendie et sur la nav. int.
Compagnie d'assurance Royale	Wm. Tatley, agent en chef, Montréal	$178,533 inscriptions du Canada 4 p. c., et $511,000 annuités britanniques. Total $689,533, étant $150,000 incendie, $50,000, vie (A) et $489,533 en général	Contre l'incendie et sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance Union Ecossaise et Nationale	Walter Kavanagh, agent, Montréal	$97,333.33 effets canadiens inscrits à 4 p. c., et $3,500 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $100,483)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Standard," Ecosse	W. M. Ramsay, gérant, Montréal	$1,855,152 débentures municipales, $106,500 obligations du havre de Montréal et $9,000 débentures de la province de Québec. Total, $1,970,652. (Acceptées à $1,772,687, étant $129,561 vie A, et $1,643,126 vie (B)	Sur la vie.
Société d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Star," d'Angleterre	Alfred D. Perry, agent général, Toronto	$146,000 effets 4 p. c. canadiens	Sur la vie.
Bureau d'assurance Sun, Londres, Ang.	H. M. Blackburn, agent en chef, Toronto	$48,667 effets canadiens et $243,333 prêts locaux anglais	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Sun," du Canada	R. Macaulay, directeur-gérant, Montréal	$63,890 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $57,501)	Sur la vie et contre les accidents.
Compagnie d'assurance de tempérance et générale sur la vie de l'A.N.	Henry Sutherland, agent en chef, Toronto	$64,225 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $50,000)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Travelers," de Hartford, Connect	William Hanson, agent en chef, Montréal	$74,947 obligations 5 p. c. de la province du Manitoba, $584,615 débentures municipales, $35,000 obligations du havre de Montréal et $50,000 obligations du Pacifique Canadien. Total, $744,562 (acceptés à $677,600), étant $103,500 (vie A,) $534,100 (vie B) et $40,000 (accidents)	Sur la vie et contre les accidents.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle Union sur la vie, du Maine	Wm. Mulock, procureur, Toronto	Obligations d'annuités d'Ontario, émises à $462,000, et dont la valeur réelle à 4½ p. c. est de $239,474 ; obligations du chemin de fer Canadien du Pacifique, $100,000 ; $30,000 oblig. du port de Montréal, et $100,000 oblig. de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick. Valeur totale acceptée, $456,474, soit $100,000 (A) et $356,474 (B)	Sur la vie.
Société Union, Londres, Angl	T. L. Morrisey, agent en chef, Montréal	£22,000 effets consolidés	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie Unie de réassurance contre l'incendie (à resp. limitée)	Percy F. Lane, agent en chef, Montréal	$85,653.33 obligations de la province de Québec ; $9,246.66 obligations de la province du Manitoba ; $7,000 débentures municipales. Total, $101,900. (Acceptées à $101,200)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, des Etats-Unis	Thos. A. Temple, procureur, St. Jean, N.B.	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance de l'Ouest, Toronto	J. J. Kenny, directeur-gérant, Toronto	$35,600 débentures municipales, et $22,100 débentures de compagnies de prêts. (Acceptées, à $51,930)	Contre l'incendie et sur la nav. int.

Cette compagnie a cessé de faire de nouvelles opérations en Canada, et a donné avis qu'elle se proposait de demander le remboursement de ses dépôts.
Cette compagnie a cessé de faire des opérations d'assurance contre l'incendie et sur la vie en Canada, et a donné avis qu'elle demanderait le remboursement de ses dépôts faits comme garantie pour ces deux divisions d'affaires.

LES COMPAGNIES D'ASSURANCE SUR LA VIE CI-DESSOUS NOMMÉES, AYANT CESSÉ D'ENTREPRENDRE DES RISQUES AU CANADA, SONT AUTORISÉES EN VERTU DE L'ARTICLE 32 DE "L'ACTE DES ASSURANCES," À POURSUIVRE TOUTES LES OPÉRATIONS SE RATTACHANT AUX POLICES ÉMISES AVANT LE 31 MARS 1878, ET LEURS DÉPOTS SONT APPLICABLES À CES POLICES, SUJET AUX DISPOSITIONS DES ACTES DES ASSURANCES DE 1868 ET 1871.

NOM DE LA COMPAGNIE.	Principal agent pour la réception des significations des pièces et avis.	Montant des dépôts.	Assurance autorisée.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, dite Connecticut, de Hartford, Conn., E.-U.	F. W. Evans, agent-général, Montréal	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, d'Edimbourg	David Higgins, agent en chef, Toronto	$113,000 débentures municipales, et $48,667 effets 4 p. c. du Cap de Bonne-Espérance. (Acceptés à $150,367)	Sur la vie.
Association d'assurance sur la vie, d'Ecosse	Archibald Inglis, agent en chef, Montréal	$50,127 obligations du Canada 4 p. c., $2,433 effets 4 p. c. du Canada; $4,866 obligations garanties du Canada, $48,667 débentures de la province de Québec, $48,667 obligations de la cité de Toronto. (Acceptés à $149,893)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie Nationale d'assurance sur la vie, des Etats-Unis d'Amérique	Chas. Powis, agent en chef, Hamilton, Ont.	$110,000, dépôts en banque	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite "North Western," de Milwaukee, E.-U.	M. W. Mills, agent en chef, Toronto	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, dite "Phœnix," de Hartford, Connecticut	H. D. Simpson, procureur, Montréal	$30,000 débentures municipales, et $99,280 obligations du Parc des Chutes Niagara. (Acceptés à $126,280)	Sur la vie.
Société d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Scottish Amicable"	William W. Robertson, procureur, Montréal	36 obligations du chemin de fer Canada Atlantique, garanties. Au pair, $111,257.82 Valeur actuelle à 4½ p. c., $90,660.67, aussi $30,000 obligations du Pacifique Canadien	Sur la vie.
Institution de Prévoyance Ecossaise	John Dunlop, procureur, Montréal	$100,000 obligations du Pacifique Canadien. (Acceptées à $90,000)	Sur la vie.

LES COMPAGNIES D'ASSURANCE CI-DESSOUS SONT INSCRITES SOUS L'ACTE DES ASSURANCES, ET SONT AUTORISÉES À FAIRE DES OPÉRATIONS D'ASSURANCE EN CANADA, D'APRÈS LE SYSTÈME DE RÉPARTITION.

Nom de la compagnie.	Agent en chef pour la réception des significations de pièces.
L'Association canadienne mutuelle sur la vie	W. Pemberton Page, secrétaire, Toronto.
Société de secours mutuels des Commis-voyageurs	W. G. H. Lowe, agent en chef, Toronto.
La *Home Life Association of Canada*	James G. Howorth, agent en chef, Toronto.
La Société de secours mutuels de la Nouvelle-Ecosse	Thomas B. Crosby, agent en chef, Yarmouth, N.-E.
La *Provincial Provident Institution*	E. S. Miller, secrétaire, Saint-Thomas, Ont.

NOTE.—La Compagnie d'assurance Glasgow et London a réassuré ses risques en cours dans la Compagnie d'assurance des Citoyens, et une partie de ses dépôts a été remboursée.
La Compagnie Américaine d'assurance des chaudières à vapeur a cessé de faire des opérations en Canada. Son dépôt est encore entre les mains de l'Honorable Receveur Général.

Bureau du Surintendant des Assurances, Ottawa, 30 juillet 1892.

W. FITZGERALD, Surintendant des Assurances. 6-tf.

AUX ANNONCEURS DANS LA *GAZETTE*.

CEUX qui envoient des annonces pour être insérées dans la *Gazette du Canada* voudront bien se conformer aux règles ci-dessous :

1. Adresser "Gazette du Canada, Ottawa, Canada."
2. Indiquer le nombre d'insertions voulues.
3. Transmettre invariablement le prix de l'annonce ainsi que le prix d'un exemplaire de la *Gazette*, tels que donnés plus bas ; sans cela l'annonce ne sera pas publiée.

Les prix sont de dix cts. pour la première insertion, et cinq cts. pour chaque insertion subséquente par ligne de neuf mots, chaque chiffre comptant pour un mot. Aucune annonce n'est insérée pour moins d'une piastre.

D'après la pratique établie et reconnue, telle que prescrite par la loi, les règlements du parlement et les décisions du ministre de la Justice, les avis reçoivent le nombre d'insertions ci-dessous :—

Les avis de demandes de divorce—27 insertions.

Les avis de retrait de dépôts des compagnies d'assurance—13 insertions.

Les avis de demandes ordinaires au parlement—9 insertions.

Les avis de demandes de lettres patentes—6 insertions.

Les avis de dividendes et d'assemblées de banques et de compagnies d'assurances,—1 mois de calendrier ou 5 insertions.

Les abonnés observeront aussi que le prix d'abonnement, $4 par année, est invariablement payable d'avance, et que l'envoi de la *Gazette* sera arrêté à l'expiration de la période payée. Chaque exemplaire coûte dix cts., et quand les annonceurs en veulent plus qu'un, ils devront faire une remise en conséquence.

S. E. DAWSON,
Imprimeur de la Reine et Contrôleur de la Papeterie.

Département des Impressions et de la Papeterie publiques,
Ottawa, novembre 1891.

DEMANDES AU PARLEMENT.

Règles relatives aux avis de bills privés.

Dans le cas de toute demande de bill privé, proprement du ressort législatif du Parlement du Canada suivant les dispositions de l'Acte de l'Amérique Britannique du Nord, 1867, et ayant pour objet, soit la construction d'un pont, d'un chemin de fer, d'un chemin à barrières ou d'une ligne télégraphique ; soit la construction ou l'amélioration d'un port, d'un canal, d'une écluse, d'une digue ou d'une glissoire ou autre ouvrage semblable ; soit la concession d'un droit de passage d'eau, l'incorporation de professions ou métiers, ou d'une compagnie de banque ou autre compagnie par actions, soit la concession à une ou plusieurs personnes de certains droits ou privilèges exclusifs ou particuliers, soit le pouvoir de faire quelque chose qui, dans ses effets, pourrait toucher aux droits ou à la propriété d'autrui, ou concerner une classe particulière de la société ; ou ayant pour objet quelque amendement de même nature à un acte antérieur,—un avis, énonçant d'une manière claire et intelligible la nature et l'objet de la demande, et signé (excepté s'il s'agit de corporations déjà existantes) par les pétitionnaires ou de leur part, est nécessaire et doit être publié comme il suit :—

Dans les provinces de Québec et du Manitoba.

Un avis doit être inséré dans la *Gazette du Canada* en anglais et en français, ainsi que dans un journal anglais et un journal français du district intéressé, ou en anglais et en français dans le même journal, s'il ne s'en publie qu'un seul dans ce district ; ou s'il n'y paraît pas de journal, alors la publication de l'avis en anglais et en français doit se faire dans un journal du district le plus voisin où il s'en publie.

Dans les autres provinces ou territoires.

Un avis doit être inséré dans la *Gazette du Canada*, et et dans un journal du comté, du district ou des comtés-unis intéressés, ou s'il n'y paraît pas de journal alors la publication doit se faire dans un journal du comté ou district le plus voisin où il s'en publie.

La publication de ces avis durera, dans chaque cas la période de deux mois pendant l'intervalle de temps qui s'écoulera entre la clôture de la session précédente et la prise en considération de la pétition. Un exemplaire des numéros des journaux, reproduisant la première et la dernière insertion de l'avis, devra être transmis au greffier de chaque Chambre.

Si la pétition demande l'autorisation de présenter un bill privé ayant pour objet la construction d'un pont de péage, le pétitionnaire ou les pétitionnaires devront, en même temps qu'ils donneront l'avis prescrit par la règle précédente, donner aussi, de la même manière, avis des péages qu'ils entendent exiger, de l'étendue du privilège, de la hauteur des arches, de l'espace à laisser libre entre les culées ou les piliers pour le passage des radeaux et des navires ; et mentionner de plus s'ils se proposent de construire un pont mobile, et quelles en seront les dimensions.

Toute personne désirant obtenir un bill privé devra, dans les huit jours qui précéderont l'ouverture du parlement, déposer au bureau du greffier de la Chambre dans laquelle le bill doit prendre naissance, une copie de ce bill en langue anglaise ou en langue française, avec une somme suffisante pour en payer la traduction et l'impression. Il en sera imprimé 600 exemplaires en anglais et 200 en français ; la traduction devra être faite par les officiers de la Chambre, et l'impression par l'entrepreneur des impressions. Le pétitionnaire aura aussi à payer au greffier du Sénat, ou au comptable de la Chambre des Communes (selon le cas) une somme de $200, plus le coût de l'impression de l'acte dans les Statuts, et remettra le reçu de ce paiement au greffier du comité auquel ce bill aura été renvoyé—le dit paiement sera effectué immédiatement après la seconde lecture, et avant la prise en considération du bill par le comité.

L'honoraire payable sur tout bill privé, ne sera payé que dans la Chambre où il a pris naissance.

Aucune pétition pour l'obtention d'un bill privé ne sera reçue par l'une ou par l'autre Chambre après les dix premiers jours de la session.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Greffier du Sénat.
JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Greffier des Communes.

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Règles additionnelles de la Chambre des Communes concernant les bills privés.

Tous les bills privés demandant des actes constitutifs devront être rédigés de manière à y incorporer, en les spécifiant, les *clauses* des Actes généraux concernant les détails qui font l'objet de ces bills ; des raisons spéciales seront données chaque fois que l'on aura l'intention de se départir de ce principe, ou que l'on voudra y introduire d'autres dispositions touchant ces détails ; et une note sera annexée au bill indiquant les dispositions au sujet desquelles l'on entend s'écarter de l'Acte général ; les bills qui ne seront pas rédigés conformément à cette Règle, devront être remodelés par les auteurs et réimprimés à leurs frais, avant qu'aucun comité en examine les clauses.

51*a*. Tous les bills privés pour chartes ou pour modification de chartes de compagnies de chemins de fer seront rédigés conformément au bill-modèle adopté par la Chambre, le 23 juin 1887, dont copie peut être obtenue du greffier de la Chambre ;

(*a*.) Les dispositions contenues dans un bill quelconque qui ne seront pas conformes au bill-modèle, seront insérées entre crochets, et après avoir été revisées par l'officier compétent, elles seront imprimées ainsi ; et les bills qui ne seront pas rédigés en conformité de cette règle seront renvoyés aux auteurs pour être remodelés avant leur revision et impression ;

(*b*.) Toutes clauses d'actes existants que l'on proposera de modifier, seront imprimées en entier, avec les amendements insérés en leur lieu et place, et entre crochets ;

(*c*.) Toutes dispositions exceptionnelles que l'on proposera d'insérer dans un bill quelconque, seront imprimées dans l'avis publié.

51*b*. Nul bill pour la constitution légale d'une compagnie de chemin de fer ou pour changer le tracé du chemin de fer d'une compagnie déjà constituée ne sera pris en considération par le comité des chemins de fer

à moins qu'il n'ait été donné au comité, au moins une semaine avant la prise en considération du bill—

(a.) Une carte ou plan à l'échelle de pas moins d'un demi-pouce au mille, indiquant le territoire sur lequel l'on se propose de construire les travaux projetés, ainsi que les lignes de travaux analogues existants ou autorisés, dans les limites du district, ou partie du district que la ligne projetée doit desservir, ou affectant le dit district en aucune manière ; cette carte ou plan devra être signé par l'ingénieur ou toute autre personne qui l'aura fait ;

(b.) Un exhibit faisant connaître le montant total du capital que l'on se propose de prélever pour les fins de l'entreprise, et la manière dont on se propose de le prélever, soit au moyen d'actions ordinaires, obligations, débentures ou autres garanties, et le montant respectif de chacune.

JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Greffier des Communes.

SUBSTANCE DES RÈGLES ET FORMES DE PROCÉDER DU SÉNAT CONCERNANT LES BILLS DE DIVORCE.

L'époux qui a l'intention de demander un bill de divorce doit faire connaître cette intention, ainsi que les noms de l'autre époux et la cause du divorce, par avis inséré, durant six mois, entre l'expiration de la dernière session parlementaire avant l'avis et la présentation de sa pétition pour obtenir le bill, dans la *Gazette du Canada* et dans deux journaux du district où il avait sa résidence habituelle à l'époque de séparation d'avec son conjoint, s'il résidait alors dans la province de Québec, le Manitoba, la Colombie-Britannique ou les Territoires du Nord-Ouest,—ou du comté ou des comtés-unis, s'il résidait dans une autre province ; mais si ce nombre de journaux ne s'y trouve pas, l'avis sera publié dans le district, le comté ou les comtés-unis voisins. Dans les provinces de Québec et de Manitoba, les insertions seront faites dans un journal anglais et un journal français, s'il en existe des deux langues dans le district ; autrement, elles se feront en anglais et en français au même journal.

Il doit être signifié, à la diligence de l'époux pétitionnaire, un mois au moins avant la présentation de la pétition, une copie de cet avis à l'autre époux en personne, si cela est possible.

Aucune pétition en divorce n'est reçue après l'expiration des trente premiers jours de la session.

Toute pétition en divorce devra être écrite lisiblement et porter la signature du pétitionnaire. Elle énoncera sommairement le fait du mariage, le lieu et l'époque de sa célébration, les noms du célébrant, les griefs qui donnent lieu à la demande de redressement et la nature du redressement demandé, et en outre contiendra assurance qu'il n'y a pas eu réconciliation, collusion ni connivence. Les allégations de la pétition seront appuyées de la déclaration du pétitionnaire, faite en vertu de "l'Acte concernant les serments extrajudiciaires."

Huit jours avant l'ouverture du Parlement, le pétitionnaire déposera au bureau du greffier du Sénat, une copie en langue anglaise ou française du bill de divorce qui doit être présenté, et en même temps une somme suffisante pour payer la traduction et l'impression et tirage à 600 exemplaires anglais et 200 exemplaires français de ce bill.

La pétition en obtention d'un bill de divorce n'est présentée que lorsque le pétitionnaire a versé au bureau du greffier du Sénat une somme de $200.

La pétition, au moment de sa présentation, doit être accompagnée de la preuve de la publication d'avis, d'une déclaration qu'il a été signifié une copie de l'avis, et d'une copie du bill qui doit être présenté.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Greffier du Sénat.

AVIS est donné par le présent que Robert Young Hebden, de la cité de New-York, dans l'Etat de New-York, dans les Etats-Unis d'Amérique, (ci-devant de la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec), un des agents de la banque de Montréal, s'adressera au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un bill de divorce d'avec sa femme Edith Montagu Hebden (née Patterson), ci-devant de la dite cité de Montréal, mais dont le domicile actuel est inconnu, pour cause d'adultère et de désertion.

GORMULLY ET SINCLAIR,
Solliciteurs du requérant.

Daté à Ottawa, dans la province d'Ontario, ce 22e jour de juillet A.D. 1892. 4–27

AVIS est donné que James Frederick Doran, de Lachine, dans le comté Jacques-Cartier, province de Québec, commis, adressera une demande au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, pour obtenir un bill de divorce d'avec son épouse Mary Augusta Wood, ci-devant de Winnipeg, province du Manitoba, maintenant de Paris, France, pour cause d'adultère et désertion.

J. FRED. DORAN,
Pétitionnaire.

A Montréal, province de Québec, ce 20ème jour de juillet 1892. 5–27

AVIS est donné par le présent que Annette Marion Goff, de la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec, s'adressera au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un bill de divorce d'avec son mari Edward Robert Taché Rowand, de la cité de Winnipeg, dans la province du Manitoba, bourgeois, pour cause d'adultère et de cruauté.

CARTER ET GOLDSTEIN,
Solliciteurs de la requérante.

Daté à Montréal, province de Québec, ce dix-huitième jour de juillet 1892. 4–27

AVIS est donné par le présent que Edmund Holyoake Heward, de la ville de Saint-Jean, dans le district d'Iberville, dans la province de Québec, gérant de la banque des Marchands du Canada, à Saint-Jean, s'adressera au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un bill de divorce d'avec sa femme Dame Marie-Louise Elwes, actuellement de la cité de Chicago, dans l'Etat d'Illinois, un des Etats-Unis d'Amérique, pour cause d'adultère.

L. G. MACDONALD,
Solliciteur du requérant.

Par CHRISTIE, CHRISTIE et GREENE,
Ses agents à Ottawa.

Daté à Saint-Jean, le 4 juillet 1892. 3-27

DEMANDES POUR CHARTE PAR LETTRES PATENTES.

AVIS est par le présent donné que dans le cours d'un mois à compter de la dernière publication de cet avis dans la *Gazette du Canada*, les personnes ci-après dénommées s'adresseront à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil, par l'entremise du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, pour obtenir des lettres patentes les constituant, et telles autres personnes qui pourront plus tard devenir actionnaires, en corps politique et corporation en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies" et ses amendements, sous le nom et pour les fins ci-après mentionnés.

1. Le nom que l'on se propose de donner à la compagnie est "La Compagnie Centrale Electrique de Montréal" (à resp. limitée).

2. Les fins pour lesquelles une charte est demandée sont les suivantes :—Fournir, par l'électricité, l'éclairage, le chauffage et les pouvoirs moteurs, dans la cité de Montréal ou en tout autre endroit du Canada, fabriquer les fils électriques et tous instruments pour transmettre l'électricité.

3. Le principal bureau d'affaires de la compagnie projetée sera en la cité de Montréal, dans le district de Montréal, province de Québec, ou en tout autre endroit que la compagnie choisira par la suite.

4. Le capital-actions de la dite compagnie sera de $500,000.

5. Le capital-actions sera divisé en cinq mille actions de $100 chacune.

6. Les noms au long et les adresses et occupations de chacun des dits requérants sont comme suit :— Louis Perrault, Montréal, imprimeur ; Honoré Beaugrand, Montréal, journaliste ; Trefflé Berthiaume, Montréal, journaliste ; E. M. Lovelace, Montréal, marchand ; Odilon Dupuis, Montréal, marchand ; Jos. Melançon, Montréal, notaire ; J. A. Rodier, Montréal, médecin ; A. Raza, Montréal, architecte ; Charles Berger, Montréal, entrepreneur ; Jos. Brunet, Montréal, entrepreneur ; James Cochrane, Montréal, entrepreneur ; Louis Cousineau, Montréal, entrepreneur ; Emmanuel St. Louis, Montréal, entrepreneur.

7. Les susdits Louis Perrault, Honoré Beaugrand, Trefflé Berthiaume, E. M. Lovelace et Odilon Dupuis seront les directeurs provisoires de la dite compagnie.

PRÉFONTAINE ET ST. JEAN,
Procureurs des requérants.

Daté à Montréal, le 14e jour de septembre 1892.
12–7

AVIS est par le présent donné que dans le cours d'un mois à compter de la dernière publication de cet avis dans la *Gazette du Canada*, les personnes ci-après dénommées s'adresseront à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil pour obtenir des lettres patentes les constituant en corps politique et corporation en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," Statuts Revisés du Canada, chap. 119 :—

1. Le nom de la compagnie sera "La Société des Arts."

2. Les objets pour lesquels une charte est demandée sont l'encouragement des arts par la distribution par lots entre les membres ou porteurs de billets de la société, de tous tableaux, dessins ou autres ouvrages d'art produits par le travail des membres de la société, ou publiés par ou sous le contrôle de la société.

3. Le siège d'affaires sera en la cité de Montréal.

4. Le montant du capital-actions de la société sera de cent mille piastres.

5. Le nombre des actions sera de mille, et le montant de chaque action sera de cent piastres.

6. Les noms au long et les adresse et occupation de chacun des requérants sont les suivants :—Louis Philippe Hébert, sculpteur, des cité et district de Montréal ; Louis Fréchette, homme de lettres, du même lieu ; Narcisse Faucher de St. Maurice, homme de lettres, des cité et district de Québec ; Henri Trudel, journaliste, des cité et district de Montréal, et Arthur Cholette, avocat, du même lieu ; lesquels seront les premiers directeurs de la société.

A. TRUDEL,
Procureur des requérants.
Montréal, 30 août 1892. 10–6

AVIS DIVERS.

BANQUE DE L'AMÉRIQUE BRITANNIQUE DU NORD.

CONSTITUÉE PAR CHARTE ROYALE.

LA cour des directeurs donne avis par le présent qu'un dividende intérimaire de trente-cinq chelins par action pour le semestre terminé le 30 juin dernier, étant au taux de sept pour cent par année, sera payé le 7e jour d'octobre prochain, aux propriétaires d'actions enregistrés dans ce pays, quitte de la taxe sur le revenu.

Il ne pourra être fait de transferts entre le 22 courant et le 7 prox., vu que les livres doivent être fermés durant cet intervalle.

Par ordre de la cour,
A. G. WALLIS,
Secrétaire.

No. 3, Clement's Lane,
Lombard-street, Londres, E.-C.,
6 septembre 1892. 11–4

CHEMIN DE FER GRAND NORD.

AVIS.—L'assemblée générale annuelle des actionnaires de la Compagnie du chemin de fer le Grand Nord aura lieu au bureau de la compagnie, No. 204 rue St. Jacques, en la ville de Montréal, mardi, le 4e jour d'octobre 1892, à 3 heures p.m.

L'assemblée en sera une spéciale pour prendre en considération la vente de la partie de la ligne de la compagnie entre Lachute et St. André à la compagnie du chemin de fer Ottawa Valley.

L. A. GLOBENSKY,
Sec.-trésorier.
Montréal, 31 août 1892. 10–4

AVIS public est donné par le présent que la Compagnie Américaine d'assurance de chaudières à vapeur de New-York a demandé à l'honorable ministre des Finances et Receveur Général du Canada d'être libérée de ses valeurs déposées à compte des opérations d'assurance des chaudières à vapeur.

Et avis est par le présent donné à tous les porteurs de polices de la dite compagnie en Canada qui s'opposent à cette remise de dépôts, de produire leur opposition au bureau de l'honorable Ministre des Finances et Receveur Général du Canada, le ou avant le 30 novembre 1892.

E. LAFLEUR,
Solliciteur,
Compagnie Américaine d'assurance
des chaudières à vapeur.
Daté ce 10 août 1892. 7–13

AVIS public est donné par le présent que la Compagnie d'assurance Queen a l'intention de cesser de faire des opérations d'assurance sur la vie en Canada, et que le 1er novembre prochain la dite compagnie s'adressera à l'honorable ministre des Finances pour la libération de ses valeurs et effets déposés comme garantie, et tous les porteurs canadiens de polices sur la vie émises par la Compagnie d'assurance Queen qui désireraient s'opposer à cette libération sont par le présent avertis de produire leurs oppositions entre les mains du dit ministre au jour susdit ou avant.

H. J. MUDGE,
Agent en chef.
Montréal, 25 juillet 1892. 5–13

AVIS est donné par le présent que la Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie la City of London (à resp. limitée), ayant cessé de faire les opérations d'assurance contre l'incendie en Canada, et réassuré tous les risques en cours ou existants, s'adressera au ministre des Finances à Ottawa, le 12e jour d'octobre prochain, pour être remboursée des garanties déposées par la dite compagnie entre les mains du ministre des Finances.

Et avis est par le présent donné à tous les porteurs de polices de la dite compagnie en Canada qui s'opposent à cette remise de dépôts, de produire leur opposition au bureau de l'honorable Ministre des Finances, le ou avant le jour ci-dessus cité.

HATTON ET McLENNAN,
Procureurs de la dite compagnie.
Montréal, 5 juillet 1892. 3–13

COMPAGNIE D'ASSURANCE DES CITOYENS DU CANADA.

(DÉPARTEMENT D'ASSURANCE SUR LA VIE.)

AVIS.—Avis public est donné par le présent que la Compagnie d'assurance des Citoyens du Canada, a cessé de faire des opérations d'assurance sur la vie, et a demandé à l'honorable Ministre des Finances et Receveur Général du Canada le remboursement de ses garanties déposées au compte du département d'assurance sur la vie, le 12e jour d'octobre 1892.

Et avis est par le présent donné à tous les porteurs de polices de la dite compagnie en Canada qui s'opposent à cette remise de dépôts, de produire leur opposition au bureau de l'honorable Ministre des Finances

et Receveur Général du Canada, le ou avant le douzième (12e) jour d'octobre mil huit cent quatre-vingt-douze (1892).

E. P. HEATON,
Gérant général.

Montréal, 28 juin 1892. 2–13

COMPAGNIE D'ASSURANCE DES CITOYENS DU CANADA.

(DÉPARTEMENT DE L'INCENDIE.)

AVIS.—Avis public est donné par le présent que la Compagnie d'assurance des Citoyens du Canada, a cessé de faire des opérations d'assurance contre l'incendie, et a demandé à l'honorable Ministre des Finances et Receveur Général du Canada le remboursement de ses garanties déposées au compte du département de l'incendie le 12e jour d'octobre 1892.

Et avis est par le présent donné que tous les risques au Canada de la Compagnie d'assurance des Citoyens du Canada, dans les provinces du Nouveau-Brunswick et de la Nouvelle-Ecosse ont été rentrés et réassurés dans la Compagnie d'assurance Phœnix de Hartford, Connecticut, et que tous les risques par toute la Puissance du Canada, à l'exception des provinces du Nouveau-Brunswick et de la Nouvelle-Ecosse ont été rentrés et réassurés dans la Compagnie d'assurance Guardian d'Angleterre.

Et avis est par le présent donné à tous les porteurs de polices de la dite compagnie en Canada qui s'opposent à cette remise de dépôts, de produire leur opposition au bureau de l'honorable Ministre des Finances et Receveur Général du Canada, le ou avant le douzième (12e) jour d'octobre mil huit cent quatre-vingt-douze (1892).

E. P. HEATON,
Gérant général.

Montréal, 28 juin 1892. 2–13

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OTTAWA.—Printed by S. E. DAWSON, Printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty.

1892 SEPTEMBER. 1892

REPORT

OF THE

CHARTERED BANKS OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA

MADE IN CONFORMITY WITH

SECTION 85 OF THE ACT 53 VICTORIA, CHAPTER 31 "AN ACT RESPECTING BANKS AND BANKING."

COMPILED BY

N. S. GARLAND, F.S.S., F.S.A.,

Clerk of Financial Statistics.

OTTAWA:

Printed by S. E. DAWSON, Printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty.

1892

STATEMENT OF BANKS ACTING UNDER CHARTER, for the month ending

NAME OF BANK. / NOM DE LA BANQUE.		CAPITAL. Capital Authorized. — Capital autorisé.	Capital Subscribed. — Capital souscrit.	Capital Paid Up. — Capital versé.	Amount of Rest or Reserve Fund. — Montant du Fonds de réserve.	Rate per cent. of last Dividend Declared. — Taux par cent du dernier dividende déclaré.	Notes in Circulation. — Billets en circulation.	Balance due to Dominion Government, after deducting advances for Credits, Pay-Lists, &c. — Balance due au gouvernement fédéral, déduction faite des avances sur crédits ouverts, bordereaux de paie, etc.
		$	$	$	$	$	$	$
ONTARIO.								
Bank of Toronto	Toronto.	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	1,700,000	10	1,756,660	26,749
Canadian Bank of Commerce	do	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	1,000,000	7	3,023,053	24,436
Dominion Bank	do	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,400,000	10	1,005,147	322
Ontario Bank	do	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	315,000	7	998,171	15,716
Standard Bank	do	2,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	525,000	8	753,788	18,237
Imperial Bank of Canada	do	2,000,000	1,963,600	1,947,840	1,023,910	8	1,546,202	26,774
Traders do	do	1,000,000	607,400	607,400	55,000	6	579,210	.....
Bank of Hamilton	Hamilton.	1,250,000	1,250,000	1,250,000	650,000	8	1,062,192	20,370
Bank of Ottawa	Ottawa.	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,245,110	604,171	8	864,477	21,180
Western Bank of Canada	Oshawa.	1,000,000	500,000	362,845	80,000	7	302,205	.....
[illegible] ntario		19,750,000	17,821,000	17,413,195	7,353,081	.....	11,891,105	153,784
QUEBEC.								
[illegible]	Montreal.	12,000,000	12,000,000	12,000,000	6,000,000	10	5,246,719	1,274,189
[illegible] merica	do	4,866,666	4,866,666	4,866,666	1,289,666	7½	1,217,186	4,489
[illegible]	do	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000	480,000	6	824,975	6,237
[illegible]	do	500,000	500,000	500,000	175,000	7	412,571	19,212
[illegible]	do	500,000	370,500	350,000	.....	.....	313,119	10,981
[illegible]	do	1,000,000	710,100	710,100	200,000	6	580,557	17,080
[illegible]	do	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	1,150,000	8	1,874,470	32,268
[illegible]	do	6,000,000	5,958,100	5,958,100	2,766,505	7	2,955,743	210,708
[illegible]	Quebec.	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000	.....	6	936,895	4,391
[illegible]	do	3,000,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	550,000	7	719,991	12,213
Union Bank of Canada	do	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000	225,000	6	1,043,472	6,269
Banque de St. Jean	St. Johns.	1,000,000	500,200	254,792	.....	.....	57,423	.....
Banque de St. Hyacinthe	St. Hyacinthe.	1,000,000	504,600	306,320	15,000	6	305,562	.....
Eastern Townships Bank	Sherbrooke.	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,488,392	625,000	7	875,684	19,312
Total, Quebec		36,966,666	35,010,166	34,534,370	13,416,171	.....	17,364,367	1,617,349
Total, Ontario		19,750,000	17,821,000	17,413,195	7,353,081	.....	11,891,105	153,784
Total, Ontario and Quebec		56,716,666	52,831,166	51,947,565	20,769,252	.....	29,255,472	1,771,133
NOVA SCOTIA.								
[illegible]	Halifax.	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,000,000	8	1,200,683	222,373
[illegible] x	do	1,500,000	1,100,000	1,100,000	450,000	6	1,019,579	148,455
People's Bank do	do	800,000	700,000	700,000	115,000	6	415,918	4,256
Union Bank do	do	500,000	500,000	500,000	110,000	6	256,822	5,521
Halifax Banking Company	do	1,000,000	500,000	500,000	210,000	6	462,080	25,817
[illegible] outh	Yarmouth.	300,000	300,000	300,000	60,000	6	88,817	22,366
[illegible] Bank of Yarmouth	do	280,000	280,000	249,788	30,000	6	46,562	.....
[illegible] nercial Bank of Windsor	Windsor.	500,000	500,000	260,000	71,000	6	95,972	11,629
Total, Nova Scotia		6,380,000	5,380,000	5,109,788	2,046,000	.....	3,586,463	440,417
NEW BRUNSWICK.								
Bank of New Brunswick	St. John.	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	12	428,378	40,952
People's Bank do	Fredericton.	180,000	180,000	180,000	105,000	8	102,779	10,162
St. Stephen's Bank	St. Stephen.	200,000	200,000	200,000	45,000	6	117,309	20,803
Total, New Brunswick		880,000	880,000	880,000	650,000	.....	648,466	71,917
MANITOBA.								
Commercial Bank of Manitoba	Winnipeg.	2,000,000	740,500	552,450	50,000	7	288,075	.....
Total, Manitoba		2,000,000	740,500	552,450	50,000	.....	288,075	.....
BRITISH COLUMBIA.								
Bank of British Columbia	Victoria.	9,733,333	2,920,000	2,920,000	1,266,229	6	998,426	233,160
Total, British Columbia		9,733,333	2,920,000	2,920,000	1,266,229	.....	998,426	233,160
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.								
Summerside Bank	Summerside.	48,666	48,666	48,666	5,113	6	41,321	.....
Merchants Bank of Prince Edward Island	Charlottetown.	200,020	197,197	193,764	40,000	8	109,392	.....
Total, Prince Edward Island		248,686	245,863	242,430	45,113	.....	150,713	.....

RECAPIT

Total, Ontario and Quebec	56,716,666	52,831,166	51,947,565	20,769,252	.....	29,255,472	1,771,133
Total, Nova Scotia	6,380,000	5,380,000	5,109,788	2,046,000	.....	3,586,463	440,417
Total, New Brunswick	880,000	880,000	880,000	650,000	.....	648,466	71,917
Total, Manitoba	2,000,000	740,500	552,450	50,000	.....	288,075	.....
Total, British Columbia	9,733,333	2,920,000	2,920,000	1,266,229	.....	998,426	233,160
Total, Prince Edward Island	248,686	245,863	242,430	45,113	.....	150,713	.....
Grand Total	75,958,685	62,997,529	61,652,233	24,826,594	.....	34,927,615	2,516,627

30th September 1892, according to Returns furnished by them to the Department of Finance.

LIABILITIES.

Balance due to Provincial Governments.	Deposits by the Public, payable on demand.	Deposits by the Public, payable after notice or on a fixed day.	Loans from other Banks in Canada, secured.	Deposits, payable on demand or after notice or on a fixed day, made by other Banks in Canada.	Balances due to other Banks in Canada in daily exchanges.	Balances due to Agencies of the Bank, or to other Banks or Agencies in Foreign Countries.	Balances due to Agencies of Bank, or to other Banks or Agencies in United Kingdom.	Liabilities not included under foregoing Heads.	Total Liabilities.
Balance due aux gouvernements provinciaux.	Dépôts du public remboursables à demande.	Dépôts du public remboursables après avis ou à une date fixe.	Emprunts faits à d'autres banques en Canada, garantis.	Dépôts remboursables sur demande ou après avis, ou à une date fixe, faits par d'autres banques en Canada.	Balances dues à d'autres banques en Canada sur échanges quotidiens.	Balances dues à des agences de la banque ou à d'autres banques ou agences dans les pays étrangers.	Balances dues à des agences de la banque ou à d'autres banques ou Agences dans le Royaume-Uni.	Engagements non compris dans les items qui précèdent.	Total du passif
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
.....	5,138,227	3,090,156	.....	317,839	8,430	8,378	.....	125	10,346,567
23,488	4,977,264	10,770,362	.....	519,605	7,345	25,252	733,476	1 737	20,106,022
773	3,034,324	5,974,718	.....	.....	475	.....	.....	.....	10,015,761
13,721	1,616,384	3,350,727	.....	60,647	.....	.....	138,560	.....	6,223,927
4,313	1,637,390	2,707,736	.....	.....	150	.....	170,943	.....	5,292,560
152,479	2,787,530	5,094,870	.....	.....	5,547	.....	.....	.....	9,013,405
15,183	797,092	2,133,397	.....	.....	3,976	.....	314,728	.....	3,843,588
.....	1,262,597	3,360,490	.....	8,012	4,141	.....	257,930	.....	5,981,644
101,258	1,128,823	2,496,162	.....	.....	.....	.....	187,379	.....	4,799,281
.....	122,360	1,016,887	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,550	1,454,603
311,215	22,501,991	40,031,415	.....	906,103	30,064	33,630	1,803,016	14,412	77,676,758
912,967	13,788,622	11,666,159	.....	718,035	633	.....	.....	101,753	34,009,080
14,000	2,148,662	7,226,547	.....	55,991	15,001	24,246	.....	30	10,706,152
169,818	1,489,008	3,280,140	.....	.....	13,694	.....	44,817	11,503	5,840,195
50,000	512,064	1,765,788	.....	.....	327	.....	14,093	2,165	2,776,222
.....	185,854	620,728	.....	.....	.....	2,874	.....	1,593	1,141,151
28,139	639,894	1,793,679	.....	.....	1,600	.....	.....	22,565	3,083,516
10,191	5,517,741	3,859,007	.....	120,548	6,652	16,790	.....	12,202	11,449,873
2,518	3,770,127	6,759,499	.....	1,047,945	4,902	.....	.....	2 558	14,754,003
30,763	951,206	1,456,271	.....	14,885	50,453	247	.....	.....	3,445,113
7,645	4,635,773	1,651,757	.....	145,996	676	.....	239,275	.....	7,413,328
412,724	1,378,798	2,582,551	.....	150,000	453	.....	.....	.....	5,604,270
23,273	6,767	37,006	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,492	125,962
10,000	69,176	629,547	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,014,187
28,011	526,663	2,131,709	.....	.....	.....	.....	29,837	.....	3,611,218
1,730,049	35,620,355	45,766,388	.....	2,253,400	94,391	44,157	328,022	155,861	104,974,370
311,215	22,501,991	40,031,415	.....	906,103	30,064	33,630	1,803,016	14,412	77,676,758
2,041,264	58,122,346	85,797,803	.....	3,159,503	124,455	77,787	2,131,038	170,273	182,651,128
.....	1,320,319	4,436,428	.....	18,074	246	37,095	612,762	6,784	7,854,768
.....	1,063,174	2,704,429	.....	190,554	.....	2,601	235,845	740	5,305,381
.....	240,335	905,117	.....	20,536	.....	.....	.....	2,296	1,594,490
.....	347,297	441,215	.....	4,525	.....	307	173,223	35,863	1,204,776
.....	307,366	1,548,051	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,852	5,776	2,410,945
.....	73,196	479,189	.....	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	663,770
.....	47,026	117,966	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,243	212,739
.....	62,153	245,297	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	650	415,702
.....	3,526,866	10,877,632	.....	233,689	446	40,003	1,023,682	53,352	19,782,571
.....	706,927	1,108,001	.....	70,922	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,355,181
.....	63,751	152,656	.....	401	.....	.....	.....	.....	329,750
.....	85,492	101,386	25,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,818	355,808
.....	856,170	1,362,043	25,000	71,323	.....	.....	.....	5,818	3,040,739
105,256	670,613	164,562	125,000	.....	143	.....	.....	1	1,353,652
105,256	670,613	164,562	125,000	.....	143	.....	.....	1	1,353,652
786,869	2,484,865	560,729	.....	26,746	958	21,553	1,218,367	.....	6,331,676
786,869	2,484,865	560,729	.....	26,746	958	21,553	1,218,367	.....	6,331,676
.....	16,631	33,401	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,986	95,340
1,358	76,394	34,928	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	369	222,443
1,358	93,025	68,329	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,355	317,783

ULATION.

2,041,264	58,122,346	85,797,803	.....	3,159,503	124,455	77,787	2,131,038	170,273	182,651,128
.....	3,526,866	10,877,632	.....	233,689	446	40,003	1,023,682	53,352	19,782,571
.....	856,170	1,362,043	25,000	71,323	.....	.....	.....	5,818	3,040,739
.....	670,613	164,562	125,000	.....	143	.....	.....	1	1,353,652
105,256	2,484,865	560,729	.....	26,746	958	21,553	1,218,367	.....	6,331,676
786,869	93,025	68,329	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,355	317,783
1,358	65,753,885	98,831,698	150,000	3,491,261	126,002	139,343	4,373,087	233,799	213,477,549
2,934,747									

Return of Bank British North America includes Canadian business only.
Bank of British Columbia bonus of 1 per cent equal in all to a dividend of 7 per cent per annum.
Dominion Bank bonus of 1 per cent equal in all to a dividend of 11 per cent per annum.
Imperial Bank bonus 1 per cent equal in all to a dividend of 9 per cent per annum.
Molson's Bank bonus 1 per cent equal in all to a dividend of 9 per cent per annum.

STATEMENT OF BANKS ACTING UNDER CHARTER, for the month ending

ASSETS—

NAME OF BANK. — NOM DE LA BANQUE.		Specie. — Espèces.	Dominion Notes. — Billets fédéraux.	Deposits with Dominion Government for security of note circulation. — Dépôt fait au gouvernement fédéral en garantie de la circulation des billets.	Notes of and Cheques on other Banks. — Billets d'autres banques et chèques sur d'autres banques.	Loans to other Banks in Canada, secured. — Prêts faits à d'autres banques en Canada, garantis.	Deposits, payable on demand or after notice or on a fixed day, made with other Banks in Canada. — Dépôts remboursables sur demande ou après avis, ou à une date fixe, faits dans d'autres banques du Canada.	Balances due from other Banks in Canada in daily exchanges. — Balances dues par d'autres banques en Canada sur échanges quotidiens.	Balances due from Agencies of the Bank, or from other Banks or Agencies in foreign countries. — Balances dues par les agences de la banque, ou par d'autres banques ou agences dans les pays étrangers.	Balances due from Agencies of the Bank, or from other Banks or Agencies in the United Kingdom. — Balances dues par les agences de la banque, ou par d'autres banques ou agences dans le Royaume-Uni.	Dominion Government Debentures or Stocks. — Obligations ou effets du gouvernement fédéral.	Canadian Municipal Securities, and British, Provincial, or Foreign, or Colonial Public Securities, (other than Dominion.) — Effets des municipalités canadiennes et effets publics britanniques, provinciaux, ou étrangers, ou coloniaux, (autres que ceux du gouvernement fédéral.)
		$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
ONTARIO.												
[illegible]	Toronto.	356,386	1,337,002	82,000	291,213	.....	50,326	502	934,620	291,710	.....	84,587
[illegible]	do	423,216	729,572	143,391	862,234	.....	159,868	8,082	3,056,361	.....	155,516	1,445,728
[illegible]	do	211,077	444,244	75,000	297,195	.....	252,461	.....	1,203,085	65,519	.....	330,207
[illegible]	do	166,643	335,925	50,676	293,566	.....	118,712	.....	194,059	.....	106,545	216,481
[illegible]	do	141,749	326,136	38,706	135,257	.....	146,366	25,865	83,860	.....	148,666	1,098,780
[illegible]	do	312,349	868,771	70,500	261,683	.....	263,414	1,295	510,544	85,545	172,783	988,878
[illegible]	do	80,655	190,831	27,525	130,170	.....	95,401	.....	5,041	.....	302,560	.....
Bank of Hamilton	Hamilton.	167,452	228,338	52,330	121,235	.....	437,410	1,000	418,464	.....	321,270	307,737
[illegible] of Ottawa	Ottawa.	118,327	137,559	45,800	77,214	.....	276,437	.....	439,991	.....	172,300	30,000
[illegible]stern Bank of Canada	Oshawa.	37,373	29,316	15,657	21,708	.....	417,960	25,588	51,952	14,530	25,000	.....
Total, Ontario		2,015,227	4,567,694	601,565	2,491,335	.....	2,218,355	62,332	6,947,977	457,304	1,404,640	4,502,398
QUEBEC.												
Bank of Montreal	Montreal.	2,201,550	1,708,763	260,000	1,331,780	25,000	.....	1,402	13,184,262	454,611	540,000	1,235,661
[illegible] British North America.	do	335,278	815,747	59,888	277,403	.....	2,487	48	756,629	.....	.....	.....
[illegible] du Peuple	do	80,083	528,504	38,570	173,849	.....	.....	8,573	88,788	.....	.....	.....
[illegible]	do	29,669	173,073	22,187	176,831	.....	.....	12,971	50,370	10,710	.....	.....
[illegible]	do	20,928	39,086	21,000	63,344	.....	2,445	.....	9,278	5,191	.....	2,178
[illegible]	do	88,219	110,693	29,644	150,233	.....	5,146	6,605	122,558	22,883	.....	.....
[illegible]	do	204,041	599,318	90,000	620,334	.....	83,643	69,325	250,952	10,593	104,375	380,476
[illegible]	do	340,316	435,631	153,699	708,587	125,000	71,936	8,519	616,637	9,049	1,047,773	128,623
[illegible]	Quebec.	69,733	173,303	35,332	144,510	.....	453,387	11,421	97,436	76,060	35,000	.....
[illegible]	do	75,810	303,045	32,786	433,938	.....	428	5,187	187,260	.....	148,433	804,282
[illegible]	do	36,901	307,285	52,000	398,113	.....	41,641	.....	43,968	12,872	.....	.....
[illegible]	St. John's.	2,646	4,629	2,647	710	.....	37,778	447	17,812	.....	.....	.....
[illegible]	St. Hyacinthe	13,414	20,383	13,100	37,130	.....	126,074	1,214	92,028	.....	.....	500
[illegible]	Sherbrooke.	110,147	88,732	40,819	21,770	.....	489,432	5,811	335,194	.....	13,000	.....
[illegible]	Quebec.	3,608,735	5,314,252	851,672	4,538,592	150,000	1,314,397	131,523	15,853,172	607,969	1,888,581	2,551,720
	Ontario.	2,015,227	4,567,694	601,565	2,491,335	.....	2,218,355	62,332	6,947,977	457,304	1,404,640	4,502,398
Total Ontario and Quebec		5,623,962	9,881,946	1,453,237	7,029,927	150,000	3,532,752	193,855	22,801,149	1,065,273	3,293,221	7,054,118
[illegible]VA SCOTIA.												
[illegible]	Halifax.	258,368	285,714	61,379	310,889	.....	210,597	200	383,444	.....	.....	613,477
[illegible]	do	160,145	328,187	49,083	172,547	.....	47,781	.....	158,544	193	15,000	384,115
[illegible]	do	34,850	276,571	24,768	45,381	.....	55,059	.....	127,142	31,129	.....	.....
[illegible]	do	22,430	50,986	20,000	45,171	.....	113,004	.....	5,602	.....	1,000	237,262
[illegible]rmouth	Yarmouth.	29,429	129,956	23,944	77,718	.....	74,658	1,478	14,701	.....	.....	.....
Exchange Bank of Yarmouth	do	27,192	22,778	4,800	8,025	.....	45,826	.....	131,513	18,435	19,200	71,000
Commercial Bank of Windsor	Windsor.	6,361	6,927	3,000	388	.....	30,222	.....	36,762	.....	.....	35,000
		13,444	15,359	4,803	3,430	.....	22,243	.....	25,176	882	.....	.....
[illegible]tal, Nova Scotia		552,219	1,116,478	191,777	664,449	.....	599,390	1,678	882,884	50,639	35,200	1,340,854
[illegible]NSWICK.												
[illegible]	St. John.	166,498	188,385	23,305	61,495	.....	41,478	.....	452,305	34,758	.....	26,562
[illegible]	Fredericton.	8,849	19,213	6,730	3,141	.....	21,137	.....	8,069	11,635	.....	1,500
[illegible]	St. Stephen.	8,609	10,100	5,383	2,189	.....	25,660	.....	24,622	829	.....	.....
Total, New Brunswick		183,956	217,698	35,418	66,735	.....	88,275	.....	484,996	47,222	.....	28,062
MANITOBA.												
Commercial Bank of Manitoba	Winnipeg.	14,418	18,903	19,750	64,902	.....	30,279	810	6,255	880	.....	.....
Total, Manitoba		14,418	18,903	19,750	64,902	.....	30,279	810	6,255	880	.....	.....
BRITISH COLUMBIA.												
Bank of British Columbia	Victoria.	382,607	655,293	55,424	58,912	.....	177,808	.....	13,001	77,855	.....	.....
Total, British Columbia		382,697	655,293	55,424	58,912	.....	177,808	.....	13,001	77,855	.....	.....
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.												
Summerside Bank	Summerside.	575	3,222	1,761	1,135	.....	19,596	.....	2,827	.....	.....	.....
Merchan s Bank of P.E.I	Charlottetown	12,822	10,314	3,892	13,353	.....	9,087	.....	20,243	20,039	.....	5,500
Total, Prince Edward Island		13,397	13,536	5,653	14,488	.....	28,683	.....	23,070	20,039	.....	5,500

RECAPIT

Total, Ontario and Quebec	5,623,962	9,881,946	1,453,237	7,029,927	150,000	3,532,752	193,855	22,801,149	1,065,273	3,293,221	7,054,118
Total, Nova Scotia	552,219	1,116,478	191,777	664,449	.....	599,390	1,678	882,884	50,639	35,200	1,340,854
Total, New Brunswick	183,956	217,698	35,418	66,735	.....	88,275	.....	484,996	47,222	.....	28,062
Total, Manitoba	14,418	18,903	19,750	64,902	.....	30,279	810	6,255	880	.....	.....
Total, British Columbia	382,697	655,293	55,424	58,912	.....	177,808	.....	13,001	77,855	.....	.....
Total, Prince Edward Island	13,397	13,536	5,653	14,788	.....	28,683	.....	23,070	20,039	.....	5,500
Grand Total	6,770,649	11,903,854	1,761,259	7,899,713	150,000	4,457,187	196,343	24,211,355	1,261,908	3,328,421	8,428,534

30th September, 1892, according to Returns furnished by them to the Department of Finance.

ACTIF.

Canadian, British and other Railway Securities.	Effets de chemins de fer canadiens, britanniques et autres.	Call Loan on Bonds and Stocks. — Prêts remboursables sur demande, sur obligations et actions.	Current Loans. — Prêts courants.	Loans to the Government of Canada. — Prêts au gouvernement du Canada.	Loans to Provincial Governments. — Prêts aux gouvernements provinciaux.	Overdue Debts, — Créances en souffrance.	Real Estate, the property of the Bank (other than the Bank premises.) — Immeubles appartenant à la banque (autres que les édifices de la banque.)	Mortgages on Real Estates sold by the Bank. — Hypothèques sur des immeubles vendus par la banque.	Bank Premises. — Edifices de la banque.	Other Assets not included under the foregoing heads. — Autres créances non comprises dans les items précédents.	Total Assets. — Total de l'actif.	Aggregate amount of Loans to Directors, and firms of which they are partners. — Montant collectif des prêts faits à des directeurs et à des raisons sociales dont ils forment partie.	Average amount of specie held during the month. — Chiffre moyen des espèces possédées durant le mois.	Average amount of Dominion Notes held during the month. — Chiffre moyen des billets de la Puissance possédés durant le mois.	Greatest amount of Notes in circulation at any time during the month. — Chiffre le plus élevé des billets en circulation en tout temps durant le mois.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	
....	935,450	9,856,270	.....	.....	15,791	6,235	.....	120,000	....	14,362,097	190,262	352,177	1,137,845	1,804,300
.....	1,967,588	17,325,012	.....	....	114,900	12,516	184,500	683,208	76,237	27,347,997	299,460	420,000	755,000	3,218,000
1,569,334	1,958,595	6,392,139	.....	....	73,770	16,551	.....	255,460	5,603	13,150,157	413,000	209,000	497,000	1,005,147
93,188	245,738	6,032,208	.....	.. ..	54,138	99,821	35,800	165,816	1,435	8,210,758	461,275	160,100	293,600	1,010,500
.....	862,377	3,772,332	.....	.....	19,989	18,630	16,000	90,000	31,154	6,955,874	167,241	141,342	354,450	[illegible]
185,266	1,209,909	7,540,427	.....	3,914	32,944	55,253	96,187	229,659	12,582	12,841,862	348,552	308,055	654,469	1,453,793
.....	517,728	3,172,865	.....	.....	5,074	.....	1,013	14,413	18,040	4,561,298	281,800	80,000	134,000	505,000
92,000	460,474	5,000,716	.....	851	110,361	6,755	10,553	226,185	51,523	8,014,658	31,900	164,666	258,658	1,062,192
90,074	160,600	5,177,566	.....	.....	15,439	25,943	2,500	51,582	.....	6,871,338	27,891	114,910	127,541	804,477
.....	.....	1,238,274	.....	.....	21,726	.....	.....	.....	6,315	1,905,404	18,387	37,070	27,888	319,620
2,029,862	8,318,459	65,507,809	.....	4,765	404,192	241,704	344,553	1,830,323	202,889	104,221,443	2,239,708	1,987,200	4,244,451	[illegible]
3,378,790	155,343	26,868,251	.....	400,000	427,188	2,123	43,780	600,000	553,923	53,372,431	732,000	2,172,000	1,973,000	[illegible]
.....	157,550	9,524,947	.....	480,582	253,555	17,545	.....	200,000	23,119	12,904,838	....	339,494	720,214	1,281,[illegible]
.....	832,314	5,480,560	.....	.....	52,536	85,642	86,801	66,760	6,733	7,529,779	205,519	79,664	608,726	[illegible]
.....	380,097	2,268,112	.....	.....	22,353	104,219	65,049	82,415	99,089	3,503,150	187,254	37,859	201,343	[illegible]
.....	29,547	1,026,859	.....	.....	51,710	48,185	12,536	33,054	143,535	1,508,882	87,995	16,508	53,046	[illegible]
.....	494,200	2,797,364	.....	50,000	64,727	48,614	34,600	....	24,694	4,050,184	168,053	87,050	120,986	[illegible]
703,200	191,929	11,275,872	.....	.....	113,691	61,355	2,560	190,000	11,637	14,963,309	102,024	202,532	611,442	[illegible]
287,987	2,514,962	16,149,756	.....	150,000	112,860	196,948	66,722	509,373	69,648	23,704,034	949,096	336,000	650,000	[illegible]
.....	805,895	2,571,611	.....	.....	59,788	57,518	2,067	141,105	46,267	4,780,498	60,000	85,000	182,000	[illegible]
72,398	2,390,011	5,482,161	.....	150,000	136,423	66,110	17,835	162,229	115,497	10,603,840	162,000	73,794	418,266	[illegible]
....	134,709	5,814,989	.....	.....	64,801	22,843	2,000	187,300	61,043	7,181,070	431,704	36,151	163,372	[illegible]
....	11,107	206,142	.....	.....	62,438	....	40,305	.....	5,392	392,058	20,325	2,700	4,500	[illegible]
.....	82,500	885,683	.....	.....	48,392	26,058	6,426	15,743	8,997	1,383,556	64,193	14,021	24,188	[illegible]
.....	.....	4,354,258	.....	.....	85,984	51,169	75,126	101,100	29,553	5,802,101	246,994	109,667	88,154	[illegible]
4,442,375	8,180,164	94,706,565	.....	1,230,582	1,576,446	788,329	455,807	2,289,139	1,199,637	151,679,730	3,417,157	3,592,440	5,819,237	17,511,443
2,029,862	8,318,459	65,507,809	.....	4,765	464,192	241,704	344,553	1,836,323	202,889	104,221,443	2,239,768	1,987,200	4,240,451	12,092,817
6,472,237	16,498,623	160,214,374	... .	1,235,347	2,040,638	1,030,033	802,360	4,125,462	1,402,526	255,901,173	5,656,925	5,579,700	10,059,688	29,604,260
1,055,256	2,069,757	4,989,821	....	24,578	32,723	12,140	18,691	89,950	24,262	10,441,253	99,112	254,475	333,512	1,210,043
192,000	758,614	4,655,351	.. ..	30,644	23,718	2,000	1,000	64,000	15,487	7,058,416	366,930	159,520	324,400	1,019,579
.....	.....	1,751,193	.....	.....	22,547	....	.....	62,778	17,718	2,449,142	59,110	33,525	230,942	431,657
.....	.....	1,320,294	.....	5,782	33,501	.....	.....	48,000	.....	1,903,036	9,577	23,432	81,453	281,423
.....	240,000	2,553,617	.....	.....	28,919	7,351	.....	1,800	8,696	3,192,271	12,637	28,655	121,917	473,326
....	.....	682,052	.....	.....	4,044	10,000	....	8,000	.....	1,053,768	59,342	26,449	22,240	97,647
.....	....	351,433	.....	.....	8,242	.....	....	22,881	.....	501,221	48,334	5,933	5,842	50,276
.....	.....	650,007	.....	.....	20,207	.....	....	3,106	122	758,783	124,155	13,230	15,950	102,492
1,247,256	3,068,371	16,953,768	.....	61,004	173,901	31,491	19,691	300,515	66,285	27,357,890	779,197	545,219	1,136,256	3,666,443
310,339	261,376	1,812,561	.....	.....	8,490	.....	....	30,000	2,275	3,419,741	316,293	168,779	162,865	454,202
.....	300	515,472	.....	.....	322	15,488	....	6,000	17,605	635,465	38,285	8,759	18,742	109,620
38,259	.....	467,065	....	.....	7,162	2,000	1,926	12,000	.....	605,809	32,000	9,535	8,550	117,500
348,598	261,676	2,795,098	.....	.....	15,974	17,488	1,926	48,000	19,880	4,661,015	386,578	187,073	190,157	681,322
.....	.....	1,689,742	.. ..	.....	69,188	25,835	12,024	9,650	8,633	1,971,274	72,352	12,150	19,250	308,120
.....	.....	1,689,742	.....	.....	69,188	25,835	12,024	9,650	8,633	1,971,274	72,352	12,150	19,250	308,120
.....	.....	6,047,331	.....	.....	1,909	17,880	.....	130,271	14,027	7,632,412	.....	422,338	653,757	1,030,486
.....	.....	6,047,331	.....	.....	1,909	17,880	.....	130,271	14,027	7,632,412	.....	422,338	653,757	1,130,486
....	.....	115,246	.....	.....	1,295	531	341	658	1,629	149,121	37,643	637	3,081	42,049
.....	.....	351,576	.....	.....	684	.....	3,164	8,123	1,743	460,546	102,099	12,801	11,438	113,716
.....	.....	466,822	.....	.....	1,979	531	3,505	8,781	3,372	609,667	139,742	13,438	14,519	155,765

ULATION.

6,472,237	16,498,623	160,214,374	.....	1,235,347	2,040,638	1,030,033	802,360	4,125,462	1,402,526	255,901,173	5,656,925	5,579,700	10,059,688	29,604,260
1,247,256	3,068,371	16,953,768	.....	61,004	173,901	31,491	19,691	300,515	66,285	27,357,890	779,197	545,219	1,136,256	3,666,443
348,598	261,676	2,795,098	.....	.....	15,974	17,488	1,926	48,000	19,880	4,661,015	386,578	187,073	190,157	681,322
.....	....	1,689,742	.....	.....	69,188	25,835	12,024	9,650	8,633	1,971,274	72,352	12,150	19,250	308,120
....	.....	6,047,331	.....	.....	1,909	17,880	.....	130,271	14,027	7,632,412	.....	422,338	653,757	1,030,486
.....	.....	466,822	.....	.....	1,979	531	3,505	8,781	3,372	609,667	139,742	13,438	14,519	155,765
8,068,091	19,828,270	188,167,135	.....	1,296,351	2,303,589	1,123,258	839,506	4,622,679	1,514,723	298,133,431	7,034,794	6,759,918	12,073,627	35,446,396

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OTTAWA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1892.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

APPOINTMENTS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE OF CANADA.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointment, viz. :—

Ottawa, 1st September, 1892.

Hercule Olivier, of Regina, in the North-West Territories, Esquire, a Lieutenant in the Active Militia of Canada: to be an Inspector in the North-West Mounted Police.

PROCLAMATIONS.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Deputy Governor.

[L.S.]

CANADA.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To Our Beloved and Faithful the Senators of the Dominion of Canada, and the Members elected to serve in the House of Commons of Our said Dominion, and to each and every of you,—Greeting :

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS Our Parliament of Canada stands prorogued to the twenty-seventh day of the month of September instant, at which time, at Our City of Ottawa, you were held and constrained to appear; Now Know Ye, that for divers causes and considerations, and taking into consideration the ease and convenience of Our Loving Subjects, We have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council for Canada, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on MONDAY, the SEVENTH day of the month of NOVEMBER next, you meet Us in Our Parliament of Canada, at Our City of OTTAWA, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of Our said Dominion of Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary. Herein Fail Not.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. Witness, John J. McGee, Esquire, Deputy of Our Right Trusty and Well-Beloved the Right Honourable Sir Frederick Arthur Stanley, Baron Stanley of Preston, in the County of Lancaster, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom; Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Governor General of Canada and Vice Admiral of the same.

At Our Government House, in Our City of OTTAWA, this TWENTY-SIXTH day of SEPTEMBER, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, and in the fifty-sixth year of Our Reign.

By Command,

SAML. E. ST. O. CHAPLEAU,
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery,
Canada. 14–tf

STANLEY of PRESTON.

[L.S.]

CANADA.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To all to whom these presents shall come, or whom the same may in anywise concern,—Greeting :

A PROCLAMATION.

JNO. S. D. THOMPSON,
Attorney General,
Canada.

WHEREAS it hath pleased Almighty God, in His Great Goodness to vouchsafe unto Our Dominion of Canada, the blessing of a bountiful harvest,—

We, therefore, considering that these blessings enjoyed by Our people throughout the said Dominion do call for a solemn and public acknowledgment, have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council for Canada, to appoint, and We do appoint Thursday, the tenth day of November next, as a day of General Thanksgiving to Almighty God for the bountiful harvest with which Canada has been blessed this year; and We do invite all Our loving subjects throughout Canada to observe the said day as a day of General Thanksgiving.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. Witness,

Our Right Trusty and Well-Beloved the Right Honourable Sir FREDERICK ARTHUR STANLEY, Baron Stanley of Preston, in the County of Lancaster, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom; Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Honourable Order of the Bath; Governor General of Canada.

At Our Government House, in Our City of OTTAWA, this TWENTY-THIRD day of SEPTEMBER, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, and in the Fifty-sixth year of Our Reign.

By Command,

J. C. PATTERSON,
Secretary of State.

14–3

DESPATCHES.

(Circular.)

DOWNING STREET,
29th August, 1892.

MY LORD,—I have the honour to transmit to you, for publication in the colony under your government, a copy of a treaty between the Governments of Great Britain and the United States of America relative to Merchant Seamen Deserters, signed at Washington on the 3rd of June, and of which the ratifications were exchanged at Washington on 1st August last, together with a copy of an Order of the Queen in Council, dated the 18th of August, extending the provisions of the "Foreign Deserters Act, 1852," to the United States.

I have the honour to be,
My Lord,
Your most obedient, humble servant,
RIPON.

The Officer Administering
the Government of Canada.

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Extract from the "London Gazette" of Tuesday, 23rd August, 1892.

SEAMEN DESERTERS (UNITED STATES).

OSBORNE HOUSE, ISLE OF WIGHT,
18th August, 1892.

AT the Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, the 18th day of August, 1892.

PRESENT:

The QUEEN's Most Excellent Majesty.
Lord Chancellor.
Lord President.
Lord Privy Seal.
Marquess of Salisbury.
Marquess of Lothian.
Lord George Hamilton.
Viscount Cross.
Secretary Lord Knutsford.
Mr. Secretary Stanhope.
Mr. Goschen.
Mr. Balfour.
Sir J. Parker Deane.

WHEREAS by "The Foreign Deserters Act, 1852," it is provided that, whenever it is made to appear to Her Majesty that due facilities are or will be given for recovering and apprehending seamen who desert from British merchant ships in the territories of any foreign power, Her Majesty may, by Order in Council, stating that such facilities are or will be given, declare that seamen, not being slaves, who desert from merchant ships belonging to a subject of such power when within Her Majesty's dominions, shall be liable to be apprehended and carried on board their respective ships, and may limit the operation of such order, and may render the operation thereof subject to such conditions and qualifications, if any, as may be deemed expedient:

And whereas it hath been made to appear to Her Majesty that due facilities for recovering and apprehending seamen (not being citizens of the United States) who desert from British merchant ships in the territories belonging to the said United States will be given under a treaty between Her Majesty and the President of the United States signed at Washington on the third day of June, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two the ratifications of which were exchanged on the first day of August, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two:

Now, therefore, Her Majesty, by virtue of the power vested in Her by the said "Foreign Deserters Act, 1852," and by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, is pleased to order and declare, and it is hereby ordered and declared, that from and after the publication hereof in the *London Gazette*, seamen, not being slaves, and not being British subjects, who, within Her Majesty's dominions, desert from merchant ships belonging to citizens of the United States shall be liable to be apprehended and carried on board their respective ships: Provided always, that if any such deserter has committed any crime in Her Majesty's dominions he may be detained till he has been tried by a competent court, and until his sentence, if any, has been carried into effect:

And the Secretary of State for the Home Department, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and the Secretary of State for India in Council, are to give the necessary directions herein accordingly.

C. L. PEEL.

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TREATY between Great Britain and the United States respecting Merchant Seamen deserters. Signed at Washington, June 3, 1892. [Ratifications exchanged at Washington, August 1, 1892.]

WHEREAS the Governments of Great Britain and the United States of America are desirous to make provision for the apprehension, recovery, and restoration of persons who may desert from merchant vessels of their respective countries while in the ports of the other country, and to conclude a Treaty for the above purpose, the High Contracting Parties have accordingly appointed as their Plenipotentiaries to conclude the said Treaty, that is to say:

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Sir Julian Pauncefote, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States; and

The President of the United States of America, James G. Blaine, Secretary of State of the United States;

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers found in due and good form, have agreed upon the following Articles:—

ARTICLE I.

The Consuls-General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls, and Consular Agents of either of the High Contracting Parties, residing in the dominions, possessions, or colonies of the other, shall have power to require from the proper authorities the assistance provided by law for the apprehension, recovery, and restoration of seamen who may desert from any ship belonging to a subject or citizen of their respective countries while in the ports of the other country. If, however, any such deserter shall have committed any crime or offence in the country where he is found, his surrender or restoration may be delayed until the proper tribunal before which the case shall be pending, or may be cognizable, shall have pronounced its sentence, and the sentence shall have been carried into effect.

It is understood that the preceding stipulations shall not apply to the subjects or citizens of the country where the desertion shall take place.

ARTICLE II.

The present Treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at London or at Washington without delay.

ARTICLE III.

The present Treaty shall come into operation at the expiration of thirty days from the date of the exchange of ratifications. It shall remain in force for five years after that date, and thereafter until terminated by a

twelve months' notice to be given by either High Contracting Party to the other.

In faith whereof we, the respective Plenipotentiaries, have signed this Treaty, and have hereunto affixed our seals.

Done in duplicate at Washington, this third day of June, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two.

(L.S.) JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE.
14-3 (L.S.) JAMES G. BLAINE.

ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Saturday, the 17th day of September, 1892.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that the reserve of two townships in width along the boundary line between Canada and the United States, from the western boundary of Manitoba to the Rocky Mountains, for the purpose of serving as a quarantine ground along which animals in quarantine will be allowed to graze, shall be and the same is hereby abolished, and that the reservations hereinafter described shall be, and the same are hereby declared to be permanent reservations for quarantine purposes in lieu thereof, namely :—

1st. Townships 1, Ranges 19, 20, 21, 22 and 23, in part, being that section of the country lying between the north and south branches of the Milk River in Township 1.

2nd. Townships 1, Ranges 12, 13, 14 and 15 in part, Townships 2, Ranges 12, 13, 14 and 15, in part, being that section of the country between the Milk River on the north and the international boundary on the south, with Writing Stone Coulée on the east and the right of way of the Alberta Railway and Coal Company's line on the west.

3rd. Townships 1, Ranges 4, 5 and 6 in part, Townships 2, Ranges 4, 5 and 6 in part, being that section of country between the Milk River on the west and south and the Many Berries Creek on the east, all within Townships 1 and 2,—all the range numbers given being those officially known as being west of the Fourth Meridian.

JOHN J. McGEE,
14-4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Monday, the 26th day of September, 1892.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS the Secretary of State represents that from the report of the Returning Officer appointed to take the votes of the electors of the County of Drummond, in the Province of Quebec, for and against a certain petition to revoke an Order in Council dated the 8th day of May, 1885, declaring "The Canada Temperance Act, 1878," in force in the said County of Drummond, from and after the date mentioned in the said Order in Council and in the manner therein prescribed, it appears that the said petition has been adopted by the electors of the said county, more than one-half of all the votes polled having been for the adoption of the said petition, and that the proceedings held by the Returning Officer have been in conformity with the Act ;

And whereas more than thirty days have elapsed since the day on which the said petition was adopted,—

His Excellency, under the authority conferred upon him by the section substituted by section 3 of the Act 51 Victoria, chapter 35, intituled "An Act in amendment of the Canada Temperance Act," for section 96 of "The Canada Temperance Act," and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order and declare that the said Order in Council of the 8th day of May, 1885, whereby the second part of "The Canada Temperance Act" was brought into force in the said County of Drummond, shall be and the same is hereby revoked.

JOHN J. McGEE,
14-4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

Monday, the 12th day of September, 1892.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, under the provisions of chapter 97 of the Revised Statutes and Acts amending the same, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to approve of the accompanying regulations for the governance of a ferry across the Niagara River, between the Town of Niagara, in the County of Welland, in the Province of Ontario, and Youngstown, in the State of New York, one of the United States of America.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

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REGULATIONS.

1*st. Limits.*—The limits of the ferry shall be bounded on the south side of the Town of Niagara by Paradeso Grounds of the Government Ordnance lands, and on the west side of the Town of Niagara at the westerly end of Queen's street in said town, and a point in the Town of Youngstown, in the State of New York, in the United States of America, to be fixed by the municipal authorities in that place.

2*nd. Landing places.*—The wharves and docks shall be secured and at all times maintained by the lessee in a safe condition and available at all states of the river and subject to the approval of the Department of Inland Revenue.

3*rd. The vessel.*—The boats used for the said ferry shall be not less than 24 feet long, 6 feet beam, 2 feet 6 inches in the hold.

The boats shall be in all respects fully equipped, having a respectable and efficient commander, and the Minister of Inland Revenue shall be at liberty to reject any boat which may at any time be placed on said ferry, or the commander thereof, or the said dock or wharf, should he consider them or any of them respectively unsuitable to the service or unsafe or inadequate to meet the wants of the public.

4*th. Free passage.*—The lessee of the ferry, for the time being shall, at all times, during the continuance of the lease, carry across on said ferry, without fee, toll or reward, Her Majesty's mails, and upon requisition by the Postmaster General of Canada, the mails of the United States of America.

5*th. Contraband.*—The lessee shall not at any time carry or convey or permit or suffer to be carried or conveyed over said ferry any contraband articles whatsoever.

6*th. Customs laws.*—The lessee shall observe all Customs and Revenue Laws of the Dominion of Canada and of the United States of America.

7*th. Number of trips.*—During the period commencing the 1st May, until the 1st November in each and every year, the said ferry shall commence to ply at the hour of six o'clock in the morning (Sundays excepted), and shall continue to cross at intervals of every half hour successively thereafter until the hour of eight o'clock at night.

8th. That the charge for fares and tolls to be made on the said ferry shall not at any time exceed the following, that is to say :—

For foot passengers, each way, adults... 15 cts.
" " " children. half price.

9th. Notices of the rates of fares and the rates of tolls on the said ferry shall be put up and kept up, and exhibited at all times in a conspicuous place on or near the said dock or wharf.

10th. That the Governor in Council shall be at liberty to alter and modify the tariff of charges and

tolls hereinbefore contained, should it be deemed expedient in the public interests, and after such notification as aforesaid the lessee shall not take or receive any other or larger fares or tolls than those which shall be imposed in such modified tariff during the subsistence thereof.

11th. That the Governor in Council shall be at liberty at any time at which it may be shown that the lessee has failed to observe, perform, fulfil and keep any or other of the said provisoes, restrictions and conditions hereinbefore contained and expressed to declare the lease forfeited and void, whereupon the same shall become and be void to all intents and purposes, as if the same had never been granted, without indemnification to the lessee.

12th. That the said lessee shall not at any time during the existence of the lease, wilfully or knowingly infringe any of the laws, or by-laws or of the regulations of the United States of America, or of the State of New York, or the City of Buffalo, or Black Rock, in reference to ferriage which may be applicable to the said ferry, or such portion thereof as may be within the jurisdiction of any of them, the United States of America, State of New York, or the City of Buffalo or Black Rock, or permit or suffer the same to be infringed by any officer, servant or employé of the said lessee.

13th. Provided always that if the United States of America, or the State of New York, or the City of Buffalo, or Black Rock, shall in any exercise of any authority in any of them existing at any time during the existence of the said lease, prevent or hinder ferriage at or upon the said ferry or such portion thereof as may be within the jurisdiction of such one of them, or put the lessee to any loss, expense, charge, or damage in respect to the same, no claim or demand for compensation, or any right or title thereto shall be made upon or against the Dominion of Canada.

14th. The ferry boat shall be placed on the route immediately on the lease being granted.

15th. The lease will be granted for a period of five (5) years, the rent being payable in advance. The lessee will be required to give two sureties satisfactory to the Department of Inland Revenue, who shall be bound jointly and severally with the principal in the sum of two thousand dollars ($2,000) for the full compliance by the said lessee with the terms of the lease.

16th. The lease shall not be sublet or assigned without the consent of the Governor in Council, but in the event of the death of the lessee, the lease shall inure to the benefit of the lessee's personal representatives, or as by his will he may direct. 13–4

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Saturday, the 17th day of September, 1892.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS from information received there is reason to believe that the disease of Asiatic Cholera has declared itself in the City of New York, and that five deaths have occurred therefrom ;

And whereas it is advisable to extend the regulations applicable to maritime ports other than regular quarantine stations to the inland ports on the frontier between Canada and the United States in the particulars in which such regulations can be made to apply to an inland port ;

And whereas by section 3 of chapter 68 of the Revised Statutes, intituled "An Act respecting Quarantine" it is provided that the regulations made under it "shall have the force of law, and any person dis-"obeying any such regulation is guilty of a misde-"meanor and liable to fine or imprisonment or both, "as the court directs ; or such person may be sued for "the penalties contained in such regulation ";

And further it is provided in section 4 of the said Act, that—

"The Governor in Council may by such regulations "require the owners or persons in charge of goods or "things conveyed by land to any place in Canada, to "allow the proper officer appointed under such regu-"lations to inspect and examine the same, and to "answer truly all questions asked of them by such "officer concerning the same, and to allow such goods "or things to remain so long in the custody of such "officer and to be so treated, cleansed and purified as "such officer thinks necessary for the purposes of this "Act ; and the Governor in Council may by such "regulations require all persons arriving by land at "any place in Canada to allow themselves to be ins-"pected and examined by the proper officer appointed "under such regulations, and to answer truly all "questions asked of them by such officer, and to "remain so long at such place and to be so treated, "cleansed and purified as such officer thinks necessary "for the purposes of this Act "—

His Excellency, in virtue of the provisions of chapter 68 of the Revised Statutes, intituled "An Act respecting Quarantine," and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to make the following regulations—the same to stand for Quarantine Regulations in virtue of the provisions of the said Act, namely :—

1. Each Collector of Customs at any frontier port in his quality of quarantine officer as provided in section 31 of chapter 6 of the Consolidated Orders in Council of Canada, shall, by virtue of such office, be a Justice of the Peace under the authority and for the purposes of such Act.

2. Any Collector of Customs in his quality of quarantine officer shall, if he is informed of the presence of any infectious disease such as defined in section 27, chapter 6 of the Consolidated Orders in Council, or if he has reason seriously to suspect the presence of such disease, forthwith order an inspection to be made of the car, carriage, vehicle, boat, or thing bringing such disease, by a medical man, who shall for such purpose be and is hereby constituted a quarantine medical officer to carry into effect the purposes of the said Act, with the powers specified in the extract from section 4 of the said Act above recited.

3. The fee payable to such medical man for such inspection shall not exceed the sum of four dollars for each visit, and in the event of infectious sickness being found such fee shall be payable by the company or owner of the car, carriage, vehicle, boat, or thing bringing such disease.

4. The Customs Collector in his quality of quarantine officer shall, on the report of such medical quarantine inspector cause the detention of the car, carriage, vehicle, boat or thing bringing such infectious disease until the requirements defined in section 33, chapter 6, Consolidated Orders in Council, are satisfied.

JOHN J. McGEE,
13–4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Saturday, the 17th day of September, 1892.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, under the authority granted by section 2 of the Act 55-56 Vic., chap. 23, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, has been pleased to appoint the following persons for the purpose of choosing samples of wheat and other grain grown East of Port Arthur, to be standards by which inspectors of grain shall be governed in the work of inspection, viz. :—

Montreal.

W. W. Ogilvie, D. G. McBean, Adam G. Thomson, R. M. Esdaile.

Toronto.

W. D. Matthews, (chairman), G. A. Chapman, Thomas Flynn, M. McLaughlan, T. O. Kemp. E. Adamson, inspector.

The Board so appointed to meet in the City of Toronto, between the 25th day of September and the 10th day of October, at the call of the chairman, who shall be directed to give due notice of such time and

place of meeting by advertisement in the Montreal *Gazette* and Toronto *Empire*.

His Excellency has been further pleased, under the authority and by and with the advice above cited, to appoint the following persons for the same purpose in respect of wheat and other grain grown west of Port Arthur, viz :—

N. Bawlf, chairman ; S. A. McGaw, S. Spink, Kenneth Campbell, Brandon ; H. S. Patterson, Portage-la-Prairie ; Chas. Braithwaite, J. D. Sibbald, M. McLaughlan, R. M. Esdaile, John Benson, Hugh N. Baird, Frank E. Gibbs, inspector, David Horn, inspector.

Such Board to meet at the call of the chairman, between the 15th of September and the 10th of October.

JOHN J. McGEE,
13-4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Tuesday, the 16th day of August, 1892.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, and in virtue of the powers conferred on him by section 108 of chapter 50 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, intituled "An Act respecting the North-West Territories," is pleased to order and it is hereby ordered, that that portion of the public travelled road or trail from Morley to Banff, which has been surveyed from Canmore to the boundary of the Rocky Mountain Park, be transferred to the Lieutenant Governor of the North-West Territories, for the public uses of the Territories, subject to any rights acquired under patents for lands crossed thereby.

JOHN J. McGEE,
12-4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Monday, the 12th day of September, 1892.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, under the provisions of chapter 34, of the Revised Statutes of Canada, intituled "The Inland Revenue Act," and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, has been pleased to make and establish the following regulations in respect of tobacco and cigars, and tobacco and cigar manufactories, and the same are hereby made and established.

JOHN J. McGEE,
13-4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

TOBACCO AND CIGAR REGULATIONS.

ARTICLE 1.—RAW MATERIAL.

A.—For dealing with raw leaf tobacco, scraps, cuttings, stems, liquorice or other materials, when brought into, produced or used in, or removed from a tobacco or cigar manufactory.

Section 1. So soon as any tobacco or other raw material is received at the manufactory, the quantity thereof shall be ascertained by the manufacturer, under the immediate supervision of the officer in charge, whose duty it shall be to test the accuracy of all weights, and when required so to do by the manufacturer, to ascertain the deduction to be made for moisture.

Sec. 2. Standard tobacco, as defined by the Act, means tobacco which contains 10 per cent of moisture, but it is not intended to notice the discrepancy of 1 or 2 per cent from this standard in either direction.

Sec. 3. When, however, there is an evident excess of moisture beyond the proportion above mentioned, viz., 10 per cent, the manufacturer may, if he desires, have this excess ascertained, and if found to be as much as, or more than 12 per cent, the excess over 10 per cent is to be deducted from the weight found ; in other words, when an account is taken of excessive moisture at all, 10 per cent is to be understood as being the standard, and all over that is to be allowed.

Sec. 4. All samples taken for the purpose of ascertaining the percentage of moisture contained therein are to be furnished by the manufacturer or owner free of cost.

Sec. 5. It is not necessary that samples should be taken from each package ; when two or more packages are, after careful examination, considered by the officer to be about the same as regards moisture, one sample can be taken to represent the lot. It is the desire of the Department that the manufacturer should suffer as little loss as possible by taking his tobacco for the purpose of ascertaining the moisture, and whenever any manufacturer is satisfied that the raw leaf and other unmanufactured tobacco brought into his manufactory at any time is not above or below the standard, he may enter the actual weight upon his books, without submitting a sample to be tested, but in such case the weight shall be considered as standard and no allowance made thereafter if the production in the manufactory should fall below the standard established by law.

Sec. 6. The certificate to be given to the Collector of Customs, under section 312 of "The Inland Revenue Act," is to be made out on the form No. 28. The Collector shall see that this certificate is carefully filled up and attached (with gum) to the customs entry covering the raw leaf tobacco to which it relates.

Sec. 7. All stems, scraps, cuttings, clippings, waste or other refuse of tobacco, when produced in, taken for use, removed from or destroyed at or from any tobacco or cigar manufactory, shall be entered in standard pounds.

Sec. 8. All raw leaf tobacco, stems, scraps, cuttings, clippings, waste and tobacco in process of manufacture at the time when stock is taken, shall be stated in standard pounds, and in all such cases care must be taken that samples for drying fairly represent the degree of moisture in each lot from which samples are taken.

Sec. 9. In all cases where it becomes necessary to take an account of the moisture, samples must be carefully taken in such a manner as to give a fair sample—as to moisture—of the whole ; these samples should each be from one-quarter to one-half of one pound in weight, and must be carefully weighed immediately they are taken, and the samples are to be taken from the packages at the time of weighing thereof, and not at a date previous to or after such weighing ; they are then to be carefully dried in the drying oven with which important offices have already been or will be supplied ; the difference between the weight when put in and removed from the dryer will represent the moisture contained therein.

Sec. 10. The principal offices are supplied with scales specially constructed for the purpose, by means of which the percentage of moisture in excess of the standard can be read on the arm of the scale instead of having to resort to computations to ascertain it.

This scale is so constructed that, by filling the counterpoise bucket at the end of the arm with shot sufficient to balance the oven tray on the platform, the weight as shown will be the net weight of the tobacco ; by means of the adjustable weight on the arm the sample can be either one-quarter, one-half or one pound, and by placing this weight at 100 when weighing the tobacco for drying, and then reading after drying on the lower scale on the arm, the exact percentage of moisture to be deducted can be seen at a glance.

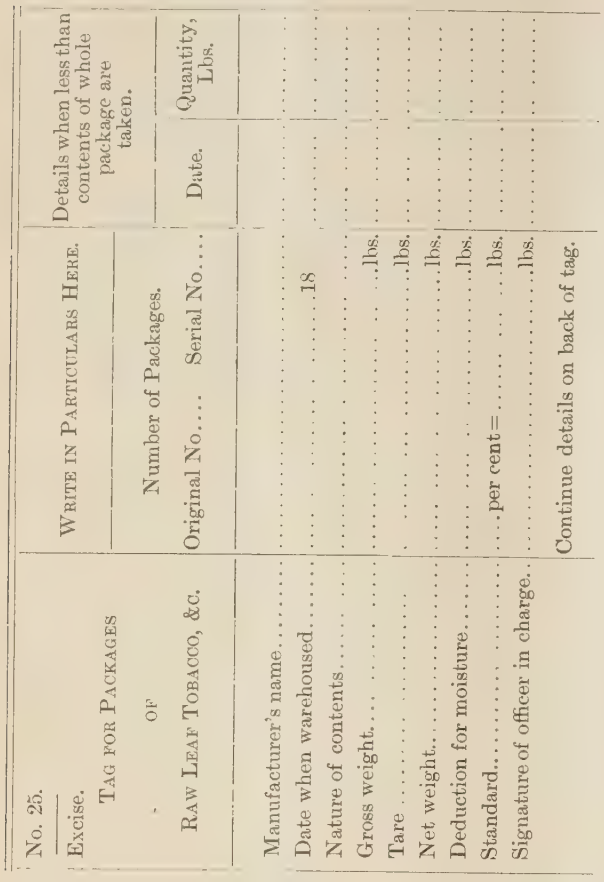
Sec. 11. The officer in charge of each tobacco or cigar manufactory shall keep a record of the weight of all packages of raw leaf tobacco or other raw material received into manufactory ; the entry shall be made in a book provided by the Department for that purpose.

Sec. 13. Where stemmed raw leaf tobacco is received at any cigar manufactory the entry thereof, when received and when subsequently taken for use, is to state its character as such, and the quantity so received and taken for use is to be likewise referred to by a foot note on the manufacturer's monthly return (F. 4), and on annual stock statement (G. 15).

Sec. 13. All packages of raw material received into warehouse shall be consecutively numbered, beginning with number one, on the 1st day of July in each year.

Sec. 14. A ticket, or tag, shall be placed upon each package, showing the date when put in warehouse, the original and serial number of the package, the gross weight, the tare and the net actual weight of tobacco or other raw material contained therein, and in the case of raw leaf tobacco, scraps and cuttings, stems and other unmanufactured products of raw leaf tobacco, the pounds,

percentage of moisture and pounds of standard tobacco contained therein. In order that there shall be uniformity of practice, the following is the form of ticket or tag to be used, until otherwise modified or altered by departmental regulations, which tag will be supplied by the Department upon proper requisition being made therefor :—



No. 25.

Excise.

TAG FOR PACKAGES OF RAW LEAF TOBACCO, &c.

WRITE IN PARTICULARS HERE.

Number of Packages.

Original No.... Serial No....

Manufacturer's name.....

Date when warehoused.....18

Nature of contents.....

Gross weight.....lbs.

Tare .....lbs.

Net weight.....lbs.

Deduction for moisture.....lbs.

Standard.....per cent=.....lbs.

Signature of officer in charge..

Continue details on back of tag.

Details when less than contents of whole package are taken.

Quantity, Lbs.

Date.

In the case of liquorice, sugar, gum or other raw materials other than leaf tobacco, cuttings and other unmanufactured products of leaf tobacco, the last two lines will be left blank, as no deduction for moisture is to be made from these articles.

Sec. 15. All leaf tobacco and other materials are, as soon as received and an account of them taken, to be placed in the warehouse provided for that purpose and secured by crown lock, the key thereof being in the possession of the officer in charge.

Sec. 16. Raw leaf tobacco and other raw materials are to be delivered to tobacco and cigar manufacturers in such quantities as may be required for use ; and as they will have access to the warehouse daily, if required, and can take tobacco from as many different packages as if it were under their sole control, it is not necessary that greater quantities should be taken than are required for each day's use : when taken for use by whole packages it must be entered ex-warehouse at the weight marked on the packages when received :

(*a.*) If, in the opinion of the Department, the conveniences afforded by any tobacco or cigar factory will not permit of the storing of all raw leaf tobacco and other raw material within the locked apartment designated for that purpose, without unduly harassing the manufacturer, then the collector may authorize such proportion as he may see fit to be stored in other parts of the factory ; and in such case each such package so withdrawn, if not required for proximate use, shall have placed upon it by the manufacturer a red card of not less than four inches square, with the words " in bond " printed thereupon in letters of not less than one inch in height ; and the removal of such card, or of any of the contents of such package, before the weight contained in such package has been entered to the debit of the " Daily Record " as " taken for use," shall be deemed to be an illegal abstraction of goods from warehouse, and shall subject the manufacturer to like penalty as by law provided ;

(*b.*) When the contents of any package are taken for use at various times, the last entry from the package shall be made to balance the quantity originally warehoused and marked on such package ;

(*c.*) A manufacturer will be permitted to take whole packages or such quantities as he may require for use, but if it is at any time evident that a manufacturer is entering for use quantities far in excess of what his business demands, the collector will apply to the Department for specific instructions.

Sec. 17. All stems produced in any tobacco or cigar manufactory must, unless used or intended for immediate use in the manufactory, or held by the manufacturer with a view to their exportation, be weighed up not less frequently than once a month and either destroyed or locked up as hereinafter provided.

All stems, scraps, cuttings and waste produced in any tobacco or cigar manufactory and charged back to stock and carried to debit of stock book No. 1, shall, unless immediately destroyed, removed or entered for use, be placed in raw-leaf warehouse.

Sec. 18. The destruction shall be by burning, except when some other mode is specifically permitted. Collectors are authorized to deliver from time to time, to known gardeners, tobacco stems to be used for horticultural purposes only. The quantity furnished for such purposes and the security to be taken for the proper use of such stems to be within the discretion of the collector. Forms of bonds (A. 8,) and permits (Bb. 13,) can be had on requisition being made therefor to this Department. Stems may also be delivered to reliable persons for fertilizing purposes in such quantities as the collector may, in his discretion, deem advisable. In this case, however, it is required that the stems should be mixed with manure in the presence and to the satisfaction of an officer of this Department, which being done, no bond will be required. Either the manufacturer or the person receiving the stems, as may be mutually agreed upon, must bear the expense consequent upon the officer's attendance at the place where the stems are so destroyed. Stems delivered for either horticultural or fertilizing purposes will be included in the " Monthly Return of Tobacco Stems," (G. 17).

Sec. 19. Stems, scraps, cuttings or waste must, before they can be entered for removal and destruction, be carried to debit of stock book No. 1.

Sec. 20. Raw leaf tobacco, after being charged in a tobacco or cigar manufacturer's daily record as taken for use, cannot thereafter be removed from factory in an unmanufactured state, unless by special permission, in each case obtained from the collector.

Sec. 21. Raw leaf tobacco and scraps and cuttings when removed from a tobacco or cigar manufactory or tobacco warehouse must, before removal, be re-weighed and tested and deficiency (if any) ascertained, and the quantity shall be entered in standard pounds as thus determined, and must be consigned to the order of the collector of the division to which entered for removal. If any deficiency is found to have arisen on the tobacco or scraps and cuttings while in warehouse, application must be made to the Department for authority to pass a free entry, or to be otherwise dealt with as the Department may determine.

Sec. 22. Where tobacco and other raw materials are secured under crown lock, it is not necessary to weigh each package in the warehouse when taking stock ; only a sufficient number to satisfy the officer that the packages remain as shown on tag : when not secured by crown lock, each package must be carefully weighed.

Sec. 23. As stems and waste do not enter into computation in arriving at the production in cigar manufactories, collectors are requested to see that all such produced are properly charged back to stock book No. 1, so that no balance of same will remain to be included as in process of manufacture at time of stock-taking.

Sec. 24. Flavorings received at a tobacco or cigar manufactory are not to be examined by the officer in charge, but the weights are to be recorded by the manufacturer, as in the case of other raw material.

B.—For sale of scraps, cuttings, stems and sweepings of tobacco in bulk, by one manufacturer to another.

Sec. 25. Whenever any manufacturer of tobacco or cigars desires to sell his refuse scraps, cuttings, stems and sweepings of tobacco, in bulk and as material, to another manufacturer of tobacco or cigars, to be further manipulated or manufactured, he is hereby permitted to do so under the following rules and conditions, viz. :—

(*a.*) The scraps and cuttings, stems and sweepings of tobacco must be put up in separate packages, and in no case mixed, nor must any raw leaf be added thereto to fill up the package. The different classes of tobacco must be kept separate and distinct ;

(*b.*) The removal must be made in bond, and the goods consigned to the order of the collector of Inland Revenue of the division to which the goods are to be removed, in the same manner as provided for manufactured articles ;

(*c.*) The packages containing the goods are to be consecutively numbered, and each to have marked thereon the gross weight, the tare, and the net weight, and also the

standard weight of unmanufactured tobacco contained therein, and shall, in addition, have marked thereon the registered number of the manufactory, number of the warehouse entry, date, and number of the Inland Revenue division ;

(*d.*) No person other than manufacturers of tobacco or cigars will be allowed either to purchase or sell this description of tobacco unless it is packed, stamped, and the duty paid thereon, as provided by law.

Sec. 26. Whenever any manufacturer of tobacco or cigars desires to sell his refuse scraps, cuttings, stems, or sweepings of tobacco for export to a foreign country, he will enter the same for export in bond in the same manner and under the same regulations as govern the shipment and exportation of manufactured goods.

Sec. 27. Cigar manufacturers will not be permitted to put up small packages of cuttings for consumption.

C.—For removal of snuff-flour and fine-cut shorts, from one tobacco manufactory to another.

Sec. 28. Snuff-flour not prepared for use, but which needs to be subjected to further process of sifting, pickling, scenting or otherwise, before it is in a condition fit for use or consumption, may be sold by one tobacco manufacturer directly to another, under the following regulations :—

(*a.*) The snuff-flour shall be put up in packages, and these packages consecutively numbered and marked with the gross weight, the tare, and the net weight thereof, and shall, in addition, have marked thereon the registered number of the factory from which removed, the number of the warehouse entry, date, and number of the Inland Revenue division ;

(*b.*) The snuff-flour shall be removed from one manufactory to another in bond—the necessary warehouse and removal entries and removal bond being passed therefor, as in the case of other removals in bond.

Sec. 29. Fine-cut shorts, the refuse of fine-cut chewing tobacco, may be sold in bulk, like scraps, cuttings, &c., by one manufacturer of tobacco to another ; but when put up for sale and consumption, they must be packed in packages containing one-twentieth, one-sixteenth, one-tenth, one-eighth, one-fifth, one-fourth, one-half or one pound each, and stamped like other small packages of tobacco : the law does not authorize the packing of fine-cut shorts in five pound or ten pound packages, the same as fine-cut chewing.

Sec. 30. Fine-cut shorts may be sold in bulk by one tobacco manufacturer to another, under the following regulations :—

(*a.*) They shall be put up in packages, and these packages consecutively numbered and marked with the gross weight, the tare, and the net weight thereof (the net weight being stated in apparent and also in standard pounds), and shall, in addition, have marked thereon the registered number of the manufactory where put up or from which removed, the number of the warehouse entry, the date and number of the Inland Revenue division ;

(*b.*) The fine-cut shorts, like snuff-flour, shall be removed from one manufactory to another in bond.

Sec. 31. Upon the receipt of the snuff-flour or fine-cut shorts at the manufactory to which it is consigned, it shall be placed in the raw-leaf warehouse, and shall be delivered to the manufacturer in such quantities as he may require for treatment.

Sec. 32. In all books, snuff-flour and fine-cut shorts shall, when entered for removal for further treatment at another licensed tobacco manufactory, be treated as raw material, and as the transactions are not likely to be such as to render it necessary to encumber the books with special columns for these articles, they will be dealt with in the books in the following manner, when removed, viz. :

(*a.*) The entries to be made in red ink ;

(*b.*) Enter in column No. 21 in daily record when produced, and in columns Nos. 10 and 26 in stock book No. 1, when "charged back to stock" and "removed from manufactory" respectively ;

(*c.*) At receiving manufactory enter in columns Nos. 9 and 25 in stock book No. 1, when "brought in" and "taken for use," respectively, and in column No. 7 in daily record, when "taken for use ;"

(*d.*) Explanations to be made in columns Nos. 2 and 19 in stock book No. 1, and columns Nos. 2 and 15 in daily record ;

(*e.*) Totals of fine-cut shorts and snuff-flour to be also shown in red ink, and separate and distinct from the totals of scraps, cuttings and waste, as shown in the columns referred to.

D—Raw leaf tobacco samples.

Sec. 33. The following regulations as to the manner of dealing with small quantities of raw leaf tobacco imported as sample, and on which the Department has no authority to collect duty, are issued for the guidance of Customs officers at the ports where such samples are imported :—

(*a.*) Such samples must be bonded in a Customs warehouse in the same way as all other imported raw tobacco is bonded ;

(*b.*) The removal of such samples from Customs warehouse in quantities not exceeding one hundred and fifty pounds at any one time may be permitted on a removal bond being executed with the Collector of Customs by the parties who desire to remove the tobacco, and another surety who must be a resident householder, or some responsible person resident at or near the port at which the bond is given ; and each separate parcel or sample must be securely sealed and stamped, so that it may be identified ;

(*c.*) The removal entry shall accurately state the quantity, description and quality of the tobacco, as known to the trade, to be removed, which description shall also include particulars necessary for the identification of the several samples or parcels ;

(*d.*) Each removal paper shall have endorsed on it, by the Collector of Customs, the date at which the removal bond will expire, and shall set forth that the holder of the paper is permitted to carry with him the tobacco therein described for the purpose of exhibiting it to his customers ;

(*e.*) The conditions of the bond are to be that the tobacco shall, within a specified time, be delivered to and entered upon the books of a licensed tobacco or cigar manufacturer, or that it shall be exported ;

(*f.*) And the bond shall only be cancelled on the production of the certificate of an officer of Excise that the tobacco has been entered on the books of a licensed tobacco or cigar manufacturer, or on the certificate of a Customs officer, that the tobacco has been exported and within the time mentioned ;

(*g.*) In addition to the above certificate, when the tobacco is exported all the warehouse regulations then in force in reference to the exportation of Customs goods shall be complied with before the bond is cancelled ;

(*h.*) Whenever the bond is not cancelled in the manner above stated, and within the time stated in the bond, it will be the duty of the Collector of Customs before whom it is taken, to call upon the parties for the immediate payment of the penalty inserted in the bond, which, in accordance with the 312th section of the Inland Revenue Act, will be for a sum equal to 30 cents per pound on the tobacco to which it relates ;

(*i.*) When samples are sent out by the travelling agent of any person duly licensed to warehouse raw leaf tobacco under the Inland Revenue Act, an accurate account of such samples is to be taken by the proper officer of Excise and entered on the warehouseman's books, and the same means adopted for their identification, as is directed with reference to samples just imported ;

(*j.*) A bond will be taken with reference to such samples of the same nature as is directed with reference to samples just imported ; but in lieu of making it an alternative that such samples shall be exported, the conditions shall be that they shall be returned to the warehouse of the licensed warehouseman, and by him entered on his books ;

(*k.*) Whenever any importer desires to do so, he may pay the fee of thirty cents per pound on the raw-leaf samples, and have them stamped with the special raw-leaf tobacco sample stamp provided for that purpose, and may then bring in and exhibit his samples without any restrictions as to the giving a removal bond, procuring the certificate of officers of Excise as to its being entered on a manufacturer's book, or for the exportation of the sample ;

(*l.*) The special raw-leaf tobacco sample stamps are to be destroyed when the tobacco is taken for use in any tobacco or cigar manufactory.

ARTICLE 2.—STAMPS.

A.—Stamps for Tobacco.

Sec. 34. By virtue of the authority of the Inland Revenue Act, the following denominations of stamps for tobacco have been prepared, and their use is hereby prescribed, viz. :—

(*a.*) Small stamps, in sheets, of the denomination of ten, twenty, fifty and one hundred for cigarettes ; one-sixteenth of a pound for snuff, and one-tenth of a pound for cut tobacco ;

(*b.*) Strip stamps, in sheets, of the denomination of one-twentieth, one-sixteenth, one-twelfth, one-tenth, one-ninth, one-eighth, one-sixth, one-fifth, one-fourth, one-half and one pound, for use on all legal packages of cut and granulated tobacco, shorts, clippings, cuttings and sweepings of tobacco.

(*c.*) Strip stamps, in sheets, of the denomination of five and ten pounds for pails, kegs or drums of fine cut chewing tobacco ;

(*d.*) Strip stamps, in sheets, of the denominations of one-sixteenth, one-eighth, one-fourth, one-half and one pound, for packages of snuff, as well as on packages of cut and granulated tobacco, shorts, clippings, cuttings and sweepings as per clause (*b*) above.

(*e.*) Strip stamps, in sheets, of the denominations of five and ten pounds, for packages holding snuff when containing not more than forty per cent of moisture ;

(*f.*) Strip stamps, in sheets, of the denominations of five, ten and twenty pounds, for packages holding snuff, when containing more than forty per cent of moisture ;

(*g.*) Coupon stamp, in books, of the denominations of one, five, ten, fifteen and twenty with one-half pound coupons ; thirty-five, sixty, seventy and one hundred with one-pound coupons.

Sec. 35. No stamp of a denomination less than one-tenth of a pound is provided for tobacco solely the product of Canadian raw leaf.

Sec. 36. It is the duty of every officer in charge of any tobacco or cigar manufactory to see that no greater quantity of tobacco or cigars in contained in the packages to which the stamps are attached than the stamp is intended to cover, and the packages must in all cases be full, *i. e.*, a ten-pound stamp must not be placed upon a package capable of holding fifteen to twenty pounds, even if the package only contains ten pounds of tobacco. Should any package containing tobacco or cigars at any time be discovered with stamps thereon for a quantity less than the package contains, it is the duty of every officer to detain such packages as forfeited, and report the circumstances to this Department through the Collector of the division.

Sec. 37. Stamps for use on packages of tobacco or cigars shall be of such colour and description as the Department of Inland Revenue may provide.

B.—Stamps for Cigars.

Sec. 38. The Commissioner of Inland Revenue has caused to be prepared for the payment of duty on cigars, the following denominations of cigar stamps :—

(*a.*) Strip stamps issued in sheets, for boxes or packages containing three, six, ten, twenty-five, fifty, one hundred and two hundred cigars each ;

(*b.*) Strip stamps issued in sheets, for sample boxes of cigars containing twenty-five cigars each ;

(*c.*) Strip stamps, issued in sheets, for boxes of imported cigars (rate of duty being on the pound as heretofore) ;

(*d.*) Manufacturers must each time make requisition for a quantity of either three-cigar or six-cigar stamps not less than sufficient to cover 1,000 cigars.

Sec. 39. Stamps for use on sample boxes of cigars are coloured yellow, with the letter "F" thereon when used on cigars the product of foreign leaf, and "C" thereon when used on cigars the product of Canadian leaf.

C.—Stamps for Canada Twist.

Sec. 40. Stamps for Canada twist are supplied of the denominations one-fourth, one-half and one pound each.

Sec. 41. Stamps of the above denominations will be supplied to postmasters or other persons throughout the country, who will keep a record of the names of the persons to whom they sell stamps, and of the license number and the number and denomination of stamps sold to each (selling them only to licensed persons), for which purpose a suitable book is supplied ; the register of sales above referred to is to be open at all times for the inspection of officers of Inland Revenue.

Sec. 42. In regard to the sale of stamps for "Canada Twist," the following regulations are to be observed :—

(*a.*) A return of the sales is to be made daily (or as often as they occur), as is done in the case of other collections. Form D. 12 is to be used, and must show : (a.) The names of the purchasers ; (b.) The denomination and consecutive numbers of the stamps ; (c.) The total weight represented by the stamps ; and (d.) The total amount of duty :

(*b.*) It is not necessary to make a separate entry paper for each sale when more than one sale is made in a day ; but the sales to persons who are authorized to sell stamps on commission should not appear on the same entry with sales to other persons :

(*c.*) In the case of stamps sold on commission, the full amount of the duty chargeable upon the weight represented by the stamps is to be deposited to the credit of the Receiver General, the Collector taking the amount of the commission from his advance for contingencies :

(*d.*) At the end of each month (or oftener if necessary) the Collector will forward to the Department a statement of the amounts allowed for commission, quoting the number of each entry, the total amount of duty which it represents, and the amount of commission allowed thereon. The statement will be audited, and, if found correct, a cheque for the amount will be issued :

(*e.*) If at any time stamps are used for "Canada Twist" which has been seized, a separate entry paper must be used for them, or they may appear on the entry paper used to account for the proceeds of the seizure.

Sec. 43. Canada twist cannot be manufactured for sale by the cultivator unless he has taken out a license, paying therefor the sum of two dollars, and the law imposes a heavy penalty on any cultivator who shall manufacture for sale any Canada twist without taking out a license ; Collectors of Inland Revenue and others acting for this Department will, therefore, take all the means in their power to acquaint cultivators with the necessity of taking out such license and stamping the Canada twist before offering it for sale.

Sec. 44. The stamps will be attached to the roll or coil by interlacing it through the coil when made and bringing the two ends of the stamp once around the coil and fastening securely by gum or paste. The stamp is to be attached in all cases by means of good strong gum, and every officer of this Department is instructed, so far as it lies in his power, to impress upon cultivators who manufacture Canada twist for sale, that the firm adherence of the stamp to the tobacco is necessary in order to protect it from seizure, for if any packages are found anywhere except in the possession of the licensed cultivator, manufacturer, or in the premises of a licensed tobacco manufacturer of Canadian leaf tobacco only, without a stamp properly attached, they will certainly be seized and confiscated, in accordance with the law.

Sec. 45. The law also imposes heavy penalties on any person who shall open a package of tobacco without breaking the stamp thereon, or in whose possession a package unlawfully opened shall be found, or in whose possession any used stamps shall be found.

Every officer will, therefore, avail himself of every opportunity for bringing these matters under the notice of those concerned.

D.—Bonded Removal Permit Stamps.

Sec. 46. The bonded removal permit stamps to be used on packages of tobacco when ex-warehoused for removal in bond, are of the following denominations, viz. :—

(*a.*) For use on pails, kegs, drums or other packages of fine-cut chewing tobacco, weighing five and ten pounds each ;

(*b.*) For use on five, ten and twenty pound packages of snuff ;

(*c.*) For use on packages of plug tobacco weighing from five to twenty-five pounds ;

(*d.*) For use on packages of plug tobacco weighing from thirty-five to one hundred and ten pounds ;

(*e.*) For use on packages of cigars.

Sec. 47. They are to be attached as follows :—

(*a.*), (*b.*) and (*e.*) are to be attached to the package in such a manner as to be about equally attached to the cover and the body of the package :

(*c.*) and (*d.*) are to be attached at the same place on caddy or box as reserved for regular duty-paid stamp, viz. "over one corner or angle of the box or caddy, at equal distances from each end, attaching about equally to each side."

Sec. 48. Each package of tobacco or cigars removed in bond must be covered by a bonded removal permit stamp, of a denomination provided for the class of package upon which it is placed, and is to be attached to the package and cancelled by the manufacturer or his agent ; the cancellation will be by means of the roller stamp used for the first cancellation on the regular duty-paid stamps ; if the manufacturer so desires it, the bonded removal permit stamps may be placed upon the packages intended for removal at the time the tobacco or cigars are put in the warehouse. As this is solely for the accommodation of the manufacturer, the understanding must be that he shall only ask for these stamps to attach to packages that he *knows* will be entered for removal or transfer in bond. If he cannot do this the stamps can only be furnished at the time of entry of goods for removal or transfer. Officers in charge of tobacco or cigar factories are required to see that these stamps are properly used.

E.—Stamps for Customs.

Sec. 49. Arrangements have been made with the Department of Customs, that in future stamps for imported tobacco shall be supplied by this Department, through the Collectors of Inland Revenue. Collectors will therefore put themselves in communication with the Collectors of Customs, who may require to obtain supplies through

the Excise office, and request them to make requisitions on the Collectors of Inland Revenue for such stamps as they are likely to require at their respective ports.

Sec. 50. As it takes considerable time to obtain stamps, when not in stock at the time the requisition is received, the Collector of Inland Revenue aforesaid will request the Collectors of Customs to make their requisitions as early as possible.

Sec. 51. The denominations of stamps for imported tobacco and cigars are the same as those for like articles manufactured in Canada, with the addition of a stamp for raw leaf tobacco samples, cigar stamps at rate of duty per pound instead of per M. and cigarette stamps of the denominations of one-fortieth and one-twentieth of a pound.

F.—Supply of Stamps.

Sec. 52. Stamps will be supplied by the Department upon proper requisition being made therefor by the Collector of Inland Revenue, who will make requisition sufficiently in advance to insure having a supply always on hand equal to the probable demand for three months, as required by section 280 of the Inland Revenue Act: on receipt of a parcel of stamps the Collector or other officer receiving them is immediately to count them, and if they are found to be in accordance with the receipt accompanying the parcel, he is to sign, date and return the receipt to the Department by the next mail, and enter the stamps so received on the debit side of his "General Record of Tobacco Stamps (K. 21a);" if they are not found to be correct, he must immediately advise the Department of the error, and enter the exact number received by him to the debit of his stamp account: Collectors and other officers must account for every stamp acknowledged to have been received by them.

Sec. 53. A separate account is to be opened for each denomination of stamp, and kept in the manner shown on first folio of stamp book, stating on the debit side the number received, and on the credit side the number issued. On opening the account the debit side is to commence with the number of stamps then on hand of the description to which it relates.

Sec. 54. Collectors are instructed to forward to the Department, by mail, registered, on the first day of each month, all books containing marginal stubs and unused coupons, the last stamps from which were detached during the previous month. The covers thereof are to be neatly cut even with the stubs, and those portions of the covers so detached need not be returned to the department, and all books containing coupon stubs so returned must show in the blank space opposite each sheet of coupons the number of pounds represented thereby on that page; and that a statement be attached to the fly leaf in front of each book, showing the number of pounds represented by the unused coupons on each page in detail and the total thereof. Collectors will take credit in their General Record of Tobacco Stamps (K. 21a) for the coupons so returned.

G.—Mode of affixing Tobacco and Cigar Stamps.

Sec. 55. Under the authority of section 280 of the Inland Revenue Act, it is hereby prescribed that stamps shall be affixed to packages of tobacco and cigars in the following manner, viz.:—All packages of tobacco, except fine-cut chewing and snuff, containing five pounds and upwards, shall have affixed a registered coupon stamp of a denomination corresponding with the net weight of the tobacco contained therein: for example, packages containing from ten to twenty-five, and from sixty to eighty pounds, can be, and must be covered by a single stamp, by using coupons attached to stamps, when the weight of the package is not precisely ten, fifteen, twenty, sixty or seventy pounds (in which case the stamp alone is used, without the coupons attached): when the weight of tobacco contained in the package ranges between ten and twenty-five and between sixty and eighty pounds, the coupons are used in connection with the stamp bearing such weight, that with one or more of the coupons attached thereto it will correspond with the weight required: half pounds will not be allowed on packages containing twenty-five pounds and upwards: all other packages of tobacco are to be covered by stamps of the denomination provided by the Department, and one stamp only is to be used on each package.

Sec. 56. Upon all descriptions of boxes and caddies of cavendish, plug, twist, or other description of tobacco, the stamp shall be affixed over one corner or angle of the box or caddy, at equal distances from each end, attaching about equally to each side: and on all such packages, when made of wood, a groove not less than one thirty-second of an inch deep shall be made to admit the stamp, and prevent its being torn or rubbed off by transportation.

Sec. 57. Upon all kegs, drums, pails, or other packages containing five and ten pounds of fine cut chewing, and five, ten and twenty pounds of snuff, as permitted by law, the stamp, being a strip stamp, shall be placed across the cover, so as to extend down each side of the package, and to effectually seal it.

Sec. 58. Strip stamps, whether used for packages containing smoking tobacco, fine-cut chewing, snuff, cigars or cigarettes, must be so attached as to effectually seal the package, and render it impossible to open the same or remove its contents without destroying or breaking the stamps: stamps on cigar boxes must be placed at least three-fourths of an inch from the end of the box.

Sec. 59. The practice of putting up cigarettes in small parcels held together by a narrow band, and these parcels placed in a large package, which alone is stamped, will not be permitted. All cigarettes must be put up in packages as provided by the Act, and each package must bear the proper revenue stamp.

Sec. 60. The strip stamps for tobacco are made sufficiently long to pass over both ends of the package and turn the opposite angles, thus effectually sealing the package, and they must be so affixed; and when applied to bags which open only at one end, they must be affixed so as to effectually close that end.

Sec. 61. The stamps are to be affixed to the packages by using an adhesive material that will cause them to stick to the wood, paper or other packages, securely and permanently: after the stamps on wooden or metal packages of tobacco have become dry, and the cancellation has been made, as herein described, they must be varnished over thoroughly, but not so as to obscure or obliterate the impression upon the stamp.

Sec. 62. Tobacco or cigar stamps will not adhere to tin-foil with ordinary gum or paste; the manufacturer must therefore either envelop the tin-foil in an outer wrapper of paper or provide some kind of gum or paste by which the stamps may be so attached that they cannot be removed without destroying them.

Sec. 63. Manufactures or importers of cigars will not be allowed to wrap the box or package containing cigars in an outer covering of paper or other material and attach the stamp to the outer covering; the stamp must be attached to each package proper, so as to remain thereon as an evidence of its being legally in the possession of the holder thereof.

Recipes.

Sec. 64. The following recipes for cheap and practical paste and varnish, which have been fully tested, are prescribed for use:—

For *paste*,—Dissolve one pound of gum arabic in one and three-fourths pints of boiling water; add from two to four ounces of acetic acid, and keep it corked when not in use; apply evenly to the stamp or notice and press it firmly upon the wood or other material of which the package is composed:

For *varnish*,—Place in a bottle of sufficient size one half pound of bleached gum shellac, broken fine, and add strong alcohol; shake occasionally until entirely dissolved, and keep is corked to prevent evaporation; should the varnish at any time become too thick, add a small quantity of alcohol.

Sec. 65. Stamps on packages of tobacco and cigars are to be attached at the manufactory, by the manufacturer or his agent, at the licensed bonding warehouse by the warehouseman or his agent, and at the Customs bonding warehouse by the Customs officer; although the responsibility of stamping tobacco ex-warehoused from a merchant's Excise bonding warehouse remains with the owner of the warehouse, the officer delivering the tobacco is expected to aid in the attaching and cancelling of the stamps, where this can be done immediately after the delivery of the goods from warehouse.

H.—Cancelling Dies and Stamps.

Sec. 66. By virtue of the authority conferred by section 281 of the Inland Revenue Act, the Commissioner of Inland Revenue will furnish steel dies for the cancellation of all stamps used on wooden packages, or packages made partly of wood and partly of other materials, containing tobacco: these dies will be forwarded to the several Collectors of Inland Revenue, and they will be loaned by them to the manufacturer of tobacco or other person mentioned in their requisition therefor and to no other.

Sec. 67. In effecting such cancellation, the die will be required to be applied twice to the stamp upon the package, once in the place on the stamp marked "cancellation by steel die," and a second time over and upon the vignette on the stamp.

Sec. 68. A steel cutting roller is also supplied for the cancellation of stamps on tin caddies or boxes of tobacco, which instrument is to be drawn across the stamp and on to the metal of which the package is composed: this instrument should be so used as to sever the stamp and continue the line of separation on to the metal: it is to be applied to the stamp on each side of the package, but is to be done in such a manner as not to disfigure the cancellation made by the rubber stamp.

Sec. 69. Collectors will keep an account of all steel dies and other instruments intrusted to them, and a record of the names of all persons to whom they are furnished (furnishing them only to the legally authorized tobacco manufacturers and others, as instructed by the Department) and the date of their delivery: whenever any die shall have become broken or damaged in the hands of any manufacturer or other person, so as to be unfit for use, or whenever any person receiving such Government die shall have no longer any legitimate use for the same, it must be returned to the Collector, and held by him subject to departmental orders, and the person accredited therefor.

Sec. 70. The law makes it imperative upon every manufacturer of tobacco, putting up his tobacco in packages as heretofore described, and upon every person ex-warehousing tobacco from an Excise bonding warehouse, to use this die, and no stamps on such packages will be regarded as properly cancelled, and the packages and their contents will be liable to seizure, whenever found, unless the stamps are cancelled with a Government die, and in the manner hereinafter named, viz., the stamp must be so cancelled that a portion of every stamp shall be *driven into and lodged within the wood* of the package, or when on metal, by severing the stamp, and continuing the line of separation on to the metal of which the package is made.

Sec. 71. Roller stamps, for the cancellation of tobacco and cigar stamps, will also be supplied by the department, upon proper requisition being made therefor.

These roller cancellation stamps are as follows, viz.:—

(*a.*) For tobacco manufacturers' use in cancelling strip stamps used on tobacco put up in packages of paper, linen, or other soft yielding material, and for the first cancellation on all other stamps used on packages of tobacco:

(*b.*) For cigar manufacturers' use in cancelling strip stamps used on cigar boxes;

(*c.*) For the use of persons having licensed bonding warehouses, in cancelling (in addition to steel die or instrument) the stamps on packages of tobacco ex-warehoused for duty from a warehouse other than the manufacturer's where tobacco was made;

(*d.*) For Collector's use in cancelling stamps on packages of tobacco and cigars removed in bond under the provisions of section 25 of Warehousing Regulations and to cancel stamps on tobacco ex-warehoused from an Inland Revenue bonding warehouse established under authority of section 65 of the Inland Revenue Act;

(*e.*) For Customs officers' use in cancelling strip stamps used on imported tobacco put up in packages of paper, linen or other soft or yielding material, and for the first cancellation on all other stamps used on packages of tobacco.

(*f.*) For Customs officers' use in cancelling strip stamps used on cigar boxes.

Sec. 72. In asking for these roller stamps the following formula should be used, for the sake of uniformity. Quote factory number or warehouse letter, division number, and name of applicant, thus:—

1.30. Tobacco Factory roller for J. E. Tuckett.
2.28. Cigar Factory roller for S. Myers.
A. 17. Tobacco Warehouse roller for D. C. Brosseau.
A. 17. Cigar do do do
30 Tobacco } General Excise Warehouse Roller for
30 Cigars } the division of (*Hamilton*).

If required for Customs use, the port should be named thus:—

Customs, Tobacco, Weymouth, N.S.
Customs, Cigars, Woodstock, N.B.

Sec. 73. The names of new applicants must be registered at Department before the roller is supplied. When through ordinary wear and tear new rubber bands or repairs are required, a new stamp complete will be supplied on requisition, on receipt of which the old stamp will be returned to the Department.

Sec. 74. Collectors must keep an account of all cancellation stamps intrusted to them, as in the case of the steel cancellation dies.

Sec. 75. The law requires that all stamps upon packages of tobacco and cigars shall be cancelled by a Government stamp or die and it is now prescribed that when the stamps are upon other than wooden boxes and caddies of cavendish that the cancellation shall be by means of the roller stamp recognized by the Department; the stamps on wooden packages of tobacco being cancelled in addition to the above, by the steel die, and those on metal packages by the steel cutting roller supplied for that purpose.

I.—Mode of cancelling tobacco and cigar stamps.

Sec. 76. All stamps are to be cancelled immediately after being placed upon the packages, but the cancellation by the roller stamp, except in the case of cigars, may be made by the manufacturer or other party, immediately before being placed thereon.

Sec. 77. Stamps for tobacco must be cancelled by imprinting upon each stamp, in the oblong blank space left for that purpose, the registered number of the manufactory, or letter of dealer's bonding warehouse, and the number of the Inland Revenue Division. Rubber roller hand stamps will be furnished by the Department for this purpose, but if any manufacturer desires to use a stamp applied by any other means, permission may be granted for this form of cancellation only.

Sec. 78. Stamps used on five or ten pound packages of fine-cut chewing, on five, ten and twenty pound packages of snuff, and on quarter caddies, half caddies, caddies and boxes of tobacco, when made of wood, must, in addition to the above, also be cancelled by means of the steel die supplied for that purpose, which die drives a portion of the stamp into the wood of which the package is composed—the die being applied to the stamp twice, once in the space reserved for this cancellation, and again on the vignette on the stamp: the further cancellation of stamps on metal packages will be by means of the steel cutting roller supplied for that purpose, which severs the stamp, and continues the line of separation beyond the stamp and on to the metal of which the package is made; the application being made to the stamp on each side of the package.

Sec. 79. Stamps on packages of imported tobacco shall be cancelled as follows, viz.: stamps on packages composed of paper, cotton, tin-foil or other soft or yielding material, by means of a roller stamp, which shall imprint upon the stamp the name of the port where entered for duty or this information may be written in on the stamps: stamps on wooden packages of plug, fine-cut chewing, and packages of snuff shall be cancelled as above, but in addition thereto shall be further cancelled by means of the steel die; stamps on packages made of metal, when imported, shall, in addition to the above, be cancelled by means of the steel cutting roller supplied for that purpose which severs the stamp and continues the line of separation beyond the stamp and on the metal of which the package is made.

Sec. 80. Stamps on packages of tobacco ex-warehoused for consumption by a merchant or person other than a manufacturer and at the manufactory where made or put up, shall be cancelled by the person ex-warehousing the same by means of the roller stamps, which will imprint upon the stamp, in the oblong space reserved for that purpose, the letter of the warehouse, and the number of the Inland Revenue Division. Stamps, when on wooden packages, shall be further cancelled by means of the steel die supplied for that purpose, which die drives a portion of the stamp into the wood of which the packages composed; and when on metal packages, by means of the steel cutting roller provided for that purpose, which instrument severs the stamp and continues the lines of separation beyond the stamp and on the metal of which the package is made.

Sec. 81. Stamps on packages of tobacco ex-warehoused from the manufactory where made or put up, shall be cancelled as described by sections seventy-nine (79) and eighty (80) of these regulations.

Sec. 82. The stamps on cigar boxes will be cancelled by means of a roller stamp supplied for that purpose, which stamp carries the impression beyond the duty-paid Inland Revenue stamps, and on to the wood of which the package is made: in all cases the impressions to be made across the stamp continuously, the lettering being distinctly imprinted over space reserved for cancellation: this cancellation stamp, so used, must imprint upon the stamp the registered number of the manufactory, and the number of the Inland Revenue Division as required on all other stamps.

Sec. 83. The cancellation of Customs stamps upon packages of cigars will be by means of the roller stamp, as per the next preceding section, but the information to be imprinted upon the space reserved for cancellation will be the name of the port where ex-warehoused for duty.

Sec. 84. In cancelling stamps by printing, as herein prescribed, where blank spaces are on the stamps for that purpose, they must always be ed.

Sec. 85. The cancellation of tobacco or cigar stamps will be done by the following persons, viz.:—

(*a.*) At a tobacco or cigar manufactory, by the manufacturer or his agent;

(*b.*) At a warehouse (other than the manufacturer's where tobacco or cigars were made), by the person who ex-warehoused the tobacco or cigars; and—

(*c.*) Stamps on imported tobacco or cigars, by the Customs officers at the port where the tobacco or cigars were ex-warehoused for duty.

Sec. 86. The importance to be attached to the cancellation of all stamps has been shown by the severe fines and penalties imposed upon any person who shall remove from any manufactory or place where tobacco or cigars are made, any such goods without stamps affixed and properly cancelled, and also the fines and penalties imposed upon any person who shall sell, or offer for sale, or have in his possession, any tobacco or cigars, the stamps upon which are *not properly cancelled*: the interest of the Government and the safety and protection of all who deal in tobacco or cigars require that manufacturers and others shall properly affix and cancel all stamps.

J.—Destruction of the stamps on packages of tobacco and cigars when emptied.

Sec. 87. Section 263 of the Inland Revenue Act makes it the duty of every person who empties any stamped box, bag, vessel, wrapper or envelope of any kind, containing tobacco or cigars, to destroy the stamp thereon; and any person who neglects or refuses so to do, is liable to a penalty for each such offence not exceeding one hundred dollars.

Sec. 88. This provision of the law applies not only to retail dealers who empty legal packages by retailing their contents, but also to every person who purchases tobacco or cigars for his own use, and empties such packages, who must destroy the stamp thereon.

Sec. 89. Collectors and other officers are informed that while section 263 of the Act requires that the destruction of a stamp shall consist of the removal of every part thereof from the package the Department for the present will not prosecute where the stamp is destroyed by disfiguring or destroying it in such a manner as to render it incapable of being used again. This may be done by the removal of portions of the stamp from different places on each of the sides of the package, the proportion so removed to be equal in the aggregate to at least one-fourth of the stamp.

K.—Caution Notices—Tobacco and Cigars.

Sec. 90. Upon every package of tobacco, weighing over one pound, whether put up in wooden packages or otherwise, the law requires that there shall be printed, or securely fixed by pasting thereon, a label, on which shall be printed the number of the manufactory, and the number of the division in which it is situated, together with the following notice:—

"Notice.—The manufacturer of this tobacco has complied with all the requirements of the law. The following caution is to be strictly observed under the penalties provided by the Statutes of Canada:—

1st. This package is to be opened in such a manner as to break the stamp.

2nd. This package is not to be used for any other tobacco when the present contents are removed.

3rd. The contents are not to be removed except for immediate sale; and

4th. When the package is empty the stamp must be destroyed.

Sec. 91. When used on boxes, caddies, kegs, pails, drums or other packages of tobacco, weighing more than one pound, the label on which the above notice is to be printed is required to be not less than four and not more than six inches long, and not less than two and one half inches in width, and to contain, in addition to the caution notice, the following facts, printed in plain, open and legible letters, viz.: (1) the number of the manufactory, and (2) the number of the Inland Revenue Division. These labels will be in the following form, viz.:

"Factory, No.....Inland Revenue Division, No....."

Notice.—The manufacturer of this tobacco has complied with all the requirements of the law. The following caution is to be strictly observed under the penalties provided by the Statutes of Canada:—

1st. This package is to be opened in such a manner as to break the stamp;

2nd. This package is not to be used for any other tobacco when the present contents are removed;

3rd. The contents are not to be removed except for immediate sale; and

4th. When the package is empty the stamp must be destroyed.

Sec. 92. The law provides that "every manufacturer of cigars shall securely affix, by pasting on each box containing cigars manufactured by or for him, a label, on which shall be printed, besides the number of the manufactory, and the number of the division in which it is situated," a caution notice in the following form:—

"Factory, No.....Inland Revenue Division, No....."

Notice.—The manufacturer of the cigars herein contained has complied with all the requirements of the law. The following caution is to be strictly observed under the penalties provided by the Statutes of Canada:—

1st. This package is to be opened in such a manner as to break the stamp;

2nd. The package is not to be used again when the present contents are removed:

3rd. The contents are not to be removed except for immediate sale; and

4th. When the package is empty the stamp and package must be both destroyed.

Sec. 93. This label for all cigar boxes is to be not less than three inches in length and two inches in width; or, if made in circular or oval form, it shall cover not less than six square inches of paper and be of a size sufficient to contain, in addition to the caution notice prescribed in plain, open and legible letters, these facts: (1) the number of the manufactory, and (2) the number of the Inland Revenue Division.

Sec. 94. The following form of caution notice is prescribed and must be used on outer packages containing cigarettes when put up in packages of ten (10) or twenty (20) cigarettes each, and cut tobacco and snuff in packages of one pound and under, the caution notice on each of the small packages constituting the contents, not being necessary.

"Factory, No.....Inland Revenue Division, No....."

Notice.—The manufacturer of the cigarettes (cut tobacco or snuff) herein contained has complied with all the requirements of the law. Every person is cautioned not to use this package for packing cigarettes (cut tobacco or snuff) again, nor to use the stamp, nor the stamped wrappers upon the packages of cigarettes (cut tobacco or snuff) constituting the contents of this package, under the penalties provided by law in such cases.

The words "Factory No.," "Inland Revenue Division No.," and "manufacturer," should be omitted when the notice is attached to packages of imported cigarettes (cut tobacco or snuff) and "the name of the port where," and "the number of the entry under which the cigarettes (cut tobacco or snuff) are ex-warehoused for duty," and the word "importer" respectively substituted therefor.

Sec. 95. The following form of "Special Caution Notice" is to be used on packages of tobacco or cigars that have been seized and confiscated and sold under authority of this department, and will be supplied upon requisition being made therefor:—

C. S.

EXCISE.

TOBACCO OR CIGARS.

Seizure No.....

Special Caution Notice.

Inland Revenue Division of.....

Notice.—The following caution is to be strictly observed under the penalties provided by the Statutes of Canada:—

1st. This package is to be opened in such a manner as to break the stamp;

2nd. This package is not to be used for any other tobacco when the present contents are removed;

3rd. The contents are not to be removed except for immediate sale; and

4th. When the package is empty the stamp must be destroyed and in the case of cigars the package also.

The information required to be placed upon the packages by a manufacturer may, in this case, be stencilled, and in addition to this regular information, the seizure No. will be placed thereon.

Sec. 96. Cigars when put up in packages of three (3) and six (6) cigars each, will not require a caution notice attached to such small packages, but the outer package in which they are placed must bear the following form of caution notice: "Notice.—The manufacturer of the cigars herein contained has complied with all the requirements of the law. Every person is cautioned not to use again the stamped packages of cigars constituting the contents of this package, under the penalties provided by law in such cases."

If imported, the word "Importer" is to be substituted for "Manufacturer."

Sec. 97. Importers of tobacco and cigars are also required by law to place a caution notice on each package of tobacco weighing more than one pound and on each package of cigars when in packages containing ten cigars and upwards imported by or for them.

Sec. 98. The affixing of this label or caution notice is made the duty of the manufacturer or importer; it is to be a printed label, or the necessary information may be imprinted on or impressed into the material of which the package is made. It is to be supplied and affixed by the manufacturer or importer before the tobacco or cigars are to be removed from the places where they were made or at which imported. No person has a right or will be allowed in any case to tamper with this caution notice, to remove it from the box, or package, to substitute another label for it, or to cover it up with a label either of his own or of any other person.

Sec. 99. This label or notice is to be distinctly and clearly the label required by law. The labels must be affixed to the package in a conspicuous place, where they will not be broken in opening the packages and where they will be exposed as little as possible to be worn or rubbed off, and in a manner so as not to be covered up or concealed by any other labels or marks, and so as not to conceal by them any other marks or brands required by law to be placed upon them.

Sec. 100. The law imposes a penalty of $50 on every manufacturer or importer of tobacco or cigars who neglects to affix such label to any package containing tobacco or cigars, made or imported by or for him, and on every person who removes any such label, so affixed, from any such package, such fine being for each package in respect to which such offence is committed.

If the manufacturer desires to do so, he may increase the size of the paper on which the caution notice is printed, so as to allow the printing, *separate and distinct from the label*, of his name and trade-mark.

Article 3.—Manufactured tobacco and cigars.

Special provisions for warehousing tobacco and cigars and for stamping same when ex-warehoused for removal in bond, for consumption, or for branding same when for exportation.

In addition to the General Warehousing Regulations established by Order in Council, the following apply specifically to tobacco and cigars :—

Sec. 101. On all packages of tobacco and cigars, when placed in warehouse by the manufacturer thereof, all marks, numbers, weights and other information required by law, must be written or branded thereon before the warehouse entry can be accepted, which entry must be compared with the packages of tobacco or cigars, and certified correct by the officer in charge of the manufactory, before it will be accepted by the Collector of Inland Revenue: Collectors will therefore permit the principal manufacturers to use out-numbers in order that these instructions may be fully complied with.

Sec. 102. As all marks, numbers, weights, &c., are required to be placed upon the packages before the warehouse entry can be accepted by the officer for comparison, and as no stamps are required prior to being placed in bond, the tobacco must be placed in warehouse immediately upon the receipt by the officer of the proper warrant: in large manufactories, where an exact compliance with this regulation is impossible, from the quantities involved, the Collector may, at his discretion, extend the time for placing in the warehouse,—such extension not, at any time, to exceed three days.

Sec. 103. The following are the only sized packages of tobacco that may be removed in bond, viz. :—

(*a.*) Fine-cut chewing tobacco, in packages of five and ten pounds each;

(*b.*) Snuff, in packages of five, ten and twenty pounds each;

(*c.*) Cavendish, plug or twist, in packages of from one to four pounds inclusive, five to twenty-five pounds inclusive, or from thirty-five to forty-five pounds inclusive, or from sixty to eighty pounds inclusive, or from one hundred to one hundred and ten pounds inclusive; and—

(*d.*) Cigars in packages of twenty-five and upwards.

Sec. 104. Tobacco in smaller packages than those above mentioned shall not be removed in bond, nor shall the product of Canadian leaf tobacco be so removed when in packages containing less than ten pounds.

Sec. 105. Packages of tobacco or cigars when ex-warehoused at the manufactory for removal in bond to another Division, or transferred to another person within the same Division, shall be stamped by the manufacturer with the bonded removal permit stamp provided by the Department for that purpose, denoting the class of such goods. Packages of tobacco or cigars which have been placed in warehouse prior to the coming into effect of the provisions of The Consolidated Inland Revenue Act, 1883, and which may or may not be covered by the old red stamp, when ex-warehoused from any warehouse for removal or transfer must be covered by a bonded removal permit stamp. If previously stamped the old form of stamps must be scraped off the package and destroyed by the officer ex-warehousing the goods; each package removed or transferred in bond must bear one of these bonded removal permit stamps, which must be cancelled by the manufacturer or other person ex-warehousing the tobacco by means of the roller stamp provided for that purpose. Subsequent removals of same tobacco or cigars do not require additional stamping by bonded removal permit stamp.

Sec. 106. Tobacco and cigars when entered ex-warehouse, whether for removal for transfer or for consumption, will require to be stamped with new form of stamps when so ex-warehoused, even if previously stamped under the requirements of regulations in force prior to July 1, 1883.

Sec. 107. When ex-warehoused for consumption the regular duty-paid stamp is to be attached to the package and cancelled in the manner herein provided: when tobacco or cigars are ex-warehoused for consumption from a warehouse other than the manufacturer's where made, —the packages then bearing a bonded removal permit stamp,—the duty-paid stamp is to be placed over the bonded removal permit stamp, so as to cover it as much as possible and the cancellation is to be made through both. The stamps for packages entered for consumption either by the manufacturer or merchant will be supplied upon receipt of proper entry papers ex-warehouse for consumption, the duty on the goods to be ex-warehoused, the warrant properly filled up, and a requisition on the form prescribed and issued by the Department, which requisition must show, for tobacco, the number of stamps at each weight required to cover the tobacco ex-warehoused, and in the case of cigars the number of stamps of each denomination necessary to cover the cigars ex-warehoused, the aggregate number of packages and pounds of tobacco, or packages and number of cigars, agreeing with the entry ex-warehouse for consumption.

Sec. 108. The stamps are in all cases to be attached and cancelled by the manufacturer or person ex-warehousing the goods, and in accordance with regulations herein established.

Sec. 109. Packages of tobacco or cigars, when ex-warehoused for exportation to a foreign country, shall be branded under the personal supervision of the officer in charge, with a brand of the following nature :—

EXPN

Tobacco—9-10-8-83.

For tobacco read *cigars* when used on cigar boxes,—the first numeral or set of numerals representing the factory number, the second the number of the Inland Revenue Division, and the third and fourth numbers the month and year respectively: when ex-warehoused from a warehouse other than that at the manufactory where tobacco and cigars were made, the factory number shall be omitted and letter or number of warehouse substituted therefor.

Sec. 110. This brand is to be placed upon all wooden packages by means of a hot iron and upon metal packages by means of steel dies, or by such other means as shall leave the necessary information legibly and indelibly impressed into the metal of which the package is made. On either wooden or metal packages the above brand is to be placed upon the side of the package. These dies must be furnished by the exporter, and the letters and figures thereon are not to be less than one-fourth of an inch in height.

Sec. 111. When the holder of tobacco or cigars in bond, which have already been stamped under the provisions of previous Acts, desires to export such tobacco or cigars, the stamps on the packages are to be removed by the officer in charge of the manufactory or warehouse, in the presence of another officer specially detailed therefor by the Collector of Inland Revenue: a record is to be kept by the aforesaid officers, giving the following information, which record is to be signed by them, and filed in the office of the Collector of Inland Revenue, viz.:—

(*a.*) The number of each stamp removed and destroyed, and the weight of the tobacco or cigars covered thereby; and,—

(*b.*) The license number of the manufactory where the tobacco or cigars were put up and the name of the Division where stamp was issued:

The export papers cannot be finally accepted as complete until this has been done.

Sec. 112. When packages of tobacco weighing one pound and less, intended for exportation, are packed in large cases, it will only be required that the brand, as given in section one hundred and nine (109) of these regulations, be placed upon the outer cases,—which cases must be consecutively numbered and have marked on them the total number of packages, at each weight, and the total weight of tobacco contained therein.

Sec. 113. Tobacco and cigars, when exported, cannot be packed in the same case.

Sec. 114. All goods entered for exportation must be examined by the officer ex-warehousing the same, and, in order to do so, packages must be opened to such extent as the Collector of Inland Revenue may determine.

Sec. 115. Scraps and cuttings, or stems, when put up for exportation must be packed under the personal supervision of an officer of Inland Revenue, and unless the whole case is packed at one time, the packing thereof shall be done in the raw leaf warehouse.

Sec. 116. Each case or package when filled, shall be marked by the officer, with his name, and date when packed, and in such a manner as to be distinctly and clearly seen, and so that it can be identified by him and must be branded with the letters EXPN, as in the case of other tobacco for exportation.

ARTICLE 4.

For packing and stamping imported tobacco and cigars, cancelling the stamps thereon, and for removal of same in bond, from one Customs port to another, before being packed in packages similar to those used for like articles manufactured in Canada.

Sec. 117. The Inland Revenue Act states that "all manufactured tobacco or cigars imported from foreign countries, shall have the stamps affixed and cancelled while they are in the custody of the proper Customhouse officers," and that "such tobacco and cigars shall not pass out of the custody of the said officers until the stamps have been so affixed and cancelled."

Sec. 118. The cancellation of the stamps on tobacco, when put up in packages of paper, linen, or other soft or yielding material, shall be by means of the roller stamp provided for that purpose.

Sec. 119. The cancellation of the stamps on wooden packages containing imported tobacco, shall be by sinking into the wood of which the package is composed, a portion of the stamp by means of a steel die, which die shall be applied twice to every stamp, once in the place on the stamp reserved for cancellation and again on the vignette; and in addition to the cancellation by the steel die, they shall be further cancelled by means of the roller stamp supplied for that purpose,—the cancellation by roller stamp to be made in the space reserved on the stamps for that purpose, and it may be done immediately before the stamps are placed upon the packages if found more convenient; the cancellation of the stamps on metal packages containing tobacco, will be made by means of the steel cutting roller supplied for that purpose, which severs the stamp and continues the line of separation beyond the stamp and on to the metal of which the package is made: this instrument is to be applied to the stamp on each side of the package; the stamp is, in addition to this cancellation, to be further cancelled by means of the roller stamps used to cancel all stamps on packages containing tobacco.

Sec. 120. The stamps upon packages containing imported cigars, will be cancelled by means of a roller stamp of the design furnished by the Department; this cancelling stamp shall be so used that the imprint shall project beyond the stamp on to the wood of which the box is made; in all cases the impression is to be made across the cigar stamp.

Sec. 121. These cancellation dies and stamps will be furnished to the different collectors of Customs upon requisition being made therefor; and no package containing tobacco or cigars, as defined by the Inland Revenue Act, shall be handed over to the importer or owner until the stamps on the same are cancelled, as herein directed.

Sec. 122. The Inland Revenue Act further states that "imported tobacco and cigars shall be put up in packages as prescribed by law for like articles manufactured in Canada, before the stamps are affixed:" Every collector of Customs will, therefore, see that these regulations are fully complied with.

Sec. 123. The sizes of the different packages into which tobacco and cigars must be packed, as permitted by law, are as follows, viz.:

(*a.*) All cavendish, plug and twist in rectangular wooden boxes containing from one to four pounds inclusive, five to twenty-five pounds inclusive, thirty-five to forty-five pounds inclusive, or from sixty to eighty pounds inclusive, or from one hundred to one hundred and ten pounds inclusive.

(*b.*) All fine-cut chewing tobacco, and all other kinds of tobacco not otherwise provided for, in packages containing one-twentieth, one-sixteenth, one-twelfth, one-tenth, one-ninth, one-eighth, one-sixth, one-fifth, one-fourth, one-half, or one pound, except that fine-cut chewing tobacco, when of a quality and description approved of by the Commissioner of Inland Revenue, may, at the option of the importer, be put up in wooden packages containing five or ten pounds each;

(*c.*) All cut and granulated tobacco, other than fine-cut chewing, all shorts, the refuse of fine-cut chewing tobacco, which has passed through a riddle of thirty-six meshes to the square inch, in packages containing one-twentieth, one-sixteenth, one-twelfth, one-tenth, one-ninth, one-eighth, one-sixth, one-fifth, one-fourth, one-half, or one pound each;

(*d.*) All snuff in packages containing one-sixteenth, one-eighth, one-fourth, one-half, one pound, and in wooden packages containing five or ten pounds each,—except that snuff when containing more than 40 per cent of moisture, may, in addition to the above, be put up in packages containing twenty pounds each, actual weight;

(*e.*) All cigarettes in packages containing ten, twenty, fifty or one hundred cigarettes each;

(*f.*) All cigars in boxes containing three, six, ten, twenty-five, fifty, one hundred and two hundred cigars each, except that Manilla cigars or cheroots, but not imitations thereof, may, when imported from abroad, be contained in addition to the above-named quantities, in original packages containing five hundred each.

Sec. 124. The stamps are to be put on or affixed to the packages in the following manner:—

(*a.*) All packages of tobacco, except fine-cut chewing and snuff containing five pounds and over, shall have affixed a registered coupon stamp of a denomination corresponding with the net weight of the tobacco contained therein; for example, packages containing from ten to twenty-five pounds and from sixty to eighty pounds, can be and must be covered by a single stamp, by using coupons attached to stamps when the weight of the package is not precisely ten, fifteen, twenty, sixty or seventy pounds (in which case the stamp alone is used without the coupons attached); when the weight of the tobacco contained in the package ranges between ten and twenty-five pounds, and between sixty and eighty pounds, the coupons are used in connection with the stamp bearing such weight, so that with one or more coupons attached thereto it will correspond with the weight required; half pounds will not be allowed on packages containing twenty-five pounds and upwards.

(*b.*) All other packages of tobacco are to be covered by stamps of the denomination provided by law, and one stamp only is to be used on each package;

(*c.*) Upon all descriptions of boxes and caddies of cavendish, plug, twist or other description of tobacco, the stamp shall be affixed over one corner or angle of the box or caddy, at equal distances from each end, attaching about equally to each side;

(*d.*) Upon all kegs, drums, pails or other packages containing five and ten pounds of fine-cut chewing, and five, ten and twenty pounds of snuff, as permitted by law, the stamp being a strip stamp, shall be placed across the cover, so as to extend down each side of the package and to effectually seal it;

(*e.*) Strip stamps, whether used for packages containing smoking tobacco, fine-cut chewing, snuff or cigarettes, must be so attached as to effectually seal the package and render it impossible to open the same or remove the contents without destroying or breaking the stamp;

(*f.*) Strip stamps, used for cigar boxes, must be so attached as to effectually seal the package;

(*g.*) The stamps are to be affixed to the packages by using an adhesive material that will cause them to stick to the wood, paper or other package, securely and permanently: after the stamps on wooden packages have become dry and the cancellation has been made, as herein described, they must be varnished thoroughly but not so as to obscure or obliterate the impressions upon the stamps;

(*h.*) Tobacco stamps will not adhere to tin-foil with ordinary gum or paste: the importer or owner of the goods must, therefore, either envelop the tin-foil in an outer wrapper of paper, or provide some kind of gum or paste by which the stamps may be so attached that they cannot be removed without destroying them.

Sec. 125. The Inland Revenue Act further provides that,—Every importer of tobacco shall, in addition to complying with all other requirements of this Act relating to imported tobacco, print on each package, or securely

affix by pasting on each package containing tobacco, imported by or for him, a label on which shall be printed the name of the port where, and the number of the entry under which, such tobacco is ex-warehoused for duty, and these words :—

Notice : The importer of this tobacco has complied with all the requirements of the law. The following caution is to be strictly observed under the penalties provided by the Statutes of Canada :—

1st. This package is to be opened in such a manner as to break the stamp.

2nd. This package is not to be used for any other tobacco when the present contents are removed.

3rd. The contents are not to be removed except for immediate sale ; and

4th. When the package is empty the stamp must be destroyed.

Sec. 126. Every importer of cigars is also required to affix to each package of cigars imported by or for him, a label showing, in addition to the name of the port where, and the number of the entry under which such cigars were ex-warehoused for duty, these words :—

Notice : The importer of the cigars herein contained has complied with all the requirements of the law. The following caution is to be strictly observed under the penalties provided by the Statutes of Canada :—

1st. This package is to be opened in such a manner as to break the stamp.

2nd. The package is not to be used again when the present contents are removed.

3rd. The contents are not to be removed except for immediate sale ; and

4th. When the package is empty the stamp and package must both be destroyed.

Sec. 127. This caution notice, when used on boxes, caddies, kegs, pails, drums or other large packages of tobacco, is required to be not less than four nor more than six inches long, and not less than two and one-half inches in width, and must be affixed to the package in a conspicuous place, where it will be exposed as little as possible to be worn, or rubbed off, or broken, in opening the package, and in a manner so as not to be covered up or concealed by any other labels or marks, and so as not to conceal by it any other marks or brands required by law to be placed upon the package.

Sec. 128. The caution notice label, when used on boxes of cigars, is to be not less than three inches in length and two in width ; or if made in circular or oval form, it shall cover not less than six square inches of paper, and is likewise to be affixed to the box or package, in a conspicuous place, and where it will not be covered up by the stamp, or otherwise obscured, or concealed, or broken, in opening the package.

Sec. 129. If the importer desires to do so, he may increase the size of the paper on which the caution notice is printed, so as to allow the printing, *separate and distinct from the label*, of his name and trade-mark.

Sec. 130. A separate and distinct label will not be required on packages of imported tobacco containing one pound and under, nor on packages containing ten or twenty cigarettes each, provided the importer shall cause to be printed on each outer package the caution notice as herein required, where it will not be covered up by the stamp or otherwise obscured or concealed : the name of the port and the number of the entry for duty may be written in on the label or imprinted with a rubber stamp. The packing and stamping must be done in accordance with the provisions of the Inland Revenue Act.

Sec. 131. The Inland Revenue Act also provides that "tobacco and cigars intented for removal in bond to another port or place within the Dominion of Canada may be removed to such other port, under regulations to be established by the Governor in Council," which regulations are as follows :—

(*a.*) That the tobacco or cigars must be consigned to the order of the Collector of Customs at the port to which the goods are bonded ;

(*b.*) A removal bond is to be taken from the owner or importer by the Collector of Customs for double the Customs duty accruing on the goods so removed ; and the bond shall be conditioned for the delivery of the goods into the possession of the Collector of Customs to whom consigned ;

(*c.*) This bond will be cancelled by the certificate of the Collector of Customs at the port to which the goods are consigned, certifying that they have been received by him and re-warehoused, and that a bond has been duly executed and that the goods shall be re-packed into packages similar to like articles when manufactured in Canada, and duly stamped or entered for exportation or destruction.

Article 5.

For Sale of Manufactured Tobacco and Cigars.—Size and Form of Packages, &c.

Sec. 132. The sale of tobacco can only be made by manufacturers in whole packages,—each package bearing a stamp properly affixed and cancelled (or when entered for exportation, the packages containing the same, properly branded), and the package itself being according to the description and limitation prescribed in the Inland Revenue Act, and no other.

Sec. 133. Dealers in manufactured tobacco must also sell whole packages, each package bearing the properly cancelled stamp, except that retail dealers are permitted to sell plug tobacco at retail from half caddies, caddies, half boxes or boxes ; fine-cut chewing tobacco from five and ten pound packages ; and snuff from five, ten and twenty pound packages, legally stamped, marked and labelled and put up as prescribed by law : with the exception of snuff, which at times may require to be dampened, the dealers must not withdraw the goods from the stamped package until actually offered for sale.

Sec. 134. The stamp upon the package from which goods are being retailed is *primâ facie* evidence that the duty on such goods has been paid ; the absence of such stamp is *primâ facie* evidence of the non-payment of the duty : dealers in manufactured tobacco will not be allowed to cut a package in two and to sell the divided portions of the package, nor to retail tobacco therefrom.

Sec. 135. The law provides that all cigars shall be packed in boxes not before used for that purpose, containing definite and limited numbers, and positively prohibits the sale in any other form, except by retail dealers : retail dealers are allowed to retail cigars from boxes packed, stamped and branded in the manner prescribed by law ; but this provision does not authorize or warrant the practice of retailing cigars from show cases : sales can legally be made only from the stamped package in which originally put up and excised.

Sec. 136. Manufacturers of cigars shall only sell original and unbroken packages from their manufactory premises.

Sec. 137. Collectors of Inland Revenue are hereby instructed to divide their Divisions into surveys, under the charge of such officers as they, or the inspecting officer of Inland Revenue may designate. It shall be the duty of these surveying officers to visit all places where manufactured tobacco or cigars are stored or kept, or where it is exposed for sale, and ascertain if the law is being strictly complied with in respect of the stamping, branding, cancelling and sale of tobacco and cigars, and to take such action as the law directs in case of discovery of any infraction of the law.

Article 6.

For Using Wood, Metal, Paper or Other Material for Packing Tobacco or Cigars.

Sec. 138. Any manufacturer of tobacco or cigars, wishing to avail himself of the privilege which the law authorizes, of substituting for the wooden box now used for packing cigars, or for packing fine-cut chewing, Cavendish, plug, snuff or twist tobacco, packages made of other material, will be required to submit to the Commissioner of Inland Revenue samples of such packages, for his approval, and if the same are of such a character as to admit of the proper marks, brands, labels, &c., being applied to them, and the stamps to be securely and permanently attached, and properly cancelled, permission may be issued granting their use.

Sec. 139. All sample packages forwarded to the Commissioner for his approval must be accompanied by a statement, setting forth the materials of which the packages are made, the description of goods intended to be packed therein, and the capacity of the package, in pounds, if intended for tobacco, and if intended for cigars, the number of cigars to be packed in each, and showing also, by samples, the mode in which the marks, brands, labels and stamps may be put upon the packages, and the law in those respects fully complied with.

Article 7.

A.—Stamping tobacco or cigars, abandoned, condemned or forfeited, when sold for the benefit of the Dominion of Canada.

Sec. 140. All tobacco and cigars, whether imported or of domestic manufacture, sold by any officer of the Government for the benefit of the Dominion of Canada, must, before being delivered, have affixed to the packages containing the same, the proper Inland Revenue or Customs stamps, denoting the duty thereon ; and such

stamps shall only be used for this purpose upon the whole circumstances of the intended sale being reported to the proper department, and the necessary permission being obtained to use the same.

Sec. 141. When abandoned, condemned, or forfeited tobacco or cigars are offered for sale, if such goods will not bring a price equal to the duty thereon, that the law forbids the sale to be made for consumption in the Dominion of Canada; such goods may, however, be sold for immediate export to a foreign country, and be covered by the ordinary exportation brand.

B.—Destruction of abandoned, condemned or forfeited tobacco or cigars.

Sec. 142. Abandoned, condemned or forfeited tobacco or cigars, may be destroyed by order of the Commissioner, whenever they will not sell for an amount equal to the duty due and payable thereon.

Sec. 143. Collectors of Inland Revenue or Customs having such goods in their custody which have been offered for sale, and upon which they have been unable to realize an amount equal to the duty thereon, and who desire permission to destroy the same, will make application therefor to the Commissioner.

Sec. 144. In making such application they will give a complete history of the goods, also the kind, quantity, their present condition, and what efforts have been made to sell them, and if it shall appear to the Commissioner to be to the interest of the Government that the goods shall be destroyed, he will give an order for such destruction.

ARTICLE 8.

A.—For the reworking of Tobacco.

Sec. 145. Before any tobacco can be reworked, twenty-four hours' notice must be given by the manufacturer to, and special permission must be obtained therefor from, the Collector of Inland Revenue of the division where the manufactory is situated.

Sec. 146. The manufacturer, in making application for permission to rework tobacco, must give full particulars as to the quantity and description of the tobacco to be reworked, stating whether the tobacco is of his own manufacture or the product of another manufactory, and if the latter, the name of the manufacturer: he will also state the reason for desiring permission to rework the tobacco in question.

Sec. 147. The tobacco, when taken for reworking, shall be so credited on stock book No. 2 (and an entry ex-warehouse passed on the form provided for that purpose, when taken from the bonding warehouse), and the quantity carried to Dr. of daily record, and treated as raw material, the product of which will be accounted for as manufactured tobacco, in the usual manner, and stamped and treated as tobacco the original product of the leaf.

Sec. 148. When the tobacco to be reworked has paid duty, the stamps upon the packages must be destroyed in the presence of two officers of Inland Revenue, one of whom shall be the officer in charge of the manufactory, and the other an officer detailed therefor by the collector of the division, and these officers shall keep a record of, and shall furnish the collector with a certificate, showing the numbers on each stamp, the weight of tobacco contained in each package covered thereby, and the registered number of the manufactory (or, if manufactured prior to the 1st day of July, 1883, the name or license number of the manufacturer), where manufactured or put up.

Sec. 149. When the bonded tobacco to be reworked has been stamped under the provisions of previous Acts, the stamps on the packages are to be removed and destroyed under the same regulations as are herein provided when the tobacco to be reworked has paid duty.

Sec. 150. The Collector of Inland Revenue will compare the numbers of these stamps and the weights thereon, with the record of stamps issued, kept in his office; and if the stamps have been issued in another division, shall forward to the Collector of that division a detailed statement of the number and weight on each stamp so destroyed, as well as the number of the manufactory where, (or the name of the manufacturer by whom) the tobacco was originally put up; the Collector so receiving the same shall compare this statement with his register of stamps issued to such manufacturer or manufacturers as are mentioned therein, and shall at once return said statement to the Collector from whom received, with a certificate as to its correctness or otherwise.

Sec. 151. So soon as the stamps have been taken account of and destroyed, the packages, if they have been previously stamped or if the out-put of a factory other than that where the tobacco is to be reworked, are to be also destroyed, and the tobacco contained therein broken up and steamed or treated in such a way that it cannot be removed from factory for sale without being reworked.

Sec. 152. No rebate will be allowed or paid when the stamps on the packages containing tobacco have not been taken an account of, and the said stamps destroyed in the presence of the officers herein mentioned, nor when the record of stamps destroyed does not accord with the stamp book of the Collector by whom issued.

Sec. 153. When the tobacco to be reworked has paid duty, a rebate of the duty paid, less five cents per pound to cover cost of supervision, stamps, &c., on the quantity of tobacco entered for remanufacture, will be allowed to the manufacturer and will be paid by the Department upon the receipt of a sworn statement from the manufacturer that the tobacco so taken has been reworked and entered to the debit of stock book No. 2 as produced, accompanied by the certificate of the officer in charge of the manufactory that the stamps, and where necessary, the packages were destroyed in his presence, and that the tobacco was broken up and steamed or so treated that it could not be removed from the manufactory for sale without being reworked, which certificate must be countersigned by the Collector of the division.

Sec. 154. No fee for supervision will be charged for bonded tobacco reworked or where plug tobacco is merely taken from the caddy to rub or wipe the plugs. In the latter case, however, the operation must be carried on under the supervision of the officer in charge and to the satisfaction of the Collector

Sec. 155. (*a.*) The reworking of the product of Canadian raw leaf tobacco is permitted, but no rebate of duty shall be allowed thereon.

(*b.*) Imported tobacco shall only be reworked, duty paid.

B.—For the Reworking of Cigars.

Sec. 156. Before any cigars can be reworked twenty-four hours' notice must be given by the manufacturer to, and special permission must be obtained therefor from, the Collector of Inland Revenue of the division where the manufactory is situated.

Sec. 157. The manufacturer, in making application for permission to rework must give full particulars as to the quantity of cigars to be reworked, stating that the cigars are of his own manufacture. He will also state the reason for desiring permission to rework the cigars in question.

Sec. 158. The cigars when taken for reworking shall be so credited on stock book No. 2 (and an entry ex-warehouse passed on the form provided for that purpose when taken from the bonding warehouse), the cigars weighed and the quantity carried to Dr. of daily record, and treated as raw material, the product of which will be accounted for as manufactured cigars, in the usual manner, and stamped and treated as cigars the original product of the leaf.

Sec. 159. When the cigars to be reworked have paid duty, the stamps upon the packages must be destroyed in the presence of two officers of Inland Revenue, one of whom shall be the officer in charge of the manufactory, and the other an officer detailed therefor by the Collector of the division, and these officers shall keep a record of, and shall furnish the Collector with a certificate showing the numbers on each stamp, the number of cigars contained in each package covered thereby, and the registered number of the manufactory (or, if manufactured prior to the 1st day of July, 1883, the name or license number of the manufacturer), where manufactured or put up.

Sec. 160. When the bonded cigars to be reworked have been stamped under the provisions of previous Acts, the stamps on the packages are to be removed and destroyed under the same regulations as are herein provided when the cigars to be reworked have paid duty.

Sec. 161. The Collector of Inland Revenue will compare the numbers of these stamps and the denominations thereof with the record of stamps issued, kept in his office.

Sec. 162. So soon as the stamps have been taken account of and destroyed, the packages are to be also destroyed, and the wrappers removed from the cigars contained therein or the cigars treated in such a way that they cannot be removed from factory for sale without being reworked.

Sec. 163. No rebate will be allowed or paid when the stamps on the packages containing cigars have not been taken an account of and the said stamps destroyed in the presence of the officers herein mentioned, nor when the record of stamps destroyed does not accord with the stamp book of the collector by whom issued.

Sec. 164. When the cigars to be reworked have paid duty, a rebate of the duty paid, less seventy-five cents per thousand to cover cost of supervision, stamps, &c., on the quantity of cigars entered for manufacture, will be allowed the manufacturer, and will be paid by the department, upon receipt of a sworn statement from the manufacturer, that the cigars so taken have been reworked and entered to the debit of stock book No. 2 as produced, accompanied by the certificate of the officer in charge of the manufactory, that the stamps and the packages were destroyed in his presence, and that the cigars were so treated that they could not be removed from the manufactory for sale without being reworked, which certificate must be countersigned by the Collector of the division.

Sec. 165. No fee for supervision will be charged when the bonded cigars reworked are the product of the manufactory where the operation is to be carried on.

Sec. 166. The reworking of the product of one manufacturer by another will not be permitted unless under special permission obtained from the department in each case.

Sec. 167. The blank forms used when tobacco is taken for remanufacture may also be used for cigars, the necessary alterations being made thereon.

Article 9.

A.—Marking or Branding Cigar Boxes.

Sec. 168 (*a.*) The law provides that there shall be burned, stamped, indented or impressed into every box containing cigars, in a legible and durable manner, the registered number of the factory, the number of the Inland Revenue division in which the factory is situated and the number of cigars contained in each box; the number of cigars contained in each box may, however, if desired, be stencilled on the surface of the wood or other material of which the package is made; but the registered number of the factory, and the number of the Inland Revenue division, must be burned, stamped, indented or impressed into every box, as required by law;

(*b.*) Empty cigar boxes which may have become broken or otherwise rendered unfit for use, may be destroyed in the presence of the officer in charge of the manufactory and credit taken therefor in the Daily Record.

B.—Cull Cigars.

Sec. 169. As in some cigar factories manufacturers have more or less cigars made, which are unfit for packing, collectors are hereby instructed that manufacturers may, upon application on the Form C 3, supplied by the Department, be permitted to take credit for such cigars when they are counted and broken up in the presence of the officer in charge. The credit entry will be made in column 9 of Daily Record, the entries being totalled to date and the proper deduction made. Every such entry must be initialled by the officer as an evidence of its correctness.

C.—Cigar Samples.

Sec. 170. In addition to the provisions of the Act in respect of sample boxes of cigars, the following regulations are hereby prescribed:—

(*a.*) A manufacturer of cigars may be permitted to take from the warehouse, under permit from the collector in each case, one package containing not more than one hundred cigars of each brand manufactured by him—these packages to remain on the factory premises unstamped, for the sole purpose of exhibiting the contents to his customers, and, when required for consumption, the regular ex-warehouse entry to be passed therefor, the duty paid and the packages stamped, as if just taken from the warehouse;

(*b.*) A manufacturer removing any of these packages without the ex-warehouse entry being passed, the duty paid, and the packages regularly stamped, branded and labelled, will be deemed to have illegally abstracted the same from warehouse, and will render himself liable to the penalties imposed in the Act for such offence: the goods, although in the possession of the manufacturer, will be considered as still in the warehouse and treated as such until the ex-warehouse entry is passed: the officer delivering such packages of cigars on permit, will keep a record of the number and capacity of packages of cigars so delivered and will mark such packages so that they can afterwards be identified by him;

(*c.*) Should any cigar manufacturer abuse the privilege hereby granted to him, by taking from the warehouse a greater number of packages than are deemed necessary by the inspector of tobacco, the Department reserves the right to withdraw from such manufacturer the privilege now granted to all.

Sec. 171. Duty-paid boxes of cigars may be permitted to remain open in any licensed cigar factory, upon the following,—and only upon the following conditions:—

(*a.*) That the number of boxes thus remaining open in any factory premises shall not at any time exceed three;

(*b.*) That the stamps thereon shall be cut or broken in the presence of an officer of Inland Revenue, unless the packages are taken from those which may have been brought in with cut stamps and placed in bonding warehouse as hereinafter provided;

(*c.*) That the officer shall forthwith so mark the package by writing date when opened and placing his signature thereon, that it can be hereafter identified by him;

(*d.*) Immediately every such package is emptied the manufacturer shall inform the officer of the fact, when said empty package and the stamp thereon shall be completely destroyed in the presence of said officer and a credit entry made in stock book No. 2 for the original contents thereof.

D.—As to return of packages with cut stamps.

Sec. 172. The stamps on cigar boxes which may have been cut after being removed from the manufactory, and which the manufacturer may in the course of business desire to have returned thereto, may be brought into the manufactory under the following conditions:—

(*a.*) That they be brought into the manufactory only after notice in writing, of his intention to do so, has been served by the manufacturer on the Collector and at a time when an officer of Inland Revenue is present to take an account of the same;

(*b.*) That the packages with cut stamps be at once placed in the bonding "cigar" or "raw leaf" warehouse and kept separate from all other goods therein, and that they shall remain in said warehouse until such time as the manufacturer may desire them for immediate removal from the manufactory or for use, as per sections 168, 169 and 170 of these regulations;

(*c.*) That the regular entries be made in stock book No. 2, when the packages are brought into or removed from manufactory, in the same manner as for other duty-paid cigars; and,—

(*d.*) That any packages with cut stamps brought into manufactory without due notice being given, an account taken of them by an officer of this Department, and the packages and contents secured in bonding warehouse, or which may be found in any manufactory premises with stamps cut otherwise than as herein provided, shall render the manufacturer so offending liable to all penalties prescribed therefor under the Inland Revenue Act.

E.—Warehousing and Ex-warehousing of Cigars.

Sec. 173. The following provisions made by the Department of Inland Revenue in respect of the warehousing and ex-warehousing of cigars, are hereby established and confirmed, viz.:—

(*a.*) Packages containing cigars when entered for warehouse need not be marked with the number of the entry under which warehoused, but only with the number of the month and year in addition to the specific information required by section 261 of "The Inland Revenue Act"

(*b.*) When ex-warehousing cigars, the manufacturer may take the cigars from any lot in warehouse, provided the number of packages and denomination are the same as those upon which he has paid duty.

(*c.*) Cigars when placed in warehouse, shall be stowed and arranged in lots according to denomination of packages.

(*d.*) Under this system it will not be necessary for Collectors to open an account with each warehouse entry, but only a general account with each individual. On the entry papers it will be unnecessary to show marks and numbers.

(*e.*) The above instructions are subject to the provisions of section 54 of "The Inland Revenue Act."

Article 10.

Cutting Machines.

Sec. 174. (*a*). No person not having a license to manufacture tobacco or cigars shall be permitted to use, nor (without having notified the Collector of Inland Revenue thereof in writing) to have in possession any machine for the purpose of cutting tobacco; except that persons dealing in manufactured tobacco at retail may, upon signing a declaration that such machine will be used solely for cutting duty-paid "plug" or "cavendish" tobacco for immediate sale thereof to their customers, receive a permit to use the same during the pleasure of the Minister of Inland Revenue; but the said dealers will not be allowed to keep on hand any tobacco so cut, the cutting

machine only to be used for cutting tobacco at the request of a customer, and for immediate delivery to him.

(*b*). All persons (other than those hereinbefore excepted) having in their possession any tobacco-cutting machines, are required to notify the Collector of Inland Revenue of the same, and it shall be the duty of the said Collector to cause the same to be so fastened or sealed as to render it incapable of being used without removal of the said seal, and any such machine found unsealed, whether such machine had been sealed by an officer of Inland Revenue or not, shall be seized and forfeited to the Crown.

(*c*). All tobacco-cutting machines found in possession of any person other than those hereinbefore mentioned, or in the possession of other than a private individual not dealing in tobacco, and using the same for cutting tobacco for his own use, (which machine must not be a rotary cutting machine,) are forfeited and may be seized and removed by any officer of Inland Revenue.

Article 11.—Assessment for Deficiencies.

Tobacco.

Sec. 175. Section 268 of The Inland Revenue Act, provides that the deficiency in any tobacco manufactory shall not, at any time, exceed six per cent.

Cigars.

Sec. 176. Section 269 of said Act directs that "there shall be produced from each and every twenty-five pounds of unsteamed raw leaf scraps, cuttings or other material taken for use in a cigar manufactory at least one thousand cigars, but if at any time the Department of Inland Revenue determines that the standard herein established exceeds or falls short of what is hereafter ascertained to be the true standard, the Governor in Council may amend or alter such standard by regulation to the extent of three pounds."

(*a*). Under such direction the standard for the production of 1,000 cigars is reduced from 25 lbs. of raw leaf tobacco to 22 lbs., and such standard is made applicable to all transactions subsequent to the 1st day of July, 1884;

(*b*.) Allowance will be made for leaf tobacco sold or returned, or for cuttings or clippings when they are of such a character that they may be made into cigars, or are sold or removed for that purpose. Officers are, however, to understand that the scraps and cuttings, if to be credited against the production account, must be free from dust, sand and tobacco-dust. No allowance will be made for stems, or for ordinary scraps and waste incidental to the business. In the making of finer grades of cigars, particularly of Havana tobacco, manufacturers often use only the best portion of the leaf and sell the balance to be used as filling for a lower or cheaper grade of cigars: in such cases an allowance will be made for such stock when sold or removed;

(*c*.) The annual stock statements have been prepared so that officers can readily understand the mode upon which the production is ascertained;

(*d*.) The Commissioner of Inland Revenue is empowered by section 273 of the said Act to make an assessment, and to order the collection from the manufacturer of the duty at the highest rate chargeable on the tobacco or cigars produced in the manufactory where the deficiency is found to exist.

Article 12.

Additional Forfeiture.

Sec. 177. Any tobacco or cigars not made by the manufacturer whose name or factory number is marked or branded on the package in which contained; and any tobacco or cigars not of the brand represented by the manufacturer's label on the package in which contained, shall be seized and remain forfeited to the Crown.

Article 13.

Stock Statements

Sec. 178. In preparing statement B. of annual stock statement (G 15.) all stemmed raw leaf tobacco taken for use, and all stemmed raw leaf tobacco in process of manufacture at beginning and end of period, is to be treated as if resulting from raw leaf tobacco which contained twenty-five per cent of stems, *i.e.*, $\frac{1}{3}$ is to be added to the weight of stemmed leaf. This does not apply to scraps and cuttings.

Sec. 179. All unpacked cigars on hand at time of stock-taking are to be computed at a uniform rate of twenty-two (22) pounds per thousand.

Sec. 180. The Collector will attach to each cigar manufacturer's stock statement the certificate of the officer in charge as to any deficiency or surplus that may be found in the unpacked cigar account. When the account comes out correct, the officer's certificate must state so. All possible care must be used in stock-taking.

Sec. 181. Collectors, unless otherwise advised, will collect from the tobacco and cigar manufacturers of their respective divisions the duty upon the quantity of tobacco or cigars deficient of the standard established by law and also the duty on the quantity of cigars found deficient in unpacked cigar account as shown by stock statements each year.

Sec. 182. The manufacturer may then take credit in column 9 of his Daily Record for the quantity so deficient in unpacked cigar account in order to bring that book in accord with stock.

Sec. 183. When a surplus is found it should be at once charged up in the same column.

Sec. 184. The duties under the foregoing instructions will be accounted for on the Form D. 11, which must contain full explanations of the source from which they are derived.

Sec. 185. All tobacco and cigar stock statements are to be forwarded to the Department in duplicate, one copy for the Inspector of tobacco factories and the other for the Department.

Article 14.

Reward for Information in Regard to Illicit Manufacture and Sale of Tobacco or Cigars.

Sec. 186. (*a*.) For such information as will lead to the discovery and seizure of an illicit tobacco or cigar manufactory, or any illicit tobacco or cigars, one-half of the appraised value of the articles seized.

(*b*.) For such information as will lead to the conviction of the parties owning or working an illicit tobacco or cigar manufactory, one-half the amount of the penalties recovered, not exceeding $200.

(*c*.) If the parties convicted are unable to pay the penalties imposed, and are committed to gaol for non payment, the Department will make good to the informer one-fourth of the penalties imposed.

(*d*.) The names of the parties giving the information are not to be made known, unless by their own desire or consent.

Article 15.

Drawback.

Sec. 187. In accordance with the provisions of section 259 of the Inland Revenue Act, as to drawback on cut tobacco and cigarettes in certain cases, the Department of Inland Revenue is authorized to pay over such drawback upon receiving the certificates of the Collectors of Inland Revenue, setting forth the number of stamps, of denominations applicable to packages mentioned in section 259, aforesaid, delivered and paid for during the currency of each month, and entered upon the monthly return of the manufacturer, such payments to be treated as "Refunds of Excise Revenue."

(*a*.) It is provided by subsection added by section 7 of the Act 53 Victoria, chapter 23, to section 259 of "The Inland Revenue Act," that "a drawback of five per cent "on the value of the stamps used shall be allowed to "manufacturers of foreign leaf tobacco licensed under "the Act in respect of uncut plug or Cavendish tobacco "manufactured by them and put up in packages contain-"ing four pounds or less, which drawback shall be paid "under such regulations as the Governor in Council "establishes in that behalf."

(*b*.) In virtue of such provisions the following regulations are hereby established, namely:—

1st. That the application for the drawback be made quarterly, and be accompanied by a statement showing the number of packages of tobacco at each weight, the aggregate quantity of tobacco, the aggregate duty and the amount of drawback claimed.

2nd. The statement attached to the application must bear the certificate of the officer in charge of the factory as to its correctness, and also the certificate of the Collector of the Division—that the quantity of tobacco referred to was covered by stamps of a denomination of four pounds or under, and that it was entered for consumption, and the duty paid by the manufacturer in whose factory it was produced.

ARTICLE 16.

Ports of Entry for Raw Leaf Tobacco.

Sec. 188. The following are constituted ports of entry at which raw leaf tobacco may be imported into Canada, in addition to those mentioned in Section 307 of "The Inland Revenue Act":—

Yarmouth, in the Province of Nova Scotia.
O. C. March 5, 1877.
The Village of Percé, in the Province of Quebec.
O. C. September 18, 1879.
The City of Three Rivers, in the Province of Quebec.
O. C. April 19, 1884.
The Town of Goderich, in the Province of Ontario.
O. C. July 10, 1884.
The Town of Galt, in the Province of Ontario.
O. C. March 23, 1885.
The City of Ottawa, in the Province of Ontario.
O. C. June 30, 1885.
The Town of Listowel, in the Province of Ontario.
O. C. April 27, 1886.
The Town of Tilsonburg, in the Province of Ontario.
O. C. July 27, 1887.
The Town of Walkerton, in the Province of Ontario.
O. C. January 9, 1889.
Granby, in the Province of Quebec.
O. C. January 21, 1890. 13-4

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Monday, the 12th day of September, 1892.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, under the provisions of chapter 68 of the Revised Statutes, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, has been pleased to order and it is hereby ordered, that the importations of rags into Canada from Europe be prohibited.

JOHN J. McGEE,
12-4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Saturday, the 27th day of August, 1892.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS by section 190 of "The Inland Revenue Act" it is provided that the security to be given is a sum equal to the duties estimated to accrue on goods to be manufactured during one month, and such further amount as the Collector deems sufficient to cover the duty on goods remaining in warehouse from time to time during the currency of the license;

And whereas the increase of duty on malt from one to two cents per pound has caused the requirements of the law as above set forth as to the amount of bonds to be given by maltsters to become unduly oppressive,—

His Excellency, in virtue of the power vested in him by "The Inland Revenue Act," and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to grant authority to the Minister of Inland Revenue to determine the amount of security to be given by maltsters, and such authority is hereby granted accordingly.

JOHN J. McGEE,
11-4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Monday, the 12th day of September, 1892.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS the President of the United States having issued a Proclamation for a quarantine detention of all vessels containing immigrants from cholera infected countries for a period of twenty days, it is advisable in order to prevent such immigrants from using the Canadian routes to enter at the inland ports of the United States for the purpose of avoiding the quarantine at the maritime ports, to extend the provisions of the second paragraph of section 9 of the quarantine regulations established by the Order in Council of the twelfth day of May, 1888, chapter 6 of the Consolidated Orders in Council of Canada, relating to vessels suspected of having sickness on board, which is in the following words:—

"May be kept under quarantine of observation for a period of not more than three days," so as to read:

"May be kept under a quarantine of observation for a period of twenty days or more, as directed by the Minister of Agriculture," and further that the words "any maritime port in Canada" be substituted for the words "Grosse Isle" in the said paragraph.

His Excellency, in virtue of the powers vested in him by chapter 68 of the Revised Statutes, intituled "An Act respecting Quarantine," and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that the second paragraph of Section 9 of the said quarantine regulations shall read as follows, and that such paragraph as amended do stand for a quarantine regulation, namely:—

"Vessels arriving at any maritime port in Canada "from any infected port or place, or one supposed to "be infected, and on board of which no pestilential "disease shall have declared itself during the passage "may be kept under quarantine of observation for a "period of twenty days or more, as directed by the "Minister of Agriculture, during which time the "passengers and crew thereof shall be subjected to a "strict purification under the direction of the Medical "Superintendent."

JOHN J. McGEE,
12-4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

HEADQUARTERS.

OTTAWA, 30th September, 1892.

G. O. (36.)

MOBILIZATION.

The following change in Headquarters is authorized:

25TH BATTALION OF INFANTRY, No. 2 Company, from "Vienna" to "St. Thomas."

—

G. O. (37.)

ANNUAL DRILL, 1892-93.

The several corps in British Columbia are authorized to perform the twelve days of paid annual drill.

The returns relating to drills performed and the pay lists for same, to be sent in prior to 15th December, 1892.

—

G. O. (38.)

ACTIVE MILITIA.

PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.

CAVALRY.

2ND DRAGOONS, Oak Ridges, O.—Lieutenant-Colonel John Johnson Gregory is permitted to retire, retaining rank.

KINGS TROOP OF CAVALRY, Kentville, N.S.—This Troop will in future be designated the "Kings Canadian Hussars," and permission is granted it to adopt a Badge and Motto, of which the following is a description. A wreath of Mayflowers supporting the Imperial Crown. Below the Crown and overlying the wreath, a scroll, with the motto "*Vota Vita Mea.*" Under the wreath, a ribbon, bearing the designation, "Kings Canadian Hussars."

ARTILLERY.

QUEBEC FIELD BATTERY.—To be Captain: Lieutenant Pierre Paul Boulanger, R.S.A., *vice* John George Garneau, who is permitted to retire, retaining rank.

WINNIPEG FIELD BATTERY, M.—To be Lieutenant: 2nd Lieutenant Charles W. Peterson, R.S.A., *vice* Edward William Henry Armstrong, who retires from the service.

To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally: Lester Vivian Norman, Gentleman, *vice* C. W. Peterson, promoted.

INFANTRY AND RIFLES.

3RD BATTALION, "VICTORIA RIFLES OF CANADA," Montreal, Q.—To be Lieutenant, Moorhouse Mackeand, Gentleman, V.B., vice A. T. Ogilvie, promoted.

To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally: Arminger Ibbott Hubbard, Gentleman, *vice* J. N. S. Leslie, promoted.

7TH BATTALION, "FUSILIERS," London, O.—To be 2nd Lieutenants, provisionally: Edward Otto Graves, Gentleman, *vice* F. J. Collett, resigned; and Oliver Macklem Denison, Gentleman, *vice* Thomas Fraser Homer Dixon, left limits.

10TH BATTALION, "ROYAL GRENADIERS," Toronto, O.—To be Lieutenants: 2nd Lieutenant James William Bain, R.S.I., *vice* A. C. F. Boulton, resigned; and Lieutenant Walter Hugh McClive, R.S.I. from No. 2 Company, 19th Battalion, *vice* D'A. H. K. MacMahon, appointed to Canadian Regiment of Infantry.

2nd Lieutenant Arthur Wellesley Croil, retires from the service.

13TH BATTALION OF INFANTRY, O.—To be 2nd Lieutenant: James Harvey, Gentleman, *vice* W. G. Townsend, resigned.

14TH BATTALION, "THE PRINCESS OF WALES' OWN RIFLES, Kingston, O.—To be Lieutenant, from 20th August, 1892: 2nd Lieutenant Arthur Thomas Kirkpatrick, R.S.I., *vice* D. R. Dupuis, promoted.

To be Surgeon: Assistant Surgeon Richard William Garrett, M.D., *ice* William Henry Henderson, M.D., deceased.

24TH "KENT" BATTALION of INFANTRY, Chatham, O.—To be Major: Captain Thomas Robert Coogan (late H. M. Army) from the Adjutancy, *vice* David Smyth Denhardt, deceased.

29TH "WATERLOO" BATTALION OF INFANTRY, Berlin, O.—Assistant Surgeon Joseph Henry Radford, resigns his commission.

31ST "GREY" BATTALION OF INFANTRY, O.—No. 1 Company, Owen Sound.—To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally: Charles Eberle, Gentleman, *vice* Clement Brooke Marsland, left limits.

34TH "ONTARIO" BATTALION OF INFANTRY, O.—No. 4 Company, Beaverton.—2nd Lieutenant Walter Bryar Bemister, retires from the service. No 5 Company, Uxbridge.—Lieutenant William McGillivray, having left limits, his name is removed from the list of Officers of Active Militia.

35TH BATTALION OF INFANTRY, "SIMCOE FORESTERS," O.—Lieutenant George Munro, No. 4 Company, Vespra, and 2nd Lieutenant Joseph McMullen, No. 8 Company, Penetanguishene, having left limits, their names are removed from the list of Officers of Active Militia.

36TH "PEEL" BATTALION OF INFANTRY, O.—No. 2 Company, Glencairn.—To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally: Vivian Lansdowne Cooper, Gentleman, *vice* Ernest Maitland Stewart, failed to qualify.

No. 3 Company, Cookstown. — Lieutenant Harry Rankin, having left limits, his name is removed from the list of Officers of Active Militia.

40TH "NORTHUMBERLAND" BATTALION OF INFANTRY, Cobourg, O.—Assistant Surgeon Constantine O'Gorman, is granted the rank of Surgeon in the Militia, to date from 1st September, 1892.

44TH "WELLAND" BATTALION OF INFANTRY, O.—No. 5 Company, Welland.—To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally: Arthur Victor McConachie, Gentleman, *vice* J. H. Crow, resigned.

47TH "FRONTENAC" BATTALION OF INFANTRY, O.—No. 6 Company, Napanee.—Captain Charles Zachariah Perry and Lieutenant Alfred Nash Swetman, having left limits, their names are removed from the list of Officers of Active Militia.

No. 8 Company, Tamworth.—To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally: James Ross Allen, Gentleman, *vice* A. H. Scouten.

72ND "2ND ANNAPOLIS" BATTALION OF INFANTRY, N.S.—No. 1 Company, Wilmot.—To be 2nd Lieutenant, from 5th September, 1892: Pay Sergeant Theodore H. Marshall, R.S.I. (1st B.), *vice* Parker Gates.

No. 3 Company, Wilmot.—To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally, from 5th September, 1892: Sergeant Lemuel Fales, R.S.I., (2nd B.), *vice* Emmerson D. Downie, left limits.

No. 5 Company, Farmington.—To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally, from 5th September, 1892: Sergeant George Charles Wilson, R.S.I. (2nd B.), *vice* W. L. Phinney, promoted.

77TH "WENTWORTH" BATTALION OF INFANTRY, O.—No. 2 Company, Waterdown.—Lieutenant Walter Jefferson Cline having left limits, his name is removed from the list of Officers of Active Militia.

78TH "COLCHESTER, HANTS AND PICTOU" BATTALION OF INFANTRY, "HIGHLANDERS," Truro, N.S.—Lieutenant and Adjutant Thomas Albert Blackburn, S.I., is granted the rank of Captain, to date from 16th September, 1892.

No. 1 Company, Truro.—To be Lieutenant, from 5th September, 1892: 2nd Lieutenant James Dover, R.S.I., *vice* John Hay, who retires from the service.

To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally, from 5th September, 1892: Sergeant Edwin Corbett Cribb, *vice* J. Dover, promoted.

No. 6 Company, Mount Thom.—To be Lieutenant, from 2nd September, 1892: 2nd Lieutenant Daniel Duncan Cameron, S.I., *vice* George Gordon Matheson, left limits.

To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally, from 5th September, 1892: Sergeant Kenneth McPherson, *vice* D. D. Cameron, promoted.

83RD "JOLIETTE" BATTALION OF INFANTRY, Q.—Paymaster Auguste Guilbault, resigns his commission.

94TH "VICTORIA" BATTALION OF INFANTRY, "ARGYLE HIGHLANDERS," N.S.—No. 5 Company, Forks Bridge.—To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally, from 5th September, 1892: Private David Alexander McLeod, *vice* Samuel John McLennan, failed to attend drill.

SAULT STE. MARIE RIFLE COMPANY, O.—Captain William John Thompson, resigns his commission.

—

CONFIRMATION OF RANK.

Captain John Allister Currie, R.S.I., 48th Battalion; from 13th August, 1892.

Captain Andrew Thorburn Thompson, R.S.I., No. 8 Company, 37th Battalion; from 13th August, 1892.

Lieutenant Alfred Octave Fages, R.S.I. (Long Course) Canadian Regiment Infantry; from 7th June, 1892.

Lieutenant Cyprien Frederic Olivier Fiset, R.S.I. (Long Course) Canadian Regiment Infantry; from 7th June, 1892.

Lieutenant Sidney Nixon Davis, R.S.I., No. 7 Company, 37th Battalion; from 13th August, 1892.

Lieutenant Charles Downing Fripp, R.S.I., Governor General's Foot Guards; from 15th August, 1892.

Lieutenant Charles St. Aubyn Pearse, R.S.A., No. 4 Battery British Columbia Brigade Garrison Artillery; from 25th August, 1892.

Lieutenant George Alexander Walkem, R.S.I., 14th Battalion ; from 27th August, 1892.

2nd Lieutenant James William Bain, R.S.I., 10th Battalion ; from 13th August, 1892.

2nd Lieutenant Alexander David Crooks, R.S.I., 2nd Battalion ; from 13th August, 1892.

2nd Lieutenant Lester Loran Palmer, R.S.I., 2nd Battalion ; from 13th August, 1892.

2nd Lieutenant Arthur Thomas Kirkpatrick, R.S.I., 14th Battalion ; from 13th August, 1892.

2nd Lieutenant Harvey Archelaus Willis, R.S.I., No. 6 Company, 36th Battalion ; from 15th August, 1892.

2nd Lieutenant Peter White, R.S.I., 2nd Battalion ; from 15th August, 1892.

2nd Lieutenant George Peters, R.S.C., Governor General's Body Guard ; from 16th August, 1892.

2nd Lieutenant Milton Edward Harrington, R.S.C., "A" Troop, 8th Hussars ; from 16th August, 1892.

2nd Lieutenant Thomas Hamer Greenwood, R.S.I., No. 1 Company, 34th Battalion ; from 27th August, 1892.

2nd Lieutenant Volney Read Waldo, R.S.I., No. 8 Company, 32nd Battalion ; from 28th September, 1892.

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CERTIFICATES GRANTED.

Rank, Name and Corps.	Class.	Course.	Grade.	Percentage of Marks obtai'd		
				Written.	Practical.	Aggregate Percentage.
Royal School of Cavalry.						
Lieut. T. W. Van Tuyl, Graduate R.M.C	1	Sp	A	·72	·75	·74
2nd Lieut. G. Peters, G.G.B.G.	1	Sp	A	·93	·73	·78
do M. E. Harrington, 8th Hussars	2	Sp	A	·63	·62	·62
Equitation.						
Major J. S. Skinner, 14th Bn.	1	Eq	A	·66	·72	·70
Captain D. R. Dupuis, 14th do	1	Eq	A	·64	·90	·81
Lieut. W. C. V. Chadwick, 10th do	1	Eq	A	·66	·72	·70
2nd Lieut. F. L. Vaux, 42nd do	1	Eq	A	·72	·72	·72
Royal Schools of Artillery.						
Lieut. C. St. A. Pearse, Br. Col. Bde.	1	S	A	·67	·85	·79
Royal Schools of Infantry.						
Captain J. Hodgins, G.G.F.G.	1	Sp	A	·68	·72	·70
do J. B. Thompson, 2nd Bn.	1	Sp	A	·80	·76	·78
do G. W. Hayes, 7th do	1	Sp	A	·79	·76	·78
do W. Panton, 20th do	1	Sp	A	·73	·66	·70
do A. T. Thompson, 37th do	2	Sp	A	·64	·66	·65
do J. A. Currie, 48th do	2	S	A	·60	·62	·61
Lieut. A. O. Fages, Can. Regt. Inf.	2	Lg	A	·73	·89	·81
Special mention in Reconnaissance and Military Engineering, obtained at R. M. College	..	....	..	..	....	·69
Lieut. C. F. O. Fiset, Can. Regt. Inf.	2	Lg	A	·80	·83	·81
Obtained at R. M. College	..	....	..	....	....	·61
do C. D. Fripp, G.G.F.G.	2	Sp	A	·53	·55	·54
do G. A. Walkem, 14th Bn.	2	Sp	A	·52	·58	·55
do S. N. Davis, 37th Bn.	2	Sp	A	·56	·59	·57
2nd Lieut. A. D Crooks, 2nd Bn.	2	Sp	A	·62	·59	·60
do L. L. Palmer, 2nd do	2	Sp	A	·50	·50	·50
do P. White, 2nd do	2	Sp	A	·64	·60	·62
do J. W. Bain, 10th do	2	S	A	·55	·61	·58
do A.T.Kirkpatrick, 14th do	2	Sp	A	·67	·67	·67
do V. R. Waldo, 32nd do	2	Sp	A	·67	·69	·68
do T. H. Greenwood, 34th do	2	S	A	·67	·71	·69
do H. A. Willis, 36th do	2	S	A	·51	·58	·54
Sergt. W. H. Robertson, 36th do	2	S	B	·55	·55	·55

By Command,

WALKER POWELL, Colonel,
Adjutant General of Militia,
Canada.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES.

COPYRIGHTS

Entered during the week ending September 29th, 1892, at the Department of Agriculture,—Copyright and Trade Mark Branch.

6637. "Lacrosse Polka," by L. Fred. Clarry. Whaley, Royce & Co., Toronto, Ont., 23rd September, 1892.

6638. "Three Photo-gravures *re* The Operations of Gatherers of Crude India Rubber upon the Upper Amazon River, in South America, with Explanations." (Pamphlet.) The Gutta Percha and Rubber Manufacturing Co. (L'd.), of Toronto. Ont., 23rd September, 1892.

6639. "Short History of the Presbyterian Church in the Dominion of Canada, from the Earliest to the Present Time," by William Gregg, A.M., D.D., Toronto, Ont., 23rd September, 1892.

6640. "Fun for the Millions, and Laugh and Grow Fat." Compiled by J. A. Campbell, Toronto, Ont., 24th September, 1892.

6641. "Government House Waltz," by Victoria A. M. Mason. The Anglo-Canadian Music Publishers' Association (L'd.), London, England, 24th September, 1892.

6642. "A paper from Mars," or "A paper from Mercury," etc., which are to be preliminarily published in separate articles in "The Satellite" of London, Ont. (Temporary Copyright.) Richard F. Matthews, Junior, London, Ont., 24th September, 1892.

6643. "Barn Dance." From Solomon's Opera "The Nautch Girl." Arranged by Paul Duprêt. Chappell & Co., London, England, 29th September, 1892.

6644. "The Manitoba Reports, Vol. VII, 1890-91." The Law Society of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Man., 29th September, 1892.

JOHN LOWE,
14-1 Deputy of the Minister of Agriculture.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under "The Companies Act" letters patent have been issued under the Great Seal of Canada, bearing date the 26th day of September, 1892, incorporating James Lydiatt, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, Province of Ontario, glass manufacturer ; John E. Neville, of the Town of Berlin, in the County of Waterloo, Province of Ontario, druggist ; William David Burn, of the City of Toronto aforesaid, banker ; John W. Faircloth, of the said City of Toronto, stained glass manufacturer ; Thomas F. White, of the Village of Port Colborne, in the County of Welland, Province of Ontario, brewer, for the following purposes, viz : The manufacture and sale of all kinds of glass, glassware, and glass materials throughout the Dominion of Canada,—by the name of "The Erie Glass Company of Canada, (Limited)," with a total capital stock of fifty thousand dollars divided into five hundred shares of one hundred dollars.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 26th day of September, 1892.

J. C. PATTERSON,
14-3 Secretary of State.

CIVIL SERVICE ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS.

THESE examinations will be held at Halifax, N.S., St. John, N.B., Charlottetown, P.E.I., Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton, London, Port Arthur, Winnipeg, Regina, and Victoria, B.C., during the second week of November, commencing Tuesday, the 8th, at 9 o'clock a.m. Forms of application for admission may be had, by applying to the Secretary of the Board, from this date to the 10th of October, and the same must be returned, duly executed, not later than the 20th of the same month.

By order,

P. LESUEUR,
Secretary.

Ottawa, 9th September, 1892. 11-5

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 40 of 1892.

ST. MARY'S RIVER LIGHTS.

HARWOOD POINT RANGE.

Notice is given by the Lighthouse Board of the United States of America, that two fixed white tubular-lantern lights, shown from uprights about 750 feet apart, were established on the 8th September, 1892, at Harwood Point, south-east end of Sugar Island, on the Michigan shore of the St. Mary's River, between Lakes Huron and Superior. The range intersects with the Dark Hole west range at Little Mud Lake buoy, black No. 13, marking the deflecting point near the upper end of Little Mud Lake from the latter range, and guides N. ½ W. to an intersection with the Hen and Chickens range at Stribling Point buoy, red No. 12.

This notice affects Admiralty charts Nos. 325 and 326.

WM. SMITH,
Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

Department of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa, Canada, 16th September, 1892.

☞ All bearings are magnetic and are given from seaward, miles are nautical miles, heights are above high water, and all depths are at mean low water.

Pilots, masters, or others interested are earnestly requested to send information of dangers, changes in aids to navigation, notice of new shoals or channels, errors in publications, or any other facts affecting the navigation of Canadian waters, to the Deputy Minister of Marine, Ottawa, Canada. 14–3

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 41 of 1892.

I. CAPE MAGDALEN FOG WHISTLE.

A steam fog whistle, established by the Government of Canada at Cape Magdalen Light Station, on the south or Gaspé coast of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, will be put in operation on the 24th September, instant.

Lat. N. 49° 15' 40"
Long. W. 65° 19' 30"

The whistle will give single blasts of 8 seconds' duration every half minute. There will consequently be an interval of 22 seconds between every two blasts.

The fog alarm building is of wood, painted white with a brown roof, and stands on top of the cliff, in front, and a little to the west, of the lighthouse tower.

The whistle is elevated about 128 feet above high water mark.

This notice affects Admiralty charts Nos. 307, 1621 and 2516, and the substance of it should be entered in the Canadian List of Lights and Fog Signals under No. 28.

II. AMERICAN LIGHT ON ST. CROIX RIVER.

Notice is given by the United States of America Coast and Geodetic survey of the recent establishment of a fixed red beacon light on the south side of the St. Croix River, about 2½ miles below Calais, Maine, and 500 feet above Whitlock's Mill, Mark Point light bearing E. N. E. ⅞ E. distant about 8 cables.

This notice affects Admiralty charts Nos. 352, 2013 and 2670.

WM. SMITH,
Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

Department of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa, Canada, 17th September, 1892.

☞ All bearings are magnetic and are given from seaward, miles are nautical miles, heights are above high water, and all depths are at mean low water.

Pilots, masters, or others interested are earnestly requested to send information of dangers, changes in aids to navigation, notice of new shoals or channels, errors in publications, or any other facts affecting the navigation of Canadian waters, to the Deputy Minister of Marine, Ottawa, Canada. 14–3

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 39 of 1892.

ROCK IN DISCOVERY PASSAGE, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Information has been received from Rear Admiral Charles F. Hotham, C.B., R.N., Commander-in-Chief on the Pacific Station, respecting the rock on which H. M. S. "Warspite" struck on the 10th August last, the exact position having been ascertained by personal examination by the officers of H. M. S. "Nymphe."

This rock is situated N.E. (N. 68° E. true) 1½ cables from the point between Race Point and Duncan Bay, in Discovery Passage, on the north-east coast of Vancouver Island, British Columbia.

Lat. N. 50° 5' 36"
Long. W. 125° 19' 52"

It has a least depth of 4 feet at low water springs, and within the five-fathom line is about 80 yards in diameter. It is steep-to on its northern and eastern sides, and between it and the point are depths of 6 and 8 fathoms.

It is marked by kelp which does not show when the tide is running strong.

This notice affects Admiralty charts Nos. 538, 580 and 1,917, and British Columbia Pilot, 1888, page 202.

WM. SMITH,
Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

Department of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa, Canada, 14th September, 1892.

☞ All bearings are magnetic and are given from seaward, miles are nautical miles, heights are above high water, and all depths are at mean low water.

Pilots, masters or others interested are earnestly requested to send information of dangers, changes in aids to navigation, notice of new shoals or channels, errors in publications, or any other facts affecting the navigation of Canadian waters, to the Deputy Minister of Marine, Ottawa, Canada. 13–3

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 35 of 1892.

ST. MARY'S RIVER LIGHTS.

I.—UNITED STATES LIGHTS.

Notice is given by the Lighthouse Board of the United States of America that the following described aids to navigation have been established on the Michigan side of the St. Mary's River, between Lakes Huron and Superior:

Sweet's Point.—A fixed white lens-lantern light, showing through 360° of arc, on a crib structure standing in 7 feet of water. Marks the turning point in the channel, and guides up the river to the northward and westward.

Winter Point Range.—Two fixed white lens-lantern lights, showing through 270° of arc. The front light is shown from an upright on a cluster of piles and the rear light from an iron skeleton tower on the southern end of Neebish Island. The range guides up to or down from the mid-channel buoy in Mud Lake.

Encampment Crib.—A fixed red tubular-lantern light, shown from an upright on a crib in 8 feet of water, off the southern end of Sailors Encampment. Marks a shoal and the western side of the entrance to Sailors Encampment passage.

East Range, Dark Hole.—Two fixed red tubular-lantern lights, shown from uprights on the upper end of Sailors Encampment. The range intersects with Point of Woods Range to mark the turning point in the channel, and leads to or from an intersectien with the channel marked by the West Range, Dark Hole.

West Range, Dark Hole.—Two fixed white tubular-lantern lights, shown from uprights on the upper end of Sailors Encampment. The range intersects with East Range, Dark Hole, to mark the turning point in the channel, and leads to or from abreast the second black spar buoy below Harwood's Point.

Point of Woods Range.—Two fixed red tubular-lantern lights, shown from uprights on the eastern side of Neebish Island. This range guides through the Dark Hole passage, and by its intersection with

the West Range, Dark Hole, marks the turning point to or from the lower reach of Little Mud Lake.

Hen and Chickens (Neebish Island) Range.—Two fixed red tubular-lantern lights, shown from uprights. The front light is on the most easterly of the small group of islands known as the Hen and Chickens, and the rear light is on the north-easterly shore of Neebish Island. The range guides through the passage between Sugar Island and St. Joseph Island (Canadian).

East Neebish Range.—Two fixed red tubular-lantern lights, on uprights on Sugar Island at the foot of East Neebish. The range guides through the upper reach of East Neebish, and its intersection with Indian Point range marks the turning point.

Indian Point Range.—Two fixed white tubular-lantern lights, on uprights on Indian Point, East Neebish. The range guides through the lower reach of East Neebish and its intersection with East Neebish Range marks the turning point.

Duck Island Range.—Two fixed red tubular-lantern lights, on uprights near the water's edge on the channel side of the lower end of Duck Island, above East Neebish. The range shows up stream towards the lower Lake George Crib-light, and the range between these may be followed from the crib down to abreast of the head of Duck Island.

Lower Lake George.—A fixed white tubular-lantern light, on an upright rising from a crib 50 feet from the east side of the lower end of the main Lake George Channel.

Middle Lake George.—A fixed red tubular-lantern light, on top of a dwelling resting on a crib 50 feet from the east side of the main Lake George Channel, at the elbow.

Upper Lake George.—A fixed red lens-lantern light, on an upright rising from a crib 50 feet from the east side of the upper end of the main Lake George Channel, and marks the northerly entrance into the dredged cut.

NOTE.—The three Lake George lights mark the entrance into, the elbow of, and the outlet from the main channel of Lake George.

Church's Point.—A fixed white lens-lantern light, on an upright rising from a crib in 14 feet of water, at the head of Lake George. Marks the approach to the passage between Sugar and Squirrel Islands and is to be left to the westward by vessels bound either way.

Manhattan Shoal.—A fixed red and white lens-lantern light, on an upright rising from a crib on a 10-foot shoal off the N.E. end of Sugar Island. The light shows red up and down stream and white between. The down stream line between the white and red light marks the turn to the eastward to be made midway in the bend, and the like line up stream shows where the deflection is to be made to pass into or from the Garden River reach.

Catholic Mission Range.—Two fixed white tubular-lantern lights on uprights on the south shore of Little Lake George, north end of Sugar Island. The range marks the upper reach of Little Lake George, and its intersection with Payment Range marks the turning point.

Payment Range.—Two fixed red tubular-lantern lights, on uprights on the south shore of Little Lake George, north end of Sugar Island. The range marks the lower reach of Little Lake George, and its intersection with the Catholic Mission Range marks the turning point.

Palmer's Point.—A fixed white lens-lantern light, with two fixed red sectors, on an upright rising from a crib on the channel bank off Palmer's Point, upper end of Little Lake George. The northerly edge of the eastern red sector cuts the first black buoy below the light and the northerly edge of the western red sector cuts the first black buoy above Wilson's Wharf, thus marking the two turning points.

Farmers Ridges Range.—Two fixed red tubular-lantern lights, on uprights on the north-west side of Sugar Island. The range guides through the Farmers Ridges passage.

Partridge Point Range.—Two fixed red tubular-lantern lights, on uprights on the north-western side of Sugar Island. The range intersects with Farmers Ridges range to mark the turning point in the channel abreast of Brusant's Point.

Topsail Island Range.—Two fixed red tubular-lantern lights on uprights on the north-western side of Sugar Island. The range intersects with Sault Range to lead clear of the shoal extending southward from Topsail Island, and also intersects with Farmers Ridges range at the turning point in the channel.

Bayfield Rock Range.—Two fixed white tubular-lantern lights, on uprights on the north-western side of Sugar Island. The range leads past Bayfield Rock to the lower end of the canal, intersecting with Sault range to mark the channel clear of Topsail Island Shoal.

Sault Range.—Two fixed red tubular lantern lights, on uprights on shore below the city of Sault Ste. Marie. Intersects with Bayfield Rock range to mark the channel to the intersection of Topsail Island range, and also marks the turning point in the channel on the Bayfield Rock range leading up to the lower entrance to the canal.

II.—CANADIAN LIGHTS.

Notice is hereby given that, simultaneously with the exhibition of the above described United States lights, the following range lights were established by the Government of the Dominion on the Canadian side of the St. Mary's River, which together form a continuous system of lights from Detour Passage to Sault Ste. Marie.

1.—SAILORS ENCAMPMENT LOWER RANGE.

Two fixed red lantern lights, shown from masts on the west shore of St. Joseph Island, half a mile below Ross wharf. Both lights should be visible 2 miles in, and over a small arc in each side of, the alignment.

The front mast stands on the shore line, and is 17 feet high. The light is elevated 19 feet above the level of the river.

Lat. N. 46° 14' 18"
Long. W. 84° 5' 40"

The back mast stands 64 feet east from the shore line, and is distant 246 feet S. $\frac{7}{8}$ W. (S. 8° W. true) from the front one. It is 22 feet high, and the light is elevated 26 feet above the water.

The two lights in one, S. $\frac{7}{8}$ W., guide vessels down the river past the turn at Johnson's Point. The range should be kept from its intersection with Rains' wharf range till the Encampment (United States) crib light is passed, when the alignment should be left on the port hand.

2.—RAINS' WHARF RANGE.

Two fixed red lantern lights, shown from masts, at William Rains' wharf, on the west shore of St. Joseph Island, opposite Johnson Point, and between the two Sailors Encampment ranges. These lights should be visible 2 miles in, and over a small arc on each side of, the alignment.

The front mast, 17 feet high, stands near the outer end of the wharf. The light is elevated 15 feet above the level of the river.

Lat. N. 46° 15' 0"
Long. W. 84° 5' 20"

The back mast stands 390 feet S. E. (S. 47° E. true) from the front one. It is 22 feet high. The light is 24 feet above the level of the river.

This range is in the same alignment as the Point of Woods (U.S.) range, and is intended to guide vessels going down stream through the Dark Hole Passage, S.E., from its intersection with the alignment of the U.S. East Range, Dark Hole, to its intersection with the two Sailors Encampment ranges.

3.—SAILORS ENCAMPMENT UPPER RANGE.

Two fixed red lantern lights, shown from masts, near the west shore of St. Joseph Island, half a mile below Reed Point. Both lights should be visible 2 miles in, and over a small arc on each side of, the alignment.

The front mast stands on rising ground, 640 feet from the shore of the river in the alignment, and is 17 feet high. The light is elevated 65 feet above the level of the river.

Lat. N. 46° 15' 21"
Long. W. 84° 5' 21"

The back mast, 22 feet high, is 260 feet N. $\frac{7}{8}$ E. (N. 8° E. true) from the front one. The light is 73 feet above the water.

The two lights in one, N. $\frac{7}{8}$ E., guide vessels going up the river past the turn at Johnson Point. The alignment should be taken as soon as the Encampment crib (U.S.) light is abeam, and kept until the Point of Woods (U.S.) range lights are brought into alignment.

This range and the Sailors Encampment Lower Range, above described, are in the same alignment.

4.—East Neebish Upper Range.

Two fixed red lantern lights shown from masts, on the east or Canadian shore of the St. Mary's River, half a mile above Ned and Indian Points, and 1 mile below Birch Point. Both lights should be visible 2 miles in, and over a small arc on each side of, the alignment.

The front mast stands 159 feet back from the shore in the line of range, and is 16 feet high. The light is elevated 34 feet above the level of the river.

Lat. N. 46° 21' 32"
Long. W. 84° 7' 0"

The back mast stands 302 feet N. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. (N. 3° E. true) from the front one. It is 22 feet high, and the light is 42 feet above the water.

The two lights in one N. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. show the same alignment as the United States East Neebish range, and are intended to guide vessels going up the river through the upper reach of East Neebish from the intersection of the alignment with Indian Point (U.S.) range till abreast of Indian Point, whence a N.N.W. course will lead up the middle of the river clear of all obstructions to the intersection with Duck Island (U.S.) range.

This notice affects Admiralty Charts Nos. 324, 325, 326, 334, 519, 678 and 1507, and the substance of it should be entered in the Canadian List of Lights and Fog Signals next after No. 225.

Note.—The island called on the Admiralty Charts Rains Island, should be Sailors Encampment; that name has sometimes been applied erroneously to Neebish Island.

WM. SMITH,
Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

Department of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa, Canada, 24th August, 1892.

☞All bearings are magnetic and are given from seaward, miles are nautical miles, heights are above high water, and all depths are at mean low water.

Pilots, masters, or others interested are earnestly requested to send information of dangers, changes in aids to navigation, notice of new shoals or channels, errors in publications, or any other facts affecting the navigation of Canadian waters, to the Deputy Minister of Marine, Ottawa, Canada. 12–3

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 36 of 1892.

I. IMPROVEMENT OF BRIGHTON BEACH RANGE LIGHTS.

The masts upon which the range light lanterns were hoisted at Brighton Beach, on the east side of the North River, in Charlottetown Harbour, on the Strait of Northumberland coast of Prince Edward Island, as described in Notice to Mariners No. 3 of 1890, have been replaced by skeleton towers built upon the same sites.

The sides of the towers facing the alignment are closely slatted so as to make conspicuous day marks. The upper parts of the towers are enclosed and surmounted by wooden lanterns.

The towers are painted white with the lanterns brown. The front tower is 40 feet high and the light 41 feet above high water mark. The back tower is 50 feet high and the light 77 feet above high water-mark.

The illuminating apparatus is catoptric.

In other respects the lights will be unaltered and the same sailing directions as formerly used will apply.

This notice affects Admiralty charts Nos. 1709, 1738, 2034 and 2666, and Canadian List of Lights and Fog Signals Nos. 308c and 308d.

II. IMPROVEMENT OF DARNLEY POINT RANGE LIGHTS.

A diamond-shaped, slatwork beacon, 10 feet wide, extending from the top of the mast down to the roof of the lantern shed, facing the line of the range, has been attached to each range light mast at Darnley Point, at the entrance to Malpeque Harbour, Prince Edward Island, so as to make the structures more conspicuous as day marks.

This notice affects Admiralty charts Nos. 1983, 2034, 2516 and 2666, and Canadian List of Lights and Fog Signals Nos. 328a 328b.

See also Notices to Mariners No. 21 of 1889, part 1 of No. 12 of 1889, and No. 29 of 1891.

III. WHISTLING BUOY ON TRYON SHOAL.

An automatic whistling buoy, painted brown, with the words "Tryon Shoal Buoy," in white letters, established by the Government of Canada, has been moored in 7 fathoms water, off the southern extremity of Tryon Shoal, in Northumberland Strait, south-west coast of Prince Edward Island.

The buoy should be left to the starboard going up the Strait to the northwestward, and to port going down

This notice affects Admiralty charts Nos. 2034, 2616, and 2666, and the substance of it should be entered in the Canadian List of Lights and Fog Signals under the No. 305a.

IV. SIGNAL BUOYS REPLACED IN BAY OF FUNDY.

1. *Point Lepreaux Whisling Buoy.*—This buoy was replaced on the 21st May last. See Notice to Mariners No. 10 of 1892.

2. *Blonde Rock Whistling Buoy.*—This buoy was replaced on the 3rd June last.

3. *Lurcher Shoal Whistling Buoy.*—This buoy, the disappearance of which was advertised in Notice to Mariners No. 9 of 1892, was replaced on the 2nd June last.

4. *North-west Ledge Bell Buoy.*—This buoy, which had been off its station for some time, was replaced on the 2nd June last.

V. CHANGE OF BUOY ON OLD MAN LEDGE.

The spar buoy heretofore marking the Old Man Ledge, east of the Tusket Islands, at the entrance to the Bay of Fundy, has been replaced by an iron can buoy painted black.

Lat. N. 43° 36' 28"
Long. W. 66° 0' 10"

The buoy is moored $\frac{1}{8}$ mile south-east from the rock in 5 fathoms water.

This notice affects Admiralty charts Nos. 352, 2537 and 2670.

WM. SMITH,
Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

Department of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa, Canada, 24th August, 1892.

☞ All bearings are magnetic and are given from seaward, miles are nautical miles, heights are above high water, and all depths are at mean low water.

Pilots, masters, or others interested are earnestly requested to send information of dangers, changes in aids to navigation, notice of new shoals or channels, errors in publications, or any other facts affecting the navigation of Canadian waters, to the Deputy Minister of Marine, Ottawa, Canada. 12–3

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 37 of 1892.

PILE BEACONS REPLACED ON STURGEON BANK.

The two pile beacons which had been carried away from the edge of Sturgeon Bank, off the mouth of the Fraser River, in the Strait or Georgia, British Columbia, as advertised in Notice to Mariners No. 62 of 1891, part IV, and No. 23 of 1892, part II, have been

replaced. They stand as previously indicated in parts II and III of Notice to Mariners No. 46 of 1891.

This notice affects Admiralty charts Nos. 579, 1917, 1922 and 2689.

WM. SMITH,
Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

Department of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa, Canada, 1st September, 1892.

☞All bearings are magnetic and are given from seaward, miles are nautical miles, heights are above high water, and all depths are at mean low water.

Pilots, masters, or others interested are earnestly requested to send information of dangers, changes in aids to navigation, notice of new shoals or channels, errors in publications, or any other facts affecting the navigation of Canadian waters, to the Deputy Minister of Marine, Ottawa, Canada. 12–3

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 38 of 1892.

I. CASTLE ISLET BEACON RE-ERECTED.

The beacon on the summit of Castle Islet, Western Channel of Barclay Sound, on the Pacific Coast of Vancouver Island, British Columbia, which had fallen down, was re-erected by the crew of the Dominion steamer "Sir James Douglas," last month, and now stands as formerly, in range with the beacon on Round Island, to guide into the Western Channel of Barclay Sound, in the approach to Toquart Harbour.

This notice affects Admiralty charts Nos. 584, 592 and 1917.

The two beacons were fully described in Notice to Mariners No. 27 of 1887.

II. ROCKS OFF GOWLLAND AND TABLE ISLANDS, BARCLAY SOUND.

Captain John T. Walbran, Master of the Dominion steamer "Sir James Douglas," reports having found a rock, awash at low water, $1\frac{1}{10}$ cables N. $\frac{1}{2}$ W. (N. 18° E. true) from the northernmost point of Gowlland Island, Western Channel of Barclay Sound, on the west coast of Vancouver Island, British Columbia. The rock is steep-to, and in other respects the channel between Gowlland Island and Table Island is clear of obstructions.

There are also in the same vicinity a rock about $\frac{1}{3}$ cable distant from the most north-westerly point of Table Island; and another $\frac{1}{4}$ cable east of the most easterly point of the Islet north of Table Island,—neither of which is shown on the chart.

This notice affects Admiralty charts Nos. 584, 592 and 1917.

WM. SMITH,
Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

Department of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa, Canada, 5th September, 1892.

☞ All bearings are magnetic and are given from seaward, miles are nautical miles, heights are above high water, and all depths are at mean low water.

Pilots, masters, or others interested are earnestly requested to send information of dangers, changes in aids to navigation, notice of new shoals or channels, errors in publications, or any other facts affecting the navigation of Canadian waters, to the Deputy Minister of Marine, Ottawa, Canada. 12–3

EXAMINATION FOR THE CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

Department of the Secretary of State,

Ottawa, 17th September, 1892.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Regulations, etc., governing the open competition for admission to the Indian Civil Service for 1893, are filed in the Department of the Secretary of State, in those of the Secretaries of the several Provinces, and in the office of the Private Secretary of His Honour the Lieutenant Governor of the North-West Territories, where they may be seen by intending candidates.

By command,

J. C. PATTERSON,
Secretary of State.

12–3

1891-92.

STATEMENT OF THE PUBLIC DEBT OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA, ON THE 31st AUGUST, 1892.

	$ cts.	$ cts.
Liabilities—		
Payable in England	198,804,344 84	
do in Canada	10,569,260 89	
Dominion Notes	17,282,698 66	
Savings Banks	39,531,011 99	
Trust Funds	8,192,071 82	
Province Accounts	16,407,374 13	
Miscellaneous and Banking Accounts	3,606,835 39	
Bank Circulation Redemption Fund	871,692 90	
Total Gross Debt		295,265,290 62
Assets—		
Investments—Sinking Funds	28,521,502 58	
Other Investments	5,179,535 53	
Province Accounts	10,412,417 39	
Miscellaneous and Banking Accounts	10,116,499 72	
		54,229,955 22
Total Net Debt		241,035,335 40
do 30th June		235,910,173 95
Increase of Debt		5,125,161 45
STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE ON CAPITAL ACCOUNT, &c.		
Expenditure to 30th June on:—		
Public Works, Railways and Canals	1,807,435 38	
Dominion Lands	61,703 20	
Railway Subsidies	1,148,465 93	
		3,017,604 51
Add Expenditure in July and August on:—		
Public Works, Railways and Canals	271,568 87	
Dominion Lands	21,857 85	
Railway Subsidies	99,750 00	393,176 72
Total		3,410,781 23

M. G. DICKIESON,
Acting Deputy Minister of Finance.

Certified correct,
J. FRASER, *Acting Accountant.*

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 2nd Sept., 1892.

10-tf

1891-92.

STATEMENT of the Revenue and Expenditure on account of the Consolidated Fund of the Dominion of Canada, as by Returns furnished to the Finance Department to the night of the 31st July, 1892.

	$ cts.
REVENUE:	
Customs	309,855 86
Excise	55,064 43
Public Works, including Railways	119,447 49
Miscellaneous	297,022 90
	781,390 38
REVENUE to 30th June, 1892	35,902,028 42
	36,683,419 10
EXPENDITURE	4,289,077 28
do to 30th June, 1892	31,267,221 40
	35,556,298 68

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 1st September, 1892.

M. G. DICKIESON,
Acting Deputy Minister of Finance.
10-tf

1891-92.

STATEMENT of the Revenue and Expenditure on account of the Consolidated Fund of the Dominion of Canada, as by Returns furnished to the Finance Department to the night of the 31st August, 1892.

	$ cts.
REVENUE:	
Customs	20,501,136 05
Excise	7,922,344 57
Post Office	2,653,413 37
Public Works, including Railways	3,574,498 05
Miscellaneous	2,251,869 92
REVENUE	36,903,261 96
EXPENDITURE	36,629,803 31

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 1st September, 1892.

M. G. DICKIESON,
Acting Deputy Minister of Finance.
10-tf

STATEMENT of the Revenue and Expenditure on account of the Consolidated Fund of the Dominion of Canada, as by Returns furnished to the Finance Department to the night of the 31st August, 1892.

	$ cts
REVENUE:	
Customs	1,911,769 35
Excise	686,220 28
Post Office	235,000 00
Public Works, including Railways	413,628 69
Miscellaneous	127,050 31
	3,373,668 63
REVENUE to 31st July, 1892	2,656,848 84
	6,030,517 47
EXPENDITURE	1,999,911 51
do to 31st July, 1892	2,149,528 70
	4,149,440 21

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 9th September, 1892.

W. FITZGERALD,
Asst. Deputy Minister of Finance.
11-tf

CIRCULATION AND SPECIE.

	31st July.	31st August.	30th September.	31st October.	30th November.	31st December.
Fractionals	188,019 75	188,799 25				
$1 & $2	6,473,895 00	6,677,849 00				
$4	493,818 00	487,452 00				
$5, $10 & $20	10,174 16	10,029 16				
$50 & $100	427,950 00	374,350 00				
$500 & $1000	10,135,000 00	10,709,500 00				
Total	17,728,856 91	18,447,979 41				

	31st January.	29th February.	31st March.	30th April.	31st May.	30th June.
Fractionals						
$1 & $2						
$4						
$5, $10 & $20						
$50 & $100						
$500 & $1000						
Total						

Fractional Notes	188,799 25
Provincial "	31,033 06
Dominion Fours	487,452 00
Montreal issue	10,143,433 50
Toronto "	5,330,706 00
Halifax "	1,006,595 50
St. John "	701,282 00
Winnipeg "	26,500 00
Victoria "	493,177 50
Charlottetown issue	39,000 00
Total	$18,447,979 41

Specie held by the several Assistant Receivers General, on the 31st August, 1892		$6,212,746 26
Guaranteed Sterling Debentures		1,946,666 67
		$8,159,412 93
Guaranteed Debentures to be held under the Revised Statutes of Canada, cap. 31— 10 p. c. on $18,447,979.41	$1,844,797 94	
Specie to be held under the Revised Statutes of Canada, cap. 31— 15 p. c. on $18,447,979.41	2,767,196 91	$4,611,994 85
Excess of Specie and Guaranteed Debentures		$3,547,418 08
Unguaranteed Debentures		$14,250,000 00
Unguaranteed Debentures to be held under the Revised Statutes of Canada, cap. 31— 75 p. c. on $18,447,979.41		13,835,984 55
Excess of Unguaranteed Debentures		$ 414,015 45

SUMMARY.

Excess of Specie and Guaranteed Debentures	$3,547,418 08
Excess of Unguaranteed Debentures	414,015 45
Total Excess	$3,961,433 53

FRED. TOLLER,
Comptroller Dominion Currency.

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy Minister of Finance.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 14th September, 1892.

12-tf

UNREVISED STATEMENT of Inland Revenue accrued during the month of August, 1892.

Source of Revenue.	Amounts.	Total.
	$ cts.	$ ct
Spirits	339,010 24	
Malt	68,319 10	
Malt Liquor	701 20	
Tobacco	203,917 47	
Cigars	63,810 30	
Inspection of Petroleum	3,124 23	
Manufactures in Bond	3,116 46	
Seizures	674 60	
Other Receipts	2,014 78	
Total Excise Revenue		684,688 38
Culling Timber		2,692 74
Hydraulic and other Rents		67 00
Minor Public Works		
Inspection of Weights and Measures		2,881 60
" Gas		599 25
Law Stamps		96 90
Other Revenues		234 00
Grand Total Revenue		691,259 87

E. MIALL, Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 10th September, 1892.

12-tf

SUMMARY STATEMENT showing the Quantity and Value of Goods entered for Consumption in the Dominion of Canada and the Duty Collected thereon during the month ending 31st August, 1892.

ARTICLES.		ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Duty.
		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Acids	$	....	6,038 00	2,822 71
Agricultural Implements	"	.....	57,955 00	20,355 53
Ale, Beer and Porter	Galls.	40,057	18,397 00	8,096 06
Animals	$	.....	22,745 00	5,661 20
Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c.	"	.....	95,490 00	18,979 51
Brass and manufactures of	"	.....	41,012 00	10,705 11
Breadstuffs, viz. :—				
Grain of all kinds	Bush.	77,842	41,799 00	6,374 65
Flour	Brls.	3,833	15,307 00	2,864 57
Meal	"	4,904	12,233 00	1,974 43
Rice and other Breadstuffs	$	.....	23,348 00	7,263 20
Candles	Lbs.	11,061	1,300 00	318 70
Chicory	"	15,373	562 00	614 42
Coal and Coke	Tons.	120,510	272,449 00	68,179 13
Coffee from U. S.	Lbs.	30,371	5,832 00	1,053 48
Copper and manufactures of	$	.....	27,242 00	3,811 55
Cordage of all kinds	"	.....	8,240 00	2,057 60
Cotton, manufactures of	"	.....	314,869 00	84,516 44
Drugs and Medicines	"	.....	121,459 00	32,963 04
Earthen, Stone and Chinaware	"	.....	74,906 00	24,972 51
Fancy Goods	"	.....	177,260 00	52,540 31
Fish	"	.....	18,687 00	3,784 00
Fruit, Dried	"	.....	33,586 00	15,581 87
" Green, &c.	"	.....	104,968 00	15,145 68
Furs	"	.....	49,624 00	9,014 05
Glass and Glassware	"	.....	108,201 00	29,639 75
Gunpowder and explosive substances	"	.....	11,600 00	3,985 28
Hats, Caps and Bonnets	"	.....	146,211 00	43,871 85
Hops	Lbs.	30,264	5,706 00	1,815 84
Iron and Steel, and manufactures of	$	.....	875,171 00	244,473 34
Jewellery and Watches and manufactures of gold and silver	"	.....	55,696 00	12,437 86
Lead and manufactures of	"	.....	30,439 00	5,865 11
Leather and manufactures of	"	.....	119,204 00	25,392 71
Marble and Stone, and manufactures of	"	.....	20,719 00	4,880 64
Malt	Bush.	6,262	5,074 00	939 30
Metals, Composition, &c., and manufactures of	$	.....	27,863 00	8,120 09
Musical Instruments	"	.....	22,881 00	6,322 55
Oil, Coal and Kerosene, &c., &c.	Galls.	341,730	29,397 00	24,604 56
" all other	"	211,207	57,336 00	14,113 04
Paints and Colours	$	.....	45,661 00	6,171 66
Paper and manufactures of	"	.....	92,579 00	27,928 78
Perfumery	"	.....	3,893 00	1,182 90
Provisions, viz. :				
Bacon. Ham, Shoulders, Sides, Beef, Pork, Mutton, Butter, Cheese, Lard, &c.	$	.....	57,824 00	17,650 51
Salt, not imported from Great Britain or British Possessions, or for Gulf Fisheries	Lbs.	2,036,864	8,787 00	1,766 99
Seeds	$	.....	14,153 00	1,434 85
Silks, manufactures of	"	.....	368,380 00	110,306 31
Soap of all kinds	"	.....	14,258 00	5,272 52
Spices, ground and unground	"	.....	11,223 00	1,894 95
Starch	Lbs.	73,469	4,622 00	1,488 12
Spirits of all kinds	Galls.	73,604	81,119 00	158,121 85
Wines, other than Sparkling	"	34,279	27,410 00	18,810 36
" Sparkling	Doz.	1,291	10,926 00	6,113 59
Sugar, above No. 14, D.S.	Lbs.	40,016	1,219 00	321 55
" Sugar Candy	"	11,714	1,797 00	773 15
" Cane, Sugar, &c.	"	1,765	45 00	2 25
" Molasses	Galls.	541,539	108,574 00	8,180 97
" Glucose and Syrups	Lbs.	141,762	2,844 00	2,126 47
Tea from United States	"	80,034	12,314 00	1,231 40
Tobacco and Cigars	"	16,597	25,697 00	25,305 10
Wood and manufactures of	$	.....	84,218 00	23,033 54
Woollen manufactures	"	.....	1,546,663 00	481,617 77
All other dutiable articles	$	.....	1,019,127 00	260,907 93
Total Dutiable Goods		.....	6,604,139 00	1,987,755 19
Coin and Bullion (except U. S. silver coin)		.....	1,323,952 00	
Free Goods, all other		.....	5,590,484 00	
Grand Total entered for Consumption		.....	13,518,575 00	1,987,755 19

THOS. J. WATTERS,
Asst. Commissioner of Customs.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 22nd September, 1892.

13–tf

STATEMENT of Goods Exported from the Dominion of Canada, during the month of August, 1892.

	Produce of Canada.	Produce of other Countries.	Total.
	$	$	$
Produce of the Mine	412,218	36,305	448,523
do Fisheries	766,791	11,286	778,077
do Forest	4,309,752	213,179	4,522,931
Animals and their produce	4,159,973	198,878	4,358,851
Agricultural Products	1,564,451	826,493	2,390,944
Manufactures	580,637	76,976	657,613
Miscellaneous Articles	30,599	43,553	74,152
Totals	11,824,421	1,406,670	13,231,091
Bullion	8,750	.....	8,750
Coin	.....	8,766	8,766
Grand Total	11,833,171	1,415,436	13,248,607

THOS. J. WATTERS,
Asst. Commissioner of Customs.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 15th September, 1892.

13-tf

DR. POST OFFICE Savings Bank Account for the month of August, 1892. CR.

(Furnished to the Minister of Finance in accordance with the Post Office Act, 1875 Sec. 69, and Public Accounts Audit Act, 1878, Sec. 20.)

	$ cts.		$ cts
Balance in hands of the Minister of Finance on 31st July, 1892	22,458,364 89	Withdrawals during month	452,274 46
Deposits in the Post Office Savings Banks during month of August	594,435 00		
Interest allowed to Depositors, on accounts closed during month	714 64	Balance:— At the credit of Depositors' Accounts	22,601,240 07
	23,053,514 53		23,053,514 53

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy Minister of Finance.

N. S. GARLAND,
Clerk of Financial Statistics.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
OTTAWA, 20th September, 1892.

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STATEMENT of the Balance at Cr. of Depositors in the Dominion Government Savings Banks, on 31st August, 1892. Published in accordance with Consolidated Statutes, Chapter 121, Section 16.

BANK.	Balance, 31st July, 1892.	Deposits for August, 1892.	Total.	Withdrawn, August, 1892.	Balance, 31st August, 1892.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Ontario :—					
Toronto	526,841 77	11,105 41	537,947 18	14,679 11	523,268 07
Manitoba :—					
Winnipeg	710,626 30	24,076 00	734,702 30	27,608 02	707,094 28
British Columbia :—					
Victoria	715,401 24	20,865 00	736,266 24	24,080 89	712,185 35
Nova Scotia :—					
Acadia Mines	42,463 29	310 00	42,773 29	115 97	42,657 32
Amherst	222,729 46	8,612 00	231,341 46	2,674 60	228,666 86
Annapolis	235,964 75	2,780 00	238,744 75	3,371 11	235,373 64
Arichat	188,853 28	2,954 00	191,807 28	1,806 89	190,000 39
Barrington	151,577 85	2,664 00	154,241 85	1,130 13	153,111 72
Bridgewater	115,870 65	1,889 00	117,759 65	1,961 45	115,798 20
Guysboro'	94,482 74	719 00	95,201 74	1,361 65	93,840 09
Halifax	2,627,698 30	38,466 00	2,666,164 30	38,888 89	2,627,275 41
Kentville	300,921 09	6,225 00	307,146 09	6,813 27	300,332 82
Liverpool	250,125 78	5,708 00	255,833 78	4,435 13	251,398 65
Lunenburg	247,686 99	2,429 00	250,115 99	1,549 26	248,566 73
Maitland	55,118 79	1,047 00	56,165 79	1,316 49	54,849 30
New Glasgow	359,703 40	5,719 00	365,422 40	5,492 73	359,929 67
Parrsboro'	90,961 36	1,486 00	92,447 36	870 00	91,577 36
Pictou	287,598 77	2,859 00	290,457 77	3,942 89	286,514 88
Port Hood	127,999 52	2,182 00	130,181 52	1,653 82	128,527 70
Shelburne	105,167 66	4,750 00	109,917 66	4,382 90	105,534 76
Sherbrooke	53,981 84	888 00	54,869 84	1,025 00	52,844 84
Sydney	310,606 64	4,235 00	314,841 64	2,884 31	311,957 33
Sydney Mines	78,690 80	985 00	79,675 80	411 79	79,264 01
Truro	331,858 04	8,209 00	340,067 04	8,870 40	331,196 64
Wallace	72,220 48	2,495 00	74,715 48	3,719 10	70,996 38
Weymouth	107,999 58	1,472 00	109,471 58	753 23	108,718 35
Yarmouth	632,122 22	11,786 00	643,908 22	8,032 03	635,876 19
New Brunswick :—					
Bathurst	124,001 12	4,531 00	128,532 12	3,326 97	125,205 15
Chatham	243,284 40	3,916 00	247,200 40	1,198 45	246,001 95
Dalhousie	339,011 37	5,590 00	344,601 37	3,657 83	340,943 54
Dorchester	97,775 80	795 00	98,570 80	1,477 86	97,092 94
Fredericton	523,278 60	15,643 83	538,922 43	8,501 10	530,421 33
Newcastle	217,361 70	4,165 00	221,526 70	2,229 19	219,297 51
St. Andrews	320,365 24	3,253 64	323,618 88	5,323 71	318,295 17
St. John	3,543,074 58	59,010 00	3,602,084 58	44,540 68	3,557,543 90
Sussex	151,106 48	2,713 00	153,819 48	1,853 60	151,965 88
Woodstock	431,461 20	8,754 00	440,215 20	6,459 33	433,755 87
Prince Edward Island :—					
Charlottetown	1,806,392 27	29,056 00	1,835,448 27	30,801 65	1,804,646 62
Summerside	316,236 31	6,244 00	322,480 31	7,342 29	315,138 02
Total	17,158,621 66	320,586 88	17,479,208 54	290,543 72	17,188,664 82

C. J. ANDERSON,
Chief Savings Bank Branch.

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy Minister of Finance.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 20th September, 1892.

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RETURN OF THE AMOUNT OF LIABILITIES AND ASSETS OF THE MONTREAL CITY AND DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK, AND OF THE CAISSE D'ÉCONOMIE DE NOTRE-DAME DE QUÉBEC, ON THE 31ST AUGUST, 1892.

	CAPITAL.		LIABILITIES.								
	Capital Stock.	Capital paid up.	Dominion Govt. deposits payable on demand.	Provincial Govt. deposits payable on demand.	Other deposits payable on demand.	Dominion Govt. deposits payable after notice or on a fixed day.	Provincial Govt. deposits payable after notice or on a fixed day.	Other deposits payable after notice or on a fixed day.	Special Poor Fund or Charity Fund Trust.	Other Liabilities not included under the foregoing heads.	Total Liabilities.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts
City and District Savings Bank.....	2,000,000 00	600,000 00	93,341 86	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,764,442 12	180,000 00	38,794 25	9,076,578 23
Caisse d'Economie Notre-Dame de Québec	1,000,000 00	250,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,796,942 11	83,000 00	64,025 31	3,943,967 42

ASSETS.

	Dominion Securities.	Provincial or Municipal Securities.	Loans for which Dominion or Provincial Securities are held as Collateral Security.	Loans for which Bank Stocks are held as Collateral Security.	Loans for which other Stocks, Bonds or Debentures as authorised by law are held as Collateral Security.	Cash in hand or in deposit on call in Chartered Banks.	Special Poor Fund or Charity Fund Investments.	Investments in Bank Stock made previous to the incorporation of the Bank.	Other Assets not included under the foregoing heads.	Total Assets.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
City and District Savings Bank.....	1,500,000 00	2,281,836 76	302,682 20	2,477,114 32	2,068,342,47	858,887 02	180,000 00	.....	* 501,885 80	10,170,748 57
Caisse d'Economie Notre-Dame de Québec.....	.....	1,846,604 51	237,940 56	309,690 73	1,012,363 53	666,085 71	83,000 00	73,239 00	85,082 26	4,314,006 30

* Including landed property of Bank $443,925.11

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy Minister of Finance.

N. S. GARLAND,
Clerk of Financial Statistics.

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FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 9th September, 1892.

LIST OF INSURANCE COMPANIES LICENSED TO DO BUSINESS IN CANADA UNDER THE INSURANCE ACT.

NAME OF THE COMPANY.	Chief Agent to receive process,	Amount of Deposit. Deposits marked (A) are applicable solely to Life Policies existing 31st March, 1878; marked (B) to policies issued or assumed subsequent to that date.	Description of Insurance business for which Licensed.
The Accident Insurance Company of North America	Edward Rawlings, Manager, Montreal	$23,500 Montreal Harbour bonds; $500, Municipal Debentures, and $550, 5 p. c. Canada stock. (Accepted at $22,150)	Accident.
The Ætna Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut	F. W. Evans, General Agent, Montreal	$19,000 Municipal Securities, $4,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds, and $89,000 Canadian Pacific RailwayBonds. (Accepted at $100,800)	Fire and Inland Marine.
The Ætna Life Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut	Wm. H. Orr, Manager, Toronto	$360,500 Province of Quebec Debentures, $149,893 Province of Manitoba Debentures; $50,000 Province of New Brunswick Bonds; $100,000 Prince Edward Island Bonds; $60,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds; $2,595,060 Municipal Debentures and $150,000 U. S. Registered Bonds. Total $3,465,455. Accepted value, $3,169,621, being $100,000 (A), and $3,069,621 (B)	Life.
The Agricultural Insurance Company of Watertown, N.Y., U.S.	Joseph Flynn, Chief Agent, Toronto	$141,600 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $126,000)	Fire.
The Alliance Assurance Company	G. H. McHenry, Chief Agent, Montreal	$311,142 Canada 3 p.c. stock	Fire.
The American Surety Company of New York	Alexander Dixon, Chief Agent, Toronto	$50,000 U.S. Bonds	Guarantee.
The Atlas Assurance Company	Matthew C. Hinshaw, Chief Agent, Montreal	£17,000 stg., Canada 3½ per cent. Inscribed Stock, and £5,000 stg., New South Wales 3½ per cent. Inscribed Stock	Fire.
The Boiler Inspection and Insurance Company of Canada	W. B. McMurrich, Agent, Toronto	$46,724 Municipal Debentures, and $8,000 Loan Company Debentures. (Accepted at $49,252)	Steam Boilers, &c.
The British Empire Mutual Life Assurance Company, London, Eng.	Fred. Stancliffe, Chief Agent, Montreal	Canada 4 per cent. Bonds, £1,400 stg.; Province of British Columbia Bonds, £1,000 stg.; Tasmanian Bonds £6,800 stg.; Municipal Debentures, £15,800. (Accepted at $113,,977.33). Also $632,500 invested in the hands of Canadian Trustees under the Insurance Act	Life.
The British America Assurance Company, Toronto	John Morison, Governor, Toronto	$60,540 Municipal Debentures and $1,000 Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds. (Accepted at $54,900)	Fire and Inland Marine.
The British and Foreign Marine Insurance Company (Limited)	E. L. Bond, Chief Agent, Montreal	$112,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $100,800)	Inland Marine.
The Caledonian Insurance Company	Lansing Lewis, Manager, Montreal	Province of Quebec Bonds, $3,893.33; Canada Bonds, $4,866.67; Municipal Debentures, $106,438.86. (Accepted at $104,555)	Fire.
The Canada Accident Assurance Company	Henry Sutherland, Chief Agent, Toronto	$22,302 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $20,072)	Accident.
The Canada Life Assurance Company, Hamilton	A. G. Ramsay, Manager, Hamilton	$61,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $54,900)	Life.
†The Citizens' Insurance Company of Canada	E. P. Heaton, Chief Agent, Montreal	$131,744 Municipal Debentures; $5,840 Canada Central Railway Second Mortgage Bonds, and $2,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds. (Accepted at $125,370, being $54,710 for Life, $20,260 for Accident, and $50,400 for Fire)	Fire, Life and Accident.
*The City of London Fire Insurance Company (Limited)	H. M. Blackburn, Chief Agent, Toronto	£24,000 stg. Canada Stock and £3,000 South Australian Stock	Fire.
The Commercial Union Assurance Company (Limited) of London, Eng.	Evans & McGregor, General Agents, Montreal	$107,067 Cape of Good Hope 4 per cent. Stock (Life A); $29,200 Canada 4 per cent. Stock (Life B); $106,580 Canada 4 per cent. Stock; $73,000 Queensland Bonds and £12,000 Swedish Government 4 per cent. Bonds (Fire)	Fire, Inland Marine and Life.
The Confederation Life Association of Canada	J. K. Macdonald, Managing Director, Toronto	$84,669 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $75,955)	Life.
The Connecticut Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn	Geo. H. McHenry, Chief Agent, Montreal	$100,000 Canada 4 per cent. Stock	Fire.
The Covenant Mutual Benefit Association	A. H. Hoover, Chief Agent, Toronto	$53,533 Canada 3 per cent. Stock	Life, on the assessment plan.
The Dominion Life Assurance Company	Thos. Hilliard, Managing Director, Waterloo, O.	$56,303 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $50,195)	Life.
The Dominion Plate Glass Insurance Company	Alexander Ramsay, Chief Agent, Montreal	$5,000 Province of Quebec Bonds and $11,000 Municipal Securities. Total, $16,000. (Accepted at $14,900)	Plate Glass.
The Dominion Safety Fund Life Association	J. De Wolfe Spurr, St. John, N.B	$19,000 Province of Nova Scotia Bonds and $31,000 Province of New Brunswick Bonds	Life.
The Eastern Assurance Company	Chas. D. Cory, Chief Agent, Halifax, N.S.	$56,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $50,400)	Fire.
The Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation (Limited)	Fred. Stancliffe, General Manager, Montreal	£6,500 stg., 2½ per cent. Annuities, £5,000 stg., South Australian Govt. 4 per cent. Bonds, and £10,840 Province of Quebec Bonds	Fire Re-assurance.
The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, N.Y.	Seargent P. Stearns, Manager, Montreal	$100,000 U.S. Bonds (A) $375,000 U.S. Bonds and $482,000 Municipal Debentures (B) (accepted at $908,800, being $100,000 A, and $808,800, B). Also $1,180,000 in the hands of Canadian Trustees under the Insurance Act	Life.
The Federal Life Assurance Company of Ontario	David Dexter, Managing Director, Hamilton	Municipal Debentures, $44,807. Canada Pacific Railway Bonds, $11,000. (Accepted $50,226)	Life.

NAME OF THE COMPANY.	Chief Agent to receive process.	Amount of Deposit. Deposits marked (A) are applicable solely to Life Policies existing 31st March, 1878; marked (B) to policies issued or assumed subsequent to that date.	Description of Insurance business for which Licensed.
The Fire Insurance Association (Limited), London, England	John Kennedy, Chief Agent, Montreal	$100,000 Canada Stock	Fire
The Germania Life Insurance Company	Jeffers & Rônne, Chief Agents, Toronto	$50,000 Canada Bonds	Life.
The Great West Life Assurance Company	J. H. Brock, Managing Director, Winnipeg, M.	$56,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $50,400)	Life.
The GuaranteeCompany of North America	Edward Rawlings, Manager, Montreal	$27,000 Municipal Securities; $29,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds and $2,400 Canada Stock. (Accepted at $53,800)	Guarantee.
The Guardian Fire and Life Assurance Company, London, England	Robt. Simms & Co., and Geo. Denholm, General Agents, Montreal	$94,900 Canada Guaranteed Bonds and $73,000 Canada Stock	Fire.
The Hartford Fire Insurance Company, Hartford, Connecticut	F. W. Evans, General Agent, Montreal	$62,500 Mun. Securit. and $25,420 Bank Stock. (Accepted at $100,000)	Fire.
The Imperial Insurance Company of London, England	E. D. Lacy, Agent, Montreal	$129,453 Canada Stock and $63,266.67 Province of British Columbia, 3 per cent Stock	Fire.
The Insurance Company of North America	Robert Hampson, Chief Agent, Montreal	$111,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $100,000)	Fire and Inland Marine.
The Lancashire Insurance Company	J. G. Thompson, Chief Agent, Toronto	$97,333 Canada 4 per cent. stock and $95,000 Canada 4 per cent. Bonds	Fire.
The Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company	G. F. C. Smith, Chief Agent, Montreal	$36,000 Municipal Debentures, $10,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds, and $277,133.33 Canada Stock. (Accepted at $318,533)	Fire and Life.
The Lloyds Plate Glass Insurance Company of New York	Levi Beemer, Chief Agent, Toronto	$10,000 Canada Bonds	Plate Glass.
The London Assurance Corporation, England	E. A. Lilly, Attorney and Agent, Montreal	$167,000 Municipal Securities. (Accepted at $150,300)	Fire, Life and Inland Marine.
The London Guarantee and Accident Co. (Limited)	A. T. McCord, Chief Agent, Toronto	£11,000 stg. Canada Stock	Guarantee and Accident.
The London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company, Liverpool	W. A. Sims, Chief Agent, Toronto	£22,000 stg. Canada 4 per cent. Inscribed Stock and £5,000 stg. Canada 3 per cent. Stock	Fire.
The London and Lancashire Life Assurance Company	B. Hal Brown, Manager, Montreal	$10,000 Victoria, B.C., Bonds; $2,000 Canada Bonds; $23,500 Province of Quebec Bonds; and Municipal Securities, $85,280. Also $698,197 invested with Canadian Trustees under Insurance Act. Accepted at $810,449, being $100,000 (A) and $710,449 (B)	Life.
The London Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Canada, London, Ont	D. C. Macdonald, Secretary, London, Ont.	$40,020 Municipal Debentures and $15,600 Loan Companies Debentures. (Accepted at $50,058)	Fire.
The London Life Insurance Company	J. G. Richter, Manager, London, Ont.	$60,000 Loan Company Debentures. (Accepted at $54,000)	Life.
The Manchester Fire Assurance Company	James Boomer, Manager, Toronto	$102,200 Canada 3½ per cent Stock	Fire.
The Manufacturers' Accident Insurance Company	John F. Ellis, Managing Director, Toronto	$20,000 Canada Bonds	Accident.
The Manufacturers' Life Insurance Company	John F. Ellis, Managing Director, Toronto	$50,000 Canada Bonds	Life.
The Massachusetts Benefit Association	James G. Foster, Chief Agent, Toronto	$50,000 U.S. Bonds	Life, on the assessment plan.
The Mercantile Fire Insurance Company	James Lockie, Secretary, Waterloo, Ont	$55,916 Municipal Securities. (Accepted at $50,057)	Fire.
The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company of New York	Albert Goldthorpe, Chief Agent, Toronto	$116,800 Canadian Pacific Railway 3½ per cent. Land Grant Bonds. (Accepted at $101,178)	Life.
Mongenais, Boivin & Co	L. I. Boivin, Agent, Montreal	$5,000 Canada Stock and $8,567 Municipal Securities. (Accepted at $12,711)	Plate Glass.
The Mutual Accident Association (Limited)	Eastmure & Lightbourn, Chief Agents, Toronto	$37,960 Canada 3½ per cent. Inscribed Stock	Accident and Plate Glass.
The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York	Samuel H. Ewing, Attorney, Montreal	$125,000 Canada 4 per cent. Bonds; $400,000 Province of Nova Scotia Bonds; $199,000 Province of New Brunswick Bonds; and $990,333 Municipal Securities. Total, $1,714,333. (Accepted at $1,615,300)	Life.
The Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association, New York	Jno. S. Hall, Chief Agent, Montreal	$50,000 Province of Quebec Bonds and $53,533.33 Canada 3 per cent. Sterling Bonds. (Accepted at $100,857)	Life, on the assessment plan.
The National Assurance Company of Ireland	Matthew C. Hinshaw, Chief Agent, Montreal	$100,161 Canada Stock	Fire.
The New York Life Insurance Company	F. W. Campbell, M.D., Attorney, Montreal	$100,000 U.S. Bonds (Life A) $993,000 C.P.R. Bonds, $80,000 Province of Quebec Bonds, and $100,000 Municipal Debentures (Life B). (Accepted at $1,163,700, being $100,000 Life A and $1,063,700 Life B). Also $750,000 invested with Canadian Trustees under the Insurance Act.	Life.
The North American Life Assurance Company	Wm. McCabe, Managing Director, Toronto	$59,823 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $53,775)	Life.
The North British and Mercantile Insurance Company	Thos. Davidson, Managing Director, Montreal	$175,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds; $281,000 Municipal Debentures; $75,000 Province of New Brunswick Bonds; $31,146.67 Province of Manitoba Bonds; $50,613.33 Victoria Government Bonds; $97,333.33 Queensland bonds. Total, $710,093.33. Accepted at $658,193: being $266,347 Fire, $52,200 Life A, and $339,646 Life B	Fire and Life.
The Northern Assurance Company of Aberdeen and London	Robert W. Tyre, Manager, Montreal	$100,253 British Columbia Bonds and $111,446.67 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $200,555)	Fire.
The Norwich and London Accident Insurance Association	Scott & Walmsley, General Agents, Toronto	$58,400 Canada Stock	Accident.
The Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society, Norwich, England	Alex. Dixon, Manager, Toronto	$100,000 Canada Stock	Fire.
The Ontario Mutual Life Assurance Company	Wm. Hendry, Manager, Waterloo	$102,992 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $92,693)	Life.
The Phenix Insurance Company of Brooklyn	L. C. Camp, Chief Agent, Toronto	$100,000 U.S. Bonds	Fire and Inland Marine.

NAME OF THE COMPANY.	Chief Agent to receive process.	Amount of Deposit. Deposits marked (A) are applicable solely to Life Policies existing 31st March, 1878; marked (B) to policies issued or assumed subsequent to that date.	Description of Insurance business for which Licensed.
The Phœnix Fire Assurance Company, London, England	Paterson & Son, General Agents, Montreal	$57,500 Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds and $135,293 Canada Stock. (Accepted at $187,043)	Fire.
The Phœnix Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn	Gerald E. Hart, Manager, Montreal	$69,000 Municipal Debentures and $44,000 C. P. Railway Bonds. (Accepted at $101,700)	Fire.
The Provident Savings Life Assurance Society	R. H. Matson, Chief Agent, Toronto	$13,500 Province of Quebec Bonds and $41,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $50,400)	Life
The Quebec Fire Assurance Company	Edwin Jones, President, Quebec	Province of New Brunswick Bonds, $10,000, Province of Quebec Bonds, $16,500, and Municipal Debentures, $33,000. Total, $59,500. (Accepted at $56,200)	Fire.
The Queen Fire and Life Insurance Company, England	H. J. Mudge, Chief Agent, Montreal	$51,100 Canada 4 p.c. inscribed stock, and $42,373.33 Municipal Debentures. Total, $93,473. Accepted at $89,236)	Life.
The Queen Insurance Company of America	H. J. Mudge, Chief Agent, Montreal	$100,000 U.S. Bonds, $60,000 City of Halifax 5 p. c. Stock, $48,667 New Zealand 4 p. c. Stock, $24,333.33 Province of Quebec Bonds, and $29,200 Province of Manitoba 5 p. c. Debentures. Total, $262,200. (Accepted at $256,200)	Fire.
The Reliance Mutual Life Assurance Society, London, England	J. Cassie Hatton, Attorney, Montreal	$110,277 new 3 per cent. British Annuities, being $100,000 Life (A) and $10,277 Life (B)	Life.
*The Royal Canadian Insurance Company	Harry Cutt, Secretary, Montreal	$57,500 Municipal securities. (Accepted at $51,750)	Fire and Inland Marine.
The Royal Insurance Company	Wm. Tatley, Chief Agent, Montreal	$178,533 Canada 4 p. c. Inscribed Stock, and $511,000 British Annuities. Total $689,533, being $150,000 Fire, $50,000 Life (A) and $489,533 General	Fire and Life.
The Scottish Union and National Insurance Co	Walter Kavanagh, Agent, Montreal	$97,333.33 Canada 4 p. c. Inscribed Stock and $3,500 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $100,483)	Fire.
The Standard Life Assurance Company, Scotland	W. M. Ramsay, Manager, Montreal	$1,855,152 Municipal Debs., $106,500 Montreal Harbour Bds., and $9,000 Province of Quebec Debentures. Total, $1,970,652. (Accepted at $1,772,687, being $129,561 Life A, and $1,643,126 Life B)	Life.
The Star Life Assurance Society of England	Alfred D. Perry, General Agent, Toronto	$146,000 Canada 4 p. c. Stock	Life.
The Sun Insurance Office, London, Eng	H. M. Blackburn, Chief Agent, Toronto	$48,667 Canada Stock and $243,333 British Local Loans	Fire.
The Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada	R. Macaulay, Managing Director, Montreal	$63,890 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $57,501)	Life and Accident.
The Temperance and General Life Assurance Company of North America	Henry Sutherland, Chief Agent, Toronto	$64,225 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $50,000)	Life.
The Travelers' Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn	William Hanson, Chief Agent, Montreal	$74,947 Province of Manitoba 5 p. c. Bonds, $584,615 Municipal Debentures, $35,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds, and $50,000 Canadian Pacific R.R. Bonds. Total, $744,562. (Accepted at $677,600), being $103,500 (Life A), $534,100 (Life B), and $40,000 (Accident)	Life and Accident.
The Union Mutual Life Insurance Company of Maine	Wm. Mulock, Attorney, Toronto	Province of Ontario Annuity Bonds of face value $462,000, and present value at 4½ per cent, $239,474; Canada Pacific Ry. Bonds $100,000; Montreal Harbour Bonds, $30,000; and Province of New Brunswick Bonds, $100,000. Total accepted value, $456,474, being $100,000 (A) and $356,474 (B)	Life.
The Union Society, London, Eng	T. L. Morrisey, Chief Agent, Montreal	£22,000 Consolidated Stock	Fire.
The United Fire Insurance Company (Limited)	Percy F. Lane, Chief Agent, Montreal	Province of Quebec Bonds, $85,653.33; Province of Manitoba Bonds, $9,246.66; Municipal Debentures, $7,000. Total, $101,900. (Accepted at $101,200)	Fire.
The United States Life Insurance Company	Thos. A. Temple, Attorney, St. John, N.B.	$100,000 U. S. Bonds	Life.
The Western Assurance Company, Toronto	J. J. Kenny, Managing Director, Toronto	$35,600 Municipal Debentures and $22,100 Loan Company Debentures. (Accepted at $51,930)	Fire and Inland Marine.

* This Company has ceased to do new business in Canada and has given notice of an application to withdraw its deposit.

† This Company has ceased to transact the business of fire and life insurance in Canada and has given notice of an application to withdraw its deposits held on behalf of those branches.

THE FOLLOWING LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES HAVING CEASED TO TRANSACT NEW BUSINESS IN CANADA, ARE ENTITLED UNDER SECTION 32 OF "THE INSURANCE ACT" TO TRANSACT ALL BUSINESS CONNECTED WITH POLICIES EXISTING AT 31ST MARCH, 1878, AND THEIR DEPOSITS ARE APPLICABLE TO THOSE POLICIES SUBJECT TO THE PROVISIONS OF THE INSURANCE ACTS OF 1868 AND 1871.

NAME OF THE COMPANY.	Chief Agent to receive process.	Amount of Deposit.	Business.
The Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., U.S.	F. W. Evans, General Agent, Montreal	$100,000 U.S. Bonds	Life.
The Edinburgh Life Assurance Company	David Higgins, Chief Agent, Toronto	$113,000 Municipal Debentures and $48,667 Cape Good Hope 4 p.c. stock (Accepted at $150,367)	Life.
The Life Association of Scotland	Archibald Inglis, Chief Agent, Montreal	$50,127 Canada 4 p.c. Bonds, $2,433 Canada 4 p.c. Stock, $4,866 Canada Guaranteed Bonds, $48,667 Province of Quebec Debentures, $48,667 City of Toronto Bonds. (Accepted at $149,893)	Life.
The National Life Insurance Company of the United States of America	Chas. Powis, Chief Agent, Hamilton, Ont.	$110,000 Bank deposit receipts	Life.
The North-Western Mutual Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee	M. W. Mills, Chief Agent, Toronto	$100,000 U.S. Bonds	Life.
The Phœnix Mutual Life Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut	H. D. Simpson, Attorney, Montreal	$30,000 Municipal Debentures, and $99,280 Niagara Falls Park Bonds. (Accepted at $126,280)	Life.
The Scottish Amicable Life Assurance Society	William W. Robertson, Attorney, Montreal	36 Bonds Canada Atlantic Railway, guaranteed. Par $111,257.82. Present value, at 4½ per cent., $90,660.67. Also $30,000 Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds	Life.
The Scottish Provident Institution	John Dunlop, Attorney, Montreal	$100,000 Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds. (Accepted at $90,000)	Life.

THE FOLLOWING INSURANCE COMPANIES ARE REGISTERED UNDER THE INSURANCE ACT, AND ARE PERMITTED TO TRANSACT THE BUSINESS OF LIFE INSURANCE IN CANADA UPON THE ASSESSMENT PLAN.

Name of Company.	Chief Agent to receive process.
The Canadian Mutual Life Association	W. Pemberton Page, Secretary, Toronto.
The Commercial Travellers' Mutual Benefit Society	W. G. H. Lowe, Chief Agent, Toronto.
The Home Life Association of Canada	James G. Howorth, Chief Agent, Toronto.
The Mutual Relief Society of Nova Scotia	Thomas B. Crosby, Chief Agent, Yarmouth, N.S.
The Provincial Provident Institution	E. S. Miller, Secretary, St. Thomas, Ont.

NOTE.—The Glasgow and London Insurance Company has reinsured its outstanding risks with the Citizens' Insurance Company, and a portion of its deposit has been released.
The American Steam Boiler Insurance Company has ceased doing business in Canada. The deposit is still in the hands of the Hon. Receiver General.

Office of the Superintendent of Insurance,
Ottawa, 30th July, 1892.

W. FITZGERALD, Superintendent of Insurance.

THE FOLLOWING NEW POST OFFICES WERE ESTABLISHED IN CANADA ON THE 1st SEPTEMBER, 1892.

Name of Post Office.	Township or Parish.	Electoral County and Province or Territory.	Postmaster.
Abougoggin Road	Sackville	Westmoreland N.B.	James Amos.
Adolphe	Ekfrid	Middlesex, W.R O.	John J. Wrinn.
Beaver Lake	Sec. 28, Tp. 52, R. 17, W. of 4th P. M.	Alta.	F. W. W. Fane.
Bear Island		Richmond N.S.	Michael Morgan.
Bertrand	Caraquet	Gloucester N.B.	Jos. J. B. Thériault.
Broadway	Maxwillton	Pictou N.S.	Duncan Campbell.
Corris	Cleveland	Richmond Q.	D. Humphrey.
Deer Lake (reopened)	Cardiff	Peterboro, E.R O.	Alfred W. Willis.
Estevan	Sec. 27, Tp. 2, R. 8, W. of 2nd M.	Assa.	Dr. E. H. Scott.
Glenmore	Stewiacke	Colchester N.S.	Richard M. Bates.
Lac aux Sables	Chavigny	Portneuf Q.	J. B. Darveau.
Lakeview	Aylesford	Kings N.S.	James Forrestal.
Mailhiot	Halifax	Megantic Q.	Alfred Mailhiot.
Middle Caraquet	Caraquet	Gloucester N.B.	Joseph Beaudains.
Mosher's Corner	Wilmot	Annapolis N.S.	Reuben Goucher.
New Denver		Yale and Kootenay B.C.	William Hunter.
Nissouri (reopened)	Nissouri, E	Oxford, N.R O.	John R. McKenzie.
North Cape Mabou	Mabou	Inverness N.S.	Archibald McKay.
Pointe au Baril (summer office)	Harrison	Muskoka & Parry Sound O.	Samuel E. Oldfield.
Porton	Woodstock	Carleton N.B.	Frank O. Porter.
Rosewood	Sec. 33, Tp. 9, R. 6, E. of 1st M	Provencher M.	Anthony Newby.
St. Apoline de Patton	Patton	Montmagny Q.	Jean Fournier.
Sefferensville	Chester	Lunenburg N.S.	James Sefferens.
Spring Road	Ascot	Sherbrooke Q.	Isaac Parnell.
St. Elmo		Yale and Kootenay B.C.	N. Yerex.
Valenciennes	Halifax	Megantic Q.	Mde. George Faucher.
Wood Lake	St. Martins	St. John N.B.	Thomas Hosford.

CHANGES IN POST OFFICES ALREADY ESTABLISHED.

OFFICES CLOSED.

Donore	County of Lisgar, M.	11th August, 1892.
Devizes	" Middlesex, E.R., O.	
East Linton	" Grey, N.R., O.	22nd August, 1892.
Seville	" Elgin, E.R., O.	
Silsburg	" Perth, N.R., O.	27th August, 1892.
Wesley Park	" Welland, O.	
Wallace	" Wellington, N.R., O.	27th August, 1892.

NAMES CHANGED.

Poplar Grove	District of Algoma, O.	to Poplar Dale.
Sea Island	" New Westminster, B.C.	to Terra Nova.
Sheho Lake	Assa.	to Sheho.

TO ADVERTISERS IN THE *GAZETTE*.

PARTIES sending advertisements to be inserted in "The Canada Gazette," will please observe the following rules :

1st. Address "The Canada Gazette, Ottawa, Canada."
2nd. Indicate the number of insertions required.
3rd. Invariably remit the fees for such advertisements, together with the price of one Gazette, as below. Otherwise they will not be inserted. The rates are ten cts. for the first insertion, and five cents for each subsequent insertion per line of nine words, each figure counting as one word. No advertisement is inserted for a less charge than one dollar.

By settled or understood practice as prescribed by law, the rules of Parliament or decisions of the Department of Justice, notices receive the following insertions :—

Notices of applications for divorce—27 insertions.

Notices of the withdrawal of deposits of Insurance Companies—13 insertions.

Notices of ordinary applications to Parliament—9 insertions.

Notices of applications for Letters Patent—6 insertions.

Notices of dividends and meetings of Banks and Insurance Companies—1 calendar month, or 5 insertions.

Subscribers will also notice that the subscription, $4 per annum, is invariably payable in advance, and that the "Gazette" will be stopped from them at the end of the period paid for. Single numbers will be charged ten cts. each, and when more than one are required by advertisers, must be remitted for likewise.

S. E. DAWSON,
Queen's Printer and Controller of Stationery.
Department of Public Printing and Stationery,
Ottawa, November, 1891.

APPLICATIONS TO PARLIAMENT.

Rules relating to Notices for Private Bills.

All applications for Private Bills, properly the subjects of legislation by the Parliament of Canada, within the purview of "The British North America Act, 1867," whether for the erection of a Bridge, the making of a Railroad, Turnpike Road or Telegraph Line ; the construction or improvement of a Harbour, Canal, Lock, Dam or Slide, or other like work ; the granting the right of Ferry ; the incorporation of any particular Trade or Calling, or of any Banking or other Joint Stock Company ; or otherwise for the granting to any individual or individuals, any exclusive or peculiar rights or privileges whatever, or for doing any matter or thing which, in its operation, would affect the rights or property of other parties, or relate to any particular class of the community ; or for making any amendment of a like nature to any former Act, shall require a Notice, clearly and distinctly specifying the nature and object of the application, and (except in the case of existing corporations) signed by, or on behalf of the applicants, to be published as follows, viz :

In the Provinces of Quebec and Manitoba.

A notice inserted in the *Canada Gazette*, in the English and French languages, and in one newspaper in the English, and in one in the French language in the District affected, or in both languages in one paper, if there be but one in the said District, or if there be no paper published therein, then, in both languages, in a paper in the nearest District in which a newspaper is published.

In any other Province or Territory.

A notice inserted in the *Canada Gazette*, and in one newspaper published in the County or District, or Union of Counties affected, or if there be no paper published therein, then in a newspaper in the nearest County or District in which a newspaper is published. Such Notices to be continued in each case, for a period of two months during the interval of time between the close of the next preceding Session and the consideration of the Petition. And copies of the newspapers containing the first and last insertion of such notice shall be sent to the Clerk of each House.

When a Petition is for leave to bring in a Private Bill for the erection of a Toll Bridge, the petitioner or petitioners, upon giving the notice prescribed by the preceding Rule, shall also, at the same time, and in the same manner, give notice of the rates which they intend to ask ; the extent of the privilege, the height of the arches, the interval between the abutments or piers for the passage of rafts and vessels, and whether they intend to erect a drawbridge, and the dimensions of the same.

Any person seeking to obtain any Private Bill shall, eight days before the meeting of Parliament, deposit with the Clerk of the House, in which the bill is to originate, a copy of such bill in the English or French language, with a sum sufficient to pay for translating and printing the same—600 copies to be printed in English, and 200 copies in French—the translation to be done by the officers of the House, and the printing by the contractor. The applicant shall be also required to pay the Clerk of the Senate, or the accountant of the House of Commons (as the case may be) a sum of $200 and the cost of printing the Act in the Statutes, and lodge the receipt of the same with the Clerk of the Committee to which such Bill is referred—such payment to be made immediately after the second reading, and before the consideration of the Bill by such Committee.

The fee payable on any Private Bill is paid only in the House in which it originates.

No Petition for a Private Bill is received by either House after the first ten days of the session.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Clerk of the Senate.

JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Clerk of the Commons.

Additional Rules of the House of Commons respecting Private Bills.

All Private Bills for Acts of Incorporation shall be so framed as to incorporate by reference the *clauses* of the *General Acts* relating to the details to be provided for by such Bills ;—special grounds shall be established for any proposed departure from this principle, or for the introduction of other provisions as to such details, and a note shall be appended to the Bill indicating the provisions thereof, in which the *General Act* is proposed to be departed from ;—Bills which are not framed in accordance with this *Rule*, shall be re-cast by the promoters, and reprinted at their expense, before any Committee passes upon the *Clauses*.

51*a*. All Private Bills for Acts of incorporation of, or in amendment of Acts incorporating Railway Companies, shall be drawn in accordance with the Model Bill adopted by the House on 23rd June, 1887, copies of which may be obtained from the Clerk of the House.

(a.) The provisions contained in any Bill which are not in accord with the Model Bill, shall be inserted between brackets, and when revised by the proper officer shall be so printed, and bills which are not in accordance with this Rule shall be returned to the promoters to be re-cast before being revised and printed ;

(b.) Any sections of existing Acts which are proposed to be amended shall be re-printed in full with the amendments inserted in their proper places and between brackets ;

(c.) Any exceptional provisions that it may be proposed to insert in any Bill shall be clearly specified in the Notice of Application for the same.

51*b*. No Bill for the incorporation of a Railway Company, or for changing the route of the railway of any company already incorporated, shall be considered by the Railway Committee until there has been filed with the Committee, at least one week before the consideration of the Bill :—

(*a.*) A Map or Plan drawn upon a scale of not less than half an inch to the mile, showing the location upon which it is intended to construct the proposed work, and showing also the lines of existing or authorized works of a similar character within, or in any way affecting the district, or any part thereof, which the proposed work is intended to serve, and such map

or plan shall be signed by the Engineer or other person making the same ;

(b.) An exhibit showing the total amount of capital proposed to be raised for the purposes of the undertaking, and the manner in which it is proposed to raise the same, whether by ordinary shares, bonds, debentures, or other securities, and the amount of each, respectively.

JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Clerk of the Commons.

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SUBSTANCE OF RULES OF THE SENATE RELATING TO NOTICES AND APPLICATIONS FOR BILLS OF DIVORCE.

Every applicant for a Bill of Divorce shall give notice of his or her intended application, and shall specify therein from whom and for what cause such divorce is sought, and shall cause such notice to be published during six months before the presentation of his or her petition for the said Bill, in the CANADA GAZETTE and in two newspapers published in the District in Quebec, Manitoba, British Columbia or the North-West Territories, or in the County or Union of Counties in other Provinces, wherein such applicant usually resided at the time of the separation of the parties ; but if the requisite number of papers cannot be found therein, then in an adjoining District or County or Union of Counties. Notices given in the Provinces of Quebec and Manitoba are to be published in one English and one French newspaper, if there be such newspapers published in the District, but otherwise shall be published in each newspaper in both languages.

A copy of the said Notice shall, not less than one month before the date of the presentation of the Petition, at the instance of the applicant, be served personally on the person from whom the divorce is sought, when that can be done.

No petition for divorce shall be received after the first thirty days of each session.

The petition of an applicant for divorce must be fairly written and must be signed by the Petitioner, and should briefly set forth the marriage, when, where and by whom the ceremony was performed, the grounds on which relief is asked and the nature of the relief prayed, and should also negative condonation, collusion and connivance. The allegations of the petition must be verified by declaration of the Petitioner, under the "*Act respecting Extra-Judicial Oaths.*"

The applicant shall deposit with the Clerk of the Senate, eight days before the opening of Parliament, a copy, in the English or French language, of the proposed Bill of Divorce, and therewith a sum sufficient to pay for translating and printing 600 copies thereof in English and 200 copies in French.

No petition for a Bill of Divorce shall be presented unless the applicant has paid into the hands of the Clerk of the Senate the sum of two hundred dollars ($200).

The petition when presented shall be accompanied by the evidence of the publication of the notice, and by declaration in evidence of the service of a copy thereof, and by a copy of the proposed Bill.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Clerk of the Senate.

NOTICE is hereby given that Joshua Nicholas Filman, of the Township of East Flamboro, in the County of Wentworth, in the Province of Ontario, yeoman, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from his wife, Emma Matilda Filman, of the Township of East Flamboro, in the said County of Wentworth and Province of Ontario, on the grounds of adultery and desertion.

LAZIER & MONCK,
Solicitors for applicant.

Dated at Hamilton, Ont., this 28th September, 1892.
14-27

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, for an Act to incorporate a company for the purpose of constructing, equipping, maintaining and operating a line of railway to run from a point at or near Penticton at the foot of Okanagan Lake, in the Province of British Columbia, to some point at or near the Narrows of Lake Osooyos in said Province, with power to construct, equip, maintain and operate branch lines, and also to construct and operate telegraph and telephone lines in connection with the said railway, together with the usual powers to acquire lands, privileges, bonuses or aids from the Dominion or Provincial Governments and to make traffic and other arrangements with railway, steamboat and other companies, and for all other usual and necessary powers, rights and privileges.

DAVIS & MARSHALL,
Solicitors for applicants.

Vancouver, B.C., 19th August, A.D. 1892. 9–10

NOTICE is hereby given that James Frederick Doran, of Lachine, in the County of Jacques Cartier, Province of Quebec, clerk, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from his wife Mary Augusta Wood, lately of Winnipeg, Province of Manitoba, now of Paris, France, on the ground of adultery and desertion.

J. FRED. DORAN,
Applicant.

Dated at Montreal, Province of Quebec, the 20th July, 1892. 5–27

NOTICE is hereby given that Robert Young Hebden, of the City of New York, in the State of New York, in the United States of America, (heretofore of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec), one of the agents of the Bank of Montreal, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from his wife Edith Montagu Hebden (*née* Patterson), heretofore of the said City of Montreal, but whose present residence is unknown, on the grounds of adultery and desertion.

GORMULLY & SINCLAIR,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated at Ottawa, in the Province of Ontario, this 22nd day of July, A.D. 1892. 4–27

NOTICE is hereby given that Annette Marion Goff of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from her husband, Edward Robert Taché Rowand, of the City of Winnipeg, in the Province of Manitoba, Gentleman, on the grounds of adultery and cruelty.

CARTER & GOLDSTEIN,
Solicitors for applicant.

Dated at Montreal, Province of Quebec, this 18th day of July, 1892. 4–27

NOTICE is hereby given that Edmund Holyoake Heward, of the Town of St. John's, in the District of Iberville, in the Province of Quebec, manager at St. John's of the Merchants Bank of Canada, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from his wife, Dame Marie Louise Elwes, presently of the City of Chicago, in the State of Illinois, one of the United States of America, on the ground of adultery.

L. G. MACDONALD,
Solicitor for applicant.

By CHRISTIE, CHRISTIE & GREENE,
His agents at Ottawa.

Dated at St. John's, the 4th day of July, 1892. 3–27

NOTICE is hereby given that Robert Oliver King, of the Township of Brantford, in the County of Brant and Province of Ontario, farmer, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from his wife Jennie Gowling, on the grounds of adultery and desertion.

GEORGE D. HEYD,
Solicitor for applicant.

By GEMMILL & MAY,
His agents at Ottawa.

Dated at Brantford, this 5th day of July, A.D. 1892. 2-27

NOTICE is hereby given that James Balfour, of the City of Hamilton, in the County of Wentworth, in the Province of Ontario, architect, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from his wife Georgina Catharine Balfour, of the City of Hamilton aforesaid, on the ground of adultery.

BELL & PRINGLE,
Solicitors for James Balfour.

Dated at Hamilton, Province of Ontario, this 30th day of June, 1892. 2-27

NOTICE is hereby given that John Francis Schwaller, of the Town of Thorold, in the County of Welland, and Province of Ontario, merchant, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from his wife Florence Schwaller, now of the Town of Niagara Falls, in the County and Province aforesaid, on the grounds of desertion, adultery and bigamy.

PATTISON, COLLIER & SHAW,
Solicitors for applicant.

Dated at Thorold, in the Province of Ontario, this 7th day of April, A.D. 1892. 51-27

NOTICE is hereby given that Martha Ballantyne, of the Township of Scarboro, in the County of York, in the Province of Ontario, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of divorce from her husband, William Ballantyne, of the City of Hamilton, in the County of Wentworth, labourer, on the ground of adultery and desertion.

CHISHOLM & LOGIE,
Solicitors for applicant.

Dated at Hamilton, Province of Ontario, 31st day of March, 1892. 47-27

APPLICATIONS FOR CHARTER BY LETTERS PATENT.

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of "The Companies Act," Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body politic and corporate, under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned.

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is the "Montreal Auer Incandescent Light Company" (Limited).

2. The purposes within the purview of the Act for which incorporation is sought, are the acquiring of patents, licenses and rights, and thereunder manufacturing, using, and distributing apparatus relating and applicable to and for the production and application of the articles referred to in the said patents; the construction, erection, and maintenance of works and apparatus for generating, producing, and distributing artificial light and heat, and generally the manufacturing and dealing in devices, fittings, improvements and combinations for illuminating and heating purposes, and all matters connected therewith.

3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be at the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

4. The intended amount of the capital stock is one million dollars.

5. The number of shares is to be ten thousand, and the amount of each share is to be of the value of one hundred dollars.

6. The names in full and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow:—Henry Gregory Granger, of the City of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, one of the United States of America, engineer; William John White, advocate, Charles Albert Duclos, advocate, Arthur William Patrick Buchanan, gentleman, Edward Hobson Barker, gentleman, all of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec; of whom the said Henry Gregory Granger, William John White, Charles Albert Duclos, Arthur William Patrick Buchanan and Edward Hobson Barker, are to be the first or provisional directors, and of whom the majority are British subjects resident in Canada.

WHITE & DUCLOS,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated at Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, this 28th day of September, 1892. 14-6

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Governor in Council for letters patent under the Great Seal, for a charter of incorporation to incorporate the applicants hereinafter mentioned and such others as may become shareholders of said company, a body politic and corporate duly incorporated under the provisions of "The Companies Act."

1. The corporate name of the proposed company will be "The Dominion Burglary Guarantee Company."

2. The purpose for which incorporation is sought is to guarantee persons and corporations against loss and damage by burglary.

3. The place within Canada which is to be the chief place of business of the said company is the City and District of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

4. The proposed amount of capital stock of the said company is the sum of two hundred thousand dollars ($200,000).

5. The number of the shares of the said company is two thousand, and the amount of each share is one hundred dollars.

6. The names in full and address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow:—The Honourable George Alexander Drummond, gentleman, member of the Senate of Canada; Samuel Finlay, gentleman, Hugh Graham, publisher, Frederick Fairman, manufacturer, James Naismith Greenshields, advocate and Queen's Counsel, Edwin Percival Heaton, manager, William Strachan, manufacturer, Anthony Haig Sims, manufacturer, Benjamin Tooke, manufacturer, Robert Bickerdike, banker, George Douglas Ross, merchant, Thomas Jordan, merchant, Joseph Eveleigh, manufacturer, Edward Frank Mosley, manufacturer, John Alfred Grose, superintendent, all of the city and district of Montreal; and Arthur Percy Sherwood, commissioner of Dominion police, and John W. McRae, gentleman, both of the City of Ottawa, in the Province of Ontario; and Lyman Brown, manufacturer, and Brent Good, manufacturer, both of the City of New York, in the State of New York, one of the United States of America; of whom the Honourable George Alexander Drummond, Samuel Finlay, Hugh Graham, Frederick Fairman, John Alfred Grose, Edwin Percival Heaton, Anthony Haig Sims and James Naismith Greenshields shall be the first or provisional directors of said company; all of whom are British subjects and are resident in the City of Montreal, in the District of Montreal, and Province of Quebec.

R. A. E. GREENSHIELDS,
Solicitor for applicants.

Montreal, 27th September, 1892. 14-6

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given under the terms of "The Companies Act" that the undersigned will apply to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for letters patent under the said Act incorporating them and such other persons as may hereafter become shareholders, as a body politic and corporate under the following terms and conditions:—

The proposed corporate name of the company is "Dominion Blanket and Fibre Co. (Limited)."

The purposes for which incorporation is sought are to manufacture blankets, woollens, cottons and jute cloths, fibre-chamois and fibre-chamois garments, and generally to manufacture and trade in the above and other manufactures; further, to lease or purchase and hold real estate for the purposes of said manufactures, and to build thereupon all buildings, dams, etc., appertaining to the company's business, and residences for employees and others connected therewith, and stores or other buildings for carrying on the general business of merchants; and further, to build such tramways as may be necessary to communicate with the works of the company and the water front, and there to construct all necessary wharves and other structures for facilitating loading and unloading of vessels; also to construct and operate steamboats and other vessels for the conveyance of the materials and goods handled by the company, and to convey and carry such goods and property of other persons or corporations as may be entrusted to them as carriers on such steamboats or other vessels, and also to convey passengers on same and to collect pay for such services; and also to construct a system of waterworks for the supply of the employees of the company and others.

The principal place of business shall be the City of Montreal.

The proposed amount of the capital stock of the company is $250,000, divided into 2,500 shares of one hundred dollars each.

The names in full, the address and the calling of each of the applicants are as follow:—Frederick Fairman, merchant, Dugald Graham, gentleman, Samuel Carsley, merchant, Robert Murdoch Liddell, merchant, Edward Alfred Small, merchant, John Cameron McLauchlin, manufacturer, Edmond Arthur Robert, manufacturer, Simon S. Silverman, merchant, James McBride, merchant, Robert McKay, merchant, George Bishop, engraver, Charles Morton, manager, all of the City and District of Montreal; all of whom are residents of Canada, and all of whom shall constitute the provisional directors of the said company.

ARCHIBALD & FOSTER,
Attorneys ad litem for said Co.

Montreal, 26th September, 1892. 14-6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice, application will be made by the persons hereinafter named to the Governor General in Council for the grant of a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of "The Companies Act," and the amendments thereto.

1. The name of the company is to be "The Ahearn Electric Heating and Manufacturing Company" (Limited).

2. The objects for which incorporation is sought are,—

(*a.*) To carry on the business of supplying heat and light by electricity in all its branches, and in particular to construct, lay down, establish, fix and carry out all necessary cables, wires, lines, accumulators and works, and to generate, accumulate, distribute and supply electricity, and to light streets, buildings, houses and places, public and private;

(*b.*) To carry on the business of electricians, mechanical engineers, and suppliers of electricity for the purposes of light, heat, motive power or otherwise;

(*c.*) To carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in apparatus for generating and supplying electricity for the purposes of light, heat, motive power or otherwise, and of manufacturers of and dealers in all apparatus, machinery and things required for or capable of being used in connection with the generation, distribution, supply, accumulation and employment of electricity;

(*d.*) To carry on any other business which may seem to the company capable of being conveniently carried on in connection with the above or calculated directly or indirectly to enhance the value of or render profitable any of the company's property or rights;

(*e.*) To acquire and undertake the whole or any part of the business, property and liabilities of any person or company carrying on any business which the company is authorized to carry on, or possessed of property suitable for the purposes of the company;

(*f.*) To sell or dispose of the undertaking of the company or any part thereof, for such consideration as the company may see fit, and in particular for shares, debentures or securities of any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those hereby applied for;

(*g.*) To purchase, take on lease, or in exchange, hire or otherwise acquire any real and personal property and any rights or privileges, water powers or rights which the company may think necessary or convenient for the purposes of its business;

(*h.*) To purchase or otherwise acquire any patents for any invention which the company may see fit, and to sell any patents acquired by them or any rights of selling, using or manufacturing thereunder;

(*i.*) To conduct electricity by any means on, through, under or along the sides of streets, highways, bridges, and public places of any cities, towns, and municipalities in Canada, or across or under any navigable rivers in Canada; provided that the company shall not interfere with the public right of travelling on or using such streets, highways, bridges, public places or navigable waters; and provided also that the said company shall only open, use or interfere with such streets, highways, bridges and public places with the consent of the cities, towns or other municipalities respectively having jurisdiction over the same, and subject to such agreements in respect thereof, as shall be made between the said company and such municipalities, and under and subject to any by-laws of the councils of such municipalities, passed in pursuance thereof;

(*j.*) To do all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects or any of them;

(*k.*) To amalgamate with any other company having objects altogether or in part similar.

3. The chief place of business shall be the City of Ottawa.

4. The amount of capital stock of the company shall be $250,000.

5. The number of shares shall be 2,500, and the amount of each share $100.

6. The names in full and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow:—Thos. Ahearn, electrician, Robert Blackburn, gentleman, William Scott, miller, J. W. McRae, forwarder, George P. Brophy, civil engineer, Thomas Workman, hardware merchant, and Peter Whelan, lumber agent, all of the said City of Ottawa; all of whom shall be the first or provisional directors of the company.

CHRYSLER & LEWIS,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated Ottawa, 21st September, 1892. 13-6

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that within one month after the last publication hereof in the *Canada Gazette*, the persons hereinafter mentioned will apply to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for the grant of a charter of incorporation by letters patent, under the Great Seal of Canada, in pursuance of the provisions of "The Companies Act," chap. 119, R.S.C., and amendments thereto.

1. That the name of the company is to be "The Peterborough Milling Company" (Limited).

2. That the object for which incorporation is sought is,—(*a.*) To own and lease or sell or partly lease and partly sell water and other power, in the Town and County of Peterborough; (*b.*) To engage in such manufacturing, milling or other business as may from time to time be necessary for the full use of the said

water power or for its transmission and distribution ; (*c.*) To conduct the business of lumber and timber merchants, including the purchasing, transporting, manufacturing and selling of timber and its manufactured products ; together with the right to acquire timber limits and do all things necessary for the proper carrying on of the business of saw-mill owners, lumber merchants and dealers therein ; (*d.*) To purchase and sell wheat and other grain, and to manufacture it or them into such articles or products as are usually manufactured or produced therefrom, and to sell such productions ; (*e.*) To carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in woollen goods of every description, and to do all things necessary for or incidental to the proper carrying on of said business ; (*f.*) To subscribe for and to take stock in any manufacturing company, and to purchase and sell Government or municipal debentures and bonds or the stock of any chartered banks or of any companies incorporated under any law or act either of the Dominion of Canada or of any of the provinces ; (*g.*) To do all such other things as may be necessary to enable the company to properly utilize a mill privilege ; (*h.*) And to purchase and sell or hold in fee simple or otherwise, real estate

3. That the operations of the said company are to be carried on in the Town of Peterborough, which is also to be its chief place of business.

4. That the amount of the capital stock of the company is to be ninety-five thousand dollars.

5. That the number of shares is to be nine hundred and fifty, and the amount of each share one hundred dollars.

6. That the names in full and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow :—William Cluxton, of the Town of Peterborough, in the County of Peterborough, Esquire ; James Stevenson, of the Town of Peterborough, in the County of Peterborough, Esquire ; James Kendry, of the Town of Peterborough, in the County of Peterborough, manager ; H. A. Mulhern, of the Town of Peterborough, in the County of Peterborough, miller ; Alexander Moore Hamilton, of the Village of Warkworth, in the County of Northumberland, miller.

7. That the said William Cluxton, James Stevenson, James Kendry, H. A. Mulhern, and Alexander Moore Hamilton, are to be the first directors of the company.

DENNISTOUN & STEVENSON,
12-7 Solicitors for the applicants.

NOTICE is hereby given that after the expiration of one month from the first publication and within one month from the last publication of this notice, application will be made by the persons hereinafter named to His Excellency the Governor General, through the Honourable the Secretary of State, for a grant of charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of "The Companies Act," and amendments thereto.

1. The name of the proposed company is to be "The Central Electric Light Company of Montreal" (Limited).

2. The objects of the said company shall be to furnish electric lights, motive powers and heating apparatus in the City of Montreal and elsewhere in the Dominion of Canada, to manufacture electric wires and all necessary appliances to transmit electricity.

3. The chief place of business of the said company shall be in the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, or at such other places as may be from time to time determined.

4. The amount of capital stock of the said company is to be $500,000.

5. The said stock is to be divided into five thousand shares of one hundred dollars each.

6. The following are the names in full and address and calling of each applicant :—Louis Perrault, Montreal, printer ; Honoré Beaugrand, Montreal, journalist ; Trefflé Berthiaume, Montreal, journalist ; E. M. Lovelace, Montreal, merchant ; Odilon Dupuis, Montreal, merchant ; Jos. Melançon, Montreal, notary ; Joseph A. Rodier, Montreal, doctor ; Alphonse Raza, Montreal, architect ; Charles Berger, Montreal, contractor ; Joseph Brunet, Montreal, contractor ; James Cochrane, Montreal, contractor ; Louis Cousineau, Montreal, contractor ; and Emmanuel St. Louis, Montreal, contractor.

7. The said Louis Perrault, Honoré Beaugrand, Trefflé Berthiaume, E M. Lovelace and Odilon Dupuis, are to be the first directors of the said company.

PRÉFONTAINE & ST. JEAN,
12-7 Solicitors for applicants.

Dated at Montreal, this 14th day of September, 1892.

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of "The Companies Act," Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned.

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is "The Weather and Water Proof Paint Company of Canada" (Limited).

2. The purposes for which incorporation is sought are to carry on the business of manufacturing and selling paints and painters supplies, and to acquire by purchase or otherwise, and to own and use in their works, and to sell any patent rights applicable, necessary or expedient for such business.

3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be at the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario.

4. The proposed amount of the capital stock is $5,000.00.

5. The number of shares is to be two hundred, and the amount of each share $25.00.

6. The names in full and address and calling of each of the applicants are as follows :—James Conrad Shook, of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, lumber merchant ; William McGahey, of the City of Chicago, Cook County, Illinois, manufacturer ; Charles William Chadwick, of the said City of Toronto, gentleman ; John Wesley Roswell, of the said City of Toronto, barrister-at-law ; and Edward Rogers Wood, of the same place, secretary of the Central Canada Loan and Savings Company ; all of whom are to be first or provisional directors of the said company.

J. W. ROSWELL,
Solicitor for applicants.

Toronto, 14th September, 1892. 12-6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice, application will be made by the persons hereinafter named to the Governor General in Council for the grant of a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of "The Companies Act," chapter one hundred and nineteen of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1886.

1. The name of the company is to be "The Art Society." (La Société des Arts.)

2. The objects for which incorporation is sought are the encouragement of art by distribution by lot, among the members or ticket holders of the society, of any paintings, drawings, or other works of art produced by the labour of the members of, or published by or under the direction of the society.

3. The chief place of business is to be in the City of Montreal.

4. The amount of the capital stock of the company is to be one hundred thousand dollars.

5. The number of shares is to be one thousand and the amount of each share one hundred dollars.

6. The names in full and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follows : Louis Philippe Hébert, sculptor, of the City and District of Montreal ; Louis Fréchette, homme de lettres, of the same place ; Narcisse Faucher de St. Maurice, homme de lettres, of the City and District of Quebec ; Henri Trudel, journalist, of the City and District of Montreal, and Arthur Cholette, advocate, of the same place ; and these five applicants to be the first directors of the company.

A. TRUDEL,
Attorney for applicants.

Montreal, 30th August, 1892. 10-6

MISCELLANEOUS.

LA BANQUE NATIONALE.

ON and after Wednesday, the second day of November next, this bank will pay to its shareholders a dividend of three per cent upon its capital for the six months ending on the 31st October next.

The transfer book will be closed from the 17th to the 31st October next, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of directors,

P. LAFRANCE,
Cashier.

Quebec, 27th September, 1892. 14–5

DOMINION BANK.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of five per cent upon the capital stock of this institution has this day been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at the banking house, in this city, on and after Tuesday, the 1st day of November next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st of October next, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,

R. H. BETHUNE,
Cashier.

Toronto, 21st September, 1892. 14–5

UNDER THE WINDING-UP ACT.

Province of Quebec, District of Montreal. } SUPERIOR COURT.

In re The Canada Agricultural Assurance Company, a corporation legally established by a special Act of the Parliament of Canada, having its principal place of business in the City of Montreal, insolvent.

A Winding-up order has been granted in this matter, and a meeting of the creditors, shareholders and contributors of the said company is hereby called for the tenth day of October next, at half-past ten of the clock in the forenoon, in the room number four, in the Court House, in the City of Montreal, to appoint a liquidator to said company, and for all legal purposes in accordance with the judgment rendered herein, on the twenty-second day of September instant.

Montreal, 22nd September, 1992.

By order,

H. COLLARD,
Deputy Prothonotary, S.C.

14–2

ALBERTA RAILWAY AND COAL COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Alberta Railway and Coal Company, will be held on Wednesday, 26th October, 1892, at 2 p.m., at the head office of the company, 37, Old Jewry, London, E.C.

By order,

GEORGE EDWARDS,
Secretary.

37, Old Jewry, London, E.C., September, 1892. 13–4

NOTICE is hereby given, pursuant to the provisions of "An Act respecting certain works constructed in or upon Navigable Waters," chapter 92 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, that I the undersigned shall, thirty days after date, apply to the Governor General of Canada in Council for his approval of a certain wharf proposed to be constructed by me in Victoria Harbour, fronting lot 16, block L, Harbour Estate in the City of Victoria, British Columbia, and that I have deposited plans thereof and a description of the proposed site with the Minister of Public Works at Ottawa, and a duplicate of each in the office of the Registrar General of Titles at Victoria aforesaid.

ROWLAND WM. COLVIN,
By his Solicitor LINDLEY CREASE.

Dated the 7th day of September, 1892. 12–5

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that the American Steam Boiler Insurance Company of New York, has applied to the Honourable the Minister of Finance and Receiver General of Canada, for the release on the 30th November, 1892, of its deposit made on account of the business of Steam Boiler Insurance.

And notice is hereby given calling upon all Canadian policy-holders in the said company opposing such release to file their opposition with the Honourable the Minister of Finance and Receiver General of Canada, on or before 30th November, 1892.

E. LAFLEUR,
Solicitor,
American Steam Boiler Insurance Co.

Dated this 10th day of August, 1892. 7–13

NOTICE is hereby given that "The City of London Fire Insurance Company" (Limited), having ceased to carry on the business of fire insurance in Canada, and re-insured all outstanding or existing risks, will apply to the Minister of Finance, at Ottawa, on the 12th day of October next, for the release of the securities deposited by the said company with the Minister of Finance.

And notice is hereby given to Canadian policy-holders, who may desire to oppose such release, that any opposition to the same must be filed, with the Minister of Finance, on or before the day above named.

HATTON & McLENNAN,
Attorneys for the said company.

Montreal, 5th July, 1892. 2–13

THE BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

THE Court of Directors hereby give notice that an interim dividend for the half-year ended 30th June last, of thirty-five shillings per share, being at the rate of seven per cent per annum, will be paid free of income tax on the 7th day of October next to the proprietors of shares registered in this country.

No transfers can be made between the 22nd instant and the 7th proximo, as the books must be closed during that period.

By order of the Court,

A. G. WALLIS,
Secretary.

No. 3 Clement's Lane,
Lombard Street, London, E.C.,
6th September, 1892. 11–4

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council, at Parliament Buildings, at the City of Ottawa, Ontario, on Monday, the 31st day of October, A.D. 1892, at the hour of eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the approval by His Excellency the Governor in Council of the agreement of amalgamation between the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company, of the first part, and the Brantford, Waterloo and Lake Erie Railway Company, of the second part, duly executed by the said respective companies, and bearing date the ninth day of August, A.D. 1892, and that all persons interested may appear at the time and place aforesaid and be heard on such application.

EPHRAIM MILLER,
Secretary,
The Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Ry. Co.,

S. C. GIBBS,
Secretary,
The Brantford, Waterloo and Lake Erie Ry. Co.

Dated this 25th day of August, A.D. 1892. 9–9

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that the Queen Insurance Company intends to cease to carry on the business of life insurance in Canada, and that said company will, on the 1st day of November next, apply to the Honourable the Minister of Finance for the release of its assets and securities, and all Canadian

holders of life policies issued by the Queen Insurance Company who may wish to oppose such release are hereby notified to file their oppositions with the said Minister on or before said date.

H. J. MUDGE,
Chief agent.

Montreal, 25th July, 1892. 5–13

CITIZENS INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA

(Life Department).

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that the "Citizens Insurance Company of Canada" has ceased to transact the business of life insurance, and will apply to the Honourable the Minister of Finance and Receiver General of Canada for the release of its securities deposited on account of the Life Department, on the twelfth (12th) day of October, 1892.

And notice is hereby given calling upon all Canadian policy-holders in the said company opposing such release to file their opposition with the Honourable the Minister of Finance and Receiver General of Canada, on or before the twelfth (12th) day of October, eighteen hundred and ninety-two (1892).

E. P. HEATON,
General manager.

Montreal, 28th June, 1892. 2–13

CITIZENS INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA

(Fire Department).

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that the "Citizens Insurance Company of Canada" has ceased to transact the business of fire insurance, and has applied to the Honourable the Minister of Finance and Receiver General of Canada, for the release of its securities deposited on account of the Fire Department, on the twelfth (12th) day of October, 1892.

And notice is hereby given that all business of the "Citizens Insurance Company of Canada," in the Provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, has been taken up and re-insured in the "Phœnix Insurance Company of Hartford," Connecticut, and that the business throughout the Dominion of Canada, with the exception of the Provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, has been taken up and re-insured in the "Guardian Assurance Company of England."

And notice is hereby given calling upon all Canadian policy-holders in the said company opposing such release to file their opposition with the Honourable the Minister of Finance and Receiver General of Canada, on or before the twelfth (12th) day of October, eighteen hundred and ninety-two (1892).

E. P. HEATON,
General manager.

Montreal, 28th June, 1892. 2–13

PUISSANCE DU CANADA.

NOMINATIONS.

DÉPARTEMENT DU SECRÉTAIRE D'ÉTAT DU CANADA.

Il a plu à Son Excellence le Gouverneur Général de faire la nomination suivante, savoir :—

Ottawa, 1er septembre 1892.

Hercule Olivier, de Régina, dans les Territoires du Nord-Ouest, écuyer, lieutenant dans la Milice Active du Canada : Inspecteur dans la police à cheval du Nord-Ouest.

PROCLAMATIONS.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Député du Gouverneur.

[L.S.]

CANADA.

VICTORIA, par la Grâce de Dieu, Reine du Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande, Défenseur de la foi, etc., etc., etc.

A Nos Très-Aimés et Fidèles les Sénateurs de la Puissance du Canada et les membres élus pour servir dans la Chambre des Communes de Notre dite Puissance, et à tous et chacun de vous,—Salut :

PROCLAMATION.

ATTENDU que Notre Parlement du Canada se trouve prorogé au vingt-septième jour du mois de septembre courant, auquel temps vous étiez tenus et il vous était enjoint d'être présents en Notre cité d'Ottawa ; Sachez maintenant, que pour diverses causes et considérations et pour la plus grande aise et commodité de Nos bien-aimés sujets, Nous avons cru convenable, par et de l'avis de Notre Conseil Privé du Canada, de vous exempter tous et chacun de vous d'être présents au temps susdit, vous convoquant et par ces présentes vous enjoignant à tous et chacun de vous de vous trouver avec Nous en Notre Parlement du Canada, en Notre Cité d'OTTAWA, LUNDI, le SEPTIÈME jour du mois de NOVEMBRE prochain, pour prendre en considération l'état et la prospérité de Notre dite Puissance du Canada, et y agir comme de droit. Ce à quoi vous ne devez manquer.

En foi de quoi, Nous avons fait émettre nos présentes Lettres Patentes et à icelles fait apposer le Grand Sceau du Canada. Témoin, John J. McGee, écuyer, Député de Notre Très-fidèle et Bien-Aimé, le Très-honorable Sir Frederick Arthur Stanley, Baron Stanley de Preston, dans le comté de Lancaster, dans la Pairie du Royaume-Uni, Chevalier Grand-croix de Notre très-honorable Ordre du Bain ; Gouverneur-général du Canada, et vice-amiral d'icelui.

A Notre Hôtel du Gouvernement, en Notre cité d'OTTAWA, ce VINGT-SIXIÈME jour de SEPTEMBRE, dans l'année de Notre-Seigneur, mil huit cent quatre-vingt-douze, et de Notre Règne la cinquante-sixième.

Par ordre,

SAML. E. ST. O. CHAPLEAU,
Greffier de la Couronne en Chancellerie,
Canada. 14–tf

STANLEY de PRESTON.

[L.S.]

CANADA.

VICTORIA, par la grâce de Dieu, Reine du Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande, Défenseur de la Foi, etc., etc., etc.

A tous ceux qui les présentes verront ou qu'icelles pourront concerner,—Salut :

PROCLAMATION.

JNO. S. D. THOMPSON,
Procureur Général,
Canada.

ATTENDU qu'il a plu au Dieu Tout-Puissant, dans sa bonté extrême, de prodiguer au Canada les bienfaits d'une abondante récolte,—

En conséquence, Nous avons cru que ces bienfaits que partage notre population tout entière, doivent être reconnus d'une manière solennelle et publique ; et Nous avons fixé, par et de l'avis de Notre Conseil privé du Canada, jeudi, le dixième jour de novembre prochain, comme jour d'actions de grâces pour remercier le Dieu Tout-Puissant de l'abondante moisson dont il a bien voulu favoriser, cette année, le Canada.

Et Nous invitons tous Nos bien-aimés sujets du Canada d'observer le dit jour comme jour d'actions de grâces.

En foi de quoi, Nous avons fait émettre nos présentes Lettres Patentes et à icelles fait apposer le Grand Sceau du Canada. Témoin, Notre très fidèle et bien aimé le Très-honorable Sir Frederick Arthur Stanley, Baron Stanley de Preston, dans le comté de Lancaster, dans la Pairie du Royaume-Uni, Chevalier Grand-croix de Notre Très-honorable Ordre du Bain ; Gouverneur-général du Canada.

A Notre Hôtel du Gouvernement, en Notre CITÉ d'OTTAWA, ce VINGT-TROISIÈME jour de SEPTEMBRE, dans l'année de Notre-Seigneur mil huit cent quatre-vingt-douze, et de Notre Règne la cinquante-sixième.

Par ordre,

J. C. PATTERSON,
Secrétaire d'Etat.

14-3

DÉPÊCHES.

(Circulaire.)

Downing Street,
29 août 1892.

Milord,—J'ai l'honneur de vous transmettre, afin qu'elle soit publiée dans la colonie que vous administrez, copie d'un traité entre les gouvernements de la Grande-Bretagne et des Etats-Unis d'Amérique concernant les déserteurs de la marine marchande, signé à Washington, le 3e jour de juin, et dont les ratifications furent échangées à Washington le 1er août dernier, ainsi qu'une copie d'un arrêté de la Reine en conseil, daté le 18 d'août, étendant aux Etats-Unis les dispositions de "l'Acte des déserteurs étrangers, 1852."

J'ai l'honneur d'être,
Milord,
Votre très humble serviteur,
RIPON.

A l'Administrateur
du gouvernement du Canada.

—

Extrait de la "Gazette de Londres" de mardi le 23 août 1892.

MATELOTS DÉSERTEURS (ETATS-UNIS).

Osborne House, Ile de Wight,
18 août 1892.

A la Cour, à Osborne House, Ile de Wight, le 18e jour d'août 1892.

PRÉSENTS :

Sa Très-Excellente Majesté la Reine.
Le lord Chancellier.
Le lord Président.
Le lord du Sceau privé.
Le marquis de Salisbury.
Le marquis de Lothian.
Lord George Hamilton.
Le vicomte Cross.
Le secrétaire lord Knutsford.
M. le secrétaire Stanhope.
M. Goschen.
M. Balfour.
Sir J. Parker Deane.

CONSIDÉRANT que par l'*Acte relatif aux déserteurs étrangers*, 1852, il est statué que lorsqu'il sera démontré à Sa Majesté que des facilités convenables sont ou seront données pour la reprise ou l'arrestation des marins qui désertent des navires marchands britanniques dans les territoires d'une puissance étrangère, Sa Majesté pourra, par arrêté en conseil établissant que ces facilités sont ou seront données, déclarer que les marins non esclaves qui désertent des navires marchands appartenant à un sujet de cette puissance, lorsqu'ils seront dans les limites des possessions de Sa Majesté, pourront être arrêtés et renvoyés à bord de leurs navires respectifs, et pourra limiter l'opération de cet arrêté et en rendre l'opération sujette aux conditions et restrictions, s'il en est, qui seront jugées convenables ;

Et considérant qu'il a été démontré à Sa Majesté que des facilités convenables seront données pour la reprise et l'arrestation des marins (n'étant pas des citoyens des Etats-Unis) qui désertent les navires marchands britanniques dans les territoires appartenant aux dits Etats-Unis, en vertu d'un traité entre Sa Majesté et le Président des Etats-Unis signé à Washington le troisième jour de juin mil huit cent quatre-vingt-douze, et dont les ratifications furent échangées le premier jour d'août mil huit cent quatre-vingt-douze :

A ces causes, il a plu à Sa Majesté, en vertu du pouvoir que lui confère le dit *Acte relatif aux déserteurs étrangers*, 1852, et par et de l'avis de son Conseil privé, ordonner et déclarer, et il est par le présent ordonné et déclaré, qu'à compter de la publication du présent arrêté dans la *London Gazette*, les marins, non esclaves ni sujets britanniques, qui, dans les limites des possessions de Sa Majesté, déserteront de navires marchands appartenant à des citoyens des Etats-Unis, pourront être arrêtés et reconduits à bord de leurs navires respectifs. Pourvu toujours que si un déserteur a commis un crime dans les limites des possessions de Sa Majesté, il puisse être détenu jusqu'à ce qu'il ait subi son procès devant une cour compétente, et jusqu'à ce que sa sentence, s'il en est prononcé, soit exécutée.

Et le Secrétaire d'Etat au département de l'Intérieur, le Secrétaire d'Etat pour les Colonies et le Secrétaire d'Etat pour l'Inde, en conseil, donneront les instructions nécessaires pour l'exécution du présent.

C. L. PEEL.

—

Traité entre la Grande-Bretagne et les Etats-Unis concernant les déserteurs de la marine marchande. Signé à Washington, le 3 juin 1892 ; ratifications échangées à Washington le 1er d'août 1892.

CONSIDÉRANT que les gouvernements de la Grande-Bretagne et des Etats-Unis d'Amérique désirent pourvoir à l'arrestation, la reprise et la réintégration des personnes qui désertent des navires marchands de leurs pays respectifs pendant qu'ils sont dans les ports de l'autre pays, et de conclure un traité à l'effet susdit, les hautes parties contractantes ont en conséquence nommé comme leurs plénipotentiaires pour conclure le dit traité, savoir :—

Sa Majesté la Reine du Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande, Sir Julian Pauncefote, G.C.M.G., C.C.B., envoyé extraordinaire et ministre plénipotentiaire de Sa Majesté aux Etats-Unis ; et Le Président des Etats-Unis d'Amérique, James G. Blaine, Secrétaire d'Etat des Etats-Unis ;

Lesquels, après s'être communiqué leurs pleins pouvoirs respectifs trouvés en bonne et due forme, sont convenus des articles ci-dessous :—

Article I.

Les consuls généraux, consuls, vice-consuls et agents consulaires de l'une ou l'autre des hautes parties contractantes, résidant dans les possessions ou colonies de l'autre, auront le pouvoir de requérir des autorités compétentes l'aide que prescrit la loi pour l'arrestation, la reprise et la réintégration des matelots qui désertent d'un navire appartenant à un sujet ou citoyen de leurs pays respectifs pendant qu'ils sont dans les ports de l'autre pays. Toutefois, si tel déserteur avait commis un crime ou une infraction dans le pays où il est trouvé, sa reddition ou réintégration pourra être retardée jusqu'à ce que le tribunal devant lequel la cause est pendante, ou devant lequel elle peut être portée, ait prononcé sa sentence, et que la sentence ait été exécutée.

Il est entendu que les stipulations qui précèdent ne s'appliqueront qu'aux sujets ou citoyens du pays où la désertion aura lieu.

Article II.

Le présent traité sera ratifié et les ratifications seront échangées à Londres ou à Washington sans délai.

ARTICLE III.

Le présent traité deviendra exécutoire à l'expiration de trente jours à compter de la date de l'échange des stipulations. Il restera en vigueur pendant cinq ans après cette date, et ensuite jusqu'à ce qu'il soit terminé par un avis de douze mois donné par une des hautes parties contractantes à l'autre.

En foi de quoi, nous les plénipotentiaires respectifs avons signé le présent traité et y avons apposé nos sceaux.

Fait en double à Washington ce troisième jour de juin mil huit quatre-vingt-douze.

[L.S.] JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE.
[L.S.] JAMES G. BLAINE.

14-3

ARRÊTÉS EN CONSEIL.

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT À OTTAWA.

Samedi, le 17e jour de septembre 1892.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

IL plaît à Son Excellence, par et avec l'avis du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada, d'ordonner que la réserve de deux townships en largeur le long de la ligne frontière entre le Canada et les Etats-Unis partant de la limite ouest du Manitoba et allant jusqu'aux Montagnes-Rocheuses destinées à servir de terrain de quarantaine le long duquel les animaux en quarantaine pourront paître, soit et elle est par le présent abolie, et que les réserves ci-après décrites seront et elles sont par le présent déclarées être des réserves permanentes pour des fins de quarantaine, au lieu de la réserve susdite, savoir :—

1. Les townships 1, rangs 19, 20, 21, 22 et 23, en partie, étant cette région du pays sise entre les bras nord et sud de la rivière au Lait dans le township 1.

2. Les townships 1, rangs 12, 13, 14 et 15 en partie, les townships 2, rangs 12, 13, 14 et 15 en partie, étant cette région du pays sise entre la rivière au Lait au nord et la limite internationale au sud, avec la Coulée de la Pierre-à-écrire à l'est, et le droit de chemin de la ligne de la Compagnie de chemin de fer et de houille d'Alberta à l'ouest.

3. Les townships 1, rangs 4, 5 et 6 en partie, les townships 2, rangs 4, 5 et 6 en partie, étant cette région de pays site entre la rivière au Lait à l'ouest et au sud, et le Creek Many Berries à l'est, le tout dans les townships 1 et 2. Tous les numéros de rangs donnés étant ceux officiellement connus comme étant à l'ouest du quatrième méridien.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Greffier du Conseil privé.

14-4

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT À OTTAWA.

Lundi, le 26e jour de septembre 1892.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

CONSIDÉRANT que le Secrétaire d'Etat représente que d'après le rapport de l'officier-rapporteur nommé pour recevoir les votes des électeurs du comté de Drummond, dans la province de Québec, pour et contre une certaine pétition demandant de révoquer un arrêté en conseil daté du 8e jour de mai 1885, déclarant " l'Acte de tempérance du Canada, 1878 " en vigueur dans le dit comté de Drummond, à compter de la date mentionnée dans le dit arrêté en conseil et de la manière y prescrite, il appert que la dite pétition a été adoptée par les électeurs du dit comté, plus de la moitié de tous les votes enregistrés ayant été en faveur de l'adoption de la dite pétition, et que les procédures tenues par le dit officier-rapporteur l'ont été en conformité de l'acte ;

Et considérant que plus de trente jours se sont écoulés depuis le jour où la dite pétition a été adoptée,—

Il plaît à Son Excellence, en vertu de l'autorité qui lui est conférée par l'article substitué par l'article 3 de l'acte 51 Victoria, chapitre 35, intitulé " Acte à l'effet de modifier l'Acte de tempérance du Canada," à l'article 96 de " l'Acte de tempérance du Canada," et par et avec l'avis du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada, d'ordonner et déclarer que le dit arrêté en conseil du 8e jour de mai 1885, par lequel la deuxième partie de " l'Acte de tempérance du Canada " était rendue exécutoire dans le dit comté de Drummond, soit et il est par le présent révoqué.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Greffier du Conseil privé.

14-4

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT À OTTAWA.

Samedi, le 27e jour d'août 1892.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

CONSIDÉRANT que par l'article 190 de "l'Acte du Revenu de l'Intérieur," il est statué que le cautionnement à donner est une somme égale au montant auquel le percepteur estimera que les droits pourront s'élever sur les effets à manufacturer dans le cours d'un mois, et telle autre somme que le percepteur jugera suffisante pour couvrir le droit sur les effets restant en entrepôt de temps à autre dans le cours de la licence ;

Et considérant que l'augmentation du droit de un à deux centins par livre sur le malt a rendu très oppressives les dispositions de la loi précitées quant au montant des cautionnements que doivent donner les malteurs,—

Il plaît à Son Excellence, en vertu du pouvoir qui lui est conféré par "l'Acte du Revenu de l'Intérieur," et par et avec l'avis du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada, d'autoriser le ministre du Revenu de l'intérieur à fixer le montant du cautionnement que doivent donner les malteurs, et cette autorisation est en conséquence conférée.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Greffier du Conseil privé.

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HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT À OTTAWA.

Lundi, le 22e jour de septembre 1892.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

IL plaît à Son Excellence, en vertu des dispositions du chapitre 34 des Statuts Revisés du Canada, intitulé " Acte du revenu de l'intérieur," et par et avec l'avis du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada, d'établir les règlements suivants au sujet du tabac et des cigares et des manufactures de tabac et de cigares, et les dits règlements sont par le présent faits et établis.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Greffier du Conseil privé.

RÈGLEMENTS CONCERNANT LE TABAC ET LES CIGARES.

TITRE 1.—MATIÈRE PREMIÈRE.

A.—Comment traiter le tabac en feuilles, les déchets, les rognures, les tiges, la réglisse ou autres matières, apportés, produits ou employés dans une manufacture de tabac ou de cigares, ou qui sont sortis de la dite manufacture.

Article 1. Aussitôt que du tabac ou toute autre matière première sera reçu à la manufacture, la quantité en sera vérifiée par le fabricant sous la surveillance immédiate de l'officier préposé, dont le devoir sera de s'assurer de l'exactitude de tous les poids, et, quand il sera requis par le fabricant, de constater la déduction à faire pour l'eau.

Art. 2. Le tabac étalon, tel que défini par l'acte, est celui qui contient 10 pour cent d'eau, mais le département n'a pas l'intention de s'arrêter à une différence d'un ou de deux pour cent en plus ou en moins.

Art. 3. Cependant, quand il y a un excédent d'eau évident au delà de la proportion ci-dessus mentionnée, c'est-à-dire 10 pour cent, le fabricant peut, s'il le désire, le faire constater, et si cet excédent atteint ou dépasse 12 pour cent, le surplus de 10 pour cent doit être déduit du poids total. En d'autres termes, quand le tabac sera trop imprégné d'eau, on déduira 10 pour cent de son poids et on ne tiendra pas compte de la différence en plus.

Art. 4. Tout échantillon pris en vue de constater la proportion d'eau qu'il contient sera fourni gratuitement par le fabricant ou le propriétaire.

Art. 5. Il n'est pas nécessaire de prendre des échantillons de chaque paquet ou colis. Quand, après un examen attentif de deux colis ou plus, le préposé considère que le lot est à peu près uniforme en ce qui regarde la quantité d'eau, il peut choisir un échantillon pour représenter le lot. Le département désire que le fabricant subisse le moins de perte possible par la constatation de la quantité d'eau contenue dans son tabac ; et chaque fois qu'un fabricant est convaincu que le tabac en feuilles ou tout autre tabac non fabriqué apporté à sa manufacture en aucun temps n'est ni au-dessus ni au-dessous de l'étalon, il peut consigner dans ses livres son poids réel sans faire examiner aucun échantillon, mais dans ce cas ce poids sera considéré comme étant le poids étalon et il ne sera fait par la suite aucune remise si la production de la manufacture est au-dessous de l'étalon fixé par la loi.

Art. 6. Pour le certificat qui sera donné au percepteur des douanes, sous l'autorité de l'article 312 de l'*Acte du revenu de l'intérieur*, on emploiera à l'avenir la formule (n° 28). Le percepteur veillera à ce que ce certificat soit soigneusement libellé et annexé (à la gomme) à la déclaration en douane du tabac en feuilles auquel il se rapporte.

Art. 7. Les tiges, déchets, rognures, débris ou autres rebuts de tabac produits, employés, enlevés ou détruits dans ou de toute manufacture de tabac ou de cigares, seront inscrits en livres étalons.

Art. 8. Tous tabacs en feuilles, tiges, déchets, rognures, débris, rebuts et tabacs en voie de fabrication à l'époque où l'inventaire se fera, seront portés en livres étalons, et dans ces cas on aura soin que les échantillons choisis pour le séchage représentent bien la moyenne d'humidité de chacun des lots où on les aura pris.

Art. 9. Chaque fois qu'il sera nécessaire de constater la quantité d'eau qu'ils contiennent, les échantillons devront être choisis avec soin, de façon à donner une moyenne aussi exacte que possible de l'ensemble des lots. Ces échantillons devront peser chacun d'un quarteron à une demi-livre ; on les pèsera soigneusement aussitôt qu'ils auront été pris sur le lot, et on ne devra les y prendre qu'au moment le plus rapproché possible du pesage du lot. On les sèchera ensuite soigneusement dans les fours qui ont déjà été ou seront fournis aux principaux bureaux. La différence de poids avant et après le séchage représentera la quantité d'eau contenue dans le tabac.

Art. 10. Les bureaux les plus importants sont pourvus de balances spéciales qui indiqueront sur le fléau la proportion d'eau au-dessus de l'étalon, ce qui dispensera de bien des calculs.

La balance est construite de telle façon qu'après avoir contrebalancé le poids du plateau de dessiccation au moyen de plomb de chasse versé dans le vaisseau de contrepoids, vous pouvez peser un échantillon d'un quart de livre, d'une demi-livre ou d'une livre, selon que vous aurez arrangé le poids curseur pour peser l'un ou l'autre, en ayant soin de placer le poids curseur à 100 lorsque vous pesez avant que le tabac soit séché ; après la dessiccation la place que prendra le poids curseur sur le fléau pour contrebalancer l'échantillon indiquera sur l'échelle inférieure du fléau le percentage d'eau de l'échantillon.

Art. 11. L'officier préposé à la surveillance d'une manufacture de tabac ou de cigares tiendra registre du poids de tous les colis de tabac en feuilles ou d'autres matières premières qui entreront dans la manufacture. Le département fournira un livre à cette fin.

Art. 12. Lorsqu'il sera reçu du tabac en feuilles privé de ses tiges dans quelque manufacture de cigares, l'entrée qui en sera faite devra mentionner la nature de ce tabac à sa réception ainsi que plus tard lorsqu'il sera pris pour emploi, et la quantité ainsi reçue et prise pour emploi devra être également mentionnée dans une note au bas de la page sur le relevé mensuel du fabricant (F. 4,) et sur l'inventaire annuel, (G. 15).

Art. 13. Tous les paquets ou colis de matières premières reçues dans la manufacture seront numérotés consécutivement, en commençant par le numéro un, le premier jour de juillet de chaque année.

Art. 14. Une étiquette sera mise sur chaque colis, et indiquera la date de son entreposement, le numéro primitif et le numéro de série du colis, son poids brut, la tare, et le poids net et réel du tabac ou de toute autre matière première y contenue, et, s'il s'agit de tabac en feuilles, de déchets et de rognures, de tiges et d'autres produits non manufacturés du tabac en feuilles, les livres, le percentage d'eau et le nombre de livres étalons de tabac y contenus. Pour raison d'uniformité, l'étiquette dont on se servira jusqu'à nouvel ordre du département, se lira comme il suit, et le département la délivrera sur demande :—

N° 25.

Accise.

ETIQUETTES POUR COLIS DE TABAC EN FEUILLES, ETC.

Nom du fabricant.....

Date de l'entreposement.....

Nature du contenu.....

Poids brut.....

Tare .....

Poids net .....

Déduction pour humidité.....p.c. =.....lbs.

Etalon.....lbs.

Signature du préposé.....lbs.

(Continuez les détails au dos de l'étiquette.)

DÉTAILS.

Numéros des colis.

N° primitif .... N° de série.....

18.....

.....lbs.

.....lbs.

.....lbs.

.....lbs.

.....lbs.

.....lbs.

Détails quand le contenu entier du colis n'est pas sorti d'entrepôt.

Date.	Quantité, lbs.
.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....

On ne remplira pas le blanc des deux dernières lignes s'il s'agit de réglisse, de sucre, de gomme ou de matières premières autres que le tabac en feuilles, ses rognures ou ses autres produits, vu qu'il ne peut être fait de déduction pour la quantité d'eau que ces articles peuvent contenir.

Art. 15. Tous tabacs en feuilles ou autres matières, sur réception et aussitôt qu'on en aura fait un état, seront placés dans l'entrepôt destiné à cette fin et fermé avec un cadenas officiel, dont la clé demeurera entre les mains du préposé.

Art. 16. Les tabacs en feuilles et autres matières premières seront remis aux fabricants de tabac et de cigares en telles quantités qu'ils auront besoin d'employer ; comme ils peuvent avoir accès à l'entrepôt tous les jours, si c'est nécessaire, et prendre du tabac d'autant de colis qu'ils le désireront, comme s'il était sous leur contrôle exclusif, il est inutile d'en emporter en plus grande quantité que les besoins de chaque jour n'en requièrent. Si on prend des colis complets pour les employer, on devra les déclarer à la sortie de l'entrepôt selon le poids marqué sur ces colis à leur entrée.

(a.) Si, dans l'opinion du département, une manufacture de tabac ou de cigares ne possède pas les commodités nécessaires pour emmagasiner tout le tabac en feuilles et les autres matières premières dans la pièce fermée à clef désignée pour cette fin, sans causer trop de tracas au fabricant, le percepteur peut permettre qu'on emmagasine telle quantité qu'il jugera convenable dans d'autres parties de la manufacture ; et dans ce cas le fabricant mettra sur chaque paquet ou colis non destiné à être employé prochainement une carte rouge de pas moins de quatre pouces carrés sur laquelle les mots "En Entrepôt" seront imprimés en lettres hautes de pas moins d'un pouce ; et l'enlèvement de cette carte ou de partie du contenu de ce colis avant que le poids du colis n'ait été porté au débit du "Journal" comme "pris pour emploi," sera considéré comme un enlèvement illégal de marchandises d'un entrepôt et rendra le fabricant passible des pénalités fixées par la loi ;

(b.) Quand le contenu d'un colis est pris pour usage en différentes fois, la dernière déclaration devra faire concorder le total avec la quantité entreposée originairement et marquée sur ce colis ;

(c.) Il sera permis à un fabricant de prendre des colis entiers ou telle portion de colis qu'il aura besoin d'em-

ployer ; mais s'il devient évident en aucun temps que ses déclarations couvrent des quantités qui dépassent les bornes de son commerce, le percepteur demandera au département des instructions particulières.

Art. 17. Toutes les tiges se trouvant dans une manufacture de tabac ou de cigares, à moins d'être utilisées, ou qu'on ait l'intention de les utiliser immédiatement dans la manufacture, ou gardées par le fabricant dans le but de les exporter, devront être pesées une fois par mois au moins et détruites ou mises sous clé de la manière ci-après indiquée.

Les tiges, déchets, rognures et débris produits dans une manufacture de tabac ou de cigares reportés au fonds des existences et portés au débit du Magasinier *(Stock book)* n° 1, à moins d'être détruits ou enlevés, ou qu'on déclare vouloir les utiliser immédiatement, devront être déposés dans un entrepôt de tabac en feuilles.

Art. 18. On les détruira par le feu, mais un autre moyen pourra être autorisé spécialement. Les percepteurs sont autorisés à délivrer de temps à autre aux jardiniers connus des tiges de tabac devant servir uniquement à des fins horticoles. La quantité à fournir et les garanties à prendre pour que ces tiges ne soient pas détournées de leur destination sont laissées à la discrétion du percepteur. On pourra se procurer des formules d'obligation (A. 8,) et des permis (Bb. 13), en en faisant la demande au département. Si des personnes dignes de confiance désirent se servir de tiges de tabac pour engrais, le percepteur pourra leur en livrer en quantités qu'il jugera à propos. Cependant, dans ce cas, les tiges devront être mêlées avec l'engrais, en présence et à la satisfaction du préposé du département ; ce qui étant fait il ne sera exigé aucune obligation. Le fabricant ou la personne qui reçoit les tiges comme il sera réciproquement convenu, devra payer les frais résultant de la présence du préposé du revenu à l'endroit où les tiges sont ainsi détruites. Il sera fait une entrée des tiges fournies soit pour des fins horticoles, soit pour des fins d'engrais dans le *Relevé mensuel des tiges de tabac.* (G. 17.)

Art. 19. Les tiges, déchets, rognures et débris, avant d'être déclarés pour transport ou destruction, seront portés au débit du Magasinier n° 1.

Art. 20. Le tabac en feuilles qui aura été inscrit dans le "Journal" d'un fabricant de tabac ou de cigares comme pris pour emploi, ne pourra ensuite être sorti de la manufacture à l'état brut, à moins d'une permission spéciale obtenue dans chaque cas du percepteur.

Art. 21. Le tabac en feuilles et les déchets et rognures lorsqu'ils seront sortis d'une manufacture de tabac ou de cigares, devront, avant d'être déplacés, être pesés de nouveau et éprouvés et le manquant (s'il y en a) devra être constaté et la quantité ainsi déterminée sera entrée en livres étalons et devra être consignée à l'ordre du percepteur de la division où il sont entrés pour être déplacés. Si on découvre que le manquant est survenu sur le tabac ou les déchets et rognures pendant l'entreposement, il sera fait au département une demande d'entrée libre pour ces articles ou pour qu'ils soient traités autrement, selon que le département le jugera à propos.

Art. 22. En faisant l'inventaire du tabac et des matières premières mis sous cadenas officiel, il ne sera pas nécessaire de peser chacun des colis en entrepôt, mais seulement un nombre suffisant pour faire voir au préposé que les colis sont tels que l'étiquette l'indique. Quand le tabac n'est pas sous cadenas officiel, chaque colis doit être soigneusement pesé.

Art. 23. Comme on ne compte pas les tiges et débris en établissant la production dans les fabriques de cigares, les percepteurs tiendront la main à ce que ces produits soient régulièrement portés au débit du Magasinier n° 1, de façon qu'il n'en reste aucun solde à inscrire comme en voie de fabrication lors de l'inventaire.

Art. 24. Les aromates reçus dans une manufacture de tabac ou de cigares ne seront pas examinés par le préposé, mais le fabricant devra enregistrer leur poids comme dans le cas des autres matières premières.

B.—De la vente en bloc, par un fabricant à un autre, des déchets, rognures, tiges et balayures de tabac.

Art. 25. Chaque fois qu'un fabricant de tabac ou de cigares désirera vendre ses rebuts, déchets, rognures, tiges et balayures de tabac, en bloc et comme matière première, à un autre fabricant de tabac ou de cigares, pour être façonnés ou manufacturés, il lui sera loisible de le faire aux conditions suivantes, savoir :

(a.) Les déchets et les rognures, les tiges et les balayures de tabac, devront être mis en colis séparés et ne devront être mêlés dans aucun cas, et il ne sera pas permis non plus d'y ajouter du tabac en feuilles pour compléter le colis. Les différentes classes de tabac seront séparées et par paquets distincts;

(b.) La mutation devra être faite en entrepôt, et les marchandises consignées à l'ordre du percepteur du revenu de l'intérieur de la division à laquelle les marchandises doivent être transportées, de la même manière que pour les articles manufacturés ;

(c.) Les colis contenant les marchandises seront numérotés consécutivement et porteront chacun le chiffre du poids brut, de la tare, du poids net, et celui du poids étalon du tabac non manufacturé y contenu, plus le numéro de registre de la manufacture, le numéro de la déclaration d'entreposement, sa date, et le numéro de la division du revenu de l'intérieur ;

(d.) Personne autre que les fabricants de tabac et de cigares n'aura la permission soit d'acheter soit de vendre cette qualité de tabac, à moins qu'il ne soit empaqueté et estampillé et n'ait acquitté les droits fixés par la loi.

Art. 26. Si un fabricant de tabac ou de cigares désire vendre ses rebuts, déchets, rognures, tiges ou balayures de tabac pour l'exportation dans un pays étranger, il devra en faire une déclaration d'exportation en entrepôt de la même manière et sous l'empire des règlements qui gouvernent l'expédition et l'exportation des articles manufacturés.

Art. 27. Les fabricants de cigares ne pourront faire de petits paquets de rognures pour la consommation.

C.—De la mutation de la fleur de tabac en poudre et des déchets de tabac à chiquer haché fin d'une manufacture à une autre.

Art. 28. La fleur de tabac en poudre non préparée pour être utilisée, mais qui aura besoin de passer par quelque autre procédé, en la tamisant, marinant, aromatisant, ou autrement, avant qu'elle ne soit en état d'être employée ou consommée, pourra être vendue directement par un fabricant de tabac à un autre conformément aux règlements suivants :—

(a.) La fleur de tabac en poudre sera mise en colis, et ces colis seront numérotés consécutivement et porteront l'indication de leurs poids brut, tare et poids net, et de plus le numéro de registre de la manufacture d'où ils sont retirés, le numéro de la déclaration d'entreposement, sa date, et le numéro de la division du revenu de l'intérieur ;

(b.) La fleur de tabac en poudre ira d'une manufacture à une autre en entrepôt, les déclarations d'entreposement et de sortie et l'obligation de sortie nécessaires devant être faites et données comme dans le cas des autres mutations en entrepôt.

Art. 29. Les déchets de tabac à chiquer fin peuvent être vendus en bloc comme les rognures, débris, etc., par un fabricant de tabac à un autre ; mais s'ils sont mis en paquets pour le débit et la consommation, ces paquets devront contenir un vingtième, un seizième, un dixième, un huitième, un cinquième, un quart de livre, une demi-livre ou une livre chacun, et être estampillés comme les autres petits paquets de tabac. La loi n'autorise pas l'empaquetage des déchets de tabac à chiquer fin par cinq ou dix livres, comme pour le tabac à chiquer fin lui-même.

Art. 30. Les déchets de tabac à chiquer fin peuvent être vendus en bloc par un fabricant de tabac à un autre, conformément aux règlements qui suivent :—

(a.) Ils seront mis en paquets, qui seront numérotés consécutivement et indiqueront leurs poids brut, tare et poids net (ce dernier en livres apparentes et en livres étalons), et de plus le numéro de registre de la manufacture où ils auront été préparés ou dont ils auront été retirés, le numéro de la déclaration d'entreposement, sa date, et le numéro de la division du revenu de l'intérieur ;

(b.) Les déchets de tabac à chiquer fin, de même que la fleur de tabac à priser, seront transportés d'une manufacture à une autre en entrepôt.

Art. 31. Sur réception de la fleur de tabac en poudre ou des déchets de tabac à chiquer fin dans la manufacture où ils seront consignés, on les mettra dans l'entrepôt du tabac en feuilles, et on les délivrera au fabricant en telles quantités dont il aura besoin pour les utiliser.

Art. 32. La fleur de tabac en poudre et les déchets de tabac à chiquer fin, après la déclaration de la sortie en vue de leur préparation dans une autre manufacture de tabac licenciée, seront traités dans tous les livres comme matières premières, et comme ces opérations ne seront probablement pas assez importantes pour qu'il faille surcharger les livres de colonnes particulières à leur sujet, on les y traitera de la manière suivante dans les cas de sortie, savoir :—

(a.) Les inscriptions se feront à l'encre rouge ;

(b.) La date de leur production se fera dans la colonne 21 du "Journal" ; quand ils seront "débités au fonds" et "sortis de la manufacture," on consignera la date dans les colonnes 10 et 26 du Magasinier n° 1, respectivement ;

(c.) Dans la manufacture où ils seront reçus, on indiquera aux colonnes 9 et 25 du Magasinier n° 1, quand ils

seront " apportés " et " pris pour emploi," respectivement, et aussi dans la colonne 7 du Journal, quand ils seront " pris pour emploi."

(d.) Les explications seront consignées dans les colonnes 2 et 19 du Magasinier n° 1 et les colonnes 2 et 15 du Journal ;

(e.) Les totaux relatifs aux déchets de tabac à chiquer fin et de la fleur de tabac à priser seront écrits à l'encre rouge, et distincts et séparés des totaux des débris, rognures et rebuts, tels qu'indiqués aux colonnes ci-haut mentionnées.

D.—Echantillons de tabac en feuilles.

Art. 33. Comme on semble ne pas parfaitement comprendre comment il faut traiter les petites quantités de tabac en feuilles importées comme échantillons, et sur lesquelles le département ne peut percevoir de droits, les règlements suivants sont faits pour l'usage des préposés des douanes aux ports où ces échantillons sont importés :—

(a.) Ces échantillons doivent être entreposés dans un entrepôt de douane de la même manière que tout autre tabac en feuilles importé ;

(b.) La sortie de ces échantillons de l'entrepôt de douane en quantités n'excédant pas cent cinquante livres à la fois pourra être autorisée à la suite d'une obligation de sortie consentie au percepteur des douanes par les personnes qui veulent retirer le tabac, et du cautionnement d'un franc-tenancier résidant, ou d'une autre personne solvable résidant à ou près du port où l'obligation est donnée. Chaque paquet ou échantillon séparé sera soigneusement scellé et estampillé afin de pouvoir être identifié ;

(c.) La déclaration de sortie constatera exactement la quantité, la nature et la qualité du tabac à retirer, telles que connues dans le commerce, y compris tous les détails nécessaires pour reconnaître l'identité des divers échantillons ou paquets ;

(d.) Le percepteur des douanes inscrira sur le dos de chaque papier de sortie la date à laquelle expirera l'obligation de sortie, et y mentionnera que le porteur est autorisé à emporter avec lui le tabac y désigné dans le but de l'exhiber à ses clients ;

(e.) Les conditions de l'obligation seront que, dans un temps spécifié, le tabac devra être livré à un fabricant de tabac ou de cigares licencié et inscrit dans ses livres, ou qu'il sera exporté ;

(f.) L'obligation ne sera annulée que sur la production d'un certificat d'un préposé de l'accise à l'effet que le tabac a été inscrit dans les livres d'un fabricant de tabac ou de cigares licencié, ou d'un certificat d'un préposé des douanes à l'effet que le tabac a été exporté, et cela dans les délais fixés ;

(g.) Outre ce certificat, dans le cas d'exportation, il faudra s'être conformé à tous les règlements d'entreposement en vigueur relativement à l'exportation des marchandises en douane avant que l'obligation ne soit annulée ;

(h.) Chaque fois que l'obligation ne sera pas annulée de la manière ci-dessus, et dans les délais fixés, il sera du devoir du percepteur des douanes devant qui elle aura été consentie de requérir des personnes en cause le paiement immédiat de la somme pénale stipulée dans l'obligation, laquelle, en conformité de l'article 312 de l'*Acte du revenu de l'intérieur*, sera égale à 30 centins par livre du tabac y mentionné ;

(i.) Lorsque des échantillons sont colportés par le commis voyageur d'une personne ayant licence pour entreposer du tabac en feuilles sous l'autorité de l'*Acte du revenu de l'intérieur*, un état exact de ces échantillons sera dressé par le préposé de l'accise et inscrit dans les livres de l'entreposeur, et les mêmes moyens seront pris pour constater leur identité que dans le cas des échantillons qui viennent d'être importés ;

(j.) Il sera consenti à leur sujet une obligation de la même nature que pour les échantillons qui viennent d'être importés, sauf cette différence, qu'au lieu de renfermer l'alternative de l'exportation, les conditions exigeront leur retour à l'entrepôt de l'entreposeur licencié, qui les inscrira dans ses livres ;

(k.) Chaque fois qu'il le voudra, l'importateur pourra payer un droit de trente centins par livre sur les échantillons de tabac en feuilles et y faire apposer l'estampille spéciale des échantillons de tabac en feuilles pourvue à cette fin, et emporter et exhiber ses échantillons sans être tenu de consentir une obligation de sortie, d'avoir le certificat des préposés de l'accise touchant leur inscription dans les livres d'un fabricant, ni à quoi que ce soit concernant l'exportation des échantillons ;

(l.) Les estampilles spéciales des échantillons de tabac en feuilles seront détruites quand le tabac entrera pour être employé dans une manufacture de tabac ou de cigares.

TITRE II.

A.—Estampilles pour le tabac.

Art. 34. Sous l'autorité de l'*Acte du revenu de l'intérieur*, des estampilles des dénominations suivantes ont été gravées, et leur usage est par les présentes prescrit, savoir :—

(a.) Des petites estampilles, en feuilles, de la dénomination de dix, vingt, cinquante et cent pour cigarettes, d'un seizième de livre pour le tabac en poudre, et d'un dixième de livre pour le tabac haché.

(b.) Des bandes estampillées, en feuilles, de la dénomination d'un vingtième, d'un seizième, d'un douzième, d'un dixième, d'un neuvième, d'un huitième, d'un sixième, d'un cinquième, d'un quart, d'une demi-livre et d'une livre, pour tous paquets réguliers de tabac haché et pulvérisé, déchets, tiges, rognures et balayures de tabac ;

(c.) Des bandes estampillées, en feuilles, de la dénomination de cinq et de dix livres, pour seaux, barils ou tambours de tabac à chiquer haché fin ;

(d.) Des bandes estampillées, en feuilles, de la dénomination d'un seizième, d'un huitième, d'un quart, d'une demi-livre et d'une livre, pour paquets ou colis de tabac en poudre, aussi bien que pour les paquets ou colis de tabac haché et pulvérisé, déchets, tiges, rognures et balayures, tel que dans la clause (*b*) ci-dessus ;

(e.) Des bandes estampillées, en feuilles, de la dénomination de cinq et de dix livres, pour paquets ou colis renfermant du tabac en poudre qui ne contient pas plus de quarante pour cent d'eau ;

(f.) Des bandes estampillées, en feuilles, de la dénomination de cinq, dix et vingt livres, pour paquets ou colis de tabac en poudre contenant plus de quarante pour cent d'eau ;

(g.) Coupons estampillés, en livrets, de la dénomination de une, cinq, dix, quinze et vingt livres, avec coupons d'une demi-livre, et de trente-cinq, soixante, soixante-dix et cent livres, avec coupons d'une livre.

Art. 35. Sauf dans le cas de cigarettes, aucune estampille d'une dénomination moindre qu'un huitième de livre n'a été faite pour le tabac produit par la feuille canadienne seule.

Art. 36. Le devoir de tout officier qui a la surveillance d'une manufacture de tabac ou de cigares l'oblige de veiller à ce que les paquets revêtus d'une estampille ne contiennent pas plus de tabac ou de cigares que l'estampille n'en doit couvrir, et les paquets doivent dans tous les cas être complets, c'est-à-dire, qu'on ne mettra pas une estampille de dix livres sur un paquet d'une capacité de quinze à vingt livres, lors même que ce paquet ne contient que dix livres de tabac. S'il découvre en aucun temps des paquets de tabac ou de cigares portant des estampilles représentant une quantité moindre que celle qu'ils contiennent, il est de son devoir de les détenir comme confisqués et de communiquer le cas dans tous ses détails au département par le canal du percepteur de la division.

Art. 37. La couleur et la description des estampilles employées pour les paquets ou colis de tabac et de cigares seront déterminées par le département du Revenu de l'Intérieur.

B.—Estampilles pour les cigares.

Art. 38. Le commissaire du revenu de l'intérieur a fait graver des estampilles de cigares des dénominations suivantes pour le prélèvement des droits sur les cigares :—

(a.) Des bandes estampillées, en feuilles, pour boîtes ou paquets contenant trois, six, dix, vingt-cinq, cinquante, cent et deux cents cigares chacune ;

(b.) Des bandes estampillées, en feuilles, pour boîtes d'échantillons de cigares contenant chacune vingt-cinq cigares ;

(c.) Des bandes estampillées, en feuilles, pour boîtes de cigares importés, (le droit portant sur la livre, comme ci-devant) ;

(d.) Les fabricants devront toujours faire la demande d'estampilles à paquets soit de trois ou de six cigares pour au moins 1,000 cigares.

Art. 39. Les estampilles devant servir pour les boîtes d'échantillons de cigares sont de couleur jaune et portent la lettre " F," si on les emploie pour les cigares qui proviennent du tabac en feuilles étranger, et la lettre " C " si les cigares sont manufacturés avec le tabac en feuilles canadien.

C.—Estampilles pour le tabac canadien (ou blanc) en torquettes.

Art. 40. Les estampilles pour le tabac canadien en torquettes embrassent les dénominations d'un quart de livre, d'une demi-livre et d'une livre chacune.

Art. 41. Les estampilles de ces dénominations seront fournies aux maîtres de poste et à d'autres personnes par

tout le pays, lesquels tiendront un registre des noms de ceux à qui ils vendront des estampilles, ainsi que du numéro de la licence et du numéro et de la dénomination des estampilles vendues à chacun (ayant soin de n'en vendre qu'aux porteurs de licences). On leur fournira un livre à ces fins. Le registres des ventes en question sera en tout temps ouvert à l'examen des préposés du revenu de l'intérieur.

Art. 42. On devra observer les règlements suivants relativement à la vente des estampilles pour le tabac canadien en torquette :—

(a.) Faire un relevé quotidien des ventes (ou aussi souvent qu'il y en a) comme la chose se pratique dans le cas des autres perceptions. Employer la formule D.12, laquelle établira : (*a.*) Les noms des acheteurs ; (*b.*) La dénomination et les numéros consécutifs des estampilles ; (*c.*) Le poids total représenté par les estampilles ; et (*d.*) Le montant total des droits ;

(b.) Lorsqu'il sera fait plus d'une vente le même jour, il ne sera pas nécessaire de faire un papier d'entrée distinct pour chaque vente ; mais les noms des personnes autorisées à vendre des estampilles à commission ne devront pas figurer sur la même entrée que les ventes à d'autres personnes ;

(c.) Dans le cas d'estampilles vendues à commission, le plein montant des droits à percevoir sur le poids représenté par les estampilles devra être déposé au crédit du receveur général, le percepteur prenant le montant de la commission à même l'avance à lui faite pour dépenses imprévues ;

(d.) A la fin de chaque moins (ou plus souvent s'il est nécessaire) le percepteur transmettra au département un état des montants accordés à titre de commission, notant le numéro de chaque entrée, le montant des droits qu'elle représente, et le montant de la commission accordée. Cet état sera vérifié et s'il est exact, il sera émis un chèque pour le montant.

(e.) Si jamais on emploie des estampilles pour du "tabac canadien en torquette" qui a été saisi, on devra se servir d'une feuille de déclaration distincte pour ces estampilles, ou elles pourront encore figurer sur la feuille de déclaration employée pour rendre compte du produit de la saisie.

Art. 43. Le tabac canadien en torquettes ne peut être manufacturé pour le débit par le cultivateur à moins qu'il n'ait pris une licence, qui coûte deux piastres ; et la loi inflige une forte amende à tout cultivateur qui manufacturerait pour le vendre du tabac canadien en torquettes sans avoir pris sa licence. Les percepteurs du revenu de l'intérieur et les autres officiers qui agissent au nom de ce département prendront, en conséquence, tous les moyens en leur pouvoir pour faire savoir aux cultivateurs combien il leur importe de prendre ces permis et d'estampiller le tabac canadien en torquettes avant de le mettre en vente.

Art. 44. Les estampilles doivent être fixées au rôle ou rouleau en les entrelaçant avec celui-ci quand il est terminé, de façon que les deux bouts de l'estampille en fassent une fois le tour, et en les y assujétissant solidement avec de la gomme ou de la colle. Dans tous les cas, l'estampille doit être apposée au moyen de bonne gomme, et chaque officier de ce département est requis, en autant que la chose est en son pouvoir de faire comprendre aux cultivateurs qui manufacturent le tabac canadien en torquettes pour la vente, qu'il est nécessaire que l'estampille adhère fermement au tabac pour protéger celui-ci contre la saisie, car si on découvre, quelque part ailleurs qu'en la possession du cultivateur fabricant licencié ou dans l'établissement d'un fabricant licencié seulement pour le manufacture du tabac canadien en feuilles, des paquets ne portant pas l'estampille dûment apposée, ceux-ci seront certainement saisis et confisqués en conformité de la loi.

Art. 45. La loi inflige aussi de fortes amendes aux personnes qui ouvrent un paquet ou colis de tabac sans briser l'estampille y apposée, ou en la possession desquelles un paquet ouvert irrégulièrement serait trouvé, ou encore des estampilles qui auraient servi.

Chaque officier profitera, en conséquence, de toutes les occasions qu'il aura pour faire connaître ces choses à ceux qu'elles concernent.

D.—Estampilles de mutations en entrepôt.

Art. 46. Les estampilles pour permis de mutation en entrepôt, qui doivent être apposées sur les paquets ou colis de tabac retirés des entrepôts, sont des dénominations suivantes, savoir :—

(a.) Pour apposer sur les seaux, barils, tambours ou autre colis de tabac à chiquer haché fin, pesant cinq et dix livres chacun ;

(b.) Pour apposer sur les paquets de cinq, de dix et de vingt livres de tabac à priser ;

(c.) Pour apposer sur les paquets de tabac en tablettes pesant de cinq à vingt-cinq livres ;

(d.) Pour apposer sur les paquets de tabac en tablettes pesant de trente-cinq à cent dix livres ;

(e.) Pour apposer sur les colis, boîtes ou paquets de cigares.

Art. 47. Il faut les apposer comme il suit :—

(a.), *(b.)* et *(e.)* seront apposées de façon à couvrir à peu près également le couvercle et le corps du colis ou paquet ;

(c.) et *(d.)* devront être apposées à l'endroit même de la boîte ou du colis qui est réservé à l'estampille qui indique le paiement des droits, savoir : sur un coin ou angle de la boîte ou colis, à égale distance des bouts, adhérant à peu près également à chaque côté.

Art. 48. Chaque colis de tabac ou de cigares déplacé en entrepôt devra porter une estampille de mutation en entrepôt désignée pour l'espèce de paquet ou colis dont il s'agit ; l'estampille sera apposée au colis et annulée par le fabricant ou son agent. L'annulation se fera au moyen du timbre à rouleau employé pour la première annulation de l'estampille de droits payés. Si le fabricant le désire, les estampilles de mutation en entrepôt peuvent être mises sur les colis qu'il entend retirer lorsque le tabac ou les cigares sont placés dans l'entrepôt.

Comme ceci est uniquement pour accommoder le fabricant, l'entente doit être qu'il ne demandera ces estampilles que pour les apposer sur les paquets qu'il *sait* devoir être entrés pour mutation ou transfert en entrepôt. S'il ne le peut, les estampilles ne pourront être fournies qu'au temps de l'entrée des articles pour mutation ou transfert. Les préposés aux manufactures de tabac et de cigares sont requis de veiller à ce que ces estampilles soient employées régulièrement.

E.—Estampilles pour la douane.

Art. 49. Des arrangements ont été pris avec le département des douanes pour qu'à l'avenir le département du Revenu de l'Intérieur fournisse, par l'entremise de ses percepteurs, les estampilles pour les tabacs importés. Les percepteurs du revenu de l'intérieur se mettront en conséquence en communication avec le ou les percepteurs des douanes qui peuvent demander à en être munis par le bureau d'accise et les prieront de faire la commande au percepteur du revenu de l'intérieur de la quantité d'estampilles dont ils auront probablement besoin à leurs ports respectifs.

Art. 50. Comme il faut un assez long temps pour se procurer des estampilles quand on n'en a pas à l'époque de la commande, les percepteurs du revenu de l'intérieur susdit, prieront les percepteurs des douanes de faire leur réquisition le plus tôt possible.

Art. 51. Les dénominations d'estampilles pour le tabac et les cigares importés, sont les mêmes que celles servant aux articles de même nature fabriqués en Canada, plus l'addition d'une estampille pour les échantillons de tabac en feuilles, les estampilles de cigares au taux des droits par livre au lieu de par mille, et les estampilles de cigarettes des dénominations de un quarantième et un vingtième d'une livre.

F.—Fourniture des estampilles.

Art. 52. Les estampilles seront fournies par le département sur demande régulière faite par le percepteur du revenu de l'intérieur, qui aura soin de s'y prendre assez à l'avance pour en tenir toujours un approvisionnement égal à la demande probable pour trois mois, comme le veut l'article 280 de l'*Acte du revenu de l'intérieur*. Aussitôt qu'il recevra un envoi d'estampilles, le percepteur ou tout autre préposé les comptera, et si l'envoi concorde avec le reçu qui l'accompagne, il datera et signera celui-ci et le renverra au département par la plus prochaine malle, et il portera les estampilles reçues au débit dans son "Journal général des estampilles de tabac (K. 21*a.*)" S'il y a erreur, il en avertira aussitôt le département, et il portera le nombre exact qu'il aura reçu au débit de son compte d'estampilles. Les percepteurs et les autres officiers devront rendre compte de chaque estampille qu'ils auront reconnu avoir reçue.

Art. 53. Chaque dénomination d'estampilles aura son compte distinct, qui sera tenu en la manière indiquée à la première page des cahiers d'estampilles, c'est-à-dire en portant au débit le nombre reçu et au crédit le nombre émis. En ouvrant ces comptes, on commencera par porter au débit le nombre d'estampilles des diverses dénominations que l'on a en mains.

Art. 54. Les percepteurs sont priés d'envoyer au département, le premier de chaque mois, par la poste et enregistrés, tous les cahiers contenant des souches marginales ou des coupons non employés dont les dernières estampilles auront été détachées dans le cours du mois précédent. On en coupera proprement les couverts à l'égalité des sou-

ches. Les morceaux ainsi détachés ne seront pas envoyés au département. Tous les cahiers contenant des souches de coupons ainsi renvoyés porteront dans l'espace en blanc en regard de chaque feuille de coupons le nombre de livres représenté par les coupons non employés de cette page. A la feuille blanche qui commence chaque cahier sera fait un relevé du nombre de livres représentés par les coupons non employés de chaque feuille en détail avec indication du total. Les percepteurs se créditeront de ces coupons renvoyés dans leur journal général des estampilles pour le tabac (K. 21*a*).

G.—Manière d'apposer les estampilles de tabac et de cigares.

Art. 55. En vertu de l'article 280 de l'*Acte du revenu de l'intérieur*, il est par le présent prescrit que les estampilles seront apposées sur les paquets ou colis de tabac et de cigares de la manière suivante, savoir :—Tous les colis ou paquets de tabac, excepté le tabac à chiquer haché fin et le tabac en poudre, contenant cinq livres et plus, recevront une estampille et des coupons gradués d'une dénomination correspondant au poids net du tabac y contenu. Par exemple, un colis contenant de dix à vingt-cinq livres et de soixante à quatre-vingts livres, peut être et sera couvert d'une seule estampille en employant les coupons attachés à l'estampille si le poids du colis n'est pas exactement de dix, quinze, vingt, soixante ou soixante-dix livres : si le poids est exactement de ces chiffres, on n'emploiera qu'une estampille sans coupons. Quand le poids du tabac contenu dans le colis est entre dix et vingt-cinq livres, et entre soixante et quatre-vingts livres, on se sert des coupons en même temps que de l'estampille qui porte ces chiffres, afin qu'avec un ou plusieurs coupons elle puisse correspondre au poids réel du colis. Il n'est pas permis de se servir de coupons de demi-livre pour les colis contenant vingt-cinq livres et plus. Tous les autres colis de tabac seront revêtus d'estampilles de la dénomination fixée par le département, et il ne sera apposé qu'une seule estampille sur chaque colis.

Art. 56. Sur toute espèce de boîtes ou colis de tabac cavendish, en tablettes, en torquettes, ou de toute autre forme, l'estampille sera apposée sur un coin ou angle de la boîte ou du colis, à égale distance des bouts, et en la fixant à peu près également sur chaque côté. Et toutes les boîtes et colis en bois auront une rainure de pas moins d'un trente-deuxième de pouce de profondeur, afin d'y mettre l'estampille et l'empêcher d'être déchirée ou usée dans le transport.

Art. 57. Sur tous barils, tambours, seaux et autres colis contenant cinq et dix livres de tabac à chiquer fin, et cinq, dix et vingt livres de tabac en poudre, tel que permis par la loi, l'estampille qui a la forme d'une bande sera mise en travers du couvercle, de sorte qu'elle descende de chaque côté du colis et le scelle bien.

Art. 58. Les bandes estampillées, employées soit pour les colis contenant du tabac à fumer, du tabac à chiquer fin, du tabac à priser, des cigares ou des cigarettes. doivent être apposées de façon à sceller efficacement les colis et à rendre impossible leur ouverture ou l'enlèvement de leur contenu sans détruire ou briser les estampilles. Sur les boîtes de cigares on doit les mettre à pas moins de trois quarts de pouce du bout.

Art. 59. La pratique suivie, qui consiste à mettre les cigarettes dans des petits paquets tenus ensemble au moyen d'une bande étroite, et placés dans un grand colis qui est seul estampillé, ne sera plus permise. Toutes les cigarettes devront être mises dans des colis, tel que prévu par l'acte, et chaque colis devra porter l'estampille régulière du revenu.

Art. 60. Les bandes estampillées pour le tabac sont assez longues pour passer sur les deux bouts du colis et contourner les angles opposés, scellant ainsi efficacement le colis, et c'est ainsi qu'on doit les apposer ; quand on s'en sert pour des sacs qui ne s'ouvrent qu'à une seule extrémité, il faut les apposer de façon à bien clore celle-ci.

Art. 61. On appose les estampilles sur les colis en se servant d'une matière adhésive qui les colle au bois, au papier, etc., solidement et permanemment. Après que les estampilles mises sur les colis en bois ou en métal auront séché et qu'elles auront été annulées, tel que prescrit, il faut y passer une couche de vernis, en ayant soin cependant de ne pas obscurcir ni effacer l'impression faite sur l'estampille.

Art. 62. Les estampilles de tabac ou de cigares n'adhéreront pas à l'étain en feuille, avec la gomme ou la colle ordinaires. Le fabricant devra alors ou envelopper l'étain dans un papier, ou se procurer quelque gomme ou colle avec laquelle les estampilles puissent adhérer tellement aux colis qu'il soit impossible de les en enlever sans les détruire.

Art. 63. Il ne sera pas permis aux fabricants ni aux importateurs de cigares d'entourer la boîte ou le colis qui contient les cigares d'une enveloppe extérieure de papier ou autre matière et d'apposer l'estampille sur cette enveloppe. L'estampille doit être mise sur le colis même pour y demeurer comme preuve qu'il est légalement en la possession du propriétaire.

RECETTES.

Art. 64. Voici des recettes pour faire à peu de frais d'excellente colle et d'excellent vernis ; elles ont été essayées et peuvent être recommandées :—

Pour la colle :—Dissoudre une livre de gomme arabique dans une chopine et trois quarts d'eau bouillante ; ajoutez de deux à quatre onces d'acide acétique ; tenir bien bouché quand on ne s'en sert pas. Appliquez également sur l'estampille ou l'avis, et pressez fortement sur le bois ou toute autre matière dont le colis est fait.

Pour le vernis :—Mettre dans une bouteille suffisamment grande une demi-livre de gomme laque blanchie, écrasée fin, et ajoutez de l'alcool très fort ; agitez de temps à autre jusqu'à dissolution parfaite, et tenez bouché pour empêcher l'évaporation. Si le vernis devenait trop épais, ajoutez un peu d'alcool.

Art. 65. Les estampilles doivent être apposées aux colis de tabac ou de cigares, dans la manufacture, par le fabricant ou son agent ; dans l'entrepôt licencié, par l'entreposeur ou son agent, et dans l'entrepôt de douane, par le préposé des douanes. Bien que la responsabilité de l'estampillage du tabac sorti de l'entrepôt d'accise d'un marchand repose sur le propriétaire de l'entrepôt, l'officier livrant le tabac doit l'aider dans l'apposition et l'annulation des estampilles, quand la chose peut se faire aussitôt après la sortie des marchandises de l'entrepôt.

H.—Etampes et poinçons d'annulation.

Art. 66. Autorisé par l'article 281 de l'*Acte du revenu de l'intérieur*, le commissaire du revenu de l'intérieur fournira des poinçons d'acier pour l'annulation de toutes les estampilles apposées sur les colis ou paquets en bois ou faits partie en bois et partie d'autres matériaux et qui contiendront du tabac. Ces poinçons seront expédiés aux divers percepteurs du revenu de l'intérieur et seront par eux prêtés au fabricant de tabac ou à la personne mentionnée dans la réquisition à cet effet, mais à personne autre.

Art. 67. Pour opérer l'annulation, il faudra appliquer deux fois le poinçon sur l'estampille apposée au paquet ou colis, une première fois sur l'endroit de l'estampille marquée *Cancellation by steel die* (Annulation par poinçon d'acier), et la seconde fois sur le haut de la vignette de l'estampille.

Art. 68. Un rouleau d'acier est aussi fourni pour l'oblitération par incision des estampilles apposées sur les boîtes en ferblanc contenant du tabac ; on le passe d'un bord de l'estampille à l'autre et jusque sur le métal dont le colis est fait. Il faut s'en servir de manière à couper l'estampille et à prolonger la ligne de séparation jusque sur le métal. On l'applique sur l'estampille de chaque côté du colis, mais il faut faire en sorte de ne pas toucher à la marque d'annulation faite par l'étampe de caoutchouc.

Art. 69. Les percepteurs tiendront un compte de tous les poinçons d'acier et autres instruments qui leur seront confiés, et une liste des noms de toutes les personnes à qui ils seront fournis, avec la date de leur livraison. Ils ne devront être fournis qu'aux fabricants de tabac dûment autorisés et aux autres personnes d'après les instructions du département. S'il arrive que le poinçon soit brisé ou endommagé entre les mains d'un fabricant ou d'une autre personne au point de devenir inutile, ou quand une personne qui aura reçu ce poinçon officiel cessera d'avoir droit de s'en servir légalement, il sera remis au percepteur qui le gardera en sa possession sujet aux ordres départementaux et porté au crédit de cette personne.

Art. 70. La loi oblige tout fabricant de tabac qui met son tabac en colis, comme ci-dessus, et toute personne qui retire du tabac d'un entrepôt d'accise, à se servir de ce poinçon, et les estampilles apposées sur ces colis ne seront pas considérées comme suffisamment annulées, et les colis et leur contenu seront exposés à la saisie, chaque fois qu'on en découvrira dont les estampilles n'auront pas été annulées avec le poinçon officiel et de la manière ci-après indiquée, savoir : l'estampille doit être annulée de telle façon qu'une partie en soit *enfoncée et logée dans le bois* du colis, ou, si celui-ci est en métal, que l'estampille soit coupée et que la ligne de séparation se prolonge jusque sur le métal.

Art. 71. Les timbres à rouleau pour l'annulation des estampilles de tabac et de cigares seront aussi fournis par le département, sur la demande régulière qui en sera faite.

Ces timbres à rouleau d'annulation sont comme suit, savoir :—

(a.) A l'usage des fabricants de tabac pour annuler les bandes estampillées apposées sur le tabac mis en paquets

de papier, de toile ou d'autre matière molle, et pour la première annulation de toutes les autres estampilles apposées sur des paquets ou colis de tabac ;

(b.) A l'usage des fabricants de cigares pour annuler les bandes estampillées employées pour les boîtes de cigares ;

(c.) A l'usage des personnes qui ont des entrepôts licenciés, pour annuler (en outre de l'annulation par le poinçon d'acier ou autre instrument) les estampilles sur les paquets ou colis sortis d'entrepôt pour le paiement des droits, d'un entrepôt autre que celui du fabricant où le tabac a été manufacturé ;

(d.) A l'usage des percepteurs pour annuler les estampilles sur les paquets ou colis de tabac et de cigares transportés en entrepôt en vertu des dispositions de l'article 25 des *Règlements des entrepôts* et pour annuler les estampilles sur le tabac sorti d'entrepôt d'un entrepôt du revenu de l'intérieur, établi sous l'autorité de l'article 65 de l'*Acte du revenu de l'intérieur*.

(e.) A l'usage des préposés des douanes pour annuler les bandes estampillées apposées sur le tabac importé mis en paquet dans du papier, de la toile ou dans d'autres matières molles, et pour la première annulation de toutes les autres estampilles mises sur des paquets ou colis de tabac ;

(f.) A l'usage des préposés des douanes pour annuler les bandes estampillées mises sur les boîtes de cigares.

Art. 72. En faisant la demande de ces timbres à rouleau on emploiera pour l'uniformité, les formules suivantes : Citez le numéro de la manufacture, ou la lettre de l'entrepôt, le numéro de la division et le nom de la personne qui fait cette demande comme suit :—

1.30. Rouleau de manufacture de tabac, pour J. E. Tuckett.

2.28. Rouleau de manufacture de cigares, pour S. Myers.

A. 17. Rouleau d'entrepôt de tabac, pour D. C. Brosseau.

A. 17. " de cigares "

30 Tabac } Rouleau général d'entrepôt d'accise
30 Cigares } pour la division de *(Hamilton)*.

Si le rouleau est pour l'usage des douanes, le port devrait être indiqué ainsi :—

Douanes, Tabac, Weymouth, N.-E.
Douanes, Cigares, Woodstock, N.-B.

Art. 73. Les personnes qui feront par la suite la demande de timbres à rouleau devront faire enregistrer leurs noms au département avant qu'ils ne leur soient fournis. Lorsque par suite de l'usure ordinaire il sera nécessaire d'avoir de nouvelles bandes en caoutchouc un nouveau timbre complet sera fourni à demande, et à sa réception l'ancien devra être renvoyé au département.

Art. 74. Les percepteurs doivent tenir un compte de toutes les étampes d'annulation qui leur sont confiées comme pour les poinçons d'annulation en acier.

Art. 75. La loi exige que toutes les estampilles mises sur les paquets ou colis de tabac ou de cigares soient annulées au moyen d'une étampe ou d'un poinçon officiels, et il est maintenant prescrit que lorsqu'elles sont sur d'autres boîtes ou colis et que des boîtes en bois ou des colis de cavendish, l'annulation se fera au moyen du timbre à rouleau reconnu par le département ; outre cette annulation, les estampilles apposées sur les boîtes en bois auront à subir celle du poinçon d'acier, et les estampilles apposées sur les colis en métal celles du rouleau d'acier à incision fourni à cette fin.

I.—Mode d'annulation des estampilles de tabac et de cigares.

Art. 76. Toutes les estampilles seront annulées aussitôt après leur apposition sur les colis, mais l'annulation au moyen du timbre à rouleau, sauf dans le cas des cigares, peut être faite par le fabricant ou une autre personne immédiatement avant cette apposition.

Art. 77. Les estampilles de tabac doivent être annulées en mettant sur chacune, dans l'espace oblong laissé à cette fin, l'empreinte du numéro de registre de la manufacture ou de la lettre de l'entrepôt du marchand et du numéro de la division du revenu de l'intérieur. Des timbres à rouleau à main en caoutchouc seront fournis par le département à cette fin, aux frais de la personne qui se les procurera ; mais si un fabricant désire se servir d'un timbre s'appliquant différemment, permission pourra lui être donnée d'employer ce mode d'annulation exclusivement.

Art. 78. Les estampilles employées pour les colis de cinq ou dix livres de tabac à chiquer haché fin, pour les colis de cinq, dix et vingt livres de tabac à priser, et pour les quarts de boîtes, les demi-boîtes et boîtes de tabac, si celles-ci sont en bois, doivent en outre être annulées au moyen du poinçon d'acier fourni à cette fin, lequel renfonce une partie de l'estampille dans le bois du colis et doit être appliqué deux fois, la première fois dans l'espace réservé pour cela, la seconde fois sur la vignette de l'estampille. La seconde annulation des estampilles mises sur les boîtes ou colis en métal se fera au moyen du rouleau d'acier à incision fourni à cette fin, et qui coupe l'estampille et continue la ligne de séparation au delà de l'estampille jusque sur le métal du colis ; on l'applique sur l'estampille des deux côtés du colis.

Art. 79. Les estampilles sur les colis de tabac importé seront annulées de la manière suivante, savoir :—Les estampilles sur les colis composés de papier, de coton, d'étain en feuille ou autre matière molle ou flexible, le seront au moyen d'un timbre à rouleau qui imprimera sur l'estampille le nom du port où a été faite la déclaration pour le paiement des droits, ou bien cette information pourra être écrite sur l'estampille. Les estampilles sur les colis en bois contenant du tabac en tablettes, du tabac haché fin pour chiquer, et des paquets de tabac à priser, seront annulées comme dit plus haut, mais outre cela elles seront aussi annulées au moyen du poinçon d'acier. Les estampilles sur les colis composés de métal, lorsqu'ils sont importés, seront, outre l'annulation ci-dessus, annulées au moyen du rouleau d'acier à incision fourni à cette fin, et qui coupe l'estampille et prolonge la ligne de séparation au delà de l'estampille jusque sur le métal dont le colis est composé.

Art. 80. Les estampilles sur les colis de tabac sorti de l'entrepôt pour la consommation par un marchand ou une personne autre que le fabricant et à la manufacture où le tabac est préparé ou empaqueté, seront annulées par la personne qui le sort d'entrepôt, au moyen d'un timbre à rouleau qui imprime, dans l'espace réservé à cette fin sur l'estampille, la lettre de l'entrepôt, et le numéro de la division du revenu de l'intérieur. Sur les colis en bois, les estampilles seront en outre annulées au moyen du poinçon d'acier fourni à cette fin, lequel poinçon renfonce une partie de l'estampille dans le bois qui forme le colis ; et sur les colis en métal, cette annulation se fera par le rouleau d'acier à incision fourni à cette fin, lequel instrument coupe l'estampille et prolonge la ligne de séparation au delà de l'estampille jusque sur le métal qui forme le colis.

Art. 81. Sur les colis de tabac sortis de l'entrepôt à la manufacture qui a préparé ou empaqueté le tabac, les estampilles seront annulées suivant les prescriptions des articles soixante et dix-neuf (79) et quatre-vingt (80) des présents règlements.

Art. 82. Les estampilles sur les boîtes à cigares seront annulées au moyen d'un timbre à rouleau fourni à cette fin ; l'empreinte de cette étampe dépasse l'estampille des droits payés du revenu de l'intérieur, et se prolonge sur le bois qui forme le colis. L'empreinte doit toujours se continuer sans interruption en travers de l'estampille, le lettrage étant fortement imprimé sur l'espace réservé pour l'annulation. Cette étampe d'annulation ainsi employée doit imprimer sur l'estampille le numéro du registre de la manufacture, et le numéro de la division du revenu de l'intérieur, tel que voulu pour toutes les autres estampilles.

Art. 83. L'annulation des estampilles de douane sur les paquets de cigares se fera au moyen d'un timbre à rouleau, comme il est dit à l'article précédent, mais l'information, qui sera imprimée dans l'espace réservé pour l'annulation, sera le nom du port où ils auront été retirés de l'entrepôt pour le paiement des droits.

Art. 84. En annulant les estampilles au moyen de l'empreinte comme il est ici prescrit, il faudra toujours se servir des espaces laissés en blanc à cette fin sur les estampilles.

Art. 85. L'annulation des estampilles de tabac ou de cigares se fera par les personnes suivantes, savoir :—

(*a.*) A une manufacture de tabac ou de cigares, par le fabricant ou son agent ;

(*b.*) A un entrepôt (autre que celui du fabricant où le tabac ou les cigares ont été fabriquées), par la personne qui retire le tabac ou les cigares de l'entrepôt ; et

(*c.*) Celle des estampilles sur le tabac et les cigares importés, par les préposés des douanes au port où le tabac ou les cigares sont sortis de l'entrepôt pour le paiement des droits.

Art. 86. L'importance qu'on attache à l'annulation de toutes les estampilles est démontrée par les fortes amendes et peines imposées à toute personne qui enlève de quelque fabrique ou endroit destiné à la fabrication du tabac ou des cigares, aucuns de ces effets sans qu'ils portent des estampilles dûment annulées, ainsi que par les amendes et peines imposées à toute personne qui vend ou offre en vente ou a en sa possession du tabac ou des cigares dont les estampilles ne *sont pas convenablement annulées*. L'intérêt du gouvernement, de même que la sûreté et la protection de ceux qui font le commerce du tabac ou des

cigares, exigent que les fabricants et autres apposent et annulent convenablement toutes les estampilles.

J.—Destruction des estampilles sur les colis ou paquets vides de tabac et cigares.

Art. 87. D'après l'article 263 de l'*Acte du revenu de l'intérieur*, toute personne qui vide une boîte, un sac, un vaisseau ou une chemise ou enveloppe quelconque portant une estampille et renfermant du tabac ou des cigares, est obligée d'en détruire l'estampille. Et toute personne qui néglige ou refuse de le faire est passible pour chaque contravention d'une amende n'excédant pas cent piastres.

Art. 88. Cette disposition de la loi s'applique non seulement aux débitants qui vident les paquets ou colis pour en débiter le contenu, mais aussi à toute personne qui achète du tabac ou des cigares pour son propre usage, et qui vide ces paquets ou colis. Cette personne doit détruire l'estampille.

Art. 89. Les percepteurs et autres préposés du revenu sont prévenus que bien que l'article 263 de l'acte exige que la destruction de l'estampille se fasse par l'enlèvement de toutes ses parties du paquet ou colis, le département, pour le présent, ne poursuivra pas dans le cas où l'estampille sera détruite en la défigurant ou en la détruisant de manière à ce qu'elle ne puisse plus servir. Ceci pourra se faire en enlevant les parties de l'estampille des différents endroits sur chacun des côtés du paquet ou colis; la proportion ainsi enlevée devant être en tout égale à au moins un quart de l'estampille.

K.—Étiquette d'avertissement.—Tabac et cigares.

Art. 90. Sur chaque paquet ou colis de tabac pesant plus d'une livre, que ce colis soit en bois ou d'autre matière, la loi veut qu'il y soit imprimé ou fermement collé une étiquette portant le numéro de la manufacture et le numéro de la division dans laquelle elle est située, et l'avis suivant:—

"Avis.—Le fabricant de ce tabac s'est conformé aux prescriptions de la loi. Il faut strictement observer les instructions ci-dessous, sous peine des amendes imposées par les statuts du Canada:—

1. Ouvrir ce colis de manière à briser l'estampille.
2. Ne pas se servir de ce colis pour y mettre d'autre tabac, une fois que le contenu actuel en aura été enlevé.
3. Le contenu ne doit être enlevé que pour vente immédiate, et
4. Lorsque le colis sera vide l'estampille doit être détruite.

Art. 91. Pour les boîtes, barillets, seaux, caisses ou autres colis de tabac pesant plus d'une livre, l'étiquette qui doit porter l'avis précédent devra avoir au moins quatre pouces et pas plus de six pouces de longueur, et pas moins de deux pouces et demi de largeur, et contiendra, en outre de l'avis, les indications suivantes, imprimées en lettres bien lisibles, savoir: (1) le numéro de la manufacture, et (2) le numéro de la division du revenu de l'intérieur. Ces étiquettes seront dans la forme ci-dessous, savoir:—

"Manufacture No.....Division du Revenu de l'Intérieur No.....

"Avis.—Le fabricant de ce tabac s'est conformé aux prescriptions de la loi. Il faut strictement observer les instructions ci-dessous, sous peine des amendes imposées par les statuts du Canada:—

1. Ouvrir ce colis de manière à briser l'estampille.
2. Ne pas se servir de ce colis pour y mettre d'autre tabac, une fois que le contenu actuel en aura été enlevé.
3. Le contenu ne doit être enlevé que pour vente immédiate, et
4. Lorsque le colis sera vide l'estampille doit être détruite.

Art. 92. La loi stipule que "tout fabricant de cigares collera fermement sur chaque boîte ou paquet contenant des cigares fabriqués par ou pour lui, une étiquette sur laquelle seront imprimés le numéro de sa manufacture, le numéro de la division du revenu de l'intérieur dans laquelle elle est située, et les mots suivants:

"Manufacture No....Division du Revenu de l'Intérieur No.....

"Avis.—Le fabricant de ces cigares s'est conformé aux prescriptions de la loi. Il faut strictement observer les instructions ci-dessous, sous peine des amendes imposés par les statuts du Canada:—

1. Ouvrir ce colis de manière à briser l'estampille.
2. Ne pas se servir de ce colis pour y mettre d'autres cigares, une fois que le contenu actuel en aura été enlevé.
3. Le contenu ne doit être enlevé que pour vente immédiate, et
4. Lorsque le colis sera vide l'estampille et le colis doivent être détruits.

Art. 93. Cette étiquette, pour toutes les boîtes de cigares, n'aura pas moins de trois pouces de longueur et deux pouces de largeur; ou, si elle est de forme circulaire ou ovale, elle couvrira pas moins de six pouces carrés de papier, et sera assez grande pour contenir en sus de l'avis prescrit, en lettres distinctes et lisibles: (1) le numéro de la manufacture, et (2) le numéro de la division du revenu de l'intérieur.

Art. 94. La formule suivante d'avertissement est prescrite et devra être employée sur les colis extérieurs contenant des cigarettes lorsque en paquets de dix (10) ou vingt (20) cigarettes chacun, et sur le tabac haché et le tabac en poudre en paquets d'une livre et moins, l'étiquette d'avertissement sur chacun des petits paquets formant le contenu, n'étant pas nécessaire.

"Manufacture No....Division du Revenu de l'Intérieur No....

"Avis.—Le fabricant des cigarettes (tabac haché ou tabac en poudre) ci-contenues s'est conformé à toutes les prescriptions de la loi. Tous sont prévenus de ne pas se servir de ce paquet ou colis pour y mettre des cigarettes (du tabac haché ou du tabac en poudre) de nouveau, ni de se servir de l'estampille, ni des enveloppes estampillées apposées sur les paquets ou colis de cigarettes (tabac haché, tabac en poudre), formant le contenu de ce paquet ou colis, sous peine des amendes prescrites par la loi à cet égard."

Les mots "Manufacture No....," "Division du Revenu de l'Intérieur No....," et "fabricant" seront omis quand l'étiquette sera apposée sur des paquets ou colis de cigarettes importées (de tabac haché importé ou de tabac à priser importé), et remplacés respectivement par le nom du port où importé, et le numéro de la déclaration de sortie d'entrepôt pour paiement des droits, et le mot "importateur."

Art. 95. La formule suivante "d'étiquette spéciale d'avertissement" devra être employée sur les paquets de tabac ou de cigares qui ont été saisis, confisqués, et vendus sous l'autorité de ce département, et sera fournie à demande.

C. S.

ACCISE.

TABAC OU CIGARES.

Saisie No.....

Etiquette spéciale d'avertissement.

Division du Revenu de l'Intérieur de.....

Avis.—On doit se conformer strictement aux instructions ci-dessous sous peine des amendes imposées par les statuts du Canada:—

1. Ouvrir ce colis de manière à briser l'estampille.
2. Ne pas se servir de ce colis pour y mettre d'autre tabac, une fois que le contenu actuel en aura été enlevé.
3. Le contenu ne doit être enlevé que pour vente immédiate, et
4. Aussitôt que le colis sera vide l'estampille doit être détruite, et dans le cas de cigares le colis aussi.

Les renseignements que le fabricant doit mettre sur les paquets ou colis, pourront dans ce cas être marqués au patron découpé, et le numéro de la saisie y sera ajouté.

Art. 96. Relativement aux cigares en paquets de trois (3) et de six (6) cigares chacun, il ne sera pas nécessaire qu'une étiquette soit apposée sur d'aussi petits paquets ou colis, mais les colis extérieurs qui les contiennent devront porter la formule d'avis suivante: "Avis.—Le fabricant des cigares ci-contenus s'est conformé à toutes les prescriptions de la loi. Tous sont prévenus de ne pas se servir de nouveau des paquets de cigares estampillés formant le contenu de ce paquet ou colis sous peine des amendes prescrites par la loi à cet égard."

Si les cigares sont importés le mot "fabricant," sera remplacé par le mot "importateur."

Art. 97. Les importateurs de tabac et de cigares sont aussi tenus par la loi d'apposer un avis sur chaque paquet de tabac pesant plus d'une livre et sur chaque paquet de cigares contenant dix cigares et plus importé par eux ou pour eux.

Art. 98. L'apposition de cette étiquette ou avis est obligatoire pour le fabricant ou l'importateur. Elle doit être imprimée ou le renseignement requis pourra être imprimé ou gravé sur ce qui compose le colis. Elle doit être fournie et apposée par le fabricant ou l'importateur avant que le tabac ou les cigares ne soient enlevés de l'endroit où ils sont fabriqués, ou auquel ils sont importés. Personne n'a le droit et il ne sera permis à personne dans aucun cas de déranger cet avis, de l'enlever de la boîte ou paquet, d'y substituer une autre étiquette, ou de la couvrir d'une étiquette à lui ou celle de toute autre personne.

Art. 99. Cette étiquette ou avis doit être distinctement l'étiquette qu'exige la loi. Les étiquettes seront apposées au colis dans un endroit visible où elles ne seront pas exposées à être déchirées en ouvrant le paquet, et où elles

seront exposées le moins possible à être effacées ou enlevées par le frottement, et de manière à ne pas être recouvertes ou cachées par toute autre étiquette ou marque, et de façon aussi à ne pas cacher toute autre marque ou empreinte que la loi exige d'appliquer sur le paquet.

Art. 100. La loi impose une amende de $50 à chaque fabricant ou importateur de tabac ou de cigares qui néglige d'apposer cette étiquette sur un colis contenant du tabac ou des cigares faits ou importés par ou pour lui, et à toute personne qui enlève d'un colis quelconque une étiquette ainsi apposée ; cette amende est distincte pour tout et chaque colis au sujet duquel l'infraction est commise.

Si le fabricant le désire, il peut augmenter, la grandeur du papier sur lequel l'avis est imprimé, de façon à pouvoir y imprimer, *distinctement et séparément de l'étiquette*, son nom et sa marque de commerce.

Titre 3.—tabac et cigares fabriqués.

Dispositions spéciales pour l'entreposement du tabac et des cigares, et pour les estampiller à la sortie de l'entrepôt, pour mutation en entrepôt, pour la consommation, ou pour les étamper lorsque destinés à l'exportation.

En sus des règlements généraux d'entreposement établis par l'arrêté du conseil, ce qui suit s'applique spécialement au tabac et aux cigares :—

Art. 101. Sur tous les paquets de tabac et de cigares, lorsqu'ils seront mis en entrepôt par le fabricant, toutes marques, numéros, poids et toute autre indication que la loi exige, doivent être écrits ou étampés sur les colis avant que la déclaration à l'entrée de l'entrepôt puisse être acceptée ; cette déclaration doit être comparée avec les colis de tabac ou de cigares, et attestée par l'officier en charge de la manufacture avant d'être acceptée par le percepteur du revenu de l'intérieur. En conséquence, les percepteurs permettront aux principaux fabricants de se servir de numéros spéciaux afin que ces instructions puissent être fidèlement remplies.

Art. 102. Vu que toutes les marques, numéros, poids, etc., doivent être mis sur les colis avant que la déclaration à l'entrée puisse être acceptée par le préposé pour les comparer, et vu qu'aucune estampille n'est nécessaire avant la mise en entrepôt, le tabac doit être entreposé aussitôt que le préposé a reçu le mandat voulu. Dans les grandes manufactures où il est impossible de se conformer strictement à ce règlement, à cause des grandes quantités employées, le percepteur pourra, à sa discrétion, prolonger le délai pour l'entreposement, cette prolongation ne devant, en aucun cas, excéder trois jours.

Art. 103. Voici les seules dimensions des paquets ou colis de tabac qui pourront être transférés en entrepôt :—

(a.) Tabac à chiqué haché fin, en colis de cinq et dix livres chaque ;

(b.) Le tabac à priser, cinq, dix et vingt livres chaque ;

(c.) Le cavendish, en tablettes ou torquettes, en paquets ou colis de une à quatre livres inclusivement, de cinq livres à vingt-cinq livres inclusivement, ou de trente-cinq à quarante-cinq livres inclusivement, ou de soixante à quatre-vingts livres inclusivement, ou de cent à cent-dix livres inclusivement ; et—

(d.) Les cigares en paquets de vingt-cinq et plus.

Art. 104. Le tabac en paquets plus petits que ceux ci-dessus mentionnés ne sera pas transféré en entrepôt, non plus que le tabac en feuille en paquets de moins de dix livres.

Art. 105. Lorsque des paquets ou colis de tabac ou de cigares sont sortis de l'entrepôt à la manufacture pour être transférés en entrepôt à une autre division, ou pour être transférés à une autre personne dans la même division, le fabricant y apposera l'estampille de mutation en entrepôt fournie à cette fin par le département, désignant la classe de ces effets. Les paquets ou colis de tabac ou de cigares qui ont été placés en entrepôt antérieurement à la mise en vigueur de l'*Acte refondu du revenu de l'intérieur*, 1883, et qui portent ou ne portent pas l'ancienne estampille rouge, lorsque sortis d'un entrepôt pour être déplacés ou transférés, devront être munis de l'estampille de mutation en entrepôt. S'ils sont déjà estampillés, la vieille forme d'estampille sera enlevée du colis et détruite par le préposé qui sort les effets de l'entrepôt. Chaque colis déplacé ou transféré en entrepôt doit porter une de ces estampilles de mutation en entrepôt, laquelle sera annulée par le fabricant ou autre personne sortant le tabac de l'entrepôt, au moyen du timbre à rouleau fournie à cette fin. Dans les déplacements subséquents du même tabac ou des mêmes cigares, il ne sera pas nécessaire d'y apposer d'autre estampille de mutation en entrepôt.

Art. 106. Lorsque du tabac ou des cigares sont déclarés à la sortie de l'entrepôt, soit pour être déplacés, pour être transférés ou pour la consommation, il faudra les estampiller avec les nouvelles estampilles lorsqu'ils seront ainsi sortis de l'entrepôt, même s'ils avaient déjà été estampillés en vertu de règlements en force avant le premier juillet 1883.

Art. 107. A la sortie de l'entrepôt pour la consommation, l'estampille de droits payés doit être apposée sur le paquet ou colis de la manière prescrite. Lorsque du tabac ou des cigares sont sortis de l'entrepôt pour la consommation, d'un entrepôt autre que celui du fabricant de ce tabac ou de ces cigares,—ces colis ou paquets portant l'estampille de mutation en entrepôt,—il faut placer l'estampille de droits payés par dessus l'estampille de mutation en entrepôt, de façon à recouvrir cette dernière autant que possible, et l'annulation doit être faite à travers les deux. Les estampilles pour les colis déclarés pour la consommation, soit par le fabricant ou le marchand, seront fournies sur reçu des feuilles de déclaration à la sortie de l'entrepôt pour la consommation, des droits payables sur les effets sortis de l'entrepôt, d'un mandat bien rempli, et d'une réquisition dans la forme prescrite et émise par le département, laquelle réquisition doit indiquer, pour le tabac, le nombre d'estampilles de chaque poids requises pour couvrir le tabac sorti de l'entrepôt, et dans le cas de cigares le nombre d'estampilles de chaque dénomination nécessaire pour couvrir les cigares sortis de l'entrepôt, le nombre collectif de colis et de livres de tabac, ou de paquets, et le nombre de cigares devant concorder avec la déclaration à la sortie de l'entrepôt pour la consommation.

Art. 108. Dans tous les cas les estampilles devront être apposées et annulées par le fabricant ou la personne retirant les effets de l'entrepôt, et conformément aux règlements par le présent établis.

Art. 109. Lorsque des paquets ou colis de tabac ou de cigares seront sortis de l'entrepôt pour être exportés en pays étranger, ils seront étampés sous la surveillance du préposé en charge, d'une marque comme suit :—

EXPN.

Tabac—9-10-8-83.

Pour "tabac" lisez "cigares" lorsque se sont des boîtes de cigares. Le premier chiffre ou série de chiffres représente le numéro de la manufacture, le deuxième le numéro de la division du revenu de l'intérieur, et les troisième et quatrième numéros le mois et l'année respectivement. Lorsque le tabac ou les cigares sont retirés d'un entrepôt autre que celui de la manufacture où ils sont fabriqués, le numéro de la manufacture sera omis et on y substituera la lettre ou le numéro de l'entrepôt.

Art. 110. Cette marque sera mise sur tous les paquets ou colis en bois au moyen de fers chauds, et sur les paquets ou colis à couverture métallique au moyen de poinçons en acier, ou de quelque autre manière par laquelle les indications voulues seront empreintes dans le métal d'une manière lisible et indélibile. Sur les uns comme sur les autres la marque sera placée sur le côté du paquet. Les poinçons et fers seront fournis par l'exportateur, et les lettres et chiffres composant la marque n'auront pas moins d'un quart de pouce de hauteur.

Art. 111. Quand le possesseur de tabac ou de cigares en entrepôt, déjà estampillés en vertu d'actes antérieurs, désire exporter ce tabac ou ces cigares, les estampilles qui se trouvent sur les colis ou paquets doivent être enlevées par le préposé en charge de la manufacture ou de l'entrepôt, en présence d'un autre préposé spécialement nommé à cette fin par le percepteur du revenu de l'intérieur. Les susdits préposés tiendront un registre, signé par eux, et déposé au bureau du percepteur du revenu de l'intérieur, et dans ce registre seront consignés :—

(a). Le numéro de chaque estampille enlevée et détruite, et le poids du tabac ou des cigares qu'elle recouvrait ; et

(b.) Le numéro de licence de la manufacture où le tabac ou les cigares ont été fabriqués, et le nom de la division où l'estampille a été émise.

Les déclarations d'exportation ne seront pas acceptées comme complètes tant que ces choses n'auront pas été faites.

Art. 112. Lorsque des paquets de tabac pesant une demi-livre et moins et destinés à l'exportation sont empaquetés dans de grandes caisses, il suffira que la marque mentionnée à l'article cent neuf (109) des présents règlements, soit placée sur la caisse extérieure ; ces caisses seront numérotées consécutivement, et seront marquées du nombre total de paquets de chaque poids et du poids total du tabac qu'elles contiennent.

Art. 113. Le tabac et les cigares destinés à l'exportation ne peuvent être empaquetés dans la même caisse.

Art. 114. Tous les effets déclarés pour l'exportation doivent être examinés par le préposé qui les sort de l'entrepôt, et dans ce but les colis doivent être ouverts en

telle quantité que le percepteur du revenu de l'intérieur décidera.

Art. 115. Les déchets, rognures ou tiges, lorsqu'ils sont préparés pour l'exportation, doivent être empaquetés sous la surveillance personnelle d'un préposé du revenu de l'intérieur, et à moins que toute la caisse ne soit remplie en une seule fois, l'empaquetage devra se faire dans l'entrepôt de tabac en feuilles.

Art. 116. Quand la caisse ou le colis sera rempli, le préposé y marquera son nom et la date de l'empaquetage, et cela de façon à être distinctement vu, et de façon aussi à ce qu'il puisse le reconnaître. La caisse ou le colis devra être marqué des lettres EXPN, comme dans le cas du tabac pour l'exportation.

TITRE 4.

Empaquetage et étampage du tabac et des cigares, annulation des estampilles, et mutation en entrepôt d'un port de douane à un autre, avant l'empaquetage dans des colis semblables à ceux employés pour les articles similaires fabriqués au Canada.

Art. 117. L'Acte du revenu de l'intérieur prescrit que "les estampilles seront apposées et annulées sur tous les tabacs fabriqués ou cigares importés des pays étrangers pendant qu'ils seront sous la garde des préposés des douanes compétents," et que "ces tabacs ou cigares ne sortiront pas de la garde de ces préposés tant que ces estampilles n'y auront pas été apposées et annulées."

Art. 118. L'annulation des estampilles sur le tabac mis dans des paquets de papier, de toile ou autre matière molle ou flexible, se fera au moyen du timbre à rouleau fourni à cette fin.

Art. 119. L'annulation des estampilles sur les colis en bois contenant du tabac importé se fera en renfonçant dans le bois une partie de l'estampille au moyen d'un poinçon d'acier que l'on appliquera deux fois sur chaque estampille, une fois à l'endroit réservé pour l'anulation et l'autre fois sur la vignette, et de plus au moyen du timbre à rouleau fourni à cette fin. L'annulation par le timbre à rouleau se fera dans l'espace réservé dans ce but sur les estampilles, elle pourra se faire immédiatement avant l'apposition des estampilles sur les colis. L'annulation des estampilles sur les colis de tabac contenu dans le métal se fera au moyen du rouleau d'acier à incision fourni à cette fin, qui fend l'estampille et prolonge la ligne de séparation jusque sur le métal du colis. Il faut appliquer cet instrument sur chaque côté du colis. Outre cela, l'estampille devra être annulée de nouveau au moyen des timbres à rouleau employés pour annuler toutes les estampilles apposées sur les colis de tabac.

Art. 120. Les estampilles sur les colis contenant des cigares importés seront annulées au moyen d'un timbre à rouleau de la forme prescrite par le département. Cette étampe d'annulation sera employée de telle manière que l'empreinte dépassera l'estampille et s'étendra jusque sur le bois de la boîte. L'impression se fera toujours en travers de l'estampille à cigare.

Art. 121. Ces poinçons et étampes d'annulation seront fournis aux divers percepteurs des douanes sur demande à cet effet, et nuls colis de tabac ou de cigares, tel que défini par l'Acte du revenu de l'intérieur, ne sera remis à l'importateur ou propriétaire avant que les estampilles n'en aient été annulées de la manière indiquée.

Art. 122. L'Acte du revenu de l'intérieur exige de plus que "le tabac et les cigares importés seront mis en paquets tel que prescrit par la loi au sujet des articles similaires manufacturés au Canada, avant l'opposition des estampilles." Les percepteurs des douanes veilleront en conséquence à ce que ces règlements soient parfaitement suivis.

Art. 123. Les dimensions des divers paquets ou colis en lesquels le tabac et les cigares doivent être mis d'après la loi sont comme il suit :—

(*a.*) Tout tabac cavendish, en tablettes et en torquettes, dans des boîtes en bois rectangulaires contenant de une à quatre livres inclusivement, de cinq à vingt-cinq livres inclusivement, de trente-cinq à quarante-cinq livres inclusivement, ou de soixante à quatre-vingts livres inclusivement, ou de cent à cent dix livres inclusivement ;

(*b.*) Tout tabac à chiquer haché fin, et toutes autres espèces de tabacs au sujet desquels il n'est pas autrement prescrit, en paquets contenant un vingtième, un seizième, un douzième, un dixième, un neuvième, un huitième, un sixième, un cinquième, un quart de livre, une demi-livre ou une livre ; cependant, le tabac à chiquer haché fin, quand il sera d'une espèce et d'une qualité approuvées par le commissaire du revenu de l'intérieur, pourra, si l'importateur le désire, être empaqueté dans des boîtes en bois contenant cinq ou dix livres chacune ;

(*c.*) Tout tabac haché et pulvérisé, autre que le tabac à chiquer haché fin, les déchets et débris du tabac à chiquer haché fin qui auront passé à travers un tamis de trente-six mailles au pouce carré, en paquets contenant un vingtième, un seizième, un douzième, un dixième, un neuvième, un huitième, un sixième, un cinquième, un quart de livre, une demi-livre ou une livre chacun ;

(*d.*) Tout tabac à priser en colis contenant un seizième, un huitième, un quart de livre, une demi-livre, ou une livre, et dans des colis en bois contenant cinq ou dix livres chacun, sauf que le tabac à priser, lorsqu'il contiendra plus de quarante pour cent d'eau, pourra, outre les quantités ci-dessus mentionnées, être mis en colis contenant vingt livres chacun, poids réel ;

(*e.*) Toutes les cigarettes en paquets contenant dix, vingt, cinquante ou cent cigarettes chacun ;

(*f.*) Tous les cigares sont empaquetés dans des boîtes de trois, six, dix, vingt-cinq, cinquante, cent et deux cents ; cependant, les cigares de Manille et les cheroots, mais non pas les imitations de ces cigares, pourront, lorsqu'ils seront importés de l'étranger, être contenus, outre les quantités ci-dessus mentionnées, dans des boîtes de cinq cents chacune.

Art. 124. Les estampilles seront apposées sur les colis de la manière suivante :—

(*a.*) Tous les colis de tabac, excepté le tabac à chiquer haché fin et le tabac à priser, contenant cinq livres et plus, devront porter un coupon d'estampille d'une dénomination correspondant au poids net du tabac qu'ils contiennent : par exemple, des colis contenant de dix à vingt-cinq livres et de soixante à quatre-vingts livres peuvent et doivent porter une seule estampille, et on se servira des coupons attachés aux estampilles lorsque le poids du colis ne sera pas exactement de dix, quinze, vingt, soixante ou soixante-dix livres : s'il l'était, on se servirait de l'estampille seule, sans les coupons. Lorsque le poids du tabac contenu dans les paquets ou colis variera entre dix et vingt-cinq livres, et entre soixante et quatre-vingts livres, on emploiera les coupons conjointement avec l'estampille qui porte ces chiffres, de sorte qu'avec un ou plusieurs coupons on puisse représenter le poids voulu. Il ne sera pas permis de se servir de coupons d'une demi-livre pour les paquets contenant vingt-cinq livres et plus ;

(*b.*) Tous les autres colis de tabac seront revêtus d'estampilles de la dénomination fixée par la loi, et on n'apposera qu'une estampille par colis ;

(*c.*) Sur toute espèce de boîtes ou de colis de tabac cavendish, en tablettes, en torquettes, ou autre, l'estampille sera apposée sur un coin ou un angle de la boîte ou du colis, à égale distance des bouts, en couvrant à peu près également chaque côté ;

(*d.*) Sur les barils, tambours, seaux ou autres colis contenant cinq ou dix livres de tabac à chiquer haché fin, et cinq, dix et vingt livres de tabac à priser, tel que permis par la loi, la bande estampillée sera mise en travers du couvercle de manière à descendre de chaque côté du colis et à le sceller parfaitement ;

(*e.*) Les bandes estampillées employées pour les colis contenant soit du tabac à fumer, soit du tabac à chiquer fin, soit du tabac à priser, ou des cigarettes, doivent être apposées de façon à bien sceller le colis et à rendre impossible qu'on en enlève le contenu sans briser ou détruire l'estampille ;

(*f.*) Les bandes estampillées pour les boîtes de cigares doivent être apposées de façon à bien sceller celle-ci ;

(*g.*) Les estampilles doivent être apposées aux colis au moyen d'une matière adhésive qui les retienne au bois, au papier ou à toute autre substance solidement et permanemment. Après que les estampilles mises sur les colis en bois auront séché et qu'on les aura annulées tel que prescrit, on les vernira, mais de façon à ne pas effacer ni obscurcir les impressions faites sur les estampilles ;

(*h.*) Les estampilles de tabac n'adhéreront pas à l'étain en feuille si l'on se sert de gomme ou de colle ordinaires. L'importateur ou propriétaire des marchandises doit, en conséquence, recouvrir l'étain d'une enveloppe de papier ou se servir de quelque sorte de gomme ou de colle au moyen de laquelle les estampilles adhéreront si fermement qu'on ne pourra les enlever sans les détruire.

Art. 125. L'Acte du revenu de l'intérieur prescrit en outre que "tout importateur de tabac devra, outre l'observation de toutes les autres prescriptions du présent acte concernant les tabacs importés, imprimer ou coller fermement sur chaque paquet ou colis contenant du tabac importé par ou pour lui, une étiquette portant le nom du port où, et le numéro de la déclaration en vertu de laquelle ces tabacs ont été sortis de l'entrepôt pour le paiement des droits, et les mots suivants :—

AVIS.—L'importateur de ce tabac s'est conformé aux prescriptions de la loi. Il faut strictement observer les instructions ci-dessous, sous peine des amendes imposées par les statuts du Canada :—

1. Ouvrir ce colis de manière à briser l'estampille.
2. Ne pas se servir de ce colis pour y mettre d'autre tabac, une fois que le contenu actuel en aura été enlevé.

3. Le contenu ne doit être enlevé que pour vente immédiate, et

4. Lorsque le colis sera vide l'estampille doit être détruite.

Art. 126. Tout importateur de cigares est aussi tenu de coller sur chaque boîte ou paquet contenant des cigares importés par ou pour lui, une étiquette sur laquelle seront imprimés, outre le nom du port où, et le numéro de la déclaration en vertu de laquelle ces cigares ont été sortis de l'entrepôt pour le paiement des droits, les mots suivants :—

Avis.—L'importateur de ces cigares s'est conformé aux prescriptions de la loi. Il faut strictement observer les instructions ci-dessous, sous peine des amendes imposées par les statuts du Canada :—

1. Ouvrir ce colis de manière à briser l'estampille.

2. Ne pas se servir de ce colis pour y mettre d'autre tabac, une fois que le contenu actuel en aura été enlevé.

3. Le contenu ne doit être enlevé que pour vente immédiate, et

4. Lorsque le colis sera vide l'estampille et le colis doivent être détruits.

Art. 127. Cette étiquette d'avertissement, sur les boîtes, caisses, barillets, seaux, tambours ou autres colis de tabac, doit être d'au moins quatre pouces et d'au plus six pouces de long, et d'au moins deux pouces et demi de large, et doit être placée en vue sur le paquet, dans un endroit où elle sera le moins possible exposée à être usée ou effacée, ou brisée en ouvrant le colis, et de façon à n'être pas couverte ou cachée par d'autres étiquettes ou marques, et de façon à ne cacher elle-même aucune autre marque exigée par la loi.

Art. 128. Sur les boîtes de cigares, l'étiquette d'avertissement doit être d'au moins trois pouces de long et de deux de large ; si elle est de forme circulaire ou ovale, elle doit couvrir au moins six pouces de superficie. Elle doit être placée en vue sur la boîte ou paquet de façon à ne pas être couverte par l'estampille ni autrement cachée ou dissimulée, non plus qu'à être brisée en ouvrant le paquet.

Art. 129. Si l'importateur le désire, il peut faire imprimer l'avis sur un papier plus grand, de façon à porter en même temps, mais *à part*, son nom et sa marque de commerce.

Art. 130. Pour les colis de tabac importé ne contenant qu'une livre ou moins, de même que sur des colis contenant dix ou vingt cigarettes chacun, il n'y a pas besoin d'étiquette distincte et séparée, mais l'importateur doit faire apposer sur chaque colis l'avis voulu, dans un endroit où il ne sera pas couvert par l'estampille ou autrement caché ou dissimulé. Le nom du port et le numéro de la déclaration pour le paiement des droits peuvent être écrits ou marqués avec une étampe en caoutchouc. L'emballage et l'estampillage doivent être faits suivant qu'il est prescrit par l'Acte du revenu de l'intérieur.

Art. 131. L'Acte du revenu de l'intérieur décrète aussi que les " tabacs ou cigares importés destinés à être transportés en entrepôt à un autre port ou lieu dans la Puissance du Canada, peuvent être transportés en entrepôt à cet autre port conformément aux règlements qui pourront être établis par le Gouverneur en conseil ; " et ces règlements sont comme il suit :—

(*a.*) Le tabac et les cigares doivent être consignés à l'ordre du percepteur des douanes au port de destination ;

(*b.*) Le percepteur des douanes exigera du propriétaire ou de l'importateur une obligation pour une somme égale au double du montant des droits de douane dont sont frappés les articles ainsi transportés, la condition de l'obligation étant que les articles seront livrés au percepteur des douanes auquel ils sont consignés ;

(*c.*) Cette obligation sera annulée par le certificat du percepteur des douanes au port de destination, attestant que les articles ont été reçus par lui et remis en entrepôt, et qu'une obligation a été dûment consentie, et que les articles seront mis en nouveaux colis dans les conditions prescrites pour les articles semblables manufacturés en Canada, et régulièrement estampillés ou déclarés pour l'exportation ou la destruction,

Titre 5.

Vente du tabac et des cigares fabriqués.—Dimensions et forme des colis, etc.

Art. 132. Les fabricants ne peuvent vendre le tabac qu'en colis ou paquets intacts, portant chacun une estampille régulièrement apposée et annulée (ou si le tabac est déclaré pour l'exportation, chaque colis ou paquet étant régulièrement étampé), et dans les conditions prescrites par l'*Acte du revenu de l'intérieur*, et non autrement.

Art. 133. Les marchands de tabacs fabriqués doivent aussi vendre en colis entiers, portant chacun une estampille régulièrement annulée ; mais il est permis aux débitants de tabac de vendre au détail le tabac en tablettes contenu dans des boîtes dites demi-*caddies*, *caddies*, demi-boîtes et boîtes, le tabac à chiquer haché fin contenu dans des colis de cinq et de dix livres, et le tabac à priser contenu dans des colis de cinq, dix et vingt livres, régulièrement estampillés, marqués, étiquetés et empaquetés selon la loi. A l'exception du tabac à priser, qui peut quelquefois avoir besoin d'être humecté, les marchands ne doivent retirer le tabac des colis ou des boîtes que lorsqu'ils le mettent réellement en vente.

Art. 134. L'estampille sur le colis contenant le tabac détaillé est une preuve *primâ facie* que le droit a été payé. L'absence de l'estampille est une preuve *primâ facie* que le droit n'a pas été payé. Les marchands de tabacs manufacturés ne pourront pas diviser un colis en deux et vendre les parties du colis ou en détailler le tabac.

Art. 135. La loi décrète que tous cigares doivent être empaquetés dans des boîtes qui n'ont pas encore servi à cette fin, en nombres définis et limités, et défend positivement la vente des cigares sous aucune autre forme excepté par les marchands en détail. Les marchands en détail ont le droit de vendre au détail les cigares contenus dans des boîtes empaquetées, estampillées et étampées ou marquées selon que le prescrit la loi ; mais cela n'autorise ni ne justifie aucunement la pratique de vendre au détail les cigares en montre. Les cigares que l'on vend doivent être tirés du paquet estampillé dans lequel ils ont été empaquetés dès l'origine et frappés de l'accise.

Art. 136. Les fabricants de cigares ne peuvent vendre de l'établissement de fabrication que des colis de première façon et qui n'ont pas été brisés.

Art. 137. Il est par le présent enjoint aux percepteurs du revenu de l'intérieur de subdiviser leurs divisions en circonscriptions qu'ils mettront sous la surveillance d'officiers ou agents qui pourront être désignés par eux ou par l'inspecteur du revenu de l'intérieur. Il sera du devoir de ces agents contrôleurs de visiter tous les endroits où il est emmagasiné, gardé ou exposé en vente du tabac fabriqué ou des cigares, de s'assurer si l'on se conforme rigoureusement à la loi relativement à l'estampillage, la marque, l'annulation et la vente du tabac ou des cigares, et de prendre les mesures prescrites par la loi en cas de contraventions découvertes.

Titre 6.

Emploi de bois, de métal, de papier ou d'autre matière dans l'empaquetage du tabac ou des cigares.

Art. 138. Tout fabricant de tabac ou de cigares qui désire profiter du privilège qu'autorise la loi de substituer des enveloppes d'autres substances aux boîtes de bois employées aujourd'hui pour empaqueter les cigares, le tabac à chiquer haché fin, le cavendish, le tabac en tablettes, le tabac à priser, ou le tabac en torquettes, doit soumettre au commissaire du revenu de l'intérieur des échantillons de ces enveloppes, et si celles-ci sont de nature à permettre l'apposition voulue des marques, étampes, étiquettes, etc., ainsi que l'apposition et l'annulation des estampilles, l'emploi pourra en être autorisé.

Art. 139. Tous les échantillons d'enveloppes soumis à l'approbation du commissaire doivent être accompagnés d'une déclaration relatant de quelles matières sont faites ces enveloppes, la nature des articles qu'elles doivent contenir et leurs quantités, en livres s'il s'agit de tabac, ou, s'il s'agit de cigares, le nombre qui sera empaqueté dans chacun, et indiquant aussi, par des échantillons, comment seront apposées sur les paquets les marques, étampes, étiquettes et estampilles, et que la loi sous ces rapports a été fidèlement observée.

Titre 7.

A.—Estampillage du tabac ou des cigares abandonnés, condamnés ou confisqués, lorsqu'ils seront vendus au bénéfice du Canada.

Art. 140. Tous tabacs et cigares, soit importés, soit de fabrication indigène, vendus par tout officier du gouvernement pour le bénéfice du Canada, devront, avant d'être délivrés, porter sur les paquets qui les contiennent, les estampilles du Revenu de l'Intérieur ou des Douanes convenables, indiquant le droit payable sur ces tabacs et cigares, et ces estampilles ne seront employées que pour cette fin lorsque toutes les circonstances se rattachant à la vente projetée auront été rapportées au département, et que permission aura été obtenue de s'en servir.

Art. 141. Lorsque du tabac ou des cigares abandonnés, condamnés ou confisqués sont offerts en vente et ne rapportent pas un prix égal aux droits imposables, alors la loi en défend la vente pour la consommation au Canada. Ces articles pourront, cependant, être vendus pour l'exportation immédiate en pays étrangers, et porter l'étampe ordinaire d'exportation.

B.—Destruction du tabac ou des cigares abandonnés, condamnés ou confisqués.

Art. 142. Le tabac ou les cigares abandonnés, condamnés ou confisqués pourront être détruits par ordre du commissaire chaque fois que leur vente ne rapportera pas une somme égale aux droits dus et payables sur ces articles.

Art. 143. Les percepteurs du revenu de l'intérieur ou des douanes ayant la garde de ces articles qui ont été offerts en vente et qui n'ont pu réaliser une somme égale aux droits imposables, et qui désirent obtenir la permission de les détruire, la demanderont au commissaire.

Art. 144. En faisant cette demande, ils relateront l'histoire complète de ces articles, indiquant leur espèce, leur qualité, leur condition présente, et quels efforts ils ont faits pour les vendre, et si le commissaire voit qu'il est de l'intérêt du gouvernement de détruire ces articles, il donnera ordre de les détruire.

TITRE 8.

A.—Pour façonner de nouveau le tabac.

Art. 145. Avant qu'aucun tabac puisse être façonné de nouveau, le fabricant devra donner vingt-quatre heures d'avis, et obtenir à cette fin une permission spéciale du percepteur du revenu de l'intérieur de la division où se trouve située la manufacture.

Art. 146. Le fabricant, en demandant la permission de façonner de nouveau le tabac, doit donner des détails complets quant à la quantité et à la sorte de tabac qu'il veut façonner de nouveau ; déclarer si le tabac sort de sa propre manufacture, ou s'il est le produit d'une autre manufacture, et dans ce dernier cas, donner le nom du fabricant. Il devra aussi énoncer la raison pour laquelle il demande la permission de façonner de nouveau le tabac en question.

Art. 147. Le tabac, lorsqu'il sera pris pour être façonné de nouveau, sera crédité comme tel sur le Magasinier No 2 (et une déclaration de sortie d'entrepôt sera faite sous la forme prescrite pour cette fin, lorsqu'il sera sorti de l'entrepôt), et la quantité sera portée au débit du Journal et traitée comme matière première, et il sera rendu compte du produit comme de tabac manufacturé, de la manière ordinaire et estampillé et traité comme tabac provenant originairement de la feuille.

Art. 148. Lorsque le tabac qui devra être façonné de nouveau aura payé les droits, les estampilles des colis devront être détruites en présence de deux préposés du revenu de l'intérieur, dont l'un sera l'officier chargé de la surveillance de la manufacture, et l'autre un officier spécialement envoyé dans ce but par le percepteur de la division, et ces préposés tiendront registre et fourniront au percepteur un certificat des numéros de chaque estampille, du poids du tabac contenu dans chaque colis portant ces estampilles, et du numéro de registre de la manufacture (ou, s'il est manufacturé avant le 1er juillet 1883, le nom ou le numéro de licence du fabricant,) où il a été manufacturé ou mis en colis.

Art. 149. Lorsque le tabac entreposé qui doit être façonné de nouveau a été estampillé en vertu des dispositions d'actes antérieurs, les estampilles sur les colis doivent être enlevées et détruites sous l'autorité des mêmes règlements que ceux prescrits dans le présent acte lorsque le tabac qui doit être façonné de nouveau a payé les droits.

Art. 150. Le percepteur du revenu de l'intérieur comparera les numéros et chiffres de ces estampilles avec le registre des estampilles délivrées tenu dans son bureau ; et si les estampilles ont été délivrées dans une autre division, il transmettra au percepteur de cette division un état détaillé du numéro et chiffre de chaque estampille ainsi détruite, ainsi que le numéro de la manufacture où (ou le nom du fabricant par lequel) le tabac a été originairement mis en colis. Le percepteur qui recevra cet état le comparera avec son registre des estampilles délivrées au fabricant ou aux fabricants qui y seront mentionnés, et renverra de suite cet état au percepteur de qui il l'aura reçu, avec un certificat de son exactitude ou autrement.

Art. 151. Aussitôt qu'il aura été pris note des estampilles et qu'elles auront été détruites, les colis s'ils ont été antérieurement estampillés ou s'ils sont le produit d'une manufacture autre que celle où le tabac doit être façonné de nouveau devront aussi être détruits, et le tabac qu'ils contenaient brisé et chauffé à la vapeur ou traité de manière à ne pouvoir sortir de la manufacture pour être débité sans être façonné de nouveau.

Art. 152. Aucune remise ne sera allouée ou payée lorsqu'il n'aura pas été pris note des estampilles sur les colis contenant du tabac et que ces estampilles n'auront pas été détruites en présence des préposés mentionnés ci-haut, ou lorsque la liste des estampilles détruites ne concordera pas avec la liste des estampilles du percepteur qui les a délivrées.

Art. 153. Lorsque que le tabac qui doit être façonné de nouveau a payé les droits, une remise du montant, moins cinq centins par livre pour défrayer les frais de surveillance, d'estampillage, etc., sur la quantité de tabac déclaré pour être manufacturé de nouveau en sera allouée au fabricant, et sera payée par le département, sur réception d'une déclaration du fabricant, attestée par serment, que le tabac ainsi pris a été façonné de nouveau et porté au débit du Magasinier No 2, tel que produit, accompagnée d'un certificat de l'officier en charge de la manufacture que les estampilles et les colis ont été détruits en sa présence, et que le tabac a été brisé et chauffé à la vapeur, ou traité de manière à ne pouvoir sortir de la manufacture pour être débité sans avoir été façonné de nouveau, lequel certificat devra être contresigné par le percepteur de la division.

Art. 154. Aucun honoraire de surveillance ne sera exigé pour le tabac entreposé et façonné de nouveau, ou lorsque le tabac en tablettes est simplement sorti de la boîte pour être frotté ou essuyé. Dans ce dernier cas, cependant, l'opération doit se faire sous la surveillance de l'officier en charge et à la satisfaction du percepteur.

Art. 155. *(a.)* Il est permis de façonner de nouveau le produit du tabac canadien en feuilles, mais il ne sera accordé aucune remise de droit sur cet article.

(b.) Le tabac importé ne pourra être façonné de nouveau que lorsque les droits auront été payés.

B.—Pour façonner de nouveau les cigares.

Art. 156. Avant qu'aucun cigare puisse être façonné de nouveau, le fabricant devra donner vingt-quatre heures d'avis, et obtenir à cette fin une permission spéciale du percepteur du revenu de l'intérieur de la division où se trouve située la manufacture.

Art. 157. Le fabricant, en demandant la permission de façonner de nouveau, doit donner des détails complets quant à la quantité de cigares qu'il veut façonner de nouveau, déclarant que les cigares sortent de sa propre manufacture. Il devra aussi énoncer la raison pour laquelle il demande la permission de façonner de nouveau les cigares en question.

Art. 158. Les cigares, lorsqu'ils sont pris pour être façonnés de nouveau, seront crédités comme tels sur le Magasinier No 2 (et une déclaration de sortie d'entrepôt sera faite sous la forme prescrite pour cette fin, lorsqu'ils seront sortis de l'entrepôt), les cigares seront pesés et la quantité sera portée au débit du journal et traitée comme matière première, et il sera rendu compte du produit comme des cigares manufacturés, de la manière ordinaire et estampillés et traités comme cigares provenant originairement de la feuille.

Art. 159. Lorsque les cigares qui devront être façonnés de nouveau auront payé les droits, les estampilles des colis devront être détruites en présence de deux préposés du revenu de l'intérieur, dont l'un sera l'officier chargé de la surveillance de la manufacture, et l'autre un officier spécialement envoyé dans ce but par le percepteur de la division, et ces préposés tiendront registre et fourniront au percepteur un certificat en double des numéros de chaque estampille, du nombre de cigares contenus dans chaque colis portant ces estampilles, et du numéro de registre de la manufacture (ou, s'ils sont manufacturés avant le 1er juillet 1883, le nom ou le numéro de licence du fabricant), où il ont été manufacturés ou mis en colis.

Art. 160. Losque les cigares entreposés qui doivent être façonnés de nouveau ont été estampillés en vertu des dispositions d'actes antérieurs, les estampilles sur les colis doivent être enlevées et détruites sous l'autorité des mêmes règlements que ceux prescrits par les présentes lorsque les cigares qui doivent être façonnés de nouveau ont payé les droits.

Art. 161. Le percepteur du revenu de l'intérieur comparera les numéros et la dénomination de ces estampilles avec le registre des estampilles délivrées tenu dans son bureau.

Art. 162. Aussitôt qu'il aura été pris note des estampilles et qu'elles auront été détruites, les colis devront aussi être détruits, et les enveloppes seront enlevées des cigares qu'elles contiennent et les cigares traités de manière à ne pouvoir sortir de la manufacture pour être débités sans êtres façonnés de nouveau.

Art. 163. Aucune remise ne sera allouée ou payée lorsqu'il n'aura pas été pris note des estampilles sur les colis contenant des cigares et que ces estampilles n'auront pas été détruites en présence des préposés mentionnés ci-haut, ou lorsque la liste des estampilles détruites ne concordera pas avec le livre d'estampilles du percepteur qui les a délivrées.

Art. 164. Lorsque les cigares qui doivent être façonnés de nouveau ont payé les droits, une remise des droits payés, moins soixante et quinze centins par mille, pour défrayer les frais de surveillance d'estampillage, etc., sur

la quantité de cigares déclarés pour être manufacturés de nouveau sera allouée au fabricant, et sera payée par le département sur réception d'une déclaration du fabricant, attestée par serment, que les cigares ainsi pris ont été façonnés de nouveau et portés au débit du Magasinier n° 2, tel que produit, accompagnée d'un certificat de l'officier en charge de la manufacture que les estampilles et les colis ont été détruits en sa présence, et que les cigares ont été traités de manière à ne pouvoir sortir de la manufacture pour être débités sans avoir été façonnés de nouveau, lequel certificat devra être contresigné par le percepteur de la division.

Art. 165. Aucun honoraire de surveillance ne sera exigé lorsque les cigares entreposés et façonnés de nouveau sont le produit de la manufacture où l'opération doit se faire.

Art. 166. Les produits dun fabricant ne pourront être façonnés de nouveau par un autre, si ce n'est sous une permission du département, spécialement obtenue dans chaque cas.

Art. 167. Les imprimés (*blank forms*) employés dans le cas de tabac à façonner de nouveau serviront aussi dans le cas de cigares, et seront appropriés au moyen des changements nécessaires.

Titre 9.

A.—Marque ou étampage des boîtes de cigares.

Art. 168. (*a.*) La loi prescrit qu'il sera étampé, incisé, marqué au fer chaud ou empreint sur toutes les boîtes contenant des cigares, d'une manière lisible et durable, le numéro de registre de la manufacture, le numéro de la division du revenu de l'intérieur dans laquelle est située la manufacture, et le nombre de cigares contenus dans chaque boîte. Le nombre de cigares contenus dans chaque boîte peut, cependant, si on le désire, être peint au patron à la surface du bois ou autre matière dont la boîte est faite, mais le numéro de registre de la manufacture et celui de la division du revenu de l'intérieur devront être marqués au fer chaud, étampés, incisés ou imprimés sur chaque boîte, tel que voulu par la loi.

(b.) Les boîtes à cigares vides qui auront été brisés ou seront autrement impropres à l'usage pourront être détruites en présence de l'officier en charge de la manufacture, et le fait en sera congré dans le Journal.

B.—Cigares de rebut.

Art. 169. Comme dans certaines manufactures, les fabricants ont des quantités plus au moins grandes de cigares qui ne sont pas propres à empaqueter, avis est donné aux percepteurs qu'il sera permis aux fabricants qui en feront la demande sur l'imprimé C 3, fourni par le département, de se créditer de ces cigares, lorsque ceux-ci auront été comptés et brisés en présence de l'agent préposé à l'établissement. L'inscription sera faite à la colonne 9 du Journal, les totaux des inscriptions jusqu'à la date seront inscrits et la déduction faite. Chaque inscription de cette nature portera les initiales de l'agent comme preuve de son exactitude.

C.—Echantillons des cigares.

Art. 170. Outre ce que l'acte ordonne au sujet des boîtes d'échantillons de cigares, les règlements suivants sont maintenant prescrits :—

(a.) Un fabricant de cigares pourra avoir la permission du percepteur de prendre dans l'entrepôt une boîte ou un colis ne contenant pas plus de cent cigares de chaque espèce fabriquée par lui. Ces colis pourront rester dans les appartements de la manufacture sans être estampillés, dans le but d'en montrer le contenu aux clients ; quand ils seront requis par la consommation, la déclaration régulière de sortie d'entrepôt sera faite, les droits payés, et les colis estampillés comme s'ils sortaient à l'instant de l'entrepôt.

(b.) Tout fabricant qui retirera quelqu'un de ces colis sans faire cette déclaration de sortie d'entrepôt, sans acquitter les droits et étamper, marquer au fer chaud ou étiqueter ces colis régulièrement, sera censé les avoir soustraits illégalement de l'entrepôt et se rendra passible des pénalités édictées par l'acte pour cette infraction. Bien qu'en la possession du fabricant, les marchandises seront considérées comme étant encore dans l'entrepôt et traitées comme telles jusqu'à ce que la déclaration de sortie soit faite. Le préposé qui livrera ces colis de cigares sur permis tiendra compte du nombre et de la contenance de ces colis et les marquera de façon à pouvoir plus tard constater leur identité.

(c.) Si un fabricant de cigares abusait du privilège qui lui est accordé par le présent, en retirant de l'entrepôt un plus grand nombre de boîtes ou de colis qu'il ne sera jugé nécessaire par l'inspecteur des tabacs, le département pourra priver ce fabricant du privilège accordé à tous.

Art. 171. Des boîtes de cigares sur lesquelles les droits ont été payés pourront rester ouvertes dans une manufacture de cigares, mais seulement aux conditions suivantes :—

(a.) Le nombre de boîtes restant ainsi ouvertes dans une manufacture ne dépassera pas trois en aucun temps ;

(b.) Les estampilles qui les couvriront seront coupées ou déchirées en présence d'un agent du revenu de l'intérieur, à moins que les paquets ne soient tirés de ceux qui ont été apportés et placés en entrepôt, sous estampilles déjà coupées, en conformité des prescriptions ci-dessous ;

(c.) L'agent marquera immédiatement le paquet en y inscrivant la date à laquelle il aura été ouvert et y apposant sa signature, de façon qu'il puisse plus tard en constater l'identité ;

(d.) Aussitôt après que le paquet aura été vidé, le fabricant en informera l'agent du département, et alors l'enveloppe vide et l'estampille y apposée seront complètement détruites en présence de l'agent, et crédit du ci-devant contenu sera passé au Magasinier n° 2.

D.— Paquets portant des estampilles coupées rapportés à la manufacture.

Art. 172. Les boîtes de cigares dont les estampilles pourront avoir été coupées après que les boîtes auront été sorties de la manufacture, et que, dans la poursuite de son commerce, le fabricant pourrait vouloir y faire revenir, pourront être rapportées à la manufacture aux conditions suivantes :—

(a.) Elles ne seront rapportées à la manufacture qu'après que le fabricant aura signifié par écrit au percepteur avis de son intention de faire revenir ces boîtes, et seulement en présence d'un agent du revenu de l'intérieur qui en prendra un état ;

(b.) Les paquets portant des estampilles coupées seront aussitôt placés dans l'entrepôt de cigares ou de feuilles brutes, et y seront tenus à part des autres articles y contenus, et ils resteront ainsi dans le dit entrepôt jusqu'à ce que le fabricant soit prêt à les faire sortir de la manufacture ou à s'en servir en conformité des articles 168, 169 et 170 des présents règlements ;

(c.) Les inspections qu'il convient seront faites dans le Magasinier n° 2 lorsque les paquets seront apportés à la manufacture ou qu'ils en sortiront de la même manière que pour les autres cigares qui ont payé les droits ; et,—

(d.) Tous paquets portant des estampilles coupées apportés à la manufacture sans que le fabricant en ait donné l'avis voulu, sans qu'un agent du département en ait fait un état, et sans que ces paquets et leur contenu aient été déposés dans un entrepôt, ou qui pourront être trouvés avec estampilles coupées dans une manufacture ou ses dépendances, autrement qu'il est ici prescrit, rendront le fabricant intéressé passible de toutes les peines édictées dans la loi à cet égard.

E.—Entreposement des cigares et leur sortie d'entrepôt.

Art. 173. Le règlement suivant établi par le département au sujet de l'entreposement des cigares et de leur sortie d'entrepôt est sanctionné et confirmé :—

(a.) Les paquets qui contiennent des cigares et qu'on a déclarés pour l'entrepôt n'ont pas besoin de porter le numéro de la déclaration en vertu de laquelle ils sont entreposés, mais seulement le chiffre du mois et de l'année en sus des indications spécifiques exigées par l'article 261 de l'Acte du revenu de l'intérieur.

(b.) En sortant des cigares d'entrepôt le fabricant peut prendre ceux qui lui conviennent indépendamment du lot auquel ils appartiennent, pourvu que les paquets ainsi choisis correspondent en nombre et en dénomination à ceux sur lesquels il a payé les droits ;

(c.) Les cigares seront disposés dans l'entrepôt en lots distincts selon la dénomination des paquets ;

(d.) Selon les prescriptions ci-dessus les percepteurs n'auront pas besoin d'ouvrir un compte pour chaque déclaration d'entrepôt, mais il suffira d'un compte général pour chaque individu. Il ne sera nécessaire d'indiquer ni marques ni numéros sur les feuilles de déclaration.

(e.) Les prescriptions qui précèdent sont subordonnées à l'article 54 de l'Acte du revenu de l'intérieur.

Titre 10.

Machines à hacher le tabac.

Art. 174. *(a.)* Quiconque n'est pas porteur d'une licence pour la manufacture du tabac ou des cigares n'aura la permission de se servir, ni (sans avoir notifié le fait par écrit au percepteur du revenu) d'avoir en sa possession aucune machine à hacher le tabac. Cependant, les personnes qui vendent au détail du tabac manufacturé pourront avoir un permis de se servir d'une de ces machines

durant le bon plaisir du ministre du revenu de l'intérieur, après avoir déclaré, sous leur signature, qu'elles n'en feront usage que pour hacher le tabac cavendish ou en tablettes ayant acquitté les droits et devant être vendu immédiatement à leurs clients, mais il ne leur sera pas permis de garder aucune provision de tabac ainsi haché, la machine ne devant servir que pour hacher le tabac à la demande du client et pour livraison immédiata.

(b.) Quiconque (autre que les personnes qui viennent d'être nommées) a en sa possession une machine à hacher le tabac est tenu d'en prévenir le percepteur du revenu de l'intérieur, qui devra le faire attacher ou sceller de telle manière qu'il soit impossible de s'en servir sans enlever le seau, et toute telle machine qui sera trouvée descellée, que cette machine ait été scellée par un employé du revenu de l'intérieur ou non, sera saisie et confisquée au bénéfice de la Couronne.

(c.) Toutes les machines à hacher le tabac qui seront trouvées en la possession d'une personne autre que celles ci-dessus mentionnées, ou d'un particulier qui ne fait pas le commerce de tabac et qui s'en sert pour hacher le tabac à son usage personnel (auquel cas la machine ne doit pas être rotatoire), seront confisquées et pourront être saisies et emportées par tout préposé du revenu de l'intérieur.

Titre 11.—Fixation des déficits.

Tabac.

Art. 175. L'article 268 de l'*Acte du revenu de l'intérieur*, exige qu'en aucun temps et dans aucune manufacture le déficit ne soit jamais de plus de six pour cent.

Cigares.

Art. 176. L'article 269 de la loi prescrit que toute et chaque quantité de vingt-cinq livres de feuilles avec leurs tiges, déchets, rognures ou autres matières, apportée pour être utilisée dans une manufacture de cigares devra produire mille cigares au moins ; mais que si en aucun temps le ministère du revenu de l'intérieur décide que la mesure de production par le présent établie excède ou n'atteint pas ce qui sera plus tard constaté comme étant la véritable mesure de production, le Gouverneur en conseil pourra par règlement modifier ou changer cette mesure dans une limite de trois livres.

(a.) Sous l'autorité de l'article qui précède, la mesure de production est changée de 25 à 22 livres de tabac en feuilles brut pour 1,000 cigares, et cette mesure s'appliquera à toutes les opérations depuis le 1er jour de juillet 1884 ;

(b.) Une diminution sera faite dans le cas du tabac en feuilles vendu ou renvoyé, ou des rognures et retailles quand elles seront susceptibles d'être fabriquées en cigares, ou qu'elles seront vendues ou enlevées à cette fin. Les officiers du revenu devront néanmoins savoir que si les déchets et rognures sont portés au compte de production, ils doivent être exempts de poussière, sable et poussière de tabac. Il ne sera pas fait de diminution pour les tiges ou pour les déchets et rebuts ordinaires du commerce. En manufacturant les meilleures qualités de cigares, surtout avec du tabac de la Havane, les fabricants n'emploient souvent que le meilleur de la feuille et vendent le reste pour le corps de cigares inférieurs et à plus bas prix ; une déduction sera accordée dans ces cas selon la quantité vendue ou achevée.

(c.) Les tableaux d'inventaires annuels ont été faits de façon à ce que les préposés puissent comprendre facilement la manière dont on se rend compte de la production.

(d.) Le commissaire du revenu de l'intérieur a le pouvoir, par l'article 273 de l'acte, d'asseoir le droit et d'en ordonner la perception du fabricant au chiffre le plus élevé imposable sur le tabac fabriqué ou les cigares manquant, si l'inventaire démontre que la production n'a pas atteint la quantité de tabac fabriqué ou de cigares voulue.

Titre 12.

Confiscation annuelle.

Art. 177. Tout paquet ou colis contenant du tabac ou des cigares qu'il sera prouvé n'avoir pas été faits par le fabricant dont le nom ou le numéro de registre est indiqué ou marqué au fer chaud sur le dit paquet ou colis, sera avec son contenu saisi et confisqué au bénéfice de la couronne.

Titre 13.

Etats d'inventaire.

Art. 178. En préparant l'état B de l'inventaire annuel (G 15), tout le tabac en feuilles privé de ses tiges pris pour être employé, et tout le tabac en feuilles privé de ses tiges en voie de fabrication, au commencement et à la fin de la période, sera traité comme s'il provenait de tabac en feuilles brut contenant originairement 25 pour 100 de tiges ; c'est-à-dire qu'on ajoutera $\frac{1}{3}$ au poids du tabac privé de ses tiges. Ceci ne s'applique pas aux déchets et rognures.

Art. 179. Tous les cigares non paquetés à l'époque de l'inventaire seront calculés au taux uniforme de vingt-deux (22) livres au mille

Art. 180. Le percepteur attachera à chaque état d'inventaire de fabricant de cigares le certificat de l'agent compétent, relatif à tout manquant ou tout surplus qui pourra avoir été constaté dans le compte des cigares non paquetés. Quand le compte aura été trouvé exact le certificat de l'agent le mentionnera. L'inventaire doit être fait avec le plus grand soin.

Art. 181. A moins d'instructions contraires, les percepteurs percevront des fabricants de tabac et de cigares de leurs divisions respectives les droits sur les manquants de tabac ou de cigares d'après la mesure de production établie par la loi, ainsi que les droits sur les manquants de cigares accusés par le compte des cigares non paquetés d'après les états d'inventaires chaque année.

Art. 182. Le fabricant pourra se créditer alors, dans la colonne 9 de son Journal, du manquant ainsi accusé par le compte des cigares non paquetés afin de faire concorder ce livre avec son fonds.

Art. 183. Quand il est trouvé un surplus celui-ci doit aussi être porté dans la même colonne.

Art. 184. On rendra compte des droits perçus en conformité des instructions ci-dessus à l'aide de l'imprimé, formule D. 11, où l'on indiquera en détail la provenance de ces droits.

Art. 185. Tous les états d'inventaires de tabac et de cigares seront envoyés au département en double, l'un des exemplaires étant pour l'inspecteur des manufactures de tabac et l'autre pour le département.

Titre 14.

Récompenses pour renseignements fournis sur la fabrication illicite du tabac ou des cigares.

Art. 186. *(a.)* Pour tous renseignements qui conduiront à la découverte ou à la saisie d'une manufacture de tabac ou de cigares inautorisées, ou de tabac ou de cigares fabriqués illicitement, la moitié de la valeur estimée des articles saisis.

(b.) Pour tous renseignements qui conduiront à la condamnation des propriétaires ou des exploitants d'une manufacture de tabac ou de cigares, la moitié du montant des amendes qui seront payées, jusqu'à concurrence de $200, mais pas au-delà.

(c.) Si les personnes trouvées coupables sont incapables de payer les amendes imposées, et sont à défaut de paiement envoyées en prison, le département paiera au dénonciateur le quart des amendes imposées.

(d.) Les noms des dénonciateurs ne seront divulgués que lorsque ceux-ci le désireront ou y consentiront.

Titre 15.

Drawback.

Art. 187. Conformément aux dispositions de l'article 259 de l'Acte du revenu de l'intérieur relatives à un drawbac sur le tabac haché et les cigarettes en certains cas, le département du Revenu de l'Intérieur est autorisé à payer ce drawback lorsqu'il aura reçu les certificats des percepteurs du revenu de l'intérieur relatant le nombre des estampilles, de dénominations applicables aux paquets mentionnés dans le dit article, délivrées et payées dans le cours de chaque mois, et inscrites au bordereau mensuel du fabricant, et ses paiements seront traités comme "Remboursements de recettes d'accise."

(a.) Il est prescrit par le paragraphe ajouté à l'article 259 de "l'Acte du revenu de l'intérieur" par l'article 7 de l'acte 53 Victoria, chapitre 23, que "un drawback de cinq pour cent sur la valeur des estampilles employées sera accordé aux fabricants de tabac en feuille étranger, licenciés en vertu du présent acte, au sujet du tabac en tablettes non haché ou du cavendish fabriqué par eux et mis en colis contenant quatre livres au moins, lequel drawback sera payé en conformité des règlements que le Gouverneur en conseil établira à cet égard."

(b.) Les règlements suivants sont par le présent établis en vertu des dites dispositions, savoir :—

1. Que la demande du drawback sera faite trimestriellement, et sera accompagnée d'un état du nombre des colis ou paquets de tabac des divers poids, la quantité collective du tabac, le chiffre collectif du droit et le montant du drawback réclamé.

2. L'état attaché à la demande devra porter le certificat de l'employé en charge de la fabrique quant à son exactitude, et aussi le certificat du percepteur de la division, que la quantité de tabac dont il est question est couverte

par des timbres d'une dénomination de quatre livres ou moins, et qu'il a été déclaré pour la consommation, et le droit payé par le fabricant dans la fabrique duquel il a été produit.

TITRE 16.

Ports d'entrée pour le tabac en feuilles.

Art. 188. Les ports ci-dessous mentionnés sont constitués port d'entrée pour l'importation du tabac en feuilles au Canada en sus de ceux qui sont mentionnés dans l'article 307 de l'Acte du revenu de l'intérieur.

Yarmouth, dans la Nouvelle-Ecosse.
A. C. 5 mars 1877.
Le village de Percé, dans la province de Québec.
A. C. 18 septembre 1879.
La ville des Trois-Rivières, dans la province de Québec.
A. C. 19 avril 1884.
La ville de Goderich, dans la province d'Ontario.
A. C. 10 juillet 1884.
La ville de Galt, dans la province d'Ontario.
A. C. 24 mars 1885
La ville d'Ottawa, dans la province d'Ontario.
A. C. 30 juin 1885.
La ville de Listowel, dans la province d'Ontario.
A. C. 27 avril 1886.
La ville de Tilsonburg, dans la province d'Ontario.
A. C. 27 juillet 1887.
La ville de Walkerton, dans la province d'Ontario.
A. C. 9 janvier 1889.
Granby, dans la province de Québec.
A. C. 21 janvier 1890. 14–4

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT À OTTAWA.

Samedi, le 17e jour de septembre 1892.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

CONSIDÉRANT que d'après des informations reçues il y a raison de croire que la maladie du choléra asiatique s'est déclarée dans la cité de New-York, et qu'elle y a causé cinq décès ;

Et considérant qu'il est à propos d'étendre les règlements applicables aux ports de mer autres que les stations régulières de quarantaine, aux ports de l'intérieur sur la frontière entre le Canada et les Etats-Unis, en tant que ces règlements peuvent s'appliquer à un port de l'intérieur ;

Et considérant que par l'article 3 du chapitre 68 des Statuts Revisés, intitulé "Acte concernant la quarantaine," il est statué que les règlements faits en vertu du dit acte, "auront force de loi ; et toute personne "qui désobéit à quelqu'un de ces règlements est coupable de délit et passible d'amende ou d'emprisonnement, ou des deux peines, selon que la cour l'ordonnera,—ou elle peut être poursuivie pour les peines "portées aux dits règlements."

Et de plus il est statué dans l'article 4 du dit acte, que—

"Le Gouverneur en conseil peut, par ces règlements, "requérir les propriétaires ou les personnes chargées "du soin ou de la garde de marchandises ou choses "transportées par terre à quelque lieu en Canada, de "permettre à l'officier à ce préposé en vertu de ces "règlements de faire la visite et l'examen de ces marchandises ou choses, de répondre suivant la vérité à "toutes les questions qui leur seront faites par cet "officier relativement à ces marchandises ou choses,— "et de permettre que celles-ci restent sous la garde du "dit officier durant l'espace de temps, et soient nettoyées, "désinfectées et purifiées de la manière qu'il croira "nécessaire pour les fins du présent acte ; et le Gouverneur en Conseil peut, par ces règlements, ordonner "que les personnes arrivant par terre en quelque lieu "que ce soit en Canada se laissent visiter et examiner "par l'officier qu'il appartiendra, nommé en vertu des "dits règlements,—qu'elles répondent suivant la vérité "à toutes les questions qui leur seront faites par cet "officier,—et qu'elles séjournent au dit lieu, durant "l'espace de temps, et se laissent traiter, purifier et "désinfecter de la manière que le dit officier croira "nécessaire pour les fins du présent acte"—

Il plaît à Son Excellence, en vertu des dispositions du chapitre 68 des Statuts Revisés, intitulé "Acte concernant la quarantaine," et par et avec l'avis du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada, d'établir les règlements suivants, qui seront censés être des règlements de quarantaine en vertu des dispositions du dit acte, savoir :—

1. Chaque percepteur des douanes à un port de la frontière, en sa capacité d'officier de la quarantaine tel que prescrit par l'article 31 du chapitre 6 des Arrêtés en conseil refondus du Canada, sera, en vertu de cette charge un juge de paix sous l'empire et pour les fins de tel acte.

2. Tout percepteur des douanes en sa capacité d'officier de la quarantaine devra, s'il est informé de la présence d'une maladie infectieuse telle que définie dans l'article 27 du chapitre 6 des Arrêtés en conseil refondus, ou s'il a raison grave de soupçonner la présence de telle maladie, immédiatement ordonner qu'une inspection soit faite par un médecin du wagon, voiture, véhicule, bateau ou chose apportant telle maladie, et ce médecin sera pour la dite fin, et il est par le présent constitué médecin autorisé de quarantaine pour mettre à exécution les prescriptions du dit acte et sera revêtu des pouvoirs spécifiés dans l'extrait de l'article 4 du dit acte ci-dessus cité.

3. L'honoraire payable à ce médecin pour cette inspection ne devra pas excéder la somme de quatre piastres pour chaque visite, et dans le cas où il serait découvert quelque maladie infectieuse cet honoraire sera payable par la compagnie ou propriétaire du wagon, voiture, véhicule, bateau ou chose apportant cette maladie.

4. Le percepteur des douanes, en sa capacité d'officier de la quarantaine devra, sur le rapport de ce médecin inspecteur de quarantaine, faire détenir le wagon, voiture, véhicule, bateau ou chose apportant cette maladie infectieuse jusqu'à ce qu'on ait rempli les formalités prescrites par l'article 33 du chapitre 6 des Arrêtés en conseil refondus.

JOHN J. McGEE,
13–4 Greffier du Conseil privé.

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT À OTTAWA.

Samedi, le 17e jour de septembre 1892.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

IL plaît à Son Excellence, en vertu de l'autorité qui lui est conférée par l'article 2 de l'acte 55–56 Vic., chap. 23, et par et avec l'avis du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada, de nommer les personnes suivantes pour faire un choix d'échantillons de blé et autre grain cultivé à l'est de Port Arthur, afin de servir comme types pour guider les inspecteurs dans leur travail d'inspection, savoir :—

Montréal.

W. W. Ogilvie, D. D. McBean, Adam G. Thomson, R. M. Esdaile.

Toronto.

W. D. Matthews (président), G. A. Chapman, Thomas Flynn, M. McLaughlan, T. O. Kemp. A. Adamson, inspecteur.

Le bureau ainsi nommé se réunira en la cité de Toronto entre le 25e jour de septembre et le 10e jour d'octobre, sur l'invitation du président, qui sera enjoint de donner un avis raisonnable de l'époque et de l'endroit de la réunion par annonce dans la *Gazette* de Montréal, et l'*Empire* de Toronto.

Il a plu aussi à Son Excellence, en vertu de l'autorité susdite et par et avec l'avis susdit, de nommer les personnes suivantes pour le même objet au sujet du blé et autre grain cultivé à l'ouest de Port-Arthur, savoir :—

N. Bawlf, président, S. A. McGaw, S. Spink, Kenneth Campbell, Brandon ; H. S. Patterson, Portage-la-Prairie ; Chas. Braithwaite, J. D. Sibbald, M. McLaughlan, R. M. Esdaile, John Benson, Hugh N. Baird. Frank E. Gibbs, inspecteur, David Horn, inspecteur.

Ce bureau se réunira sur l'invitation du président, entre le 15e jour de septembre et le 10e jour d'octobre.

JOHN J. McGEE,
13–4 Greffier du Conseil privé.

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT À OTTAWA.

Lundi, le 12e jour de septembre 1892.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

CONSIDÉRANT que le Président des Etats-Unis ayant lancé une proclamation pour une détention quarantenaire de tous navires contenant des immigrants venant de pays infestés du choléra pour une période de vingt jours, il est à propos afin d'empêcher ces immigrants de se servir des routes canadiennes pour pénétrer dans les ports intérieurs des Etats-Unis en vue d'éviter la quarantaine aux ports de mer, d'étendre les dispositions du deuxième paragraphe de l'article 9 des règlements de quarantaine établis par l'arrêté en conseil du 12e jour de mai 1888, chapitre 6 des Arrêtés en conseil refondus du Canada, concernant les navires soupçonnés d'avoir de la maladie à bord, lequel est dans les termes suivants :

" Pourront être mis en quarantaine d'observation pour une période n'excédant pas trois jours, " de manière à se lire comme suit :

" Pourront être mis en quarantaine d'observation pour une période de vingt jours ou plus, selon que l'ordonnera le ministre de l'Agriculture, " et de plus que les mots " tout port de mer du Canada, " soient substitués aux mots " Grosse-Ile " dans le dit paragraphe.

Il plaît à Son Excellence, en vertu des pouvoirs qui lui sont conférés par le chapitre 68 des Statuts Revisés, intitulé : " Acte concernant la quarantaine," et par et avec l'avis du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada, d'ordonner que le deuxième paragraphe de l'article 9 des dits règlements de quarantaine se lira comme ci-dessous, et que le dit paragraphe, tel que modifié sera censé être un règlement de quarantaine, savoir :

" Les navires arrivant à tout port de mer du Canada " d'aucun port ou lieu infecté ou suspect, et à bord " desquels aucune maladie pestilentielle se sera dé- " clarée pendant le passage, pourront être mis en qua- " rantaine d'observation pour une période de vingt " jours ou plus, selon que l'ordonnera le ministre de " l'Agriculture, pendant laquelle les passagers et l'équi- " page seront sujets à une purification rigoureuse sous " la direction du surintendant-médical."

12–4 JOHN J. McGEE,
Greffier du Conseil Privé.

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT À OTTAWA.

Lundi, le 12e jour de septembre 1892.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

IL plaît à Son Excellence, en vertu des dispositions du chapitre 68 des Statuts Revisés, et par et avec l'avis du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada, d'ordonner, et il est par le présent ordonné, que l'importation de guenilles d'Europe en Canada soit prohibée.

JOHN J. McGEE,
12–4 Greffier du Conseil privé.

AVIS DU GOUVERNEMENT.

EXAMENS D'ADMISSION AU SERVICE CIVIL

CES examens auront lieu à Halifax, N.-E., Saint-Jean, N.-B., Charlottetown, I.P.-E., Québec, Montréal, Ottawa, Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton, London, Port Arthur, Winnipeg, Régina, et Victoria, C.B., dans la deuxième semaine de novembre, commençant mardi, le 8 du dit mois, à 9 heures a.m. On pourra obtenir des formules de demandes d'admission en s'adressant au Secrétaire du Bureau, entre la présente date et le 10 octobre, et ces formules devront être renvoyées, dûment remplies, pas plus tard que le 20 du même mois.

Par ordre,

P. LESUEUR,
Secrétaire.

Ottawa, 9 septembre 1892. 11–5

EXAMEN POUR LE SERVICE CIVIL DE L'INDE.

DÉPARTEMENT DU SECRÉTAIRE D'ÉTAT DU CANADA,
OTTAWA, 17 septembre 1892.

AVIS est donné par le présent que les règlements, etc., relatifs au concours public de 1893, ouvert aux personnes qui désirent entrer dans le Service Civil de l'Inde, sont déposés au département du Secrétaire d'Etat, aux secrétariats des diverses provinces et au bureau du secrétaire particulier de Son Honneur le Lieutenant-Gouverneur des Territoires du Nord-Ouest, où les candidats pourront les examiner.

Par ordre,

J. C. PATTERSON,
12–3 Secrétaire d'Etat.

AVIS AUX MARINS.

No. 41 de 1892.

I. SIGNAL DE BRUME DU CAP MADELEINE.

Un signal de brume, à vapeur, établi par le gouvernement du Canada à la station de phare du Cap Madeleine, sur la côte sud ou de Gaspé du Golfe Saint-Laurent, sera mis en opération le 24 de septembre courant.

Lat. N. 49° 15' 40"
Long. O. 65° 19' 30"

Le sifflet sonnera trois coups distincts d'une durée de 8 secondes toutes les demi-minutes. En conséquence il y aura un intervalle de 22 secondes entre chaque deux coups.

Le bâtiment du signal de brume est en bois, peinturé blanc, avec une toiture rouge, et est assis au sommet de la falaise, en face et un peu à l'ouest de la tour du phare.

Le sifflet est à une hauteur de 128 pieds au-dessus de la marque des hautes eaux.

Cet avis affecte les cartes de l'Amirauté Nos. 307, 1621 et 2516, et doit être inscrit en substance dans la Liste des phares et signaux de brume canadiens sous le No. 28.

II. FEU AMÉRICAIN SUR LA RIVIÈRE STE-CROIX.

Avis est donné par la Commission côtière et géodésique des Etats-Unis d'Amérique qu'une balise à lumière rouge fixe a récemment été établie sur le côté sud de la rivière Ste-Croix, à environ 2½ milles en aval de Calais, Maine, et à 500 pieds en amont de Whitlock's Mill, le relèvement du feu de Mark Point étant E.N.E. ⅞ E. à la distance d'environ 8 encablures.

Cet avis affecte les cartes de l'Amirauté Nos. 352, 2013 et 2670.

WM. SMITH,
Sous-ministre de la Marine et des Pêcheries.

Ministère de la Marine et des Pêcheries,
Ottawa, Canada, 17 septembre 1892.

☞Tous les relèvements sont magnétiques et sont donnés venant de la mer, les milles sont des milles marins, les hauteurs sont au-dessus des hautes eaux, et toutes les profondeurs sont à l'eau basse moyenne.

Les pilotes, capitaines et autres intéressés sont instamment priés d'envoyer tous renseignements quant aux dangers, changements pour faciliter la navigation, avis de nouvelles battures ou de nouveaux chenaux, erreurs dans les publications, ou autres faits touchant la navigation dans les eaux canadiennes, au " Sous-ministre de la Marine, Ottawa, Canada." 14–3

1891-92.

DÉTAILS DE LA DETTE PUBLIQUE DE LA PUISSANCE DU CANADA LE 31 AOUT 1892.

		$ cts.
Passif—		
Fonds payables en Angleterre	198,804,344 84	
" payables au Canada	10,569,260 89	
Billets en circulation	17,282,698 66	
Banques d'épargnes	39,531,011 99	
Fonds en fidéicommis	8,192,071 82	
Comptes des provinces	16,407,374 13	
Divers, et comptes de banque	3,606,835 39	
Le fonds de rachat de la circulation des banques	871,692 90	
Total de la dette brute		295,265,290 62
Actif—		
Placements—Fonds d'amortissement	28,521,502 58	
Autres placements	5,179,535 53	
Comptes des provinces	10,412,417 39	
Divers, et comptes de banque	10,116,499 72	
		54,229,955 22
Total de la dette nette		241,035,335 40
" 30 juin		235,910,173 95
Augmentation de la dette		5,125,161 45

ETAT DES DÉPENSES A COMPTE DU CAPITAL, ETC.

Dépenses au 30 juin sur—		
Travaux publics, chemins de fer et canaux	1,807,435 38	
Terres fédérales	61,703 20	
Subventions aux chemins de fer	1,148,465 93	
		3,017,604 51
Dépenses ajoutées en juillet et août sur—		
Travaux publics, chemins de fer et canaux	271,568 87	
Terres fédérales	21,857 85	
Subventions aux chemins de fer	99,750 00	
		393,176 72
Total		3,410,781 23

M. G. DICKIESON,
Agissant comme sous-ministre des Finances.

Certifié correct,
J. FRASER, *agissant comme comptable.*

DÉPARTEMENT DES FINANCES,
OTTAWA, 2 septembre 1892.

10 tf

DT. COMPTE de la Caisse d'Epargne des Postes, pour le mois d'août 1892. AV.

Fourni au Ministre des Finances aux termes de l'Acte pour l'Audition des Comptes Publics, 1878, *Sec.* 20.

Balance en caisse chez le Ministre des Finances, au 31 juillet 1892	$22,458,364 89	Remboursements durant le mois	$452,274 46
Dépôts durant le mois d'août	594,435 00		
Intérêt payé aux déposants, sur les comptes clos durant le mois	714 64	Balance :— Au crédit des comptes des déposants	22,601,240 07
	$23,053,514 53		$23,053,514 53

J. M. COURTNEY,
Député du Ministre des Finances.

N. S. GARLAND,
Commis des statistiques financières.

DÉPARTEMENT DES FINANCES
Ottawa, 20 septembre 1892.

13-tf

1891-92.

ETAT du revenu et des dépenses à compte du Fonds Consolidé de la Puissance du Canada, d'apres les états fournis au département des Finances à la nuit du 31 juillet 1892.

	$ cts.
REVENU :	
Douanes	309,855 86
Excise	55,064 43
Travaux Publics, y compris les chemins de fer	119,447 49
Divers	297,022 90
	781,390 68
REVENU au 30 juin 1892	35,902,028 42
	36,683,419 10
DÉPENSES	4,289,077 28
" au 30 juin 1892	31,267,221 40
	35,556,298 68

DÉPARTEMENT DES FINANCES,
OTTAWA, 1er septembre 1892.

M. G. DICKIESON,
Agissant comme sous-ministre des Finances.
10-tf

1891-92.

ETAT du revenu et des dépenses à compte du Fonds Consolidé de la Puissance du Canada, d'après les états fournis au département des Finances à la nuit du 31 août 1892.

	$ cts.
REVENU :	
Douanes	20,501,136 05
Excise	7,922,344 57
Département des Postes	2,653,413 37
Travaux Publics, y compris les chemins de fer	3,574,498 05
Divers	2,251,869 92
REVENU	36,903,261 96
DÉPENSES	36,629,803 31

DÉPARTEMENT DES FINANCES,
OTTAWA, 1er septembre 1892.

M. G. DICKIESON,
Agissant comme sous-ministre des Finances.
10-tf

ETAT du revenu et des dépenses à compte du Fonds Consolidé de la Puissance du Canada, d'après les états fournis au département des Finances à la nuit du 31 août dernier.

REVENU :	
Douanes	$1,911,769 35
Excise	686,220 28
Département des Postes	235,000 00
Travaux Publics, y compris les chemins de fer	413,628 69
Divers	127,050 31
	3,373,668 63
REVENU au 31 juillet 1892	2,656,848 84
	6,030,517 47
DÉPENSES	1,999,911 51
do 31 juillet 1892	2,149,528 70
	4,149,440 21

DÉPARTEMENT DES FINANCES,
OTTAWA, 7 septembre 1892.

W. FITZGERALD,
Asst. sous-ministre des Finances.
11-tf

LISTE DES COMPAGNIES D'ASSURANCE AUTORISÉES A FAIRE DES OPÉRATIONS AU CANADA EN VERTU DE L'ACTE DES ASSURANCES.

NOM DE LA COMPAGNIE.	Principal agent pour la réception des significations de pièces et d'avis.	Montant des dépôts—Les dépôts marqués (A) ne sont applicables qu'aux polices sur la vie en cours le 31 mars 1878 ; ceux marqués (B) aux polices émises ou prises depuis cette date.	Assurance autorisée.
Compagnie d'assurance de l'Amérique du Nord contre les accidents	Edward Rawlings, gérant, Montréal	$23,500 oblig. du havre de Montréal ; $500, déb. mun., et $550, effets 5 p. c. canadiens. (Acc. à $22,150)	Contre les accidents.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Ætna," de Hartford, Connecticut	F. W. Evans, agent général, Montréal	$19,000 obligations de municipalités, $4,000 obligations du havre de Montréal, et $89,000 obligations du chemin de fer Canadien du Pacifique. (Acceptés à $100,800)	Contre l'inc. et sur la navig. inter.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite "Ætna," de Hartford, Connecticut.	William H. Orr, gérant, Toronto	$360,500 déb. de la province de Québec, $149,893 débent. de la province du Manitoba : $50,000 obligations de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick ; $100,000 oblig. Ile du Prince-Edouard ; $60,000 oblig. du havre de Montréal, $2,595,060 débent. munic. et $150,000 oblig. enregistrées des Etats-Unis. Total, $3,465,455. Valeur acceptée, $3,169,621, étant $100,000 (A), et $3,069,621 (B)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance agricole de Watertown, N.-Y., E.-U	Joseph Flynn, agent en chef, Toronto	$141,600, débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $126,000)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'Assurance alliance	G. H. McHenry, agent en chef, Montréal	$311,142, effets canadiens 3 p.c.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie Américaine de sûreté de New-York	Alexander Dixon, agent en chef, Toronto	$50,000 en obligations des Etats-Unis	Garantie.
Compagnie d'assurance Atlas	Matthew C. Hinshaw, agent en chef, Montréal.	£17,000 stg., inscriptions du Canada 3½ p. c., et £5,000 stg. inscriptions de la Nouvelle-Galles du Sud, 3½ p. c.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie canadienne d'inspection et d'assurance des chaudières à vapeur	W. B. McMurrich, agent, Toronto	$46,724 débentures municipales et $8,000 débentures de compagnies de prêts. (Acceptées à $49,252.)	Sur chaudières à vapeur etc.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie dite "British Empire," de Londres, Angleterre	Fred. Stancliffe, agent en chef, Montréal	Obligations 4 p.c. du Canada, £1,400 stg., obligations de la Colombie-Britannique, £1,000 stg. ; obligations de la Tasmanie, £6,800 stg. ; débentures municipales £15,800 stg. (acceptées à $113,977.33). Aussi $632,500 placées entre les mains de fidéicom. en vertu de l'Acte des Assurances	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance de l'Amérique Britannique, Toronto	John Morison, gouverneur, Toronto	$60,540 oblig. municipales et $1,000 obligations du Pacifique Canadien. (Acceptées à $54,900)	Contre l'inc. et sur la navig. int.
Compagnie d'assurance maritime Britannique et Etrangère (à resp. lim.)	E. L. Bond, agent en chef, Montréal	$112,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $100,800)	Sur la navigation intérieure.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Caledonian"	Lansing Lewis, gérant, Montréal	$3,893.33 obligations de la province de Québec ; $4,866.67 obligations du Canada ; $106,438.86 débentures municipales. (Acceptés à $104,555).	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance du Canada contre les accidents	Henry Sutherland, agent en chef, Toronto	$22,302 débentures municipales. (Acceptés à $20,072)	Contre les accidents.
Compagnie d'assurance du Canada sur la vie, Hamilton	A. G. Ramsay, gérant, Hamilton	$61,000 débentures municipales. Acceptées à $54,900)	Sur la vie.
†Compagnie d'assurance des Citoyens, du Canada	E. P. Heaton, agent en chef, Montréal	$131,744 débentures municipales, $5,840 obligations hypothécaires du Canada Central, 2e émission, et $2,000 obligations du havre de Montréal. (Acceptés à $125,370, étant $54,710 pour la vie, $20,260 pour les accidents, et $50,400 pour l'incendie)	Contre l'incendie, sur la vie et contre les accidents.
*Compag. d'assurance contre l'incendie dite "City of London" (à resp. lim.)	H. M. Blackburn, agent en chef Toronto	£24,000 stg. effets du Canada et £3,000 effets de l'Australie méridionale.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance de l'Union Commerciale (à resp. lim.), de Londres, Angleterre	Evans et McGregor, agents généraux, Montréal	$107,067 effets 4 p. c. du Cap de Bonne-Espérance (vie A), $29,200 effets canadiens 4 p. c. (vie B). $106,580 effets canadiens 4 p. c., $73,000 obligations de Queensland, et £12,000 obligations du gouvernement Suédois à 4 p. c. (feu)	Contre l'inc., nav. int. et sur la vie.
Association d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Confédération"	J. K. Macdonald, directeur-gérant, Toronto	$84,669 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $75,955)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie du Connecticut, Hartford, Conn.	Geo. H. McHenry, agent en chef, Montréal	$100,000 effets canadiens 4 p.	Contre l'incendie,
Association de secours mutuel dite "Covenant"	A. H. Hoover, agent en chef, Toronto	$53,533 effets canadiens 3 p. c.	Sur la vie, système de répartition.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite "Dominion"	Thomas Hilliard, direct.-gérant, Waterloo, Ont.	$56,303 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $50,195)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur les glaces, dite "Dominion"	Alexander Ramsay, agent en chef, Montréal	$5,000 obligations de la province de Québec et $11,000 valeurs municipales. Total, $16,000 (acceptés à $14,900)	Sur les glaces.
Association du fonds de garantie sur la vie, dite "Dominion"	J. DeWolfe Spurr, St. Jean, N.B.	$19,000 obligations de la province de la Nouvelle-Ecosse, et $31,000 obligations de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance Eastern	Chas. D. Cory, agent en chef, Halifax, N.-E.	$56,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $50,400)	Contre l'incendie.
Corporation dite "The Employers' Liability Assurance" (à responsabilité limitée)	Fred. Stancliffe, gérant général, Montréal	£6,500 stg. annuités 2½ p. c., £5,000 stg. obligations 4 p. c. du gouvernement de l'Australie du Sud, et £10,840 obligations de la province de Québec	Réassurance contre l'incendie.
Société d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Equitable," des Etats-Unis, N.-Y.	Seargent P. Stearns, gérant, Montréal	$100,000 oblig. des E.-U., (A), $375,000 oblig. des E.-U., et $482,000 débentures municipales (B), (acceptés à $908,800, étant $100,000 A, et $808,800 B). Aussi $1,180,000 entre les mains de fidéicommissaires canadiens en vertu de l'Acte des assurances	Sur la vie.

LISTE DES COMPAGNIES D'ASSURANCE AUTORISÉES A FAIRE DES OPÉRATIONS AU CANADA, EN VERTU DE L'ACTE DES ASSURANCES.—*Suite.*

NOM DE LA COMPAGNIE.	Principal agent pour la réception des significations de pièces et d'avis.	Montant des dépôts—Les dépôts marqués (A) ne sont applicables qu'aux polices sur la vie en cours le 31 mars 1878; ceux marqués (B) aux polices émises ou prises depuis cette date.	Assurance autorisée.
Compagnie Fédérale d'assurance sur la vie, d'Ontario	David Dexter, directeur-gérant, Hamilton	$44,807 débentures municipales; $11,000 en oblig. du Pacifique canadien. (Acceptés à $50,226)	Sur la vie.
Association d'assurance contre l'incendie (à responsabilité limitée), Londres, Angleterre	John Kennedy, agent en chef, Montréal	$100,000 effets canadiens.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie Germania	Jeffers et Rônne, agents en chef, Toronto	$50,000 obligations du Canada	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Great West"	J. H. Brock, directeur gérant, Winnipeg, M.	$56,000 débentures municipales (acceptées à $50,400)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie de garantie de l'Amérique du Nord	Edward Rawlings, gérant, Montréal	$27,000 garanties municipales; $29,000 obligations du havre de Montréal; et $2,400 effets du Canada. (Acceptés à $53,800)	Garantie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie et sur la vie, dite "Guardian," Londres, Angleterre	Robert Simms et Cie, et Geo. Denholm, agents généraux, Montréal	$94,900 obligations garanties du Canada et $73,000 effets du Canada	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'ass. contre l'incendie dite "Hartford," de Hartford, Conn	F. W. Evans, agent général, Montréal	$62,500 garanties municipales, et $25,420 act. de banque. (Acceptés à $100,000)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance Impériale, de Londres, Angleterre	E. D. Lacy, agent, Montréal	$129,453 effets canadiens et $63,266.67 effets 3 p. c. prov. de la Col.-Brit.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance de l'Amérique du Nord	Robert Hampson, agent en chef, Montréal	$111,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $100,000)	Contre l'inc. et sur la navig. intér.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Lancashire"	J. G. Thompson, agent en chef, Toronto	$97,333 effets canadiens 4 p. c., et $95,000 obligations 4 p. c. du Canada.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Liverpool et London et Globe"	G. F. C. Smith, agent en chef, Montréal	$36,000 en bons municipaux; $10,000 oblig. du havre de Montréal, et $277,133.33 effets du Canada. (Acceptés à $318,533)	Contre l'incendie et sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur les glaces de Lloyds, New-York	Levi Beemer, agent en chef, Toronto	$10,000 obligations du Canada	Glaces.
Corporation d'assurance dite "London," Angleterre	E. A Lilly, procureur et agent, Montréal	$167,000 garanties de municipalités. (Acceptées à $150,300)	Contre l'incendie, sur la vie navigation intérieure.
Compagnie de garantie et contre les Accidents, de Londres (à responsabilité limitée)	A. T. McCord, agent en chef, Toronto	£11,000 stg. effets canadiens.	Garantie et accidents
Compagnie d'ass. contre l'incendie, London et Lancashire, Liverpool	W. A. Sims, agent en chef, Toronto	£22,000 inscriptions du Canada 4 p. c. et £5,000 stg., effets canadiens 3 p.c.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, dite "London et Lancashire"	B. Hal. Brown, gérant, Montréal	$10,000 obligations de Victoria, C.-B.; $2,000 obligations du Canada; $23,500 oblig. de la province de Québec; et garanties municipales, $85,280. Aussi $698,197 placés entre les mains de fidéicommissaires canadiens en vertu de l'Acte des Assurances. Acceptés à $810,449, étant $100,000(A), et $710,449 (B)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle contre l'incendie, de London, Ont	D. C. Macdonald, secrétaire, London, Ont	$40,020 débentures municipales, et $15,600 débentures de compagnies de prêts. (Acceptés à $50,058)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite "London"	J. G. Richter, gérant, London, Ont	$60,000 débentures de compagnies de prêts. (Acceptées à $54,000)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie la Manchester	James Boomer, gérant, Toronto	$102,200 effets du Canada 3½ p.c.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre les accidents, dite des "Manufacturiers"	John F. Ellis, directeur gérant, Toronto	$20,000 obligations du Canada	Contre les accidents.
Compagnie d'assurance des Manufacturiers, sur la vie	John F. Ellis, directeur gérant, Toronto	$50,000 obligations du Canada	Sur la vie.
Association bienveillante du Massachusetts	James G. Foster, agent en chef, Toronto	$50,000 obligations des E.-U.	Sur la vie, système de répartition.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie dite "Mercantile"	James Lockie, secrétaire, Waterloo, Ont	$55,916 valeurs municipales (acceptées à $50,057)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'ass. sur la vie, dite "Metropolitan," de New-York, E.-U.	Albert Goldthorpe, agent en chef, Toronto	$116,800 obligations d'octrois de terres 3½ p. c. du chemin de fer Canadien du Pacifique. (Acceptés à $101,178.)	Sur la vie.
Mongenais, Boivin et Cie	L. I. Boivin, agent, Montréal	$5,000 effets canadiens et $8,567 valeurs munic. (acceptées à $12,711)	Glaces.
Association mutuelle contre les accidents (resp. limitée)	Eastmure et Lightbourn, agents en chef, Toronto	$37,960 inscriptions du Canada à 3½ p. c	Accidents et glaces.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, de New-York	Samuel H. Ewing, procureur, Montréal	$125,000 oblig. 4 p.c. du Canada; $400,000 oblig. de la province de la Nouvelle-Ecosse; $199,000 oblig. de la province du N.-B., et $990,333 garanties municipales. Total, $1,714,333. Acceptées à $1,615,300)	Sur la vie.
Association du fonds de réserve mutuel sur la vie, de New-York	Jno. S. Hall, agent en chef, Montréal	$50,000 obligations de la province de Québec, et $53,533.33 obligations sterling du Canada à 3 p. c. (acceptées à $100,857)	Sur la vie, système de répartition.
Compagnie d'assurance Nationale d'Irlande	Matthew C. Hinshaw, agent en chef, Montréal	$100,161 effets canadiens	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, de New-York	F. W. Campbell, M.D., procureur, Montréal	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis (vie A), $993,000 obligations du Pacifique canadien, $80,000 obligations de la province de Québec, et $100,000 débentures municipales (vie B). Acceptées à $1,163,700, étant $100,000 vie A, et $1,063,700 vie B). Aussi $750,000 placées entre les mains de fidéicommissaires canadiens en vertu de l'Acte des assurances	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite "North American"	Wm. McCabe, directeur-gérant, Toronto	$59,823 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $53,775)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "North British and Mercantile"	Thos. Davidson, directeur-gérant, Montréal	$175,000 oblig. du havre de Montréal; $281,000 débent. municipales: $75,000 obligat. de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick; $31,146.67 oblig. de la province du Manitoba; $50,613.33 oblig. du gouvern. de Victoria; $97,333.33 oblig. de Queensland. Total, $710,093.33. Acc. à $658,193, étant $266,347 incendie, $52,200 vie A, et $339,646 vie B	Contre l'incendie et sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance Northern, d'Aberdeen et Londres	Robert W. Tyre, gérant, Montréal	$100,253 obligations de la Colombie-Britannique, et $111,446.67 débentures municipales (Acceptées à $200,555)	Contre l'incendie.

NOM DE LA COMPAGNIE.	Principal agent pour la réception des significations de pièces et d'avis.	Montant des dépôts.—Les dépôts marqués (A) ne sont applicables qu'aux polices sur la vie en cours le 31 mars 1878 ; ceux marqués (B) aux polices émises ou prises depuis cette date.	Assurance autorisée.
Association d'assurance contre les accidents Norwich et London	Scott et Walmsley, agents généraux, Toronto	$58,400 effets canadiens	Contre les accidents.
Société d'assur. contre l'incendie, dite "Norwich Union," Norwich, Ang.	Alex. Dixon, gérant, Toronto	$100,000 effets canadiens	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, d'Ontario	Wm. Hendry, gérant, Waterloo	$102,992 débentures municipales (Acceptées à $92,693)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Phœnix," de Brooklyn	L. C. Camp, agent en chef, Toronto	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis	Contre l'incendie et sur la nav. int.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie, dite "Phœnix," Londres, Angleterre	Paterson & Son, agents génér., Montréal	$57,500 oblig. du Pacifique Canadien, et $135,293 effets canadiens. (Acceptés à $187,043.)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance Phœnix, Hartford, Conn	Gerald E. Hart, gérant, Montréal	$69,000 débentures municipales, et $44,000 obligations du Pacifique canadien. (Acceptés à $101,700)	Contre l'incendie.
Société dite "Provident Savings Life Assurance."	R. H. Matson, agent en chef, Toronto	$13,500 obligations de la province de Québec, et $41,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $50,400)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie de Québec	Edwin Jones, président, Québec	$10,000 obligations de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick, $16,500 obligations de la province de Québec, et $33,000, débentures municipales. Total, $59,500. (Acceptées à $56,200)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie et contre l'incendie, dite "Queen," Angleterre	H. J. Mudge, agent en chef, Montréal	$51,100 inscriptions du Canada 4 p. c., et $42,373.33 débentures municipales. Total, $93,473 (acceptées à $89,236)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance Queen, d'Amérique	H. J. Mudge, agent en chef, Montréal	$100,000 obligations des E.-U., $60,000 effets 5 p. c. de la cité de Halifax, $48,667 effets 4 p. c. de la Nouvelle-Zélande, $24,333.33 obligations de la province de Québec et $29,200 débentures 5 p. c. de la province du Manitoba. Total, $262,200. (Acceptés à $256,200.)	Contre l'incendie.
Société d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, dite "Reliance," Londres, Angleterre	J. Cassie Hatton, procureur, Montréal	$110,277 nouvelles annuités britanniques 3 p. c., étant $100,000 (vie) A, et $10,277 (vie) B	Sur la vie.
* Compagnie d'assurance Royale Canadienne	Harry Cutt, secrétaire, Montréal	$57,500 garanties municipales. (Acceptées à $51,750)	Contre l'incendie et sur la nav. int.
Compagnie d'assurance Royale	Wm. Tatley, agent en chef, Montréal	$178,533 inscriptions du Canada 4 p. c., et $511,000 annuités britanniques. Total $689,533, étant $150,000 incendie, $50,000, vie (A) et $489,533 en général	Contre l'incendie et sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance Union Ecossaise et Nationale	Walter Kavanagh, agent, Montréal	$97,333.33 effets canadiens inscrits à 4 p. c., et $3,500 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $100,483)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Standard," Ecosse	W. M. Ramsay, gérant, Montréal	$1,855,152 débentures municipales, $106,500 obligations du havre de Montréal et $9,000 débentures de la province de Québec. Total, $1,970,652. (Acceptées à $1,772,087, étant $129,561 vie A, et $1,643,126 vie (B)	Sur la vie.
Société d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Star," d'Angleterre	Alfred D. Perry, agent général, Toronto	$146,000 effets 4 p. c. canadiens	Sur la vie.
Bureau d'assurance Sun, Londres, Ang.	H. M. Blackburn, agent en chef, Toronto	$48,667 effets canadiens et $243,333 prêts locaux anglais	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Sun," du Canada	R. Macaulay, directeur-gérant, Montréal	$63,890 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $57,501)	Sur la vie et contre les accidents.
Compagnie d'assurance de tempérance et générale sur la vie de l'A.N.	Henry Sutherland, agent en chef, Toronto	$64,225 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $50,000)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Travelers," de Hartford, Connect.	William Hanson, agent en chef, Montréal	$74,947 obligations 5 p. c. de la province du Manitoba, $584,615 débentures municipales, $35,000 obligations du havre de Montréal et $50,000 obligations du Pacifique Canadien. Total, $744,562 (acceptés à $677,600), étant $103,500 (vie A,) $534,100 (vie B) et $40,000 (accidents)	Sur la vie et contre les accidents.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle Union sur la vie, du Maine	Wm. Mulock, procureur, Toronto	Obligations d'annuités d'Ontario, émises à $462,000, et dont la valeur réelle à 4½ p. c. est de $239,474 ; obligations du chemin de fer Canadien du Pacifique, $100,000 ; $30,000 oblig. du port de Montréal, et $100,000 oblig. de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick. Valeur totale acceptée, $456,474, soit $100,000 (A) et $356,474 (B)	Sur la vie.
Société Union, Londres, Angl	T. L. Morrisey, agent en chef, Montréal	£22,000 effets consolidés	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie Unie de réassurance contre l'incendie (à resp. limitée)	Percy F. Lane, agent en chef, Montréal	$85,653.33 obligations de la province de Québec ; $9,246.66 obligations de la province du Manitoba ; $7,000 débentures municipales. Total, $101,900. (Acceptées à $101,200)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, des Etats-Unis	Thos. A. Temple, procureur, St. Jean, N.B.	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance de l'Ouest, Toronto	J. J. Kenny, directeur-gérant, Toronto	$35,600 débentures municipales, et $22,100 débentures de compagnies de prêts. (Acceptées, à $51,930)	Contre l'incendie et sur la nav. int.

Cette compagnie a cessé de faire de nouvelles opérations en Canada, et a donné avis qu'elle se proposait de demander le remboursement de ses dépôts.
Cette compagnie a cessé de faire des opérations d'assurance contre l'incendie et sur la vie en Canada, et a donné avis qu'elle demanderait le remboursement de ses dépôts faits comme garantie pour ces deux divisions d'affaires.

LES COMPAGNIES D'ASSURANCE SUR LA VIE CI-DESSOUS NOMMÉES, AYANT CESSÉ D'ENTREPRENDRE DES RISQUES AU CANADA, SONT AUTORISÉES EN VERTU DE L'ARTICLE 32 DE "L'ACTE DES ASSURANCES," À POURSUIVRE TOUTES LES OPÉRATIONS SE RATTACHANT AUX POLICES ÉMISES AVANT LE 31 MARS 1878, ET LEURS DÉPOTS SONT APPLICABLES À CES POLICES, SUJET AUX DISPOSITIONS DES ACTES DES ASSURANCES DE 1868 ET 1871.

NOM DE LA COMPAGNIE.	Principal agent pour la réception des significations des pièces et avis.	Montant des dépôts.	Assurance autorisée.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, dite Connecticut, de Hartford, Conn., E.-U.	F. W. Evans, agent-général, Montréal	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, d'Edimbourg	David Higgins, agent en chef, Toronto	$113,000 débentures municipales, et $48,667 effets 4 p. c. du Cap de Bonne-Espérance. (Acceptés à $150,367)	Sur la vie.
Association d'assurance sur la vie, d'Ecosse	Archibald Inglis, agent en chef, Montréal	$50,127 obligations du Canada 4 p. c., $2,433 effets 4 p. c. du Canada ; $4,866 obligations garanties du Canada, $48,667 débentures de la province de Québec, $48,667 obligations de la cité de Toronto. (Acceptés à $149,893)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie Nationale d'assurance sur la vie, des Etats-Unis d'Amérique	Chas. Powis, agent en chef, Hamilton, Ont.	$110,000, dépôts en banque	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite "North Western," de Milwaukee, E.-U.	M. W. Mills, agent en chef, Toronto	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, dite "Phœnix," de Hartford, Connecticut	H. D. Simpson, procureur, Montréal	$30,000 débentures municipales, et $99,280 obligations du Parc des Chutes Niagara. (Acceptés à $126,280)	Sur la vie.
Société d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Scottish Amicable"	William W. Robertson, procureur, Montréal	36 obligations du chemin de fer Canada Atlantique, garanties. Au pair, $111,257.82 Valeur actuelle à 4½ p. c., $90,660.67, aussi $30,000 obligations du Pacifique Canadien	Sur la vie.
Institution de Prévoyance Ecossaise	John Dunlop, procureur, Montréal	$100,000 obligations du Pacifique Canadien. (Acceptées à $90,000)	Sur la vie.

LES COMPAGNIES D'ASSURANCE CI-DESSOUS SONT INSCRITES SOUS L'ACTE DES ASSURANCES, ET SONT AUTORISÉES À FAIRE DES OPÉRATIONS D'ASSURANCE EN CANADA, D'APRÈS LE SYSTÈME DE RÉPARTITION.

Nom de la compagnie.	Agent en chef pour la réception des significations de pièces.
L'Association canadienne mutuelle sur la vie	W. Pemberton Page, secrétaire, Toronto.
Société de secours mutuels des Commis-voyageurs	W. G. H. Lowe, agent en chef, Toronto.
La *Home Life Association of Canada*	James G. Howorth, agent en chef, Toronto.
La Société de secours mutuels de la Nouvelle-Ecosse	Thomas B. Crosby, agent en chef, Yarmouth, N.-E.
La *Provincial Provident Institution*	E. S. Miller, secrétaire, Saint-Thomas, Ont.

NOTE.—La Compagnie d'assurance Glasgow et London a réassuré ses risques en cours dans la Compagnie d'assurance des Citoyens, et une partie de ses dépôts a été remboursée.
La Compagnie Américaine d'assurance des chaudières à vapeur a cessé de faire des opérations en Canada. Son dépôt est encore entre les mains de l'Honorable Receveur Général.

Bureau du Surintendant des Assurances, Ottawa, 30 juillet 1892.

W. FITZGERALD, Surintendant des Assurances. 6-tf.

AUX ANNONCEURS DANS LA *GAZETTE*.

CEUX qui envoient des annonces pour être insérées dans la *Gazette du Canada* voudront bien se conformer aux règles ci-dessous :

1. Adresser "Gazette du Canada, Ottawa, Canada."
2. Indiquer le nombre d'insertions voulues.
3. Transmettre invariablement le prix de l'annonce ainsi que le prix d'un exemplaire de la *Gazette*, tels que donnés plus bas ; sans cela l'annonce ne sera pas publiée.

Les prix sont de dix cts. pour la première insertion, et cinq cts. pour chaque insertion subséquente par ligne de neuf mots, chaque chiffre comptant pour un mot. Aucune annonce n'est insérée pour moins d'une piastre.

D'après la pratique établie et reconnue, telle que prescrite par la loi, les règlements du parlement et les décisions du ministre de la Justice, les avis reçoivent le nombre d'insertions ci-dessous :—

Les avis de demandes de divorce—27 insertions.

Les avis de retrait de dépôts des compagnies d'assurance—13 insertions.

Les avis de demandes ordinaires au parlement—9 insertions.

Les avis de demandes de lettres patentes—6 insertions.

Les avis de dividendes et d'assemblées de banques et de compagnies d'assurances,—1 mois de calendrier ou 5 insertions.

Les abonnés observeront aussi que le prix d'abonnement, $4 par année, est invariablement payable d'avance, et que l'envoi de la *Gazette* sera arrêté à l'expiration de la période payée. Chaque exemplaire coûte dix cts., et quand les annonceurs en veulent plus qu'un, ils devront faire une remise en conséquence.

S. E. DAWSON,
Imprimeur de la Reine et Contrôleur de la Papeterie.

Département des Impressions et de la Papeterie publiques,
Ottawa, novembre 1891.

DEMANDES AU PARLEMENT.

Règles relatives aux avis de bills privés.

Dans le cas de toute demande de bill privé, proprement du ressort législatif du Parlement du Canada suivant les dispositions de l'Acte de l'Amérique Britannique du Nord, 1867, et ayant pour objet, soit la construction d'un pont, d'un chemin de fer, d'un chemin à barrières ou d'une ligne télégraphique ; soit la construction ou l'amélioration d'un port, d'un canal, d'une écluse, d'une digue ou d'une glissoire ou autre ouvrage semblable ; soit la concession d'un droit de passage d'eau, l'incorporation de professions ou métiers, ou d'une compagnie de banque ou autre compagnie par actions, soit la concession à une ou plusieurs personnes de certains droits ou privilèges exclusifs ou particuliers, soit le pouvoir de faire quelque chose qui, dans ses effets, pourrait toucher aux droits ou à la propriété d'autrui, ou concerner une classe particulière de la société ; ou ayant pour objet quelque amendement de même nature à un acte antérieur,—un avis, énonçant d'une manière claire et intelligible la nature et l'objet de la demande, et signé (excepté s'il s'agit de corporations déjà existantes) par les pétitionnaires ou de leur part, est nécessaire et doit être publié comme il suit :—

Dans les provinces de Québec et du Manitoba.

Un avis doit être inséré dans la *Gazette du Canada* en anglais et en français, ainsi que dans un journal anglais et un journal français du district intéressé, ou en anglais et en français dans le même journal, s'il ne s'en publie qu'un seul dans ce district ; ou s'il n'y paraît pas de journal, alors la publication de l'avis en anglais et en français doit se faire dans un journal du district le plus voisin où il s'en publie.

Dans les autres provinces ou territoires.

Un avis doit être inséré dans la *Gazette du Canada*, et et dans un journal du comté, du district ou des comtés-unis intéressés, ou s'il n'y paraît pas de journal alors la publication doit se faire dans un journal du comté ou district le plus voisin où il s'en publie.

La publication de ces avis durera, dans chaque cas la période de deux mois pendant l'intervalle de temps qui s'écoulera entre la clôture de la session précédente et la prise en considération de la pétition. Un exemplaire des numéros des journaux, reproduisant la première et la dernière insertion de l'avis, devra être transmis au greffier de chaque Chambre.

Si la pétition demande l'autorisation de présenter un bill privé ayant pour objet la construction d'un pont de péage, le pétitionnaire ou les pétitionnaires devront, en même temps qu'ils donneront l'avis prescrit par la règle précédente, donner aussi, de la même manière, avis des péages qu'ils entendent exiger, de l'étendue du privilège, de la hauteur des arches, de l'espace à laisser libre entre les culées ou les piliers pour le passage des radeaux et des navires ; et mentionner de plus s'ils se proposent de construire un pont mobile, et quelles en seront les dimensions.

Toute personne désirant obtenir un bill privé devra, dans les huit jours qui précéderont l'ouverture du parlement, déposer au bureau du greffier de la Chambre dans laquelle le bill doit prendre naissance, une copie de ce bill en langue anglaise ou en langue française, avec une somme suffisante pour en payer la traduction et l'impression. Il en sera imprimé 600 exemplaires en anglais et 200 en français ; la traduction devra être faite par les officiers de la Chambre, et l'impression par l'entrepreneur des impressions. Le pétitionnaire aura aussi à payer au greffier du Sénat, ou au comptable de la Chambre des Communes (selon le cas) une somme de $200, plus le coût de l'impression de l'acte dans les Statuts, et remettra le reçu de ce paiement au greffier du comité auquel ce bill aura été renvoyé—le dit paiement sera effectué immédiatement après la seconde lecture, et avant la prise en considération du bill par le comité.

L'honoraire payable sur tout bill privé, ne sera payé que dans la Chambre où il a pris naissance.

Aucune pétition pour l'obtention d'un bill privé ne sera reçue par l'une ou par l'autre Chambre après les dix premiers jours de la session.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Greffier du Sénat.
JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Greffier des Communes.

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Règles additionnelles de la Chambre des Communes concernant les bills privés.

Tous les bills privés demandant des actes constitutifs devront être rédigés de manière à y incorporer, en les spécifiant, les *clauses* des Actes généraux concernant les détails qui font l'objet de ces bills ; des raisons spéciales seront données chaque fois que l'on aura l'intention de se départir de ce principe, ou que l'on voudra y introduire d'autres dispositions touchant ces détails ; et une note sera annexée au bill indiquant les dispositions au sujet desquelles l'on entend s'écarter de l'Acte général ; les bills qui ne seront pas rédigés conformément à cette Règle, devront être remodelés par les auteurs et réimprimés à leurs frais, avant qu'aucun comité en examine les clauses.

51*a*. Tous les bills privés pour chartes ou pour modification de chartes de compagnies de chemins de fer seront rédigés conformément au bill-modèle adopté par la Chambre, le 23 juin 1887, dont copie peut être obtenue du greffier de la Chambre ;

(*a*.) Les dispositions contenues dans un bill quelconque qui ne seront pas conformes au bill-modèle, seront insérées entre crochets, et après avoir été revisées par l'officier compétent, elles seront imprimées ainsi ; et les bills qui ne seront pas rédigés en conformité de cette règle seront renvoyés aux auteurs pour être remodelés avant leur revision et impression ;

(*b*.) Toutes clauses d'actes existants que l'on proposera de modifier, seront imprimées en entier, avec les amendements insérés en leur lieu et place, et entre crochets ;

(*c*.) Toutes dispositions exceptionnelles que l'on proposera d'insérer dans un bill quelconque, seront imprimées dans l'avis publié.

51*b*. Nul bill pour la constitution légale d'une compagnie de chemin de fer ou pour changer le tracé du chemin de fer d'une compagnie déjà constituée ne sera pris en considération par le comité des chemins de fer

à moins qu'il n'ait été donné au comité, au moins une semaine avant la prise en considération du bill—

(a.) Une carte ou plan à l'échelle de pas moins d'un demi-pouce au mille, indiquant le territoire sur lequel l'on se propose de construire les travaux projetés, ainsi que les lignes de travaux analogues existants ou autorisés, dans les limites du district, ou partie du district que la ligne projetée doit desservir, ou affectant le dit district en aucune manière ; cette carte ou plan devra être signé par l'ingénieur ou toute autre personne qui l'aura fait ;

(b.) Un exhibit faisant connaître le montant total du capital que l'on se propose de prélever pour les fins de l'entreprise, et la manière dont on se propose de le prélever, soit au moyen d'actions ordinaires, obligations, débentures ou autres garanties, et le montant respectif de chacune.

JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Greffier des Communes.

SUBSTANCE DES RÈGLES ET FORMES DE PROCÉDER DU SÉNAT CONCERNANT LES BILLS DE DIVORCE.

L'époux qui a l'intention de demander un bill de divorce doit faire connaître cette intention, ainsi que les noms de l'autre époux et la cause du divorce, par avis inséré, durant six mois, entre l'expiration de la dernière session parlementaire avant l'avis et la présentation de sa pétition pour obtenir le bill, dans la *Gazette du Canada* et dans deux journaux du district où il avait sa résidence habituelle à l'époque de séparation d'avec son conjoint, s'il résidait alors dans la province de Québec, le Manitoba, la Colombie-Britannique ou les Territoires du Nord-Ouest,—ou du comté ou des comtés-unis, s'il résidait dans une autre province ; mais si ce nombre de journaux ne s'y trouve pas, l'avis sera publié dans le district, le comté ou les comtés-unis voisins. Dans les provinces de Québec et de Manitoba, les insertions seront faites dans un journal anglais et un journal français, s'il en existe des deux langues dans le district ; autrement, elles se feront en anglais et en français au même journal.

Il doit être signifié, à la diligence de l'époux pétitionnaire, un mois au moins avant la présentation de la pétition, une copie de cet avis à l'autre époux en personne, si cela est possible.

Aucune pétition en divorce n'est reçue après l'expiration des trente premiers jours de la session.

Toute pétition en divorce devra être écrite lisiblement et porter la signature du pétitionnaire. Elle énoncera sommairement le fait du mariage, le lieu et l'époque de sa célébration, les noms du célébrant, les griefs qui donnent lieu à la demande de redressement et la nature du redressement demandé, et en outre contiendra assurance qu'il n'y a pas eu réconciliation, collusion ni connivence. Les allégations de la pétition seront appuyées de la déclaration du pétitionnaire, faite en vertu de "l'Acte concernant les serments extrajudiciaires."

Huit jours avant l'ouverture du Parlement, le pétitionnaire déposera au bureau du greffier du Sénat, une copie en langue anglaise ou française du bill de divorce qui doit être présenté, et en même temps une somme suffisante pour payer la traduction et l'impression et tirage à 600 exemplaires anglais et 200 exemplaires français de ce bill.

La pétition en obtention d'un bill de divorce n'est présentée que lorsque le pétitionnaire a versé au bureau du greffier du Sénat une somme de $200.

La pétition, au moment de sa présentation, doit être accompagnée de la preuve de la publication d'avis, d'une déclaration qu'il a été signifié une copie de l'avis, et d'une copie du bill qui doit être présenté.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Greffier du Sénat.

AVIS est donné par le présent que Robert Young Hebden, de la cité de New-York, dans l'Etat de New-York, dans les Etats-Unis d'Amérique, (ci-devant de la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec), un des agents de la banque de Montréal, s'adressera au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un bill de divorce d'avec sa femme Edith Montagu Hebden (née Patterson), ci-devant de la dite cité de Montréal, mais dont le domicile actuel est inconnu, pour cause d'adultère et de désertion.

GORMULLY ET SINCLAIR,
Solliciteurs du requérant.

Daté à Ottawa, dans la province d'Ontario, ce 22e jour de juillet A.D. 1892. 4-27

AVIS est donné que James Frederick Doran, de Lachine, dans le comté Jacques-Cartier, province de Québec, commis, adressera une demande au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, pour obtenir un bill de divorce d'avec son épouse Mary Augusta Wood, ci-devant de Winnipeg, province du Manitoba, maintenant de Paris, France, pour cause d'adultère et désertion.

J. FRED. DORAN,
Pétitionnaire.

A Montréal, province de Québec, ce 20ème jour de juillet 1892. 5-27

AVIS est donné par le présent que Annette Marion Goff, de la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec, s'adressera au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un bill de divorce d'avec son mari Edward Robert Taché Rowand, de la cité de Winnipeg, dans la province du Manitoba, bourgeois, pour cause d'adultère et de cruauté.

CARTER ET GOLDSTEIN,
Solliciteurs de la requérante.

Daté à Montréal, province de Québec, ce dix-huitième jour de juillet 1892. 4-27

AVIS est donné par le présent que Edmund Holyoake Heward, de la ville de Saint-Jean, dans le district d'Iberville, dans la province de Québec, gérant de la banque des Marchands du Canada, à Saint-Jean, s'adressera au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un bill de divorce d'avec sa femme Dame Marie-Louise Elwes, actuellement de la cité de Chicago, dans l'Etat d'Illinois, un des Etats-Unis d'Amérique, pour cause d'adultère.

L. G. MACDONALD,
Solliciteur du requérant.

Par CHRISTIE, CHRISTIE et GREENE,
Ses agents à Ottawa.

Daté à Saint-Jean, le 4 juillet 1892. 3-27

DEMANDES POUR CHARTE PAR LETTRES PATENTES.

AVIS est par le présent donné que les personnes ci-après dénommées s'adresseront à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil pour obtenir des lettres-patentes les constituant et telles autres personnes qui pourront plus tard devenir actionnaires, en corps politique et corporation, en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," sous le nom et pour les fins ci-après mentionnées :

1. Le nom collectif de la compagnie projetée sera "The Dominion Burglary Guarantee Company."

2. Les fins pour lesquelles une charte est demandée sont de garantir des personnes et corporations contre les pertes et dommages résultant des effractions.

3. Le principal bureau d'affaires de la dite compagnie au Canada sera en la cité de Montréal et district de Montréal, dans la province de Québec.

4. Le montant projeté du capital-actions de la dite compagnie, sera de deux cent mille piastres ($200,000).

5. Le nombre des actions de la dite compagnie sera de deux mille, et le montant de chaque action sera de cent piastres.

6. Les noms au long, et les adresse et occupation de chacun des requérants sont comme suit :—L'honorable George Alexander Drummond, bourgeois, membre du Sénat du Canada ; Samuel Finlay, bourgeois, Hugh Graham, éditeur, Frederick Fairman, manufacturier,

James Naismith Greenshiels, avocat et conseil de la Reine, Edwin Percival Heaton, gérant, William Strachan, manufacturier, Anthony Haig Sims, manufacturier, Benjamin Tooke, manufacturier, Robert Bickerdike, banquier, George Douglass Ross, marchand, Thomas Jordan, marchand, Joseph Eveleigh, manufacturier, Edward Frank Mosley, manufacturier, John Alfred Grose, surintendant, tous des cité et district de Montréal; et Arthur Percy Sherwood, commissaire de la police fédérale, et John W. McRae, bourgeois, tous deux de la cité d'Ottawa, dans la province d'Ontario, et Lyman Brown, manufacturier, et Brent Good, manufacturier, tous deux de la cité de New-York, dans l'Etat de New-York, un des Etats-Unis d'Amérique ; dont l'honorable George Alexander Drummond, Samuel Finlay, Hugh Graham, Frederick Fairman, John Alfred Grose, Edwin Percival Heaton, Anthony Haig Sims, et James Naismith Greenshields, seront les premiers directeurs ou directeurs provisoires de la dite compagnie, lesquels sont tous sujets britanniques, et domiciliés en la cité de Montréal, dans le district de Montréal, et province de Québec.

R. A. E. GREENSHIELDS,
Soliciteur des requérants.

Montréal, 27 septembre 1892. 14–6

AVIS est par le présent donné que dans le cours d'un mois à compter de la dernière publication de cet avis dans la *Gazette du Canada* les personnes ci-après dénommées s'adresseront à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil pour obtenir des lettres-patentes les constituant et telles autres personnes qui pourront plus tard devenir actionnaires, en corps politique et corporation, en vertu de " l'Acte des compagnies," Statuts Revisés du Canada, chap. 119, sous le nom et pour les fins ci-après mentionnées :

1. Le nom projeté de la compagnie est " La Compagnie de lumière incandescente Auer de Montréal " (à resp. limitée).

2. Les objets dans le sens de l'acte pour lesquels une charte est demandée sont d'acquérir des brevets d'invention, licences et droits, et, en vertu de ces brevets et droits de fabriquer, employer et distribuer des appareils se rattachant et applicables à la production et application des articles mentionnés dans les dits brevets ; construire, ériger et entretenir des travaux et appareils pour créer, produire et distribuer la lumière artificielle et la chaleur, et généralement manufacturer et disposer des inventions, ajustages, améliorations et combinaisons propres à des fins d'éclairage et de chauffage, et toutes autres matières s'y rattachant.

3. Le principal bureau d'affaires de la dite compagnie sera en la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec.

4. Le montant projeté du capital-actions est de un million de piastres.

5. Le nombre des actions sera de dix mille, et le montant de chaque action sera de la valeur de cent piastres.

6. Les noms au long et les adresses et occupation de chacun des requérants sont comme suit :—Henry Gregory Granger, de la cité de Philadelphie, dans l'Etat de Pensylvanie, un des Etats-Unis d'Amérique, mécanicien ; William John White, avocat, Charles Albert Duclos, avocat, Arthur William Patrick Buchanan, bourgeois, Edward Hobson Barker, bourgeois, tous de la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec, dont les dits Henry Gregory Granger, William John White, Charles Albert Duclos, Arthur William Patrick Buchanan, et Edward Hobson Barker, seront les premiers directeurs ou directeurs provisoires, et la majorité desquels sont sujets britanniques domiciliés au Canada.

WHITE ET DUCLOS,
Solliciteurs des requérants.

Daté à Montréal, dans la province de Québec, ce 28e jour de septembre 1892. 14–6

AVIS public est par le présent donné que les personnes ci-après dénommées s'adresseront à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil pour obtenir des lettres-patentes les constituant et telles autres personnes qui pourront plus tard devenir actionnaires, en corps politique et corporation, en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," sous le nom et pour les fins ci-après mentionnées :

Le nom projeté de la compagnie est " Dominion Blanket and Fibre Co." (à resp. limitée).

Les objets pour lesquels une charte est demandée sont de fabriquer des couvertures, lainages, cotonnades et tissus de jute, du fibre-chamois et vêtements en fibre-chamois, et généralement manufacturer et faire le commerce de ces articles et autres ; aussi, louer ou acheter et posséder des immeubles pour les fins des dites manufactures, et d'y construire tous bâtiments, barrages, etc., nécessaires aux affaires de la compagnie, et des résidences pour les employés ou autres qui y seront attachés, et des magasins ou autres bâtiments dans le but de faire des opérations de marchands ; et aussi de construire tels tramways qui seront nécessaires pour servir de voie de communication entre les travaux de la compagnie et la rivière, et y construire tous les quais et autres constructions nécessaires pour faciliter, charger et décharger les navires ; aussi de construire et employer des bateaux à vapeur et autres vaisseaux pour le transport des matériaux et effets maniés par la compagnie, et de voiturer et transporter tels effets et propriétés d'autres personnes ou corporations qui leur seront confiés comme voituriers sur ces bateaux à vapeur ou autres vaisseaux, et aussi de transporter des passagers sur ces vaisseaux et de percevoir des péages pour ces services ; et aussi de construire un système d'aqueduc pour l'approvisionnement des employés et autres.

Le principal bureau d'affaires de la compagnie sera en la cité de Montréal.

Le montant projeté du capital-actions de la compagnie est de $250,000, divisé en 2,500 parts de cent piastres.

Les noms au long et les adresse et occupation de chacun des requérants sont comme suit :—Frederick Fairman, marchand, Dugald Graham, bourgeois, Samuel Carsley, marchand, Robert Murdoch Liddell, marchand, Edward Alfred Small, marchand, John Cameron McLauchlin, manufacturier, Edmond Arthur Robert, manufacturier, Simon S. Silverman, marchand, James McBride, marchand, Robert McKay, marchand, George Bishop, graveur, Charles Morton, gérant, tous de la cité et du district de Montréal, et lesquels sont tous domiciliés au Canada, et constitueront les directeurs provisoires de la dite compagnie.

ARCHIBALD ET FOSTER,
Procureurs *ad litem* pour la dite compagnie.

Montréal, 26 septembre 1892. 14–6

AVIS est par le présent donné que dans le cours d'un mois à compter de la dernière publication de cet avis dans la *Gazette du Canada*, les personnes ci-après dénommées s'adresseront à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil, par l'entremise du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, pour obtenir des lettres patentes les constituant, et telles autres personnes qui pourront plus tard devenir actionnaires, en corps politique et corporation en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies" et ses amendements, sous le nom et pour les fins ci-après mentionnés.

1. Le nom que l'on se propose de donner à la compagnie est "La Compagnie Centrale Electrique de Montréal" (à resp. limitée).

2. Les fins pour lesquelles une charte est demandée sont les suivantes :—Fournir, par l'électricité, l'éclairage, le chauffage et les pouvoirs moteurs, dans la cité de Montréal ou en tout autre endroit du Canada, fabriquer les fils électriques et tous instruments pour transmettre l'électricité.

3. Le principal bureau d'affaires de la compagnie projetée sera en la cité de Montréal, dans le district de Montréal, province de Québec, ou en tout autre endroit que la compagnie choisira par la suite.

4. Le capital-actions de la dite compagnie sera de $500,000.

5. Le capital-actions sera divisé en cinq mille actions de $100 chacune.

6. Les noms au long et les adresses et occupations de chacun des dits requérants sont comme suit :—Louis Perrault, Montréal, imprimeur ; Honoré Beau-

grand, Montréal, journaliste ; Trefflé Berthiaume, Montréal, journaliste ; E. M. Lovelace, Montréal, marchand ; Odilon Dupuis, Montréal, marchand ; Jos. Melançon, Montréal, notaire ; J. A. Rodier, Montréal, médecin ; A. Raza, Montréal, architecte ; Charles Berger, Montréal, entrepreneur ; Jos. Brunet, Montréal, entrepreneur ; James Cochrane, Montréal, entrepreneur ; Louis Cousineau, Montréal, entrepreneur ; Emmanuel St. Louis, Montréal, entrepreneur.

7. Les susdits Louis Perrault, Honoré Beaugrand, Trefflé Berthiaume, E. M. Lovelace et Odilon Dupuis seront les directeurs provisoires de la dite compagnie.

PRÉFONTAINE ET ST. JEAN,
Procureurs des requérants.

Daté à Montréal, le 14e jour de septembre 1892.
12–7

AVIS est par le présent donné que dans le cours d'un mois à compter de la dernière publication de cet avis dans la *Gazette du Canada*, les personnes ci-après dénommées s'adresseront à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil pour obtenir des lettres patentes les constituant en corps politique et corporation en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," Statuts Revisés du Canada, chap. 119 :—

1. Le nom de la compagnie sera "La Société des Arts."

2. Les objets pour lesquels une charte est demandée sont l'encouragement des arts par la distribution par lots entre les membres ou porteurs de billets de la société, de tous tableaux, dessins ou autres ouvrages d'art produits par le travail des membres de la société, ou publiés par ou sous le contrôle de la société.

3. Le siège d'affaires sera en la cité de Montréal.

4. Le montant du capital-actions de la société sera de cent mille piastres.

5. Le nombre des actions sera de mille, et le montant de chaque action sera de cent piastres.

6. Les noms au long et les adresse et occupation de chacun des requérants sont les suivants :—Louis Philippe Hébert, sculpteur, des cité et district de Montreal ; Louis Fréchette, homme de lettres, du même lieu ; Narcisse Faucher de St. Maurice, homme de lettres, des cité et district de Québec ; Henri Trudel, journaliste, des cité et district de Montréal, et Arthur Cholette, avocat, du même lieu ; lesquels seront les premiers directeurs de la société.

A. TRUDEL,
Procureur des requérants.

Montréal, 30 août 1892. 10–6

AVIS DIVERS.

LA BANQUE NATIONALE.

MERCREDI, le deux novembre prochain, et après, cette banque paiera à ses actionnaires un dividende de trois pour cent sur son capital pour le semestre finissant le 31 octobre prochain.

Le livre de transport d'actions sera clos depuis le 17 au 31 octobre prochain, inclusivement.

Par ordre du bureau de direction,

P. LAFRANCE,
Caissier.

Québec, le 27 septembre 1892. 14–5

EN VERTU DE L'ACTE DES LIQUIDATIONS.

Province de Québec, District de Montréal. } Cour Supérieure.

In re La Compagnie d'Assurance Agricole du Canada, corporation légalement établie par acte spécial du Canada, ayant le siège principal de ses affaires dans la cité de Montréal, insolvable.

Un ordre de liquidation a été accordé en cette affaire, et une assemblée des créanciers, actionnaires et contributaires de la dite compagnie est par les présentes convoquée pour le dixième jour d'octobre prochain, à dix heures et demie de l'avant-midi, dans la chambre numéro quatre, au Palais de Justice, en la cité de Montréal, pour nommer un liquidateur à la dite compagnie, et pour toutes fins légales, conformément au jugement rendu en cette cause, le vingt-deuxième jour de septembre courant.

Par ordre,

H. COLLARD,
Député Protonotaire, C.S.

14-2

BANQUE DE L'AMÉRIQUE BRITANNIQUE DU NORD.

CONSTITUÉE PAR CHARTE ROYALE.

LA cour des directeurs donne avis par le présent qu'un dividende intérimaire de trente-cinq chelins par action pour le semestre terminé le 30 juin dernier, étant au taux de sept pour cent par année, sera payé le 7e jour d'octobre prochain, aux propriétaires d'actions enregistrés dans ce pays, quitte de la taxe sur le revenu.

Il ne pourra être fait de transferts entre le 22 courant et le 7 prox., vu que les livres doivent être fermés durant cet intervalle.

Par ordre de la cour,

A. G. WALLIS,
Secrétaire.

No. 3, Clement's Lane,
Lombard-street, Londres, E.-C.,
6 septembre 1892. 11–4

COMPAGNIE D'ASSURANCE DES CITOYENS DU CANADA.

(DÉPARTEMENT D'ASSURANCE SUR LA VIE.)

AVIS.—Avis public est donné par le présent que la Compagnie d'assurance des Citoyens du Canada, a cessé de faire des opérations d'assurance sur la vie, et a demandé à l'honorable Ministre des Finances et Receveur Général du Canada le remboursement de ses garanties déposées au compte du département d'assurance sur la vie, le 12e jour d'octobre 1892.

Et avis est par le présent donné à tous les porteurs de polices de la dite compagnie en Canada qui s'opposent à cette remise de dépôts, de produire leur opposition au bureau de l'honorable Ministre des Finances et Receveur Général du Canada, le ou avant le douzième (12e) jour d'octobre mil huit cent quatre-vingt-douze (1892).

E. P. HEATON,
Gérant général.

Montréal, 28 juin 1892. 2–13

COMPAGNIE D'ASSURANCE DES CITOYENS DU CANADA.

(DÉPARTEMENT DE L'INCENDIE.)

AVIS.—Avis public est donné par le présent que la Compagnie d'assurance des Citoyens du Canada, a cessé de faire des opérations d'assurance contre l'incendie, et a demandé à l'honorable Ministre des Finances et Receveur Général du Canada le remboursement de ses garanties déposées au compte du département de l'incendie le 12e jour d'octobre 1892.

Et avis est par le présent donné que tous les risques au Canada de la Compagnie d'assurance des Citoyens du Canada, dans les provinces du Nouveau-Brunswick et de la Nouvelle-Ecosse ont été rentrés et réassurés dans la Compagnie d'assurance Phœnix de Hartford, Connecticut, et que tous les risques par toute la Puissance du Canada, à l'exception des provinces du Nouveau-Brunswick et de la Nouvelle-Ecosse ont été rentrés et réassurés dans la Compagnie d'assurance Guardian d'Angleterre.

Et avis est par le présent donné à tous les porteurs de polices de la dite compagnie en Canada qui s'opposent à cette remise de dépôts, de produire leur opposition au bureau de l'honorable Ministre des Finances et Receveur Général du Canada, le ou avant le douzième (12e) jour d'octobre mil huit cent quatre-vingt-douze (1892).

E. P. HEATON,
Gérant général.

Montréal, 28 juin 1892. 2–13

AVIS public est donné par le présent que la Compagnie Américaine d'assurance de chaudières à vapeur de New-York a demandé à l'honorable ministre des Finances et Receveur Général du Canada d'être libérée de ses valeurs déposées à compte des opérations d'assurance des chaudières à vapeur.

Et avis est par le présent donné à tous les porteurs de polices de la dite compagnie en Canada qui s'opposent à cette remise de dépôts, de produire leur opposition au bureau de l'honorable Ministre des Finances et Receveur Général du Canada, le ou avant le 30 novembre 1892.

E. LAFLEUR,
Solliciteur,
Compagnie Américaine d'assurance
des chaudières à vapeur.

Daté ce 10 août 1892. 7–13

AVIS public est donné par le présent que la Compagnie d'assurance Queen a l'intention de cesser de faire des opérations d'assurance sur la vie en Canada, et que le 1er novembre prochain la dite compagnie s'adressera à l'honorable ministre des Finances pour la libération de ses valeurs et effets déposés comme garantie, et tous les porteurs canadiens de polices sur la vie émises par la Compagnie d'assurance Queen qui désireraient s'opposer à cette libération sont par le présent avertis de produire leurs oppositions entre les mains du dit ministre au jour susdit ou avant.

H. J. MUDGE,
Agent en chef.

Montréal, 25 juillet 1892. 5–13

AVIS est donné par le présent que la Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie la City of London (à resp. limitée), ayant cessé de faire les opérations d'assurance contre l'incendie en Canada, et réassuré tous les risques en cours ou existants, s'adressera au ministre des Finances à Ottawa, le 12e jour d'octobre prochain, pour être remboursée des garanties déposées par la dite compagnie entre les mains du ministre des Finances.

Et avis est par le présent donné à tous les porteurs de polices de la dite compagnie en Canada qui s'opposent à cette remise de dépôts, de produire leur opposition au bureau de l'honorable Ministre des Finances, le ou avant le jour ci-dessus cité.

HATTON ET McLENNAN,
Procureurs de la dite compagnie.

Montréal, 5 juillet 1892. 3–13

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OTTAWA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1892.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

PROCLAMATIONS.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Deputy Governor.

[L.S.]

CANADA.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, QUEEN, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To Our Beloved and Faithful the Senators of the Dominion of Canada, and the Members elected to serve in the House of Commons of Our said Dominion, and to each and every of you,—GREETING :

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS Our Parliament of Canada stands prorogued to the twenty-seventh day of the month of September instant, at which time, at Our City of Ottawa, you were held and constrained to appear ; NOW KNOW YE, that for divers causes and considerations, and taking into consideration the ease and convenience of Our Loving Subjects, We have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council for Canada, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on MONDAY, the SEVENTH day of the month of NOVEMBER next, you meet Us in Our Parliament of Canada, at Our City of OTTAWA, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of Our said Dominion of Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary. HEREIN FAIL NOT.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS, JOHN J. McGEE, Esquire, Deputy of Our Right Trusty and Well-Beloved the Right Honourable Sir FREDERICK ARTHUR STANLEY, Baron Stanley of Preston, in the County of Lancaster, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom ; Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Governor General of Canada and Vice Admiral of the same.

At Our Government House, in Our City of OTTAWA, this TWENTY-SIXTH day of SEPTEMBER, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, and in the fifty-sixth year of Our Reign.

By Command,

SAML. E. ST. O. CHAPLEAU,
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery,
Canada. 14-tf

STANLEY OF PRESTON.

[L.S.]

CANADA.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, QUEEN, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To all to whom these presents shall come, or whom the same may in anywise concern,—GREETING :

A PROCLAMATION.

JNO. S. D. THOMPSON,
Attorney General,
Canada.

WHEREAS it hath pleased Almighty God, in His Great Goodness to vouchsafe unto Our Dominion of Canada, the blessing of a bountiful harvest,—

WE, therefore, considering that these blessings enjoyed by Our people throughout the said Dominion do call for a solemn and public acknowledgment, have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council for Canada, to appoint, and We do appoint Thursday, the tenth day of November next, as a day of General Thanksgiving to Almighty God for the bountiful harvest with which Canada has been blessed this year ; and We do invite all Our loving subjects throughout Canada to observe the said day as a day of General Thanksgiving.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS, Our Right Trusty and Well-Beloved the Right Honourable Sir FREDERICK ARTHUR STANLEY, Baron Stanley of Preston, in the County of Lancaster, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom ; Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Honourable Order of the Bath ; Governor General of Canada.

At Our Government House, in Our City of OTTAWA, this TWENTY-THIRD day of SEPTEMBER, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, and in the Fifty-sixth year of Our Reign.

By Command,

J. C. PATTERSON,
Secretary of State.

14-3

DESPATCHES.

(Circular.)

DOWNING STREET,
29th August, 1892.

MY LORD,—I have the honour to transmit to you, for publication in the colony under your government, a copy of a treaty between the Governments of Great Britain and the United States of America relative to Merchant Seamen Deserters, signed at Washington on the 3rd of June, and of which the ratifications were exchanged at Washington on 1st August last, together with a copy of an Order of the Queen in Council, dated the 18th of August, extending the provisions of the "Foreign Deserters Act, 1852," to the United States.

I have the honour to be,
My Lord,
Your most obedient, humble servant,

RIPON.

The Officer Administering
the Government of Canada.

—

Extract from the "London Gazette" of Tuesday, 23rd August, 1892.

SEAMEN DESERTERS (UNITED STATES).

OSBORNE HOUSE, ISLE OF WIGHT,
18th August, 1892.

AT the Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, the 18th day of August, 1892.

PRESENT:

The QUEEN's Most Excellent Majesty.
Lord Chancellor.
Lord President.
Lord Privy Seal.
Marquess of Salisbury.
Marquess of Lothian.
Lord George Hamilton.
Viscount Cross.
Secretary Lord Knutsford.
Mr. Secretary Stanhope.
Mr. Goschen.
Mr. Balfour.
Sir J. Parker Deane.

WHEREAS by "The Foreign Deserters Act, 1852," it is provided that, whenever it is made to appear to Her Majesty that due facilities are or will be given for recovering and apprehending seamen who desert from British merchant ships in the territories of any foreign power, Her Majesty may, by Order in Council, stating that such facilities are or will be given, declare that seamen, not being slaves, who desert from merchant ships belonging to a subject of such power when within Her Majesty's dominions, shall be liable to be apprehended and carried on board their respective ships, and may limit the operation of such order, and may render the operation thereof subject to such conditions and qualifications, if any, as may be deemed expedient:

And whereas it hath been made to appear to Her Majesty that due facilities for recovering and apprehending seamen (not being citizens of the United States) who desert from British merchant ships in the territories belonging to the said United States will be given under a treaty between Her Majesty and the President of the United States signed at Washington on the third day of June, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two the ratifications of which were exchanged on the first day of August, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two:

Now, therefore, Her Majesty, by virtue of the power vested in Her by the said "Foreign Deserters Act, 1852," and by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, is pleased to order and declare, and it is hereby ordered and declared, that from and after the publication hereof in the *London Gazette*, seamen, not being slaves, and not being British subjects, who, within Her Majesty's dominions, desert from merchant ships belonging to citizens of the United States shall be liable to be apprehended and carried on board their respective ships: Provided always, that if any such deserter has committed any crime in Her Majesty's dominions he may be detained till he has been tried by a competent court, and until his sentence, if any, has been carried into effect:

And the Secretary of State for the Home Department, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and the Secretary of State for India in Council, are to give the necessary directions herein accordingly.

C. L. PEEL.

—

TREATY between Great Britain and the United States respecting Merchant Seamen deserters. Signed at Washington, June 3, 1892. [Ratifications exchanged at Washington, August 1, 1892.]

WHEREAS the Governments of Great Britain and the United States of America are desirous to make provision for the apprehension, recovery, and restoration of persons who may desert from merchant vessels of their respective countries while in the ports of the other country, and to conclude a Treaty for the above purpose, the High Contracting Parties have accordingly appointed as their Plenipotentiaries to conclude the said Treaty, that is to say:

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Sir Julian Pauncefote, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States; and

The President of the United States of America, James G. Blaine, Secretary of State of the United States;

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers found in due and good form, have agreed upon the following Articles:—

ARTICLE I.

The Consuls-General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls, and Consular Agents of either of the High Contracting Parties, residing in the dominions, possessions, or colonies of the other, shall have power to require from the proper authorities the assistance provided by law for the apprehension, recovery, and restoration of seamen who may desert from any ship belonging to a subject or citizen of their respective countries while in the ports of the other country. If, however, any such deserter shall have committed any crime or offence in the country where he is found, his surrender or restoration may be delayed until the proper tribunal before which the case shall be pending, or may be cognizable, shall have pronounced its sentence, and the sentence shall have been carried into effect.

It is understood that the preceding stipulations shall not apply to the subjects or citizens of the country where the desertion shall take place.

ARTICLE II.

The present Treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at London or at Washington without delay.

ARTICLE III.

The present Treaty shall come into operation at the expiration of thirty days from the date of the exchange of ratifications. It shall remain in force for five years after that date, and thereafter until terminated by a twelve months' notice to be given by either High Contracting Party to the other.

In faith whereof we, the respective Plenipotentiaries, have signed this Treaty, and have hereunto affixed our seals.

Done in duplicate at Washington, this third day of June, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two.

(L.S.) JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE.
14–3 (L.S.) JAMES G. BLAINE.

ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Monday, the 26th day of September, 1892.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS the Secretary of State represents that from the report of the Returning Officer appointed to take the votes of the electors of the County of Drummond, in the Province of Quebec, for and against a certain petition to revoke an Order in Council dated the 8th day of May, 1885, declaring "The Canada Temperance Act, 1878," in force in the said County of Drummond, from and after the date mentioned in the said Order in Council and in the manner therein prescribed, it appears that the said petition has been adopted by the electors of the said county, more than one-half of all the votes polled having been for the adoption of the said petition, and that the proceedings held by the Returning Officer have been in conformity with the Act ;

And whereas more than thirty days have elapsed since the day on which the said petition was adopted,—

His Excellency, under the authority conferred upon him by the section substituted by section 3 of the Act 51 Victoria, chapter 35, intituled "An Act in amendment of the Canada Temperance Act," for section 96 of "The Canada Temperance Act," and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order and declare that the said Order in Council of the 8th day of May, 1885, whereby the second part of "The Canada Temperance Act" was brought into force in the said County of Drummond, shall be and the same is hereby revoked.

JOHN J. McGEE,
14-4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Saturday, the 17th day of September, 1892.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that the reserve of two townships in width along the boundary line between Canada and the United States, from the western boundary of Manitoba to the Rocky Mountains, for the purpose of serving as a quarantine ground along which animals in quarantine will be allowed to graze, shall be and the same is hereby abolished, and that the reservations hereinafter described shall be, and the same are hereby declared to be permanent reservations for quarantine purposes in lieu thereof, namely :—

1st. Townships 1, Ranges 19, 20, 21, 22 and 23, in part, being that section of the country lying between the north and south branches of the Milk River in Township 1.

2nd. Townships 1, Ranges 12, 13, 14 and 15 in part, Townships 2, Ranges 12, 13, 14 and 15, in part, being that section of the country between the Milk River on the north and the international boundary on the south, with Writing Stone Coulée on the east and the right of way of the Alberta Railway and Coal Company's line on the west.

3rd. Townships 1, Ranges 4, 5 and 6 in part, Townships 2, Ranges 4, 5 and 6 in part, being that section of country between the Milk River on the west and south and the Many Berries Creek on the east, all within Townships 1 and 2,—all the range numbers given being those officially known as being west of the Fourth Meridian.

JOHN J. McGEE,
14-4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

Monday, the 12th day of September, 1892.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, under the provisions of chapter 97 of the Revised Statutes and Acts amending the same, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to approve of the accompanying regulations for the governance of a ferry across the Niagara River, between the Town of Niagara, in the County of Welland, in the Province of Ontario, and Youngstown, in the State of New York, one of the United States of America.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

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REGULATIONS.

1*st. Limits.*—The limits of the ferry shall be bounded on the south side of the Town of Niagara by Paradeso Grounds of the Government Ordnance lands, and on the west side of the Town of Niagara at the westerly end of Queen's street in said town, and a point in the Town of Youngstown, in the State of New York, in the United States of America, to be fixed by the municipal authorities in that place.

2*nd. Landing places.*—The wharves and docks shall be secured and at all times maintained by the lessee in a safe condition and available at all states of the river and subject to the approval of the Department of Inland Revenue.

3*rd. The vessel.*—The boats used for the said ferry shall be not less than 24 feet long, 6 feet beam, 2 feet 6 inches in the hold.

The boats shall be in all respects fully equipped, having a respectable and efficient commander, and the Minister of Inland Revenue shall be a liberty to reject any boat which may at any time be placed on said ferry, or the commander thereof, or the said dock or wharf, should he consider them or any of them respectively unsuitable to the service or unsafe or inadequate to meet the wants of the public.

4*th. Free passage.*—The lessee of the ferry, for the time being shall, at all times, during the continuance of the lease, carry across on said ferry, without fee, toll or reward, Her Majesty's mails, and upon requisition by the Postmaster General of Canada, the mails of the United States of America.

5*th. Contraband.*—The lessee shall not at any time carry or convey or permit or suffer to be carried or conveyed over said ferry any contraband articles whatsoever.

6*th. Customs laws.*—The lessee shall observe all Customs and Revenue Laws of the Dominion of Canada and of the United States of America.

7*th. Number of trips.*—During the period commencing the 1st May, until the 1st November in each and every year, the said ferry shall commence to ply at the hour of six o'clock in the morning (Sundays excepted), and shall continue to cross at intervals of every half hour successively thereafter until the hour of eight o'clock at night.

8th. That the charge for fares and tolls to be made on the said ferry shall not at any time exceed the following, that is to say :—

For foot passengers, each way, adults... 15 cts.
" " " children. half price.

9th. Notices of the rates of fares and the rates of tolls on the said ferry shall be put up and kept up, and exhibited at all times in a conspicuous place on or near the said dock or wharf.

10th. That the Governor in Council shall be at liberty to alter and modify the tariff of charges and tolls hereinbefore contained, should it be deemed expedient in the public interests, and after such notification as aforesaid the lessee shall not take or receive any other or larger fares or tolls than those which shal

be imposed in such modified tariff during the subsistence thereof.

11th. That the Governor in Council shall be at liberty at any time at which it may be shown that the lessee has failed to observe, perform, fulfil and keep any or other of the said provisoes, restrictions and conditions hereinbefore contained and expressed to declare the lease forfeited and void, whereupon the same shall become and be void to all intents and purposes, as if the same had never been granted, without indemnification to the lessee.

12th. That the said lessee shall not at any time during the existence of the lease, wilfully or knowingly infringe any of the laws, or by-laws or of the regulations of the United States of America, or of the State of New York, or the City of Buffalo, or Black Rock, in reference to ferriage which may be applicable to the said ferry, or such portion thereof as may be within the jurisdiction of any of them, the United States of America, State of New York, or the City of Buffalo or Black Rock, or permit or suffer the same to be infringed by any officer, servant or employé of the said lessee.

13th. Provided always that if the United States of America, or the State of New York, or the City of Buffalo, or Black Rock, shall in any exercise of any authority in any of them existing at any time during the existence of the said lease, prevent or hinder ferriage at or upon the said ferry or such portion thereof as may be within the jurisdiction of such one of them, or put the lessee to any loss, expense, charge, or damage in respect to the same, no claim or demand for compensation, or any right or title thereto shall be made upon or against the Dominion of Canada.

14th. The ferry boat shall be placed on the route immediately on the lease being granted.

15th. The lease will be granted for a period of five (5) years, the rent being payable in advance. The lessee will be required to give two sureties satisfactory to the Department of Inland Revenue, who shall be bound jointly and severally with the principal in the sum of two thousand dollars ($2,000) for the full compliance by the said lessee with the terms of the lease.

16th. The lease shall not be sublet or assigned without the consent of the Governor in Council, but in the event of the death of the lessee, the lease shall inure to the benefit of the lessee's personal representatives, or as by his will he may direct. 13-4

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Saturday, the 17th day of September, 1892.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS from information received there is reason to believe that the disease of Asiatic Cholera has declared itself in the City of New York, and that five deaths have occurred therefrom ;

And whereas it is advisable to extend the regulations applicable to maritime ports other than regular quarantine stations to the inland ports on the frontier between Canada and the United States in the particulars in which such regulations can be made to apply to an inland port ;

And whereas by section 3 of chapter 68 of the Revised Statutes, intituled "An Act respecting Quarantine" it is provided that the regulations made under it "shall have the force of law, and any person disobeying any such regulation is guilty of a misdemeanor and liable to fine or imprisonment or both, as the court directs ; or such person may be sued for the penalties contained in such regulation ";

And further it is provided in section 4 of the said Act, that—

"The Governor in Council may by such regulations require the owners or persons in charge of goods or things conveyed by land to any place in Canada, to allow the proper officer appointed under such regulations to inspect and examine the same, and to answer truly all questions asked of them by such officer concerning the same, and to allow such goods or things to remain so long in the custody of such officer and to be so treated, cleansed and purified as such officer thinks necessary for the purposes of this Act ; and the Governor in Council may by such regulations require all persons arriving by land at any place in Canada to allow themselves to be inspected and examined by the proper officer appointed under such regulations, and to answer truly all questions asked of them by such officer, and to remain so long at such place and to be so treated, cleansed and purified as such officer thinks necessary for the purposes of this Act "—

His Excellency, in virtue of the provisions of chapter 68 of the Revised Statutes, intituled "An Act respecting Quarantine," and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to make the following regulations—the same to stand for Quarantine Regulations in virtue of the provisions of the said Act, namely :—

1. Each Collector of Customs at any frontier port in his quality of quarantine officer as provided in section 31 of chapter 6 of the Consolidated Orders in Council of Canada, shall, by virtue of such office, be a Justice of the Peace under the authority and for the purposes of such Act.

2. Any Collector of Customs in his quality of quarantine officer shall, if he is informed of the presence of any infectious disease such as defined in section 27, chapter 6 of the Consolidated Orders in Council, or if he has reason seriously to suspect the presence of such disease, forthwith order an inspection to be made of the car, carriage, vehicle, boat, or thing bringing such disease, by a medical man, who shall for such purpose be and is hereby constituted a quarantine medical officer to carry into effect the purposes of the said Act, with the powers specified in the extract from section 4 of the said Act above recited.

3. The fee payable to such medical man for such inspection shall not exceed the sum of four dollars for each visit, and in the event of infectious sickness being found such fee shall be payable by the company or owner of the car, carriage, vehicle, boat, or thing bringing such disease.

4. The Customs Collector in his quality of quarantine officer shall, on the report of such medical quarantine inspector cause the detention of the car, carriage, vehicle, boat or thing bringing such infectious disease until the requirements defined in section 33, chapter 6, Consolidated Orders in Council, are satisfied.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

13-4

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Saturday, the 17th day of September, 1892.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, under the authority granted by section 2 of the Act 55-56 Vic., chap. 23, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, has been pleased to appoint the following persons for the purpose of choosing samples of wheat and other grain grown East of Port Arthur, to be standards by which inspectors of grain shall be governed in the work of inspection, viz. :—

Montreal.

W. W. Ogilvie, D. G. McBean, Adam G. Thomson, R. M. Esdaile.

Toronto.

W. D. Matthews, (chairman), G. A. Chapman, Thomas Flynn, M. McLaughlan, T. O. Kemp. E. Adamson, inspector.

The Board so appointed to meet in the City of Toronto, between the 25th day of September and the 10th day of October, at the call of the chairman, who shall be directed to give due notice of such time and

place of meeting by advertisement in the Montreal *Gazette* and Toronto *Empire*.

His Excellency has been further pleased, under the authority and by and with the advice above cited, to appoint the following persons for the same purpose in respect of wheat and other grain grown west of Port Arthur, viz :—

N. Bawlf, chairman ; S. A. McGaw, S. Spink, Kenneth Campbell, Brandon ; H. S. Patterson, Portage-la-Prairie ; Chas. Braithwaite, J. D. Sibbald, M. McLaughlan, R. M. Esdaile, John Benson, Hugh N. Baird, Frank E. Gibbs, inspector, David Horn, inspector.

Such Board to meet at the call of the chairman, between the 15th of September and the 10th of October.

JOHN J. McGEE,
13-4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Tuesday, the 16th day of August, 1892.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, and in virtue of the powers conferred on him by section 108 of chapter 50 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, intituled "An Act respecting the North-West Territories," is pleased to order and it is hereby ordered, that that portion of the public travelled road or trail from Morley to Banff, which has been surveyed from Canmore to the boundary of the Rocky Mountain Park, be transferred to the Lieutenant Governor of the North-West Territories, for the public uses of the Territories, subject to any rights acquired under patents for lands crossed thereby.

JOHN J. McGEE,
12-4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Monday, the 12th day of September, 1892.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, under the provisions of chapter 34, of the Revised Statutes of Canada, intituled "The Inland Revenue Act," and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, has been pleased to make and establish the following regulations in respect of tobacco and cigars, and tobacco and cigar manufactories, and the same are hereby made and established.

JOHN J. McGEE,
13-4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

—

TOBACCO AND CIGAR REGULATIONS.

ARTICLE 1.—RAW MATERIAL.

A.—For dealing with raw leaf tobacco, scraps, cuttings, stems, liquorice or other materials, when brought into, produced or used in, or removed from a tobacco or cigar manufactory.

Section 1. So soon as any tobacco or other raw material is received at the manufactory, the quantity thereof shall be ascertained by the manufacturer, under the immediate supervision of the officer in charge, whose duty it shall be to test the accuracy of all weights, and when required so to do by the manufacturer, to ascertain the deduction to be made for moisture.

Sec. 2. Standard tobacco, as defined by the Act, means tobacco which contains 10 per cent of moisture, but it is not intended to notice the discrepancy of 1 or 2 per cent from this standard in either direction.

Sec. 3. When, however, there is an evident excess of moisture beyond the proportion above mentioned, viz., 10 per cent, the manufacturer may, if he desires, have this excess ascertained, and if found to be as much as, or more than 12 per cent, the excess over 10 per cent is to be deducted from the weight found ; in other words, when an account is taken of excessive moisture at all, 10 per cent is to be understood as being the standard, and all over that is to be allowed.

Sec. 4. All samples taken for the purpose of ascertaining the percentage of moisture contained therein are to be furnished by the manufacturer or owner free of cost.

Sec. 5. It is not necessary that samples should be taken from each package ; when two or more packages are, after careful examination, considered by the officer to be about the same as regards moisture, one sample can be taken to represent the lot. It is the desire of the Department that the manufacturer should suffer as little loss as possible by taking his tobacco for the purpose of ascertaining the moisture, and whenever any manufacturer is satisfied that the raw leaf and other unmanufactured tobacco brought into his manufactory at any time is not above or below the standard, he may enter the actual weight upon his books, without submitting a sample to be tested, but in such case the weight shall be considered as standard and no allowance made thereafter if the production in the manufactory should fall below the standard established by law.

Sec. 6. The certificate to be given to the Collector of Customs, under section 312 of "The Inland Revenue Act," is to be made out on the form No. 28. The Collector shall see that this certificate is carefully filled up and attached (with gum) to the customs entry covering the raw leaf tobacco to which it relates.

Sec. 7. All stems, scraps, cuttings, clippings, waste or other refuse of tobacco, when produced in, taken for use, removed from or destroyed at or from any tobacco or cigar manufactory, shall be entered in standard pounds.

Sec. 8. All raw leaf tobacco, stems, scraps, cuttings, clippings, waste and tobacco in process of manufacture at the time when stock is taken, shall be stated in standard pounds, and in all such cases care must be taken that samples for drying fairly represent the degree of moisture in each lot from which samples are taken.

Sec. 9. In all cases where it becomes necessary to take an account of the moisture, samples must be carefully taken in such a manner as to give a fair sample—as to moisture—of the whole ; these samples should each be from one-quarter to one-half of one pound in weight, and must be carefully weighed immediately they are taken, and the samples are to be taken from the packages at the time of weighing thereof, and not at a date previous to or after such weighing ; they are then to be carefully dried in the drying oven with which important offices have already been or will be supplied ; the difference between the weight when put in and removed from the dryer will represent the moisture contained therein.

Sec. 10. The principal offices are supplied with scales specially constructed for the purpose, by means of which the percentage of moisture in excess of the standard can be read on the arm of the scale instead of having to resort to computations to ascertain it.

This scale is so constructed that, by filling the counterpoise bucket at the end of the arm with shot sufficient to balance the oven tray on the platform, the weight as shown will be the net weight of the tobacco ; by means of the adjustable weight on the arm the sample can be either one-quarter, one-half or one pound, and by placing this weight at 100 when weighing the tobacco for drying, and then reading after drying on the lower scale on the arm, the exact percentage of moisture to be deducted can be seen at a glance.

Sec. 11. The officer in charge of each tobacco or cigar manufactory shall keep a record of the weight of all packages of raw leaf tobacco or other raw material received into manufactory ; the entry shall be made in a book provided by the Department for that purpose.

Sec. 13. Where stemmed raw leaf tobacco is received at any cigar manufactory the entry thereof, when received and when subsequently taken for use, is to state its character as such, and the quantity so received and taken for use is to be likewise referred to by a foot note on the manufacturer's monthly return (F. 4), and on annual stock statement (G. 15).

Sec. 13. All packages of raw material received into warehouse shall be consecutively numbered, beginning with number one, on the 1st day of July in each year.

Sec. 14. A ticket, or tag, shall be placed upon each package, showing the date when put in warehouse, the original and serial number of the package, the gross weight, the tare and the net actual weight of tobacco or other raw material contained therein, and in the case of raw leaf tobacco, scraps and cuttings, stems and other unmanufactured products of raw leaf tobacco, the pounds,

percentage of moisture and pounds of standard tobacco contained therein. In order that there shall be uniformity of practice, the following is the form of ticket or tag to be used, until otherwise modified or altered by departmental regulations, which tag will be supplied by the Department upon proper requisition being made therefor :—

No. 25.

Excise.

TAG FOR PACKAGES OF RAW LEAF TOBACCO, &c.

WRITE IN PARTICULARS HERE.

Number of Packages.

Original No.... Serial No....

Manufacturer's name.....

Date when warehoused.....18

Nature of contents.....

Gross weight.....lbs.

Tare .....lbs.

Net weight.....lbs.

Deduction for moisture.....lbs.

Standard.....per cent=.....lbs.

Signature of officer in charge.....lbs.

Continue details on back of tag.

Details when less than contents of whole package are taken.

Date.	Quantity, Lbs.

In the case of liquorice, sugar, gum or other raw materials other than leaf tobacco, cuttings and other unmanufactured products of leaf tobacco, the last two lines will be left blank, as no deduction for moisture is to be made from these articles.

Sec. 15. All leaf tobacco and other materials are, as soon as received and an account of them taken, to be placed in the warehouse provided for that purpose and secured by crown lock, the key thereof being in the possession of the officer in charge.

Sec. 16. Raw leaf tobacco and other raw materials are to be delivered to tobacco and cigar manufacturers in such quantities as may be required for use ; and as they will have access to the warehouse daily, if required, and can take tobacco from as many different packages as if it were under their sole control, it is not necessary that greater quantities should be taken than are required for each day's use : when taken for use by whole packages it must be entered ex-warehouse at the weight marked on the packages when received :

(*a.*) If, in the opinion of the Department, the conveniences afforded by any tobacco or cigar factory will not permit of the storing of all raw leaf tobacco and other raw material within the locked apartment designated for that purpose, without unduly harassing the manufacturer, then the collector may authorize such proportion as he may see fit to be stored in other parts of the factory ; and in such case each such package so withdrawn, if not required for proximate use, shall have placed upon it by the manufacturer a red card of not less than four inches square, with the words "in bond" printed thereupon in letters of not less than one inch in height ; and the removal of such card, or of any of the contents of such package, before the weight contained in such package has been entered to the debit of the "Daily Record" as "taken for use," shall be deemed to be an illegal abstraction of goods from warehouse, and shall subject the manufacturer to like penalty as by law provided ;

(*b.*) When the contents of any package are taken for use at various times, the last entry from the package shall be made to balance the quantity originally warehoused and marked on such package ;

(*c.*) A manufacturer will be permitted to take whole packages or such quantities as he may require for use, but if it is at any time evident that a manufacturer is entering for use quantities far in excess of what his business demands, the collector will apply to the Department for specific instructions.

Sec. 17. All stems produced in any tobacco or cigar manufactory must, unless used or intended for immediate use in the manufactory, or held by the manufacturer with a view to their exportation, be weighed up not less frequently than once a month and either destroyed or locked up as hereinafter provided.

All stems, scraps, cuttings and waste produced in any tobacco or cigar manufactory and charged back to stock and carried to debit of stock book No. 1, shall, unless immediately destroyed, removed or entered for use, be placed in raw-leaf warehouse.

Sec. 18. The destruction shall be by burning, except when some other mode is specifically permitted. Collectors are authorized to deliver from time to time, to known gardeners, tobacco stems to be used for horticultural purposes only. The quantity furnished for such purposes and the security to be taken for the proper use of such stems to be within the discretion of the collector. Forms of bonds (A. 8,) and permits (Bb. 13,) can be had on requisition being made therefor to this Department. Stems may also be delivered to reliable persons for fertilizing purposes in such quantities as the collector may, in his discretion, deem advisable. In this case, however, it is required that the stems should be mixed with manure in the presence and to the satisfaction of an officer of this Department, which being done, no bond will be required. Either the manufacturer or the person receiving the stems, as may be mutually agreed upon, must bear the expense consequent upon the officer's attendance at the place where the stems are so destroyed. Stems delivered for either horticultural or fertilizing purposes will be included in the "Monthly Return of Tobacco Stems," (G. 17).

Sec. 19. Stems, scraps, cuttings or waste must, before they can be entered for removal and destruction, be carried to debit of stock book No. 1.

Sec. 20. Raw leaf tobacco, after being charged in a tobacco or cigar manufacturer's daily record as taken for use, cannot thereafter be removed from factory in an unmanufactured state, unless by special permission, in each case obtained from the collector.

Sec. 21. Raw leaf tobacco and scraps and cuttings when removed from a tobacco or cigar manufactory or tobacco warehouse must, before removal, be re-weighed and tested and deficiency (if any) ascertained, and the quantity shall be entered in standard pounds as thus determined, and must be consigned to the order of the collector of the division to which entered for removal. If any deficiency is found to have arisen on the tobacco or scraps and cuttings while in warehouse, application must be made to the Department for authority to pass a free entry, or to be otherwise dealt with as the Department may determine.

Sec. 22. Where tobacco and other raw materials are secured under crown lock, it is not necessary to weigh each package in the warehouse when taking stock ; only a sufficient number to satisfy the officer that the packages remain as shown on tag : when not secured by crown lock, each package must be carefully weighed.

Sec. 23. As stems and waste do not enter into computation in arriving at the production in cigar manufactories, collectors are requested to see that all such produced are properly charged back to stock book No. 1, so that no balance of same will remain to be included as in process of manufacture at time of stock-taking.

Sec. 24. Flavorings received at a tobacco or cigar manufactory are not to be examined by the officer in charge, but the weights are to be recorded by the manufacturer, as in the case of other raw material.

B.—For sale of scraps, cuttings, stems and sweepings of tobacco in bulk, by one manufacturer to another.

Sec. 25. Whenever any manufacturer of tobacco or cigars desires to sell his refuse scraps, cuttings, stems and sweepings of tobacco, in bulk and as material, to another manufacturer of tobacco or cigars, to be further manipulated or manufactured, he is hereby permitted to do so under the following rules and conditions, viz. :—

(*a.*) The scraps and cuttings, stems and sweepings of tobacco must be put up in separate packages, and in no case mixed, nor must any raw leaf be added thereto to fill up the package. The different classes of tobacco must be kept separate and distinct ;

(*b.*) The removal must be made in bond, and the goods consigned to the order of the collector of Inland Revenue of the division to which the goods are to be removed, in the same manner as provided for manufactured articles ;

(*c.*) The packages containing the goods are to be consecutively numbered, and each to have marked thereon the gross weight, the tare, and the net weight, and also the

standard weight of unmanufactured tobacco contained therein, and shall, in addition, have marked thereon the registered number of the manufactory, number of the warehouse entry, date, and number of the Inland Revenue division ;

(*d.*) No person other than manufacturers of tobacco or cigars will be allowed either to purchase or sell this description of tobacco unless it is packed, stamped, and the duty paid thereon, as provided by law.

Sec. 26. Whenever any manufacturer of tobacco or cigars desires to sell his refuse scraps, cuttings, stems, or sweepings of tobacco for export to a foreign country, he will enter the same for export in bond in the same manner and under the same regulations as govern the shipment and exportation of manufactured goods.

Sec. 27. Cigar manufacturers will not be permitted to put up small packages of cuttings for consumption.

C.—For removal of snuff-flour and fine-cut shorts, from one tobacco manufactory to another.

Sec. 28. Snuff-flour not prepared for use, but which needs to be subjected to further process of sifting, pickling, scenting or otherwise, before it is in a condition fit for use or consumption, may be sold by one tobacco manufacturer directly to another, under the following regulations :—

(*a.*) The snuff-flour shall be put up in packages, and these packages consecutively numbered and marked with the gross weight, the tare, and the net weight thereof, and shall, in addition, have marked thereon the registered number of the factory from which removed, the number of the warehouse entry, date, and number of the Inland Revenue division ;

(*b.*) The snuff-flour shall be removed from one manufactory to another in bond—the necessary warehouse and removal entries and removal bond being passed therefor, as in the case of other removals in bond.

Sec. 29. Fine-cut shorts, the refuse of fine-cut chewing tobacco, may be sold in bulk, like scraps, cuttings, &c., by one manufacturer of tobacco to another ; but when put up for sale and consumption, they must be packed in packages containing one-twentieth, one-sixteenth, one-tenth, one-eighth, one-fifth, one-fourth, one-half or one pound each, and stamped like other small packages of tobacco : the law does not authorize the packing of fine-cut shorts in five pound or ten pound packages, the same as fine-cut chewing.

Sec. 30. Fine-cut shorts may be sold in bulk by one tobacco manufacturer to another, under the following regulations :—

(*a.*) They shall be put up in packages, and these packages consecutively numbered and marked with the gross weight, the tare, and the net weight thereof (the net weight being stated in apparent and also in standard pounds), and shall, in addition, have marked thereon the registered number of the manufactory where put up or from which removed, the number of the warehouse entry, the date and number of the Inland Revenue division ;

(*b.*) The fine-cut shorts, like snuff-flour, shall be removed from one manufactory to another in bond.

Sec. 31. Upon the receipt of the snuff-flour or fine-cut shorts at the manufactory to which it is consigned, it shall be placed in the raw-leaf warehouse, and shall be delivered to the manufacturer in such quantities as he may require for treatment.

Sec. 32. In all books, snuff-flour and fine-cut shorts shall, when entered for removal for further treatment at another licensed tobacco manufactory, be treated as raw material, and as the transactions are not likely to be such as to render it necessary to encumber the books with special columns for these articles, they will be dealt with in the books in the following manner, when removed, viz. :—

(*a.*) The entries to be made in red ink ;

(*b.*) Enter in column No. 21 in daily record when produced, and in columns Nos. 10 and 26 in stock book No. 1, when "charged back to stock" and "removed from manufactory" respectively ;

(*c.*) At receiving manufactory enter in columns Nos. 9 and 25 in stock book No. 1, when "brought in" and "taken for use," respectively, and in column No. 7 in daily record, when "taken for use ;"

(*d.*) Explanations to be made in columns Nos. 2 and 19 in stock book No. 1, and columns Nos. 2 and 15 in daily record ;

(*e.*) Totals of fine-cut shorts and snuff-flour to be also shown in red ink, and separate and distinct from the totals of scraps, cuttings and waste, as shown in the columns referred to.

D—Raw leaf tobacco samples.

Sec. 33. The following regulations as to the manner of dealing with small quantities of raw leaf tobacco imported as sample, and on which the Department has no authority to collect duty, are issued for the guidance of Customs officers at the ports where such samples are imported :—

(*a.*) Such samples must be bonded in a Customs warehouse in the same way as all other imported raw tobacco is bonded ;

(*b.*) The removal of such samples from Customs warehouse in quantities not exceeding one hundred and fifty pounds at any one time may be permitted on a removal bond being executed with the Collector of Customs by the parties who desire to remove the tobacco, and another surety who must be a resident householder, or some responsible person resident at or near the port at which the bond is given ; and each separate parcel or sample must be securely sealed and stamped, so that it may be identified ;

(*c.*) The removal entry shall accurately state the quantity, description and quality of the tobacco, as known to the trade, to be removed, which description shall also include particulars necessary for the identification of the several samples or parcels ;

(*d.*) Each removal paper shall have endorsed on it, by the Collector of Customs, the date at which the removal bond will expire, and shall set forth that the holder of the paper is permitted to carry with him the tobacco therein described for the purpose of exhibiting it to his customers ;

(*e.*) The conditions of the bond are to be that the tobacco shall, within a specified time, be delivered to and entered upon the books of a licensed tobacco or cigar manufacturer, or that it shall be exported ;

(*f.*) And the bond shall only be cancelled on the production of the certificate of an officer of Excise that the tobacco has been entered on the books of a licensed tobacco or cigar manufacturer, or on the certificate of a Customs officer, that the tobacco has been exported and within the time mentioned ;

(*g.*) In addition to the above certificate, when the tobacco is exported all the warehouse regulations then in force in reference to the exportation of Customs goods shall be complied with before the bond is cancelled ;

(*h.*) Whenever the bond is not cancelled in the manner above stated, and within the time stated in the bond, it will be the duty of the Collector of Customs before whom it is taken, to call upon the parties for the immediate payment of the penalty inserted in the bond, which, in accordance with the 312th section of the Inland Revenue Act, will be for a sum equal to 30 cents per pound on the tobacco to which it relates ;

(*i.*) When samples are sent out by the travelling agent of any person duly licensed to warehouse raw leaf tobacco under the Inland Revenue Act, an accurate account of such samples is to be taken by the proper officer of Excise and entered on the warehouseman's books, and the same means adopted for their identification, as is directed with reference to samples just imported ;

(*j.*) A bond will be taken with reference to such samples of the same nature as is directed with reference to samples just imported ; but in lieu of making it an alternative that such samples shall be exported, the conditions shall be that they shall be returned to the warehouse of the licensed warehouseman, and by him entered on his books ;

(*k.*) Whenever any importer desires to do so, he may pay the fee of thirty cents per pound on the raw-leaf samples, and have them stamped with the special raw-leaf tobacco sample stamp provided for that purpose, and may then bring in and exhibit his samples without any restrictions as to the giving a removal bond, procuring the certificate of officers of Excise as to its being entered on a manufacturer's book, or for the exportation of the sample ;

(*l.*) The special raw-leaf tobacco sample stamps are to be destroyed when the tobacco is taken for use in any tobacco or cigar manufactory.

ARTICLE 2.—STAMPS.

A.—Stamps for Tobacco.

Sec. 34. By virtue of the authority of the Inland Revenue Act, the following denominations of stamps for tobacco have been prepared, and their use is hereby prescribed, viz. :—

(*a.*) Small stamps, in sheets, of the denomination of ten, twenty, fifty and one hundred for cigarettes ; one-sixteenth of a pound for snuff, and one-tenth of a pound for cut tobacco ;

(*b.*) Strip stamps, in sheets, of the denomination of one-twentieth, one-sixteenth, one-twelfth, one-tenth, one-ninth, one-eighth, one-sixth, one-fifth, one-fourth, one-half and one pound, for use on all legal packages of cut and granulated tobacco, shorts, clippings, cuttings and sweepings of tobacco.

(*c.*) Strip stamps, in sheets, of the denomination of five and ten pounds for pails, kegs or drums of fine cut chewing tobacco;

(*d.*) Strip stamps, in sheets, of the denominations of one-sixteenth, one-eighth, one-fourth, one-half and one pound, for packages of snuff, as well as on packages of cut and granulated tobacco, shorts, clippings, cuttings and sweepings as per clause (*b*) above.

(*e.*) Strip stamps, in sheets, of the denominations of five and ten pounds, for packages holding snuff when containing not more than forty per cent of moisture;

(*f.*) Strip stamps, in sheets, of the denominations of five, ten and twenty pounds, for packages holding snuff, when containing more than forty per cent of moisture;

(*g.*) Coupon stamp, in books, of the denominations of one, five, ten, fifteen and twenty with one-half pound coupons; thirty-five, sixty, seventy and one hundred with one-pound coupons.

Sec. 35. No stamp of a denomination less than one-tenth of a pound is provided for tobacco solely the product of Canadian raw leaf.

Sec. 36. It is the duty of every officer in charge of any tobacco or cigar manufactory to see that no greater quantity of tobacco or cigars in contained in the packages to which the stamps are attached than the stamp is intended to cover, and the packages must in all cases be full, *i. e.*, a ten-pound stamp must not be placed upon a package capable of holding fifteen to twenty pounds, even if the package only contains ten pounds of tobacco. Should any package containing tobacco or cigars at any time be discovered with stamps thereon for a quantity less than the package contains, it is the duty of every officer to detain such packages as forfeited, and report the circumstances to this Department through the Collector of the division.

Sec. 37. Stamps for use on packages of tobacco or cigars shall be of such colour and description as the Department of Inland Revenue may provide.

B.—Stamps for Cigars.

Sec. 38. The Commissioner of Inland Revenue has caused to be prepared for the payment of duty on cigars, the following denominations of cigar stamps:—

(*a.*) Strip stamps issued in sheets, for boxes or packages containing three, six, ten, twenty-five, fifty, one hundred and two hundred cigars each;

(*b.*) Strip stamps issued in sheets, for sample boxes of cigars containing twenty-five cigars each;

(*c.*) Strip stamps, issued in sheets, for boxes of imported cigars (rate of duty being on the pound as heretofore);

(*d.*) Manufacturers must each time make requisition for a quantity of either three-cigar or six-cigar stamps not less than sufficient to cover 1,000 cigars.

Sec. 39. Stamps for use on sample boxes of cigars are coloured yellow, with the letter "F" thereon when used on cigars the product of foreign leaf, and "C" thereon when used on cigars the product of Canadian leaf.

C.—Stamps for Canada Twist.

Sec. 40. Stamps for Canada twist are supplied of the denominations one-fourth, one-half and one pound each.

Sec. 41. Stamps of the above denominations will be supplied to postmasters or other persons throughout the country, who will keep a record of the names of the persons to whom they sell stamps, and of the license number and the number and denomination of stamps sold to each (selling them only to licensed persons), for which purpose a suitable book is supplied; the register of sales above referred to is to be open at all times for the inspection of officers of Inland Revenue.

Sec. 42. In regard to the sale of stamps for "Canada Twist," the following regulations are to be observed:—

(*a.*) A return of the sales is to be made daily (or as often as they occur), as is done in the case of other collections. Form D. 12 is to be used, and must show: (a.) The names of the purchasers; (b.) The denomination and consecutive numbers of the stamps; (c.) The total weight represented by the stamps; and (d.) The total amount of duty:

(*b.*) It is not necessary to make a separate entry paper for each sale when more than one sale is made in a day; but the sales to persons who are authorized to sell stamps on commission should not appear on the same entry with sales to other persons:

(*c.*) In the case of stamps sold on commission, the full amount of the duty chargeable upon the weight represented by the stamps is to be deposited to the credit of the Receiver General, the Collector taking the amount of the commission from his advance for contingencies:

(*d.*) At the end of each month (or oftener if necessary) the Collector will forward to the Department a statement of the amounts allowed for commission, quoting the number of each entry, the total amount of duty which it represents, and the amount of commission allowed thereon. The statement will be audited, and, if found correct, a cheque for the amount will be issued:

(*e.*) If at any time stamps are used for "Canada Twist" which has been seized, a separate entry paper must be used for them, or they may appear on the entry paper used to account for the proceeds of the seizure.

Sec. 43. Canada twist cannot be manufactured for sale by the cultivator unless he has taken out a license, paying therefor the sum of two dollars, and the law imposes a heavy penalty on any cultivator who shall manufacture for sale any Canada twist without taking out a license; Collectors of Inland Revenue and others acting for this Department will, therefore, take all the means in their power to acquaint cultivators with the necessity of taking out such license and stamping the Canada twist before offering it for sale.

Sec. 44. The stamps will be attached to the roll or coil by interlacing it through the coil when made and bringing the two ends of the stamp once around the coil and fastening securely by gum or paste. The stamp is to be attached in all cases by means of good strong gum, and every officer of this Department is instructed, so far as it lies in his power, to impress upon cultivators who manufacture Canada twist for sale, that the firm adherence of the stamp to the tobacco is necessary in order to protect it from seizure, for if any packages are found anywhere except in the possession of the licensed cultivator, manufacturer, or in the premises of a licensed tobacco manufacturer of Canadian leaf tobacco only, without a stamp properly attached, they will certainly be seized and confiscated, in accordance with the law.

Sec. 45. The law also imposes heavy penalties on any person who shall open a package of tobacco without breaking the stamp thereon, or in whose possession a package unlawfully opened shall be found, or in whose possession any used stamps shall be found.

Every officer will, therefore, avail himself of every opportunity for bringing these matters under the notice of those concerned.

D.—Bonded Removal Permit Stamps.

Sec. 46. The bonded removal permit stamps to be used on packages of tobacco when ex-warehoused for removal in bond, are of the following denominations, viz.:—

(*a.*) For use on pails, kegs, drums or other packages of fine-cut chewing tobacco, weighing five and ten pounds each;

(*b.*) For use on five, ten and twenty pound packages of snuff;

(*c.*) For use on packages of plug tobacco weighing from five to twenty-five pounds;

(*d.*) For use on packages of plug tobacco weighing from thirty-five to one hundred and ten pounds;

(*e.*) For use on packages of cigars.

Sec. 47. They are to be attached as follows:—

(*a.*), (*b.*) and (*e.*) are to be attached to the package in such a manner as to be about equally attached to the cover and the body of the package:

(*c.*) and (*d.*) are to be attached at the same place on caddy or box as reserved for regular duty-paid stamp, viz. "over one corner or angle of the box or caddy, at equal distances from each end, attaching about equally to each side."

Sec. 48. Each package of tobacco or cigars removed in bond must be covered by a bonded removal permit stamp, of a denomination provided for the class of package upon which it is placed, and is to be attached to the package and cancelled by the manufacturer or his agent; the cancellation will be by means of the roller stamp used for the first cancellation on the regular duty-paid stamps; if the manufacturer so desires it, the bonded removal permit stamps may be placed upon the packages intended for removal at the time the tobacco or cigars are put in the warehouse. As this is solely for the accommodation of the manufacturer, the understanding must be that he shall only ask for these stamps to attach to packages that he *knows* will be entered for removal or transfer in bond. If he cannot do this the stamps can only be furnished at the time of entry of goods for removal or transfer. Officers in charge of tobacco or cigar factories are required to see that these stamps are properly used.

E.—Stamps for Customs.

Sec. 49. Arrangements have been made with the Department of Customs, that in future stamps for imported tobacco shall be supplied by this Department, through the Collectors of Inland Revenue. Collectors will therefore put themselves in communication with the Collectors of Customs, who may require to obtain supplies through

the Excise office, and request them to make requisitions on the Collectors of Inland Revenue for such stamps as they are likely to require at their respective ports.

Sec. 50. As it takes considerable time to obtain stamps, when not in stock at the time the requisition is received, the Collector of Inland Revenue aforesaid will request the Collectors of Customs to make their requisitions as early as possible.

Sec. 51. The denominations of stamps for imported tobacco and cigars are the same as those for like articles manufactured in Canada, with the addition of a stamp for raw leaf tobacco samples, cigar stamps at rate of duty per pound instead of per M. and cigarette stamps of the denominations of one-fortieth and one-twentieth of a pound.

F.—Supply of Stamps.

Sec. 52. Stamps will be supplied by the Department upon proper requisition being made therefor by the Collector of Inland Revenue, who will make requisition sufficiently in advance to insure having a supply always on hand equal to the probable demand for three months, as required by section 280 of the Inland Revenue Act: on receipt of a parcel of stamps the Collector or other officer receiving them is immediately to count them, and if they are found to be in accordance with the receipt accompanying the parcel, he is to sign, date and return the receipt to the Department by the next mail, and enter the stamps so received on the debit side of his "General Record of Tobacco Stamps (K. 21a);" if they are not found to be correct, he must immediately advise the Department of the error, and enter the exact number received by him to the debit of his stamp account: Collectors and other officers must account for every stamp acknowledged to have been received by them.

Sec. 53. A separate account is to be opened for each denomination of stamp, and kept in the manner shown on first folio of stamp book, stating on the debit side the number received, and on the credit side the number issued. On opening the account the debit side is to commence with the number of stamps then on hand of the description to which it relates.

Sec. 54. Collectors are instructed to forward to the Department, by mail, registered, on the first day of each month, all books containing marginal stubs and unused coupons, the last stamps from which were detached during the previous month. The covers thereof are to be neatly cut even with the stubs, and those portions of the covers so detached need not be returned to the department, and all books containing coupon stubs so returned must show on the blank space opposite each sheet of coupons the number of pounds represented thereby on that page; and that a statement be attached to the fly leaf in front of each book, showing the number of pounds represented by the unused coupons on each page in detail and the total thereof. Collectors will take credit in their General Record of Tobacco Stamps (K. 21a) for the coupons so returned.

G.—Mode of affixing Tobacco and Cigar Stamps.

Sec. 55. Under the authority of section 280 of the Inland Revenue Act, it is hereby prescribed that stamps shall be affixed to packages of tobacco and cigars in the following manner, viz.:—All packages of tobacco, except fine-cut chewing and snuff, containing five pounds and upwards, shall have affixed a registered coupon stamp of a denomination corresponding with the net weight of the tobacco contained therein: for example, packages containing from ten to twenty-five, and from sixty to eighty pounds, can be, and must be covered by a single stamp, by using coupons attached to stamps, when the weight of the package is not precisely ten, fifteen, twenty, sixty or seventy pounds (in which case the stamp alone is used, without the coupons attached): when the weight of tobacco contained in the package ranges between ten and twenty-five, and between sixty and eighty pounds, the coupons are used in connection with the stamp bearing such weight, so that with one or more of the coupons attached thereto it will correspond with the weight required: half pounds will not be allowed on packages containing twenty-five pounds and upwards: all other packages of tobacco are to be covered by stamps of the denomination provided by the Department, and one stamp only is to be used on each package.

Sec. 56. Upon all descriptions of boxes and caddies of cavendish, plug, twist, or other description of tobacco, the stamp shall be affixed over one corner or angle of the box or caddy, at equal distances from each end, attaching about equally to each side: and on all such packages, when made of wood, a groove not less than one thirty-second of an inch deep shall be made to admit the stamp, and prevent its being torn or rubbed off by transportation.

Sec. 57. Upon all kegs, drums, pails, or other packages containing five and ten pounds of fine cut chewing, and five, ten and twenty pounds of snuff, as permitted by law, the stamp, being a strip stamp, shall be placed across the cover, so as to extend down each side of the package, and to effectually seal it.

Sec. 58. Strip stamps, whether used for packages containing smoking tobacco, fine-cut chewing, snuff, cigars or cigarettes, must be so attached as to effectually seal the package, and render it impossible to open the same or remove its contents without destroying or breaking the stamps: stamps on cigar boxes must be placed at least three-fourths of an inch from the end of the box.

Sec. 59. The practice of putting up cigarettes in small parcels held together by a narrow band, and these parcels placed in a large package, which alone is stamped, will not be permitted. All cigarettes must be put up in packages as provided by the Act, and each package must bear the proper revenue stamp.

Sec. 60. The strip stamps for tobacco are made sufficiently long to pass over both ends of the package and turn the opposite angles, thus effectually sealing the package, and they must be so affixed; and when applied to bags which open only at one end, they must be affixed so as to effectually close that end.

Sec. 61. The stamps are to be affixed to the packages by using an adhesive material that will cause them to stick to the wood, paper or other packages, securely and permanently: after the stamps on wooden or metal packages of tobacco have become dry, and the cancellation has been made, as herein described, they must be varnished over thoroughly, but not so as to obscure or obliterate the impression upon the stamp.

Sec. 62. Tobacco or cigar stamps will not adhere to tin-foil with ordinary gum or paste; the manufacturer must therefore either envelop the tin-foil in an outer wrapper of paper or provide some kind of gum or paste by which the stamps may be so attached that they cannot be removed without destroying them.

Sec. 63. Manufactures or importers of cigars will not be allowed to wrap the box or package containing cigars in an outer covering of paper or other material and attach the stamp to the outer covering; the stamp must be attached to each package proper, so as to remain thereon as an evidence of its being legally in the possession of the holder thereof.

Recipes.

Sec. 64. The following recipes for cheap and practical paste and varnish, which have been fully tested, are prescribed for use:—

For *paste*,—Dissolve one pound of gum arabic in one and three-fourths pints of boiling water; add from two to four ounces of acetic acid, and keep it corked when not in use; apply evenly to the stamp or notice and press it firmly upon the wood or other material of which the package is composed:

For *varnish*,—Place in a bottle of sufficient size one half pound of bleached gum shellac, broken fine, and add strong alcohol; shake occasionally until entirely dissolved, and keep is corked to prevent evaporation; should the varnish at any time become too thick, add a small quantity of alcohol.

Sec. 65. Stamps on packages of tobacco and cigars are to be attached at the manufactory, by the manufacturer or his agent, at the licensed bonding warehouse by the warehouseman or his agent, and at the Customs bonding warehouse by the Customs officer; although the responsibility of stamping tobacco ex-warehoused from a merchant's Excise bonding warehouse remains with the owner of the warehouse, the officer delivering the tobacco is expected to aid in the attaching and cancelling of the stamps, where this can be done immediately after the delivery of the goods from warehouse.

H.—Cancelling Dies and Stamps.

Sec. 66. By virtue of the authority conferred by section 281 of the Inland Revenue Act, the Commissioner of Inland Revenue will furnish steel dies for the cancellation of all stamps used on wooden packages, or packages made partly of wood and partly of other materials, containing tobacco: these dies will be forwarded to the several Collectors of Inland Revenue, and they will be loaned by them to the manufacturer of tobacco or other person mentioned in their requisition therefor and to no other.

Sec. 67. In effecting such cancellation, the die will be required to be applied twice to the stamp upon the package, once in the place on the stamp marked "cancellation by steel die," and a second time over and upon the vignette on the stamp.

Sec. 68. A steel cutting roller is also supplied for the cancellation of stamps on tin caddies or boxes of tobacco, which instrument is to be drawn across the stamp and on to the metal of which the package is composed: this instrument should be so used as to sever the stamp and continue the line of separation on to the metal: it is to be applied to the stamp on each side of the package, but is to be done in such a manner as not to disfigure the cancellation made by the rubber stamp.

Sec. 69. Collectors will keep an account of all steel dies and other instruments intrusted to them, and a record of the names of all persons to whom they are furnished (furnishing them only to the legally authorized tobacco manufacturers and others, as instructed by the Department) and the date of their delivery: whenever any die shall have become broken or damaged in the hands of any manufacturer or other person, so as to be unfit for use, or whenever any person receiving such Government die shall have no longer any legitimate use for the same, it must be returned to the Collector, and held by him subject to departmental orders, and the person accredited therefor.

Sec. 70. The law makes it imperative upon every manufacturer of tobacco, putting up his tobacco in packages as heretofore described, and upon every person ex-warehousing tobacco from an Excise bonding warehouse, to use this die, and no stamps on such packages will be regarded as properly cancelled, and the packages and their contents will be liable to seizure, whenever found, unless the stamps are cancelled with a Government die, and in the manner hereinafter named, viz., the stamp must be so cancelled that a portion of every stamp shall be *driven into and lodged within the wood* of the package, or when on metal, by severing the stamp, and continuing the line of separation on to the metal of which the package is made.

Sec. 71. Roller stamps, for the cancellation of tobacco and cigar stamps, will also be supplied by the department, upon proper requisition being made therefor.

These roller cancellation stamps are as follows, viz.:—

(*a.*) For tobacco manufacturers' use in cancelling strip stamps used on tobacco put up in packages of paper, linen, or other soft yielding material, and for the first cancellation on all other stamps used on packages of tobacco:

(*b.*) For cigar manufacturers' use in cancelling strip stamps used on cigar boxes;

(*c.*) For the use of persons having licensed bonding warehouses, in cancelling (in addition to steel die or instrument) the stamps on packages of tobacco ex-warehoused for duty from a warehouse other than the manufacturer's where tobacco was made;

(*d.*) For Collector's use in cancelling stamps on packages of tobacco and cigars removed in bond under the provisions of section 25 of Warehousing Regulations and to cancel stamps on tobacco ex-warehoused from an Inland Revenue bonding warehouse established under authority of section 65 of the Inland Revenue Act;

(*e.*) For Customs officers' use in cancelling strip stamps used on imported tobacco put up in packages of paper, linen or other soft or yielding material, and for the first cancellation on all other stamps used on packages of tobacco.

(*f.*) For Customs officers' use in cancelling strip stamps used on cigar boxes.

Sec. 72. In asking for these roller stamps the following formula should be used, for the sake of uniformity. Quote factory number or warehouse letter, division number, and name of applicant, thus:—

1.30. Tobacco Factory roller for J. E. Tuckett.
2.28. Cigar Factory roller for S. Myers.
A. 17. Tobacco Warehouse roller for D. C. Brosseau.
A. 17. Cigar do do do
30 Tobacco } General Excise Warehouse Roller for
30 Cigars } the division of (*Hamilton*).

If required for Customs use, the port should be named thus:—

Customs, Tobacco, Weymouth, N.S.
Customs, Cigars, Woodstock, N.B.

Sec. 73. The names of new applicants must be registered at Department before the roller is supplied. When through ordinary wear and tear new rubber bands or repairs are required, a new stamp complete will be supplied on requisition, on receipt of which the old stamp will be returned to the Department.

Sec. 74. Collectors must keep an account of all cancellation stamps intrusted to them, as in the case of the steel cancellation dies.

Sec. 75. The law requires that all stamps upon packages of tobacco and cigars shall be cancelled by a Government stamp or die and it is now prescribed that when the stamps are upon other than wooden boxes and caddies of cavendish that the cancellation shall be by means of the roller stamp recognized by the Department; the stamps on wooden packages of tobacco being cancelled in addition to the above, by the steel die, and those on metal packages by the steel cutting roller supplied for that purpose.

I.—Mode of cancelling tobacco and cigar stamps.

Sec. 76. All stamps are to be cancelled immediately after being placed upon the packages, but the cancellation by the roller stamp, except in the case of cigars, may be made by the manufacturer or other party, immediately before being placed thereon.

Sec. 77. Stamps for tobacco must be cancelled by imprinting upon each stamp, in the oblong blank space left for that purpose, the registered number of the manufactory, or letter of dealer's bonding warehouse, and the number of the Inland Revenue Division. Rubber roller hand stamps will be furnished by the Department for this purpose, but if any manufacturer desires to use a stamp applied by any other means, permission may be granted for this form of cancellation only.

Sec. 78. Stamps used on five or ten pound packages of fine-cut chewing, on five, ten and twenty pound packages of snuff, and on quarter caddies, half caddies, caddies and boxes of tobacco, when made of wood, must, in addition to the above, also be cancelled by means of the steel die supplied for that purpose, which die drives a portion of the stamp into the wood of which the package is composed—the die being applied to the stamp twice, once in the space reserved for this cancellation, and again on the vignette on the stamp: the further cancellation of stamps on metal packages will be by means of the steel cutting roller supplied for that purpose, which severs the stamp, and continues the line of separation beyond the stamp and on to the metal of which the package is made; the application being made to the stamp on each side of the package.

Sec. 79. Stamps on packages of imported tobacco shall be cancelled as follows, viz.: stamps on packages composed of paper, cotton, tin-foil or other soft or yielding material, by means of a roller stamp, which shall imprint upon the stamp the name of the port where entered for duty or this information may be written in on the stamps: stamps on wooden packages of plug, fine-cut chewing, and packages of snuff shall be cancelled as above, but in addition thereto shall be further cancelled by means of the steel die; stamps on packages made of metal, when imported, shall, in addition to the above, be cancelled by means of the steel cutting roller supplied for that purpose, which severs the stamp and continues the line of separation beyond the stamp and on the metal of which the package is made.

Sec. 80. Stamps on packages of tobacco ex-warehoused for consumption by a merchant or person other than a manufacturer and at the manufactory where made or put up, shall be cancelled by the person ex-warehousing the same by means of the roller stamps, which will imprint upon the stamp, in the oblong space reserved for that purpose, the letter of the warehouse, and the number of the Inland Revenue Division. Stamps, when on wooden packages, shall be further cancelled by means of the steel die supplied for that purpose, which die drives a portion of the stamp into the wood of which the package is composed; and when on metal packages, by means of the steel cutting roller provided for that purpose, which instrument severs the stamp and continues the lines of separation beyond the stamp and on the metal of which the package is made.

Sec. 81. Stamps on packages of tobacco ex-warehoused from the manufactory where made or put up, shall be cancelled as described by sections seventy-nine (79) and eighty (80) of these regulations.

Sec. 82. The stamps on cigar boxes will be cancelled by means of a roller stamp supplied for that purpose, which stamp carries the impression beyond the duty-paid Inland Revenue stamps, and on to the wood of which the package is made: in all cases the impression is to be made across the stamp continuously, the lettering being distinctly imprinted over space reserved for cancellation: this cancellation stamp, so used, must imprint upon the stamp the registered number of the manufactory, and the number of the Inland Revenue Division, as required on all other stamps.

Sec. 83. The cancellation of Customs stamps upon packages of cigars will be by means of the roller stamp, as per the next preceding section, but the information to be imprinted upon the space reserved for cancellation will be the name of the port where ex-warehoused for duty.

Sec. 84. In cancelling stamps by imprinting, as herein prescribed, where blank spaces are left on the stamps for that purpose, they must always be used.

Sec. 85. The cancellation of tobacco or cigar stamps will be done by the following persons, viz.:—

(*a.*) At a tobacco or cigar manufactory, by the manufacturer or his agent;

(*b.*) At a warehouse (other than the manufacturer's where tobacco or cigars were made), by the person who ex-warehoused the tobacco or cigars; and—

(*c.*) Stamps on imported tobacco or cigars, by the Customs officers at the port where the tobacco or cigars were ex-warehoused for duty.

Sec. 86. The importance to be attached to the cancellation of all stamps has been shown by the severe fines and penalties imposed upon any person who shall remove from any manufactory or place where tobacco or cigars are made, any such goods without stamps affixed and properly cancelled, and also the fines and penalties imposed upon any person who shall sell, or offer for sale, or have in his possession, any tobacco or cigars, the stamps upon which are *not properly cancelled*: the interest of the Government and the safety and protection of all who deal in tobacco or cigars require that manufacturers and others shall properly affix and cancel all stamps.

J.—Destruction of the stamps on packages of tobacco and cigars when emptied.

Sec. 87. Section 263 of the Inland Revenue Act makes it the duty of every person who empties any stamped box, bag, vessel, wrapper or envelope of any kind; containing tobacco or cigars, to destroy the stamp thereon; and any person who neglects or refuses so to do, is liable to a penalty for each such offence not exceeding one hundred dollars.

Sec. 88. This provision of the law applies not only to retail dealers who empty legal packages by retailing their contents, but also to every person who purchases tobacco or cigars for his own use, and empties such packages, who must destroy the stamp thereon.

Sec. 89. Collectors and other officers are informed that while section 263 of the Act requires that the destruction of a stamp shall consist of the removal of every part thereof from the package the Department for the present will not prosecute where the stamp is destroyed by disfiguring or destroying it in such a manner as to render it incapable of being used again. This may be done by the removal of portions of the stamp from different places on each of the sides of the package, the proportion so removed to be equal in the aggregate to at least one-fourth of the stamp.

K.—Caution Notices—Tobacco and Cigars.

Sec. 90. Upon every package of tobacco, weighing over one pound, whether put up in wooden packages or otherwise, the law requires that there shall be printed, or securely fixed by pasting thereon, a label, on which shall be printed the number of the manufactory, and the number of the division in which it is situated, together with the following notice:—

"Notice.—The manufacturer of this tobacco has complied with all the requirements of the law. The following caution is to be strictly observed under the penalties provided by the Statutes of Canada:—

1st. This package is to be opened in such a manner as to break the stamp.

2nd. This package is not to be used for any other tobacco when the present contents are removed.

3rd. The contents are not to be removed except for immediate sale; and

4th. When the package is empty the stamp must be destroyed.

Sec. 91. When used on boxes, caddies, kegs, pails, drums or other packages of tobacco, weighing more than one pound, the label on which the above notice is to be printed is required to be not less than four and not more than six inches long, and not less than two and one half inches in width, and to contain, in addition to the caution notice, the following facts, printed in plain, open and legible letters, viz.: (1) the number of the manufactory, and (2) the number of the Inland Revenue Division. These labels will be in the following form, viz.:

"Factory, No.....Inland Revenue Division, No....."

Notice.—The manufacturer of this tobacco has complied with all the requirements of the law. The following caution is to be strictly observed under the penalties provided by the Statutes of Canada:—

1st. This package is to be opened in such a manner as to break the stamp;

2nd. This package is not to be used for any other tobacco when the present contents are removed;

3rd. The contents are not to be removed except for immediate sale; and

4th. When the package is empty the stamp must be destroyed.

Sec. 92. The law provides that "every manufacturer of cigars shall securely affix, by pasting on each box containing cigars manufactured by or for him, a label, on which shall be printed, besides the number of the manufactory, and the number of the division in which it is situated," a caution notice in the following form:—

"Factory, No.....Inland Revenue Division, No....."

Notice.—The manufacturer of the cigars herein contained has complied with all the requirements of the law. The following caution is to be strictly observed under the penalties provided by the Statutes of Canada:—

1st. This package is to be opened in such a manner as to break the stamp;

2nd. The package is not to be used again when the present contents are removed:

3rd. The contents are not to be removed except for immediate sale; and

4th. When the package is empty the stamp and package must be both destroyed.

Sec. 93. This label for all cigar boxes is to be not less than three inches in length and two inches in width; or, if made in circular or oval form, it shall cover not less than six square inches of paper and be of a size sufficient to contain, in addition to the caution notice prescribed in plain, open and legible letters, these facts: (1) the number of the manufactory, and (2) the number of the Inland Revenue Division.

Sec. 94. The following form of caution notice is prescribed and must be used on outer packages containing cigarettes when put up in packages of ten (10) or twenty (20) cigarettes each, and cut tobacco and snuff in packages of one pound and under, the caution notice on each of the small packages constituting the contents, not being necessary.

"Factory, No.....Inland Revenue Division, No....."

Notice.—The manufacturer of the cigarettes (cut tobacco or snuff) herein contained has complied with all the requirements of the law. Every person is cautioned not to use this package for packing cigarettes (cut tobacco or snuff) again, nor to use the stamp, nor the stamped wrappers upon the packages of cigarettes (cut tobacco or snuff) constituting the contents of this package, under the penalties provided by law in such cases.

The words "Factory No.," "Inland Revenue Division No.," and "manufacturer," should be omitted when the notice is attached to packages of imported cigarettes (cut tobacco or snuff) and "the name of the port where," and "the number of the entry under which the cigarettes (cut tobacco or snuff) are ex-warehoused for duty," and the word "importer" respectively substituted therefor.

Sec. 95. The following form of "Special Caution Notice" is to be used on packages of tobacco or cigars that have been seized and confiscated and sold under authority of this department, and will be supplied upon requisition being made therefor:—

C. S.

EXCISE.

TOBACCO OR CIGARS.

Seizure No.....

Special Caution Notice.

Inland Revenue Division of.....

Notice.—The following caution is to be strictly observed under the penalties provided by the Statutes of Canada:—

1st. This package is to be opened in such a manner as to break the stamp;

2nd. This package is not to be used for any other tobacco when the present contents are removed;

3rd. The contents are not to be removed except for immediate sale; and

4th. When the package is empty the stamp must be destroyed and in the case of cigars the package also.

The information required to be placed upon the packages by a manufacturer may, in this case, be stencilled, and in addition to this regular information, the seizure No. will be placed thereon.

Sec. 96. Cigars when put up in packages of three (3) and six (6) cigars each, will not require a caution notice attached to such small packages, but the outer package in which they are placed must bear the following form of caution notice: "Notice.—The manufacturer of the cigars herein contained has complied with all the requirements of the law. Every person is cautioned not to use again the stamped packages of cigars constituting the contents of this package, under the penalties provided by law in such cases."

If imported, the word "Importer" is to be substituted for "Manufacturer."

Sec. 97. Importers of tobacco and cigars are also required by law to place a caution notice on each package of tobacco weighing more than one pound and on each package of cigars when in packages containing ten cigars and upwards imported by or for them.

Sec. 98. The affixing of this label or caution notice is made the duty of the manufacturer or importer; it is to be a printed label, or the necessary information may be imprinted on or impressed into the material of which the package is made. It is to be supplied and affixed by the manufacturer or importer before the tobacco or cigars are to be removed from the places where they were made or at which imported. No person has a right or will be allowed in any case to tamper with this caution notice, to remove it from the box, or package, to substitute another label for it, or to cover it up with a label either of his own or of any other person.

Sec. 99. This label or notice is to be distinctly and clearly the label required by law. The labels must be affixed to the package in a conspicuous place, where they will not be broken in opening the packages and where they will be exposed as little as possible to be worn or rubbed off, and in a manner so as not to be covered up or concealed by any other labels or marks, and so as not to conceal by them any other marks or brands required by law to be placed upon them.

Sec. 100. The law imposes a penalty of $50 on every manufacturer or importer of tobacco or cigars who neglects to affix such label to any package containing tobacco or cigars, made or imported by or for him, and on every person who removes any such label, so affixed, from any such package, such fine being for each package in respect to which such offence is committed.

If the manufacturer desires to do so, he may increase the size of the paper on which the caution notice is printed, so as to allow the printing, *separate and distinct from the label*, of his name and trade-mark.

Article 3.—Manufactured tobacco and cigars.

Special provisions for warehousing tobacco and cigars and for stamping same when ex-warehoused for removal in bond, for consumption, or for branding same when for exportation.

In addition to the General Warehousing Regulations established by Order in Council, the following apply specifically to tobacco and cigars :—

Sec. 101. On all packages of tobacco and cigars, when placed in warehouse by the manufacturer thereof, all marks, numbers, weights and other information required by law, must be written or branded thereon before the warehouse entry can be accepted, which entry must be compared with the packages of tobacco or cigars, and certified correct by the officer in charge of the manufactory, before it will be accepted by the Collector of Inland Revenue : Collectors will therefore permit the principal manufacturers to use out-numbers in order that these instructions may be fully complied with.

Sec. 102. As all marks, numbers, weights, &c., are required to be placed upon the packages before the warehouse entry can be accepted by the officer for comparison, and as no stamps are required prior to being placed in bond, the tobacco must be placed in warehouse immediately upon the receipt by the officer of the proper warrant : in large manufactories, where an exact compliance with this regulation is impossible, from the quantities involved, the Collector may, at his discretion, extend the time for placing in the warehouse,—such extension not, at any time, to exceed three days.

Sec. 103. The following are the only sized packages of tobacco that may be removed in bond, viz. :—

(*a.*) Fine-cut chewing tobacco, in packages of five and ten pounds each ;

(*b.*) Snuff, in packages of five, ten and twenty pounds each ;

(*c.*) Cavendish, plug or twist, in packages of from one to four pounds inclusive, five to twenty-five pounds inclusive, or from thirty-five to forty-five pounds inclusive, or from sixty to eighty pounds inclusive, or from one hundred to one hundred and ten pounds inclusive ; and—

(*d.*) Cigars in packages of twenty-five and upwards.

Sec. 104. Tobacco in smaller packages than those above mentioned shall not be removed in bond, nor shall the product of Canadian leaf tobacco be so removed when in packages containing less than ten pounds.

Sec. 105. Packages of tobacco or cigars when ex-warehoused at the manufactory for removal in bond to another Division, or transferred to another person within the same Division, shall be stamped by the manufacturer with the bonded removal permit stamp provided by the Department for that purpose, denoting the class of such goods. Packages of tobacco or cigars which have been placed in warehouse prior to the coming into effect of the provisions of The Consolidated Inland Revenue Act, 1883, and which may or may not be covered by the old red stamp, when ex-warehoused from any warehouse for removal or transfer must be covered by a bonded removal permit stamp. If previously stamped the old form of stamps must be scraped off the package and destroyed by the officer ex-warehousing the goods ; each package removed or transferred in bond must bear one of these bonded removal permit stamps, which must be cancelled by the manufacturer or other person ex-warehousing the tobacco by means of the roller stamp provided for that purpose. Subsequent removals of same tobacco or cigars do not require additional stamping by bonded removal permit stamp.

Sec. 106. Tobacco and cigars when entered ex-warehouse, whether for removal for transfer or for consumption, will require to be stamped with new form of stamps when so ex-warehoused, even if previously stamped under the requirements of regulations in force prior to July 1, 1883.

Sec. 107. When ex-warehoused for consumption the regular duty-paid stamp is to be attached to the package and cancelled in the manner herein provided : when tobacco or cigars are ex-warehoused for consumption from a warehouse other than the manufacturer's where made, —the packages then bearing a bonded removal permit stamp,—the duty-paid stamp is to be placed over the bonded removal permit stamp, so as to cover it as much as possible and the cancellation is to be made through both. The stamps for packages entered for consumption either by the manufacturer or merchant will be supplied upon receipt of proper entry papers ex-warehouse for consumption, the duty on the goods to be ex-warehoused, the warrant properly filled up, and a requisition on the form prescribed and issued by the Department, which requisition must show, for tobacco, the number of stamps at each weight required to cover the tobacco ex-warehoused, and in the case of cigars the number of stamps of each denomination necessary to cover the cigars ex-warehoused, the aggregate number of packages and pounds of tobacco, or packages and number of cigars, agreeing with the entry ex-warehouse for consumption.

Sec. 108. The stamps are in all cases to be attached and cancelled by the manufacturer or person ex-warehousing the goods, and in accordance with regulations herein established.

Sec. 109. Packages of tobacco or cigars, when ex-warehoused for exportation to a foreign country, shall be branded under the personal supervision of the officer in charge, with a brand of the following nature :—

EXPN

Tobacco—9-10-8-83.

For tobacco read *cigars* when used on cigar boxes,—the first numeral or set of numerals representing the factory number, the second the number of the Inland Revenue Division, and the third and fourth numbers the month and year respectively : when ex-warehoused from a warehouse other than that at the manufactory where tobacco and cigars were made, the factory number shall be omitted and letter or number of warehouse substituted therefor.

Sec. 110. This brand is to be placed upon all wooden packages by means of a hot iron and upon metal packages by means of steel dies, or by such other means as shall leave the necessary information legibly and indelibly impressed into the metal of which the package is made. On either wooden or metal packages the above brand is to be placed upon the side of the package. These dies must be furnished by the exporter, and the letters and figures thereon are not to be less than one-fourth of an inch in height.

Sec. 111. When the holder of tobacco or cigars in bond, which have already been stamped under the provisions of previous Acts, desires to export such tobacco or cigars, the stamps on the packages are to be removed by the officer in charge of the manufactory or warehouse, in the presence of another officer specially detailed therefor by the Collector of Inland Revenue : a record is to be kept by the aforesaid officers, giving the following information, which record is to be signed by them, and filed in the office of the Collector of Inland Revenue, viz. :—

(*a.*) The number of each stamp removed and destroyed, and the weight of the tobacco or cigars covered thereby ; and,—

(*b.*) The license number of the manufactory where the tobacco or cigars were put up and the name of the Division where stamp was issued :

The export papers cannot be finally accepted as complete until this has been done.

Sec. 112. When packages of tobacco weighing one pound and less, intended for exportation, are packed in large cases, it will only be required that the brand, as given in section one hundred and nine (109) of these regulations, be placed upon the outer cases,—which cases must be consecutively numbered and have marked on them the total number of packages, at each weight, and the total weight of tobacco contained therein.

Sec. 113. Tobacco and cigars, when exported, cannot be packed in the same case.

Sec. 114. All goods entered for exportation must be examined by the officer ex-warehousing the same, and, in order to do so, packages must be opened to such extent as the Collector of Inland Revenue may determine.

Sec. 115. Scraps and cuttings, or stems, when put up for exportation must be packed under the personal supervision of an officer of Inland Revenue, and unless the whole case is packed at one time, the packing thereof shall be done in the raw leaf warehouse.

Sec. 116. Each case or package when filled, shall be marked by the officer, with his name, and date when packed, and in such a manner as to be distinctly and clearly seen, and so that it can be identified by him and must be branded with the letters EXPN, as in the case of other tobacco for exportation.

Article 4.

For packing and stamping imported tobacco and cigars, cancelling the stamps thereon, and for removal of same in bond, from one Customs port to another, before being packed in packages similar to those used for like articles manufactured in Canada.

Sec. 117. The Inland Revenue Act states that "all manufactured tobacco or cigars imported from foreign countries, shall have the stamps affixed and cancelled while they are in the custody of the proper Custom-house officers," and that "such tobacco and cigars shall not pass out of the custody of the said officers until the stamps have been so affixed and cancelled."

Sec. 118. The cancellation of the stamps on tobacco, when put up in packages of paper, linen, or other soft or yielding material, shall be by means of the roller stamp provided for that purpose.

Sec. 119. The cancellation of the stamps on wooden packages containing imported tobacco, shall be by sinking into the wood of which the package is composed, a portion of the stamp by means of a steel die, which die shall be applied twice to every stamp, once in the place on the stamp reserved for cancellation and again on the vignette; and in addition to the cancellation by the steel die, they shall be further cancelled by means of the roller stamp supplied for that purpose,—the cancellation by roller stamp to be made in the space reserved on the stamps for that purpose, and it may be done immediately before the stamps are placed upon the packages if found more convenient; the cancellation of the stamps on metal packages containing tobacco, will be made by means of the steel cutting roller supplied for that purpose, which severs the stamp and continues the line of separation beyond the stamp and on to the metal of which the package is made: this instrument is to be applied to the stamp on each side of the package; the stamp is, in addition to this cancellation, to be further cancelled by means of the roller stamps used to cancel all stamps on packages containing tobacco.

Sec. 120. The stamps upon packages containing imported cigars, will be cancelled by means of a roller stamp of the design furnished by the Department; this cancelling stamp shall be so used that the imprint shall project beyond the stamp on to the wood of which the box is made; in all cases the impression is to be made across the cigar stamp.

Sec. 121. These cancellation dies and stamps will be furnished to the different collectors of Customs upon requisition being made therefor; and no package containing tobacco or cigars, as defined by the Inland Revenue Act, shall be handed over to the importer or owner until the stamps on the same are cancelled, as herein directed.

Sec. 122. The Inland Revenue Act further states that "imported tobacco and cigars shall be put up in packages as prescribed by law for like articles manufactured in Canada, before the stamps are affixed:" Every collector of Customs will, therefore, see that these regulations are fully complied with.

Sec. 123. The sizes of the different packages into which tobacco and cigars must be packed, as permitted by law, are as follows, viz.:—

(*a.*) All cavendish, plug and twist in rectangular wooden boxes containing from one to four pounds inclusive, five to twenty-five pounds inclusive, thirty-five to forty-five pounds inclusive, or from sixty to eighty pounds inclusive, or from one hundred to one hundred and ten pounds inclusive.

(*b.*) All fine-cut chewing tobacco, and all other kinds of tobacco not otherwise provided for, in packages containing one-twentieth, one-sixteenth, one-twelfth, one-tenth, one-ninth, one-eighth, one-sixth, one-fifth, one-fourth, one-half, or one pound, except that fine-cut chewing tobacco, when of a quality and description approved of by the Commissioner of Inland Revenue, may, at the option of the importer, be put up in wooden packages containing five or ten pounds each;

(*c.*) All cut and granulated tobacco, other than fine-cut chewing, all shorts, the refuse of fine-cut chewing tobacco, which has passed through a riddle of thirty-six meshes to the square inch, in packages containing one-twentieth, one-sixteenth, one-twelfth, one-tenth, one-ninth, one-eighth, one-sixth, one-fifth, one-fourth, one-half, or one pound each;

(*d.*) All snuff in packages containing one-sixteenth, one-eighth, one-fourth, one-half, one pound, and in wooden packages containing five or ten pounds each,—except that snuff when containing more than 40 per cent of moisture, may, in addition to the above, be put up in packages containing twenty pounds each, actual weight;

(*e.*) All cigarettes in packages containing ten, twenty, fifty or one hundred cigarettes each;

(*f.*) All cigars in boxes containing three, six, ten, twenty-five, fifty, one hundred and two hundred cigars each, except that Manilla cigars or cheroots, but not imitations thereof, may, when imported from abroad, be contained in addition to the above-named quantities, in original packages containing five hundred each.

Sec. 124. The stamps are to be put on or affixed to the packages in the following manner:—

(*a.*) All packages of tobacco, except fine-cut chewing and snuff containing five pounds and over, shall have affixed a registered coupon stamp of a denomination corresponding with the net weight of the tobacco contained therein; for example, packages containing from ten to twenty-five pounds and from sixty to eighty pounds, can be and must be covered by a single stamp, by using coupons attached to stamps when the weight of the package is not precisely ten, fifteen, twenty, sixty or seventy pounds (in which case the stamp alone is used without the coupons attached); when the weight of the tobacco contained in the package ranges between ten and twenty-five pounds, and between sixty and eighty pounds, the coupons are used in connection with the stamp bearing such weight, so that with one or more coupons attached thereto it will correspond with the weight required; half pounds will not be allowed on packages containing twenty-five pounds and upwards.

(*b.*) All other packages of tobacco are to be covered by stamps of the denomination provided by law, and one stamp only is to be used on each package;

(*c.*) Upon all descriptions of boxes and caddies of cavendish, plug, twist or other description of tobacco, the stamp shall be affixed over one corner or angle of the box or caddy, at equal distances from each end, attaching about equally to each side;

(*d.*) Upon all kegs, drums, pails or other packages containing five and ten pounds of fine-cut chewing, and five, ten and twenty pounds of snuff, as permitted by law, the stamp being a strip stamp, shall be placed across the cover, so as to extend down each side of the package and to effectually seal it;

(*e.*) Strip stamps, whether used for packages containing smoking tobacco, fine-cut chewing, snuff or cigarettes, must be so attached as to effectually seal the package and render it impossible to open the same or remove the contents without destroying or breaking the stamp;

(*f.*) Strip stamps, used for cigar boxes, must be so attached as to effectually seal the package;

(*g.*) The stamps are to be affixed to the packages by using an adhesive material that will cause them to stick to the wood, paper or other package, securely and permanently: after the stamps on wooden packages have become dry and the cancellation has been made, as herein described, they must be varnished thoroughly but not so as to obscure or obliterate the impressions upon the stamps;

(*h.*) Tobacco stamps will not adhere to tin-foil with ordinary gum or paste: the importer or owner of the goods must, therefore, either envelop the tin-foil in an outer wrapper of paper, or provide some kind of gum or paste by which the stamps may be so attached that they cannot be removed without destroying them.

Sec. 125. The Inland Revenue Act further provides that,—Every importer of tobacco shall, in addition to complying with all other requirements of this Act relating to imported tobacco, print on each package, or securely

affix by pasting on each package containing tobacco, imported by or for him, a label on which shall be printed the name of the port where, and the number of the entry under which, such tobacco is ex-warehoused for duty, and these words :—

Notice : The importer of this tobacco has complied with all the requirements of the law. The following caution is to be strictly observed under the penalties provided by the Statutes of Canada :—

1st. This package is to be opened in such a manner as to break the stamp.

2nd. This package is not to be used for any other tobacco when the present contents are removed.

3rd. The contents are not to be removed except for immediate sale ; and

4th. When the package is empty the stamp must be destroyed.

Sec. 126. Every importer of cigars is also required to affix to each package of cigars imported by or for him, a label showing, in addition to the name of the port where, and the number of the entry under which such cigars were ex-warehoused for duty, these words :—

Notice : The importer of the cigars herein contained has complied with all the requirements of the law. The following caution is to be strictly observed under the penalties provided by the Statutes of Canada :—

1st. This package is to be opened in such a manner as to break the stamp.

2nd. The package is not to be used again when the present contents are removed.

3rd. The contents are not to be removed except for immediate sale ; and

4th. When the package is empty the stamp and package must both be destroyed.

Sec. 127. This caution notice, when used on boxes, caddies, kegs, pails, drums or other large packages of tobacco, is required to be not less than four nor more than six inches long, and not less than two and one-half inches in width, and must be affixed to the package in a conspicuous place, where it will be exposed as little as possible to be worn, or rubbed off, or broken, in opening the package, and in a manner so as not to be covered up or concealed by any other labels or marks, and so as not to conceal by it any other marks or brands required by law to be placed upon the package.

Sec. 128. The caution notice label, when used on boxes of cigars, is to be not less than three inches in length and two in width ; or if made in circular or oval form, it shall cover not less than six square inches of paper, and is likewise to be affixed to the box or package, in a conspicuous place, and where it will not be covered up by the stamp, or otherwise obscured, or concealed, or broken, in opening the package.

Sec. 129. If the importer desires to do so, he may increase the size of the paper on which the caution notice is printed, so as to allow the printing, *separate and distinct from the label*, of his name and trade-mark.

Sec. 130. A separate and distinct label will not be required on packages of imported tobacco containing one pound and under, nor on packages containing ten or twenty cigarettes each, provided the importer shall cause to be printed on each outer package the caution notice as herein required, where it will not be covered up by the stamp or otherwise obscured or concealed : the name of the port and the number of the entry for duty may be written in on the label or imprinted with a rubber stamp. The packing and stamping must be done in accordance with the provisions of the Inland Revenue Act.

Sec 131. The Inland Revenue Act also provides that "tobacco and cigars intented for removal in bond to another port or place within the Dominion of Canada may be removed to such other port, under regulations to be established by the Governor in Council," which regulations are as follows :—

(*a.*) That the tobacco or cigars must be consigned to the order of the Collector of Customs at the port to which the goods are bonded ;

(*b.*) A removal bond is to be taken from the owner or importer by the Collector of Customs for double the Customs duty accruing on the goods so removed ; and the bond shall be conditioned for the delivery of the goods into the possession of the Collector of Customs to whom consigned ;

(*c.*) This bond will be cancelled by the certificate of the Collector of Customs at the port to which the goods are consigned, certifying that they have been received by him and re-warehoused, and that a bond has been duly executed and that the goods shall be re-packed into packages similar to like articles when manufactured in Canada, and duly stamped or entered for exportation or destruction.

Article 5.

For Sale of Manufactured Tobacco and Cigars.—Size and Form of Packages, &c.

Sec. 132. The sale of tobacco can only be made by manufacturers in whole packages,—each package bearing a stamp properly affixed and cancelled (or when entered for exportation, the packages containing the same, properly branded), and the package itself being according to the description and limitation prescribed in the Inland Revenue Act, and no other.

Sec. 133. Dealers in manufactured tobacco must also sell whole packages, each package bearing the properly cancelled stamp, except that retail dealers are permitted to sell plug tobacco at retail from half caddies, caddies, half boxes or boxes ; fine-cut chewing tobacco from five and ten pound packages ; and snuff from five, ten and twenty pound packages, legally stamped, marked and labelled and put up as prescribed by law : with the exception of snuff, which at times may require to be dampened, the dealers must not withdraw the goods from the stamped package until actually offered for sale.

Sec. 134. The stamp upon the package from which goods are being retailed is *primâ facie* evidence that the duty on such goods has been paid ; the absence of such stamp is *primâ facie* evidence of the non-payment of the duty : dealers in manufactured tobacco will not be allowed to cut a package in two and to sell the divided portions of the package, nor to retail tobacco therefrom.

Sec. 135. The law provides that all cigars shall be packed in boxes not before used for that purpose, containing definite and limited numbers, and positively prohibits the sale in any other form, except by retail dealers : retail dealers are allowed to retail cigars from boxes packed, stamped and branded in the manner prescribed by law ; but this provision does not authorize or warrant the practice of retailing cigars from show cases : sales can legally be made only from the stamped package in which originally put up and excised.

Sec. 136. Manufacturers of cigars shall only sell original and unbroken packages from their manufactory premises.

Sec. 137. Collectors of Inland Revenue are hereby instructed to divide their Divisions into surveys, under the charge of such officers as they, or the inspecting officer of Inland Revenue may designate. It shall be the duty of these surveying officers to visit all places where manufactured tobacco or cigars are stored or kept, or where it is exposed for sale, and ascertain if the law is being strictly complied with in respect of the stamping, branding, cancelling and sale of tobacco and cigars, and to take such action as the law directs in case of discovery of any infraction of the law.

Article 6.

For Using Wood, Metal, Paper or Other Material for Packing Tobacco or Cigars.

Sec. 138. Any manufacturer of tobacco or cigars, wishing to avail himself of the privilege which the law authorizes, of substituting for the wooden box now used for packing cigars, or for packing fine-cut chewing, Cavendish, plug, snuff or twist tobacco, packages made of other material, will be required to submit to the Commissioner of Inland Revenue samples of such packages, for his approval, and if the same are of such a character as to admit of the proper marks, brands, labels, &c., being applied to them, and the stamps to be securely and permanently attached, and properly cancelled, permission may be issued granting their use.

Sec. 139. All sample packages forwarded to the Commissioner for his approval must be accompanied by a statement, setting forth the materials of which the packages are made, the description of goods intended to be packed therein, and the capacity of the package, in pounds, if intended for tobacco, and if intended for cigars, the number of cigars to be packed in each, and showing also, by samples, the mode in which the marks, brands, labels and stamps may be put upon the packages, and the law in those respects fully complied with.

Article 7.

A.—Stamping tobacco or cigars, abandoned, condemned or forfeited, when sold for the benefit of the Dominion of Canada.

Sec. 140. All tobacco and cigars, whether imported or of domestic manufacture, sold by any officer of the Government for the benefit of the Dominion of Canada, must, before being delivered, have affixed to the packages containing the same, the proper Inland Revenue or Customs stamps, denoting the duty thereon ; and such

stamps shall only be used for this purpose upon the whole circumstances of the intended sale being reported to the proper department, and the necessary permission being obtained to use the same.

Sec. 141. When abandoned, condemned, or forfeited tobacco or cigars are offered for sale, if such goods will not bring a price equal to the duty thereon, that the law forbids the sale to be made for consumption in the Dominion of Canada; such goods may, however, be sold for immediate export to a foreign country, and be covered by the ordinary exportation brand.

B.—Destruction of abandoned, condemned or forfeited tobacco or cigars.

Sec. 142. Abandoned, condemned or forfeited tobacco or cigars, may be destroyed by order of the Commissioner, whenever they will not sell for an amount equal to the duty due and payable thereon.

Sec. 143. Collectors of Inland Revenue or Customs having such goods in their custody which have been offered for sale, and upon which they have been unable to realize an amount equal to the duty thereon, and who desire permission to destroy the same, will make application therefor to the Commissioner.

Sec. 144. In making such application they will give a complete history of the goods, also the kind, quantity, their present condition, and what efforts have been made to sell them, and if it shall appear to the Commissioner to be to the interest of the Government that the goods shall be destroyed, he will give an order for such destruction.

ARTICLE 8.

A.—For the reworking of Tobacco.

Sec. 145. Before any tobacco can be reworked, twenty-four hours' notice must be given by the manufacturer to, and special permission must be obtained therefor from, the Collector of Inland Revenue of the division where the manufactory is situated.

Sec. 146. The manufacturer, in making application for permission to rework tobacco, must give full particulars as to the quantity and description of the tobacco to be reworked, stating whether the tobacco is of his own manufacture or the product of another manufactory, and if the latter, the name of the manufacturer: he will also state the reason for desiring permission to rework the tobacco in question.

Sec. 147. The tobacco, when taken for reworking, shall be so credited on stock book No. 2 (and an entry ex-warehouse passed on the form provided for that purpose, when taken from the bonding warehouse), and the quantity carried to Dr. of daily record, and treated as raw material, the product of which will be accounted for as manufactured tobacco, in the usual manner, and stamped and treated as tobacco the original product of the leaf.

Sec. 148. When the tobacco to be reworked has paid duty, the stamps upon the packages must be destroyed in the presence of two officers of Inland Revenue, one of whom shall be the officer in charge of the manufactory, and the other an officer detailed therefor by the collector of the division, and these officers shall keep a record of, and shall furnish the collector with a certificate, showing the numbers on each stamp, the weight of tobacco contained in each package covered thereby, and the registered number of the manufactory (or, if manufactured prior to the 1st day of July, 1883, the name or license number of the manufacturer), where manufactured or put up.

Sec. 149. When the bonded tobacco to be reworked has been stamped under the provisions of previous Acts, the stamps on the packages are to be removed and destroyed under the same regulations as are herein provided when the tobacco to be reworked has paid duty.

Sec. 150. The Collector of Inland Revenue will compare the numbers of these stamps and the weights thereon, with the record of stamps issued, kept in his office; and if the stamps have been issued in another division, shall forward to the Collector of that division a detailed statement of the number and weight on each stamp so destroyed, as well as the number of the manufactory where, (or the name of the manufacturer by whom) the tobacco was originally put up; the Collector so receiving the same shall compare this statement with his register of stamps issued to such manufacturer or manufacturers as are mentioned therein, and shall at once return said statement to the Collector from whom received, with a certificate as to its correctness or otherwise.

Sec. 151. So soon as the stamps have been taken account of and destroyed, the packages, if they have been previously stamped or if the out-put of a factory other than that where the tobacco is to be reworked, are to be also destroyed, and the tobacco contained therein broken up and steamed or treated in such a way that it cannot be removed from factory for sale without being reworked.

Sec. 152. No rebate will be allowed or paid when the stamps on the packages containing tobacco have not been taken an account of, and the said stamps destroyed in the presence of the officers herein mentioned, nor when the record of stamps destroyed does not accord with the stamp book of the Collector by whom issued.

Sec. 153. When the tobacco to be reworked has paid duty, a rebate of the duty paid, less five cents per pound to cover cost of supervision, stamps, &c., on the quantity of tobacco entered for remanufacture, will be allowed to the manufacturer and will be paid by the Department upon the receipt of a sworn statement from the manufacturer that the tobacco so taken has been reworked and entered to the debit of stock book No. 2 as produced, accompanied by the certificate of the officer in charge of the manufactory that the stamps, and where necessary, the packages were destroyed in his presence, and that the tobacco was broken up and steamed or so treated that it could not be removed from the manufactory for sale without being reworked, which certificate must be countersigned by the Collector of the division.

Sec. 154. No fee for supervision will be charged for bonded tobacco reworked or where plug tobacco is merely taken from the caddy to rub or wipe the plugs. In the latter case, however, the operation must be carried on under the supervision of the officer in charge and to the satisfaction of the Collector

Sec. 155. (*a.*) The reworking of the product of Canadian raw leaf tobacco is permitted, but no rebate of duty shall be allowed thereon.

(*b.*) Imported tobacco shall only be reworked, duty paid.

B.—For the Reworking of Cigars.

Sec. 156. Before any cigars can be reworked twenty-four hours' notice must be given by the manufacturer to, and special permission must be obtained therefor from, the Collector of Inland Revenue of the division where the manufactory is situated.

Sec. 157. The manufacturer, in making application for permission to rework must give full particulars as to the quantity of cigars to be reworked, stating that the cigars are of his own manufacture. He will also state the reason for desiring permission to rework the cigars in question.

Sec. 158. The cigars when taken for reworking shall be so credited on stock book No. 2 (and an entry ex-warehouse passed on the form provided for that purpose when taken from the bonding warehouse), the cigars weighed and the quantity carried to Dr. of daily record, and treated as raw material, the product of which will be accounted for as manufactured cigars, in the usual manner, and stamped and treated as cigars the original product of the leaf.

Sec. 159. When the cigars to be reworked have paid duty, the stamps upon the packages must be destroyed in the presence of two officers of Inland Revenue, one of whom shall be the officer in charge of the manufactory, and the other an officer detailed therefor by the Collector of the division, and these officers shall keep a record of, and shall furnish the Collector with a certificate showing the numbers on each stamp, the number of cigars contained in each package covered thereby, and the registered number of the manufactory (or, if manufactured prior to the 1st day of July, 1883, the name or license number of the manufacturer), where manufactured or put up.

Sec. 160. When the bonded cigars to be reworked have been stamped under the provisions of previous Acts, the stamps on the packages are to be removed and destroyed under the same regulations as are herein provided when the cigars to be reworked have paid duty.

Sec. 161. The Collector of Inland Revenue will compare the numbers of these stamps and the denominations thereof with the record of stamps issued, kept in his office.

Sec. 162. So soon as the stamps have been taken account of and destroyed, the packages are to be also destroyed, and the wrappers removed from the cigars contained therein or the cigars treated in such a way that they cannot be removed from factory for sale without being reworked.

Sec. 163. No rebate will be allowed or paid when the stamps on the packages containing cigars have not been taken an account of and the said stamps destroyed in the presence of the officers herein mentioned, nor when the record of stamps destroyed does not accord with the stamp book of the collector by whom issued.

Sec. 164. When the cigars to be reworked have paid duty, a rebate of the duty paid, less seventy-five cents per thousand to cover cost of supervision, stamps, &c., on the quantity of cigars entered for manufacture, will be allowed the manufacturer, and will be paid by the department, upon receipt of a sworn statement from the manufacturer, that the cigars so taken have been reworked and entered to the debit of stock book No. 2 as produced, accompanied by the certificate of the officer in charge of the manufactory, that the stamps and the packages were destroyed in his presence, and that the cigars were so treated that they could not be removed from the manufactory for sale without being reworked, which certificate must be countersigned by the Collector of the division.

Sec. 165. No fee for supervision will be charged when the bonded cigars reworked are the product of the manufactory where the operation is to be carried on.

Sec. 166. The reworking of the product of one manufacturer by another will not be permitted unless under special permission obtained from the department in each case.

Sec. 167. The blank forms used when tobacco is taken for remanufacture may also be used for cigars, the necessary alterations being made thereon.

ARTICLE 9.

A.—Marking or Branding Cigar Boxes.

Sec. 168 (*a.*) The law provides that there shall be burned, stamped, indented or impressed into every box containing cigars, in a legible and durable manner, the registered number of the factory, the number of the Inland Revenue division in which the factory is situated and the number of cigars contained in each box; the number of cigars contained in each box may, however, if desired, be stencilled on the surface of the wood or other material of which the package is made; but the registered number of the factory, and the number of the Inland Revenue division, must be burned, stamped, indented or impressed into every box, as required by law;

(*b.*) Empty cigar boxes which may have become broken or otherwise rendered unfit for use, may be destroyed in the presence of the officer in charge of the manufactory and credit taken therefor in the Daily Record.

B.—Cull Cigars.

Sec. 169. As in some cigar factories manufacturers have more or less cigars made, which are unfit for packing, collectors are hereby instructed that manufacturers may, upon application on the Form C 3, supplied by the Department, be permitted to take credit for such cigars when they are counted and broken up in the presence of the officer in charge. The credit entry will be made in column 9 of Daily Record, the entries being totalled to date and the proper deduction made. Every such entry must be initialled by the officer as an evidence of its correctness.

C.—Cigar Samples.

Sec. 170. In addition to the provisions of the Act in respect of sample boxes of cigars, the following regulations are hereby prescribed:—

(*a.*) A manufacturer of cigars may be permitted to take from the warehouse, under permit from the collector in each case, one package containing not more than one hundred cigars of each brand manufactured by him—these packages to remain on the factory premises unstamped, for the sole purpose of exhibiting the contents to his customers, and, when required for consumption, the regular ex-warehouse entry to be passed therefor, the duty paid and the packages stamped, as if just taken from the warehouse;

(*b.*) A manufacturer removing any of these packages without the ex-warehouse entry being passed, the duty paid, and the packages regularly stamped, branded and labelled, will be deemed to have illegally abstracted the same from warehouse, and will render himself liable to the penalties imposed in the Act for such offence: the goods, although in the possession of the manufacturer, will be considered as still in the warehouse and treated as such until the ex-warehouse entry is passed: the officer delivering such packages of cigars on permit, will keep a record of the number and capacity of packages of cigars so delivered and will mark such packages so that they can afterwards be identified by him;

(*c.*) Should any cigar manufacturer abuse the privilege hereby granted to him, by taking from the warehouse a greater number of packages than are deemed necessary by the inspector of tobacco, the Department reserves the right to withdraw from such manufacturer the privilege now granted to all.

Sec. 171. Duty-paid boxes of cigars may be permitted to remain open in any licensed cigar factory, upon the following,—and only upon the following conditions:—

(*a.*) That the number of boxes thus remaining open in any factory premises shall not at any time exceed three;

(*b.*) That the stamps thereon shall be cut or broken in the presence of an officer of Inland Revenue, unless the packages are taken from those which may have been brought in with cut stamps and placed in bonding warehouse as hereinafter provided;

(*c.*) That the officer shall forthwith so mark the package by writing date when opened and placing his signature thereon, that it can be hereafter identified by him;

(*d.*) Immediately every such package is emptied the manufacturer shall inform the officer of the fact, when said empty package and the stamp thereon shall be completely destroyed in the presence of said officer and a credit entry made in stock book No. 2 for the original contents thereof.

D.—As to return of packages with cut stamps.

Sec. 172. The stamps on cigar boxes which may have been cut after being removed from the manufactory, and which the manufacturer may in the course of business desire to have returned thereto, may be brought into the manufactory under the following conditions:—

(*a.*) That they be brought into the manufactory only after notice in writing, of his intention to do so, has been served by the manufacturer on the Collector and at a time when an officer of Inland Revenue is present to take an account of the same;

(*b.*) That the packages with cut stamps be at once placed in the bonding "cigar" or "raw leaf" warehouse and kept separate from all other goods therein, and that they shall remain in said warehouse until such time as the manufacturer may desire them for immediate removal from the manufactory or for use, as per sections 168, 169 and 170 of these regulations;

(*c.*) That the regular entries be made in stock book No. 2, when the packages are brought into or removed from manufactory, in the same manner as for other duty-paid cigars; and,—

(*d.*) That any packages with cut stamps brought into manufactory without due notice being given, an account taken of them by an officer of this Department, and the packages and contents secured in bonding warehouse, or which may be found in any manufactory premises with stamps cut otherwise than as herein provided, shall render the manufacturer so offending liable to all penalties prescribed therefor under the Inland Revenue Act.

E.—Warehousing and Ex-warehousing of Cigars.

Sec. 173. The following provisions made by the Department of Inland Revenue in respect of the warehousing and ex-warehousing of cigars, are hereby established and confirmed, viz.:—

(*a.*) Packages containing cigars when entered for warehouse need not be marked with the number of the entry under which warehoused, but only with the number of the month and year in addition to the specific information required by section 261 of "The Inland Revenue Act"

(*b.*) When ex-warehousing cigars, the manufacturer may take the cigars from any lot in warehouse, provided the number of packages and denomination are the same as those upon which he has paid duty.

(*c.*) Cigars when placed in warehouse, shall be stowed and arranged in lots according to denomination of packages.

(*d.*) Under this system it will not be necessary for Collectors to open an account with each warehouse entry, but only a general account with each individual. On the entry papers it will be unnecessary to show marks and numbers.

(*e.*) The above instructions are subject to the provisions of section 54 of "The Inland Revenue Act."

ACTICLE 10.

Cutting Machines.

Sec. 174. (*a*). No person not having a license to manufacture tobacco or cigars shall be permitted to use, nor (without having notified the Collector of Inland Revenue thereof in writing) to have in possession any machine for the purpose of cutting tobacco; except that persons dealing in manufactured tobacco at retail may, upon signing a declaration that such machine will be used solely for cutting duty-paid "plug" or "cavendish" tobacco for immediate sale thereof to their customers, receive a permit to use the same during the pleasure of the Minister of Inland Revenue; but the said dealers will not be allowed to keep on hand any tobacco so cut, the cutting

machine only to be used for cutting tobacco at the request of a customer, and for immediate delivery to him.

(*b*). All persons (other than those hereinbefore excepted) having in their possession any tobacco-cutting machines, are required to notify the Collector of Inland Revenue of the same, and it shall be the duty of the said Collector to cause the same to be so fastened or sealed as to render it incapable of being used without removal of the said seal, and any such machine found unsealed, whether such machine had been sealed by an officer of Inland Revenue or not, shall be seized and forfeited to the Crown.

(*c*). All tobacco-cutting machines found in possession of any person other than those hereinbefore mentioned, or in the possession of other than a private individual not dealing in tobacco, and using the same for cutting tobacco for his own use, (which machine must not be a rotary cutting machine,) are forfeited and may be seized and removed by any officer of Inland Revenue.

Article 11.—Assessment for Deficiencies.

Tobacco.

Sec. 175. Section 268 of The Inland Revenue Act, provides that the deficiency in any tobacco manufactory shall not, at any time, exceed six per cent.

Cigars.

Sec. 176. Section 269 of said Act directs that "there shall be produced from each and every twenty-five pounds of unsteamed raw leaf scraps, cuttings or other material taken for use in a cigar manufactory at least one thousand cigars, but if at any time the Department of Inland Revenue determines that the standard herein established exceeds or falls short of what is hereafter ascertained to be the true standard, the Governor in Council may amend or alter such standard by regulation to the extent of three pounds."

(*a*). Under such direction the standard for the production of 1,000 cigars is reduced from 25 lbs. of raw leaf tobacco to 22 lbs., and such standard is made applicable to all transactions subsequent to the 1st day of July, 1884;

(*b.*) Allowance will be made for leaf tobacco sold or returned, or for cuttings or clippings when they are of such a character that they may be made into cigars, or are sold or removed for that purpose. Officers are, however, to understand that the scraps and cuttings, if to be credited against the production account, must be free from dust, sand and tobacco-dust. No allowance will be made for stems, or for ordinary scraps and waste incidental to the business. In the making of finer grades of cigars, particularly of Havana tobacco, manufacturers often use only the best portion of the leaf and sell the balance to be used as filling for a lower or cheaper grade of cigars: in such cases an allowance will be made for such stock when sold or removed;

(*c.*) The annual stock statements have been prepared so that officers can readily understand the mode upon which the production is ascertained;

(*d.*) The Commissioner of Inland Revenue is empowered by section 273 of the said Act to make an assessment, and to order the collection from the manufacturer of the duty at the highest rate chargeable on the tobacco or cigars produced in the manufactory where the deficiency is found to exist.

Article 12.

Additional Forfeiture.

Sec. 177. Any tobacco or cigars not made by the manufacturer whose name or factory number is marked or branded on the package in which contained; and any tobacco or cigars not of the brand represented by the manufacturer's label on the package in which contained, shall be seized and remain forfeited to the Crown.

Article 13.

Stock Statements

Sec. 178. In preparing statement B. of annual stock statement (G 15.) all stemmed raw leaf tobacco taken for use, and all stemmed raw leaf tobacco in process of manufacture at beginning and end of period, is to be treated as if resulting from raw leaf tobacco which contained twenty-five per cent of stems, *i.e.*, $\frac{1}{3}$ is to be added to the weight of stemmed leaf. This does not apply to scraps and cuttings.

Sec. 179. All unpacked cigars on hand at time of stock-taking are to be computed at a uniform rate of twenty-two (22) pounds per thousand.

Sec. 180. The Collector will attach to each cigar manufacturer's stock statement the certificate of the officer in charge as to any deficiency or surplus that may be found in the unpacked cigar account. When the account comes out correct, the officer's certificate must state so. All possible care must be used in stock-taking.

Sec. 181. Collectors, unless otherwise advised, will collect from the tobacco and cigar manufacturers of their respective divisions the duty upon the quantity of tobacco or cigars deficient of the standard established by law and also the duty on the quantity of cigars found deficient in unpacked cigar account as shown by stock statements each year.

Sec. 182. The manufacturer may then take credit in column 9 of his Daily Record for the quantity so deficient in unpacked cigar account in order to bring that book in accord with stock.

Sec. 183. When a surplus is found it should be at once charged up in the same column.

Sec. 184. The duties under the foregoing instructions will be accounted for on the Form D. 11, which must contain full explanations of the source from which they are derived.

Sec. 185. All tobacco and cigar stock statements are to be forwarded to the Department in duplicate, one copy for the Inspector of tobacco factories and the other for the Department.

Article 14.

Reward for Information in Regard to Illicit Manufacture and Sale of Tobacco or Cigars.

Sec. 186. (*a.*) For such information as will lead to the discovery and seizure of an illicit tobacco or cigar manufactory, or any illicit tobacco or cigars, one-half of the appraised value of the articles seized.

(*b.*) For such information as will lead to the conviction of the parties owning or working an illicit tobacco or cigar manufactory, one-half the amount of the penalties recovered, not exceeding $200.

(*c.*) If the parties convicted are unable to pay the penalties imposed, and are committed to gaol for non payment, the Department will make good to the informer one-fourth of the penalties imposed.

(*d.*) The names of the parties giving the information are not to be made known, unless by their own desire or consent.

Article 15.

Drawback.

Sec. 187. In accordance with the provisions of section 259 of the Inland Revenue Act, as to drawback on cut tobacco and cigarettes in certain cases, the Department of Inland Revenue is authorized to pay over such drawback upon receiving the certificates of the Collectors of Inland Revenue, setting forth the number of stamps, of denominations applicable to packages mentioned in section 259, aforesaid, delivered and paid for during the currency of each month, and entered upon the monthly return of the manufacturer, such payments to be treated as "Refunds of Excise Revenue."

(*a.*) It is provided by subsection added by section 7 of the Act 53 Victoria, chapter 23, to section 259 of "The Inland Revenue Act," that "a drawback of five per cent "on the value of the stamps used shall be allowed to "manufacturers of foreign leaf tobacco licensed under "the Act in respect of uncut plug or Cavendish tobacco "manufactured by them and put up in packages containing four pounds or less, which drawback shall be paid "under such regulations as the Governor in Council "establishes in that behalf."

(*b.*) In virtue of such provisions the following regulations are hereby established, namely:—

1st. That the application for the drawback be made quarterly, and be accompanied by a statement showing the number of packages of tobacco at each weight, the aggregate quantity of tobacco, the aggregate duty and the amount of drawback claimed.

2nd. The statement attached to the application must bear the certificate of the officer in charge of the factory as to its correctness, and also the certificate of the Collector of the Division—that the quantity of tobacco referred to was covered by stamps of a denomination of four pounds or under, and that it was entered for consumption, and the duty paid by the manufacturer in whose factory it was produced.

ARTICLE 16.

Ports of Entry for Raw Leaf Tobacco.

Sec. 188. The following are constituted ports of entry at which raw leaf tobacco may be imported into Canada, in addition to those mentioned in Section 307 of "The Inland Revenue Act":—

Yarmouth, in the Province of Nova Scotia.
O. C. March 5, 1877.
The Village of Percé, in the Province of Quebec.
O. C. September 18, 1879.
The City of Three Rivers, in the Province of Quebec.
O. C. April 19, 1884.
The Town of Goderich, in the Province of Ontario.
O. C. July 10, 1884.
The Town of Galt, in the Province of Ontario.
O. C. March 23, 1885.
The City of Ottawa, in the Province of Ontario.
O. C. June 30, 1885.
The Town of Listowel, in the Province of Ontario.
O. C. April 27, 1886.
The Town of Tilsonburg, in the Province of Ontario.
O. C. July 27, 1887.
The Town of Walkerton, in the Province of Ontario.
O. C. January 9, 1889.
Granby, in the Province of Quebec.
O. C. January 21, 1890. 13–4

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Monday, the 12th day of September, 1892.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, under the provisions of chapter 68 of the Revised Statutes, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, has been pleased to order and it is hereby ordered, that the importations of rags into Canada from Europe be prohibited.

JOHN J. McGEE,
12–4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Monday, the 12th day of September, 1892.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS the President of the United States having issued a Proclamation for a quarantine detention of all vessels containing immigrants from cholera infected countries for a period of twenty days, it is advisable in order to prevent such immigrants from using the Canadian routes to enter at the inland ports of the United States for the purpose of avoiding the quarantine at the maritime ports, to extend the provisions of the second paragraph of section 9 of the quarantine regulations established by the Order in Council of the twelfth day of May, 1888, chapter 6 of the Consolidated Orders in Council of Canada, relating to vessels suspected of having sickness on board, which is in the following words:—

"May be kept under quarantine of observation for a period of not more than three days," so as to read:

"May be kept under a quarantine of observation for a period of twenty days or more, as directed by the Minister of Agriculture," and further that the words "any maritime port in Canada" be substituted for the words "Grosse Isle" in the said paragraph.

His Excellency, in virtue of the powers vested in him by chapter 68 of the Revised Statutes, intituled "An Act respecting Quarantine," and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that the second paragraph of Section 9 of the said quarantine regulations shall read as follows, and that such paragraph as amended do stand for a quarantine regulation, namely:—

"Vessels arriving at any maritime port in Canada "from any infected port or place, or one supposed to "be infected, and on board of which no pestilential "disease shall have declared itself during the passage "may be kept under quarantine of observation for a "period of twenty days or more, as directed by the "Minister of Agriculture, during which time the "passengers and crew thereof shall be subjected to a "strict purification under the direction of the Medical "Superintendent."

JOHN J. McGEE,
12–4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES.

STATUTES OF CANADA, 1892.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Statutes of last session, 55-56 Vict., 1892, vols. I. and II., are now ready for sale at the Department of Public Printing and Stationery.

Vol. I. contains the Orders in Council and Public Acts; price.....	$1 25
Vol. II. consists of the Private Acts; price.....	0 75
Price for the two volumes bound together, ¼ sheep binding, per copy....	2 00
Separate copies of any of the Public or Private Acts are also for sale.	
The Criminal Code will be ready about the 15th of October; price.....	0 50

Price lists of Public Documents on sale at the Department will be furnished free to any party on application. 14

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under "The Companies Act" letters patent have been issued under the Great Seal of Canada, bearing date the 26th day of September, 1892, incorporating James Lydiatt, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, Province of Ontario, glass manufacturer; John E. Neville, of the Town of Berlin, in the County of Waterloo, Province of Ontario, druggist; William David Burn, of the City of Toronto aforesaid, banker; John W. Faircloth, of the said City of Toronto, stained glass manufacturer; Thomas F. White, of the Village of Port Colborne, in the County of Welland, Province of Ontario, brewer, for the following purposes, viz: The manufacture and sale of all kinds of glass, glassware, and glass materials throughout the Dominion of Canada,—by the name of "The Erie Glass Company of Canada, (Limited)," with a total capital stock of fifty thousand dollars divided into five hundred shares of one hundred dollars.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 26th day of September, 1892.

J. C. PATTERSON,
14–3 Secretary of State.

CIVIL SERVICE ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS.

THESE examinations will be held at Halifax, N.S., St. John, N.B., Charlottetown, P.E.I., Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton, London, Port Arthur, Winnipeg, Regina, and Victoria, B.C., during the second week of November, commencing Tuesday, the 8th, at 9 o'clock a.m. Forms of application for admission may be had, by applying to the Secretary of the Board, from this date to the 10th of October, and the same must be returned, duly executed, not later than the 20th of the same month.

By order,

P. LESUEUR,
Secretary.

Ottawa, 9th September, 1892. 11–5

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 42 of 1892.

I. RE-ESTABLISHMENT OF RICH POINT LIGHT.

The Lighthouse at Rich Point, north shore of Ingornachoix Bay, on the west coast of Newfoundland, maintained by the Government of the Dominion of

Canada, which was destroyed by fire in 1890, has been rebuilt, and will be put in operation on the 20th October next.

Lat. N. 50° 42' 0"
Long. W. 57° 24' 30"

The new tower is an octagonal wooden building, painted white, surmounted by an iron lantern painted red. It stands on the site of the old building, near the extreme point, on ground 44 feet above the water. Its height from the ground to the vane on the lantern is 58 feet.

The light will be a revolving catoptric white light, showing two bright flashes, with an interval of fifteen seconds between their points of greatest brilliancy, followed by an interval of 30 seconds, during the greater part of which the light will be eclipsed, the light thus completing a revolution in forty-five seconds. The light is elevated 93 feet above high water mark, and should be visible 15 miles from all points of approach seaward.

This notice affects Admiralty charts Nos. 232*b*, 284, 2516 and 2918, and the Canadian List of Lights and Fog Signals No. 6.

II. IMPROVEMENT OF CITROUILLE POINT LIGHT.

The pole light temporarily maintained on Citrouille Point (Pointe aux Citrouilles), on the north shore of the River St. Lawrence, between the villages of Batiscan and Champlain, in the County of Champlain and Province of Quebec, has been improved by replacing the pole by an enclosed lighthouse standing on a crib-work pier.

Lat. N. 46° 27' 12"
Long. W. 72° 16' 10"

The light, which was put in operation for the first time on the 14th instant, is, as heretofore, fixed white. It is elevated 40 feet above high water mark, and should be visible 11 miles from all points of approach. The illuminating apparatus is dioptric, of small size.

The pier is built on a gravel ridge at the most prominent part of the low-lying point. The lighthouse is a square wooden building, painted white, surmounted by an iron lantern painted red, standing on a platform on the middle of the hip roof. The height from the ground to the vane on the lantern is 41 feet.

This notice affects Admiralty charts Nos. 797, 2780 and 2830*a*, and Canadian List of Lights and Fog Signals No. 81.

III. EXACT POSITION OF TRYON SHOAL WHISTLING BUOY.

Referring to Part III of Notice to Mariners No. 36 of 1892, describing the placing of a whistling buoy on Tryon Shoal, in Northumberland Strait, south-west coast of Prince Edward Island, the exact position of the buoy has since been fixed.

Lat. N. 46° 8' 55"
Long. W. 63° 31' 48"

From the buoy, Crapaud Chapel, bearing N.E. $\frac{1}{4}$ E., distant $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles, is just open of the range lights on the Point; Carleton Point, bearing N.N.W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W., distant $9\frac{2}{3}$ miles, is just open of Cape Traverse, the sextant angle between these two marks being 76 degrees; and the south trend of Indian Point bears W. $\frac{3}{4}$ N. distant $10\frac{2}{3}$ miles.

The buoy is moored in $5\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms, at low water springs.

WM. SMITH,
Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

Department of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa, Canada, 23rd September, 1892.

☞ All bearings are magnetic and are given from seaward, miles are nautical miles, heights are above high water, and all depths are at mean low water.

Pilots, masters or others interested are earnestly requested to send information of dangers, changes in aids to navigation, notice of new shoals or channels, errors in publications, or any other facts affecting the navigation of Canadian waters, to the Deputy Minister of Marine, Ottawa, Canada. 15-3

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 40 of 1892.

ST. MARY'S RIVER LIGHTS.

HARWOOD POINT RANGE.

Notice is given by the Lighthouse Board of the United States of America, that two fixed white tubular-lantern lights, shown from uprights about 750 feet apart, were established on the 8th September, 1892, at Harwood Point, south-east end of Sugar Island, on the Michigan shore of the St. Mary's River, between Lakes Huron and Superior. The range intersects with the Dark Hole west range at Little Mud Lake buoy, black No. 13, marking the deflecting point near the upper end of Little Mud Lake from the latter range, and guides N. $\frac{1}{2}$ W. to an intersection with the Hen and Chickens range at Stribling Point buoy, red No. 12.

This notice affects Admiralty charts Nos. 325 and 326.

WM. SMITH,
Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

Department of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa, Canada, 16th September, 1892.

☞ All bearings are magnetic and are given from seaward, miles are nautical miles, heights are above high water, and all depths are at mean low water.

Pilots, masters, or others interested are earnestly requested to send information of dangers, changes in aids to navigation, notice of new shoals or channels, errors in publications, or any other facts affecting the navigation of Canadian waters, to the Deputy Minister of Marine, Ottawa, Canada. 14-3

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 41 of 1892.

I. CAPE MAGDALEN FOG WHISTLE.

A steam fog whistle, established by the Government of Canada at Cape Magdalen Light Station, on the south or Gaspé coast of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, will be put in operation on the 24th September, instant.

Lat. N. 49° 15' 40"
Long. W. 65° 19' 30"

The whistle will give single blasts of 8 seconds' duration every half minute. There will consequently be an interval of 22 seconds between every two blasts.

The fog alarm building is of wood, painted white with a brown roof, and stands on top of the cliff, in front, and a little to the west, of the lighthouse tower.

The whistle is elevated about 128 feet above high water mark.

This notice affects Admiralty charts Nos. 307, 1621 and 2516, and the substance of it should be entered in the Canadian List of Lights and Fog Signals under No. 28.

II. AMERICAN LIGHT ON ST. CROIX RIVER.

Notice is given by the United States of America Coast and Geodetic survey of the recent establishment of a fixed red beacon light on the south side of the St. Croix River, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles below Calais, Maine, and 500 feet above Whitlock's Mill, Mark Point light bearing E. N. E. $\frac{7}{8}$ E. distant about 8 cables.

This notice affects Admiralty charts Nos. 352, 2013 and 2670.

WM. SMITH,
Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

Department of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa, Canada, 17th September, 1892.

☞ All bearings are magnetic and are given from seaward, miles are nautical miles, heights are above high water, and all depths are at mean low water.

Pilots, masters, or others interested are earnestly requested to send information of dangers, changes in aids to navigation, notice of new shoals or channels, errors in publications, or any other facts affecting the navigation of Canadian waters, to the Deputy Minister of Marine, Ottawa, Canada. 14-3

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 39 of 1892.

ROCK IN DISCOVERY PASSAGE, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Information has been received from Rear Admiral Charles F. Hotham, C.B., R.N., Commander-in-Chief on the Pacific Station, respecting the rock on which H. M. S. "Warspite" struck on the 10th August last, the exact position having been ascertained by personal examination by the officers of H. M. S. "Nymphe."

This rock is situated N.E. (N. 68° E. true) 1½ cables from the point between Race Point and Duncan Bay, in Discovery Passage, on the north-east coast of Vancouver Island, British Columbia.

Lat. N. 50° 5' 36"
Long. W. 125° 19' 52"

It has a least depth of 4 feet at low water springs, and within the five-fathom line is about 80 yards in diameter. It is steep-to on its northern and eastern sides, and between it and the point are depths of 6 and 8 fathoms.

It is marked by kelp which does not show when the tide is running strong.

This notice affects Admiralty charts Nos. 538, 580 and 1,917, and British Columbia Pilot, 1888, page 202.

WM. SMITH,
Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

Department of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa, Canada, 14th September, 1892.

☞ All bearings are magnetic and are given from seaward, miles are nautical miles, heights are above high water, and all depths are at mean low water.

Pilots, masters or others interested are earnestly requested to send information of dangers, changes in aids to navigation, notice of new shoals or channels, errors in publications, or any other facts affecting the navigation of Canadian waters, to the Deputy Minister of Marine, Ottawa, Canada. 13–3

STATEMENT of the Revenue and Expenditure on account of the Consolidated Fund of the Dominion of Canada, as by Returns furnished to the Finance Department to the night of the 30th September, 1892.

	$ cts
REVENUE:	
Customs	1,977,846 67
Excise	686,722 68
Post Office	195,000 00
Public Works, including Railways	361,203 07
Miscellaneous	63,195 68
	3,283,968 10
REVENUE to 31st August, 1892	6,030,517 47
	9,314,485 57
EXPENDITURE	1,604,506 06
do to 31st August, 1892	4,149,440 21
	5,753,946 27

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 7th October, 1892.

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy Minister of Finance.
15–tf

1891–92.

STATEMENT OF THE PUBLIC DEBT OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA, ON THE 31st AUGUST, 1892.

	$ cts.	$ cts.
Liabilities—		
Payable in England	198,804,344 84	
do in Canada	10,569,260 89	
Dominion Notes	17,282,698 66	
Savings Banks	39,531,011 99	
Trust Funds	8,192,071 82	
Province Accounts	16,407,374 13	
Miscellaneous and Banking Accounts	3,606,835 39	
Bank Circulation Redemption Fund	871,692 90	
Total Gross Debt		295,265,290 62
Assets—		
Investments—Sinking Funds	28,521,502 58	
Other Investments	5,179,535 53	
Province Accounts	10,412,417 39	
Miscellaneous and Banking Accounts	10,116,499 72	
		54,229,955 22
Total Net Debt		241,035,335 40
do 30th June		235,910,173 95
Increase of Debt		5,125,161 45

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE ON CAPITAL ACCOUNT, &c.

Expenditure to 30th June on:—		
Public Works, Railways and Canals	1,807,435 38	
Dominion Lands	61,703 20	
Railway Subsidies	1,148,465 93	
		3,017,604 51
Add Expenditure in July and August on:—		
Public Works, Railways and Canals	271,568 87	
Dominion Lands	21,857 85	
Railway Subsidies	99,750 00	393,176 72
Total		3,410,781 23

M. G. DICKIESON,
Acting Deputy Minister of Finance.

Certified correct,
J. FRASER, *Acting Accountant*

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 2nd Sept., 1892.

10–tf

CIRCULATION AND SPECIE.

	31st July.	31st August.	30th September.	31st October.	30th November.	31st December.
Fractionals	188,019 75	188,799 25				
$1 & $2	6,473,895 00	6,677,849 00				
$4	493,818 00	487,452 00				
$5, $10 & $20	10,174 16	10,029 16				
$50 & $100	427,950 00	374,350 00				
$500 & $1000	10,135,000 00	10,709,500 00				
Total	17,728,856 91	18,447,979 41				

	31st January.	29th February.	31st March.	30th April.	31st May.	30th June.
Fractionals						
$1 & $2						
$4						
$5, $10 & $20						
$50 & $100						
$500 & $1000						
Total						

Fractional Notes	188,799 25
Provincial "	31,033 66
Dominion Fours	487,452 00
Montreal issue	10,143,433 50
Toronto "	5,330,706 00
Halifax "	1,006,595 50
St. John "	701,282 00
Winnipeg "	26,500 00
Victoria "	493,177 50
Charlottetown issue	39,000 00
Total	$18,447,979 41

Specie held by the several Assistant Receivers General, on the 31st August, 1892		$6,212,746 26
Guaranteed Sterling Debentures		1,946,666 67
Guaranteed Debentures to be held under the Revised Statutes of Canada, cap. 31—		$8,159,412 93
10 p. c. on $18,447,979.41	$1,844,797 94	
Specie to be held under the Revised Statutes of Canada, cap. 31—		
15 p. c. on $18,447,979.41	2,767,196 91	$4,611,994 85
Excess of Specie and Guaranteed Debentures		$3,547,418 08
Unguaranteed Debentures		$14,250,000 00
Unguaranteed Debentures to be held under the Revised Statutes of Canada, cap. 31—		
75 p. c. on $18,447,979.41		13,835,984 55
Excess of Unguaranteed Debentures		$ 414,015 45

SUMMARY.

Excess of Specie and Guaranteed Debentures	$3,547,418 08
Excess of Unguaranteed Debentures	414,015 45
Total Excess	$3,961,433 53

FRED. TOLLER,
Comptroller Dominion Currency.

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy Minister of Finance.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 14th September, 1892.

12–tf

UNREVISED STATEMENT of Inland Revenue accrued during the month of August, 1892.

Source of Revenue.	Amounts.	Total.
	$ cts.	$ ct
Spirits	339,010 24	
Malt	68,319 10	
Malt Liquor	701 20	
Tobacco	203,917 47	
Cigars	63,810 30	
Inspection of Petroleum	3,124 23	
Manufactures in Bond	3,116 46	
Seizures	674 60	
Other Receipts	2,014 78	
Total Excise Revenue		684,688 38
Culling Timber		2,692 74
Hydraulic and other Rents		67 00
Minor Public Works		
Inspection of Weights and Measures		
" Gas		2,881 60
Law Stamps		599 25
Other Revenues		96 90
		234 00
Grand Total Revenue		691,259 87

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 10th September, 1892.

E. MIALL, Commissioner.

12–tf

SUMMARY STATEMENT showing the Quantity and Value of Goods entered for Consumption in the Dominion of Canada and the Duty Collected thereon during the month ending 31st August, 1892.

ARTICLES.		ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Duty.
		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Acids	$		6,038 00	2,822 71
Agricultural Implements	"		57,955 00	20,355 53
Ale, Beer and Porter	Galls.	40,057	18,397 00	8,096 06
Animals	$		22,745 00	5,661 20
Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c.	"		95,490 00	18,979 51
Brass and manufactures of	"		41,012 00	10,705 11
Breadstuffs, viz. :—				
Grain of all kinds	Bush.	77,842	41,799 00	6,374 65
Flour	Brls.	3,833	15,307 00	2,864 57
Meal	"	4,904	12,233 00	1,974 43
Rice and other Breadstuffs	$		23,348 00	7,263 20
Candles	Lbs.	11,061	1,300 00	318 70
Chicory	"	15,373	562 00	614 42
Coal and Coke	Tons.	120,510	272,449 00	68,179 13
Coffee from U. S.	Lbs.	30,371	5,832 00	1,053 48
Copper and manufactures of	$		27,242 00	3,811 55
Cordage of all kinds	"		8,240 00	2,057 60
Cotton, manufactures of	"		314,869 00	84,516 44
Drugs and Medicines	"		121,459 00	32,963 04
Earthen, Stone and Chinaware	"		74,906 00	24,972 51
Fancy Goods	"		177,260 00	52,540 31
Fish	"		18,687 00	3,784 00
Fruit, Dried	"		33,586 00	15,581 87
" Green, &c.	"		104,968 00	15,145 68
Furs	"		49,624 00	9,014 05
Glass and Glassware	"		108,201 00	29,639 75
Gunpowder and explosive substances	"		11,600 00	3,985 28
Hats, Caps and Bonnets	"		146,211 00	43,871 85
Hops	Lbs.	30,264	5,706 00	1,815 84
Iron and Steel, and manufactures of	$		875,171 00	244,473 34
Jewellery and Watches and manufactures of gold and silver	"		55,696 00	12,437 86
Lead and manufactures of	"		30,439 00	5,865 11
Leather and manufactures of	"		119,204 00	25,392 71
Marble and Stone, and manufactures of	"		20,719 00	4,880 64
Malt	Bush.	6,262	5,074 00	939 30
Metals, Composition, &c., and manufactures of	$		27,863 00	8,120 09
Musical Instruments	"		22,881 00	6,322 55
Oil, Coal and Kerosene, &c., &c.	Galls.	341,730	29,397 00	24,604 56
" all other	"	211,207	57,336 00	14,113 04
Paints and Colours	$		45,661 00	6,171 66
Paper and manufactures of	"		92,579 00	27,928 78
Perfumery	"		3,893 00	1,182 90
Provisions, viz. :				
Bacon. Ham, Shoulders, Sides, Beef, Pork, Mutton, Butter, Cheese, Lard, &c.	$		57,824 00	17,650 51
Salt, not imported from Great Britain or British Possessions, or for Gulf Fisheries	Lbs.	2,036,864	8,787 00	1,766 99
Seeds	$		14,153 00	1,434 85
Silks, manufactures of	"		368,380 00	110,306 31
Soap of all kinds	"		14,258 00	5,272 52
Spices, ground and unground	"		11,223 00	1,894 95
Starch	Lbs.	73,469	4,622 00	1,488 12
Spirits of all kinds	Galls.	73,604	81,119 00	158,121 85
Wines, other than Sparkling	"	34,279	27,410 00	18,810 36
" Sparkling	Doz.	1,291	10,926 00	6,113 59
Sugar, above No. 14, D.S.	Lbs.	40,016	1,219 00	321 55
" Sugar Candy	"	11,714	1,797 00	773 15
" Cane, Sugar, &c.	"	1,765	45 00	2 25
" Molasses	Galls.	541,539	108,574 00	8,180 97
" Glucose and Syrups	Lbs.	141,762	2,844 00	2,126 47
Tea from United States	"	80,034	12,314 00	1,231 40
Tobacco and Cigars	"	16,597	25,697 00	25,305 10
Wood and manufactures of	$		84,218 00	23,033 54
Woollen manufactures	"		1,546,663 00	481,617 77
All other dutiable articles	$		1,019,127 00	260,907 93
Total Dutiable Goods			6,604,139 00	1,987,755 19
Coin and Bullion (except U. S. silver coin)			1,323,952 00	
Free Goods, all other			5,590,484 00	
Grand Total entered for Consumption			13,518,575 00	1,987,755 19

THOS. J. WATTERS,
Asst. Commissioner of Customs.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 22nd September, 1892.

13-tf

STATEMENT of Goods Exported from the Dominion of Canada, during the month of August, 1892.

	Produce of Canada.	Produce of other Countries.	Total.
	$	$	$
Produce of the Mine	412,218	36,305	448,523
do Fisheries	766,791	11,286	778,077
do Forest	4,309,752	213,179	4,522,931
Animals and their produce	4,159,973	198,878	4,358,851
Agricultural Products	1,564,451	826,493	2,390,944
Manufactures	580,637	76,976	657,613
Miscellaneous Articles	30,599	43,553	74,152
Totals	11,824,421	1,406,670	13,231,091
Bullion	8,750	.....	8,750
Coin	.....	8,766	8,766
Grand Total	11,833,171	1,415,436	13,248,607

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 15th September, 1892.

THOS. J. WATTERS,
Asst. Commissioner of Customs.
13–tf

DR. POST OFFICE Savings Bank Account for the month of August, 1892. CR.

(Furnished to the Minister of Finance in accordance with the Post Office Act, 1875 Sec. 69, and Public Accounts Audit Act, 1878, Sec. 20.)

	$ cts.		$ cts
Balance in hands of the Minister of Finance on 31st July, 1892	22,458,364 89	Withdrawals during month	452,274 46
Deposits in the Post Office Savings Banks during month of August	594,435 00		
Interest allowed to Depositors, on accounts closed during month	714 64	Balance :— At the credit of Depositors' Accounts	22,601,240 07
	23,053,514 53		23,053,514 53

N. S. GARLAND,
Clerk of Financial Statistics.

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy Minister of Finance.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
OTTAWA, 20th September, 1892.

13-tf

STATEMENT of the Balance at Cr. of Depositors in the Dominion Government Savings Banks, on 31st August, 1892. Published in accordance with Consolidated Statutes, Chapter 121, Section 16.

BANK.	Balance, 31st July, 1892.	Deposits for August, 1892.	Total.	Withdrawn, August, 1892.	Balance, 31st August, 1892.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Ontario :—					
Toronto	526,841 77	11,105 41	537,947 18	14,679 11	523,268 07
Manitoba :—					
Winnipeg	710,626 30	24,076 00	734,702 30	27,608 02	707,094 28
British Columbia :—					
Victoria	715,401 24	20,865 00	736,266 24	24,080 89	712,185 35
Nova Scotia :—					
Acadia Mines	42,463 29	310 00	42,773 29	115 97	42,657 32
Amherst	222,729 46	8,612 00	231,341 46	2,674 60	228,666 86
Annapolis	235,964 75	2,780 00	238,744 75	3,371 11	235,373 64
Arichat	188,853 28	2,954 00	191,807 28	1,806 89	190,000 39
Barrington	151,577 85	2,664 00	154,241 85	1,130 13	153,111 72
Bridgewater	115,870 65	1,889 00	117,759 65	1,961 45	115,798 20
Guysboro'	94,482 74	719 00	95,201 74	1,361 65	93,840 09
Halifax	2,627,698 30	38,466 00	2,666,164 30	38,888 89	2,627,275 41
Kentville	300,921 09	6,225 00	307,146 09	6,813 27	300,332 82
Liverpool	250,125 78	5,708 00	255,833 78	4,435 13	251,398 65
Lunenburg	247,686 99	2,429 00	250,115 99	1,549 26	248,566 73
Maitland	55,118 79	1,047 00	56,165 79	1,316 49	54,849 30
New Glasgow	359,703 40	5,719 00	365,422 40	5,492 73	359,929 67
Parrsboro'	90,961 36	1,486 00	92,447 36	870 00	91,577 36
Pictou	287,598 77	2,859 00	290,457 77	3,942 89	286,514 88
Port Hood	127,999 52	2,182 00	130,181 52	1,653 82	128,527 70
Shelburne	105,167 66	4,750 00	109,917 66	4,382 90	105,534 76
Sherbrooke	53,981 84	888 00	54,869 84	1,025 00	53,844 84
Sydney	310,606 64	4,235 00	314,841 64	2,884 31	311,957 33
Sydney Mines	78,690 80	985 00	79,675 80	411 79	79,264 01
Truro	331,858 04	8,209 00	340,067 04	8,870 40	331,196 64
Wallace	72,220 48	2,495 00	74,715 48	3,719 10	70,996 38
Weymouth	107,999 58	1,472 00	109,471 58	753 23	108,718 35
Yarmouth	632,122 22	11,786 00	643,908 22	8,032 03	635,876 19
New Brunswick :—					
Bathurst	124,001 12	4,531 00	128,532 12	3,326 97	125,205 15
Chatham	243,284 40	3,916 00	247,200 40	1,198 45	246,001 95
Dalhousie	339,011 37	5,590 00	344,601 37	3,657 83	340,943 54
Dorchester	97,775 80	795 00	98,570 80	1,477 86	97,092 94
Fredericton	523,278 60	15,643 83	538,922 43	8,501 10	530,421 33
Newcastle	217,361 70	4,165 00	221,526 70	2,229 19	219,297 51
St. Andrews	320,365 24	3,253 64	323,618 88	5,323 71	318,295 17
St. John	3,543,074 58	59,010 00	3,602,084 58	44,540 68	3,557,543 90
Sussex	151,106 48	2,713 00	153,819 48	1,853 60	151,965 88
Woodstock	431,461 20	8,754 00	440,215 20	6,459 33	433,755 87
Prince Edward Island :—					
Charlottetown	1,806,392 27	29,056 00	1,835,448 27	30,801 65	1,804,646 62
Summerside	316,236 31	6,244 00	322,480 31	7,342 29	315,138 02
Total	17,158,621 66	320,586 88	17,479,208 54	290,543 72	17,188,664 82

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy Minister of Finance.

C. J. ANDERSON,
Chief Savings Bank Branch.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 20th September, 1892.

13-tf

RETURN OF THE AMOUNT OF LIABILITIES AND ASSETS OF THE MONTREAL CITY AND DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK, AND OF THE CAISSE D'ÉCONOMIE DE NOTRE-DAME DE QUÉBEC, ON THE 31ST AUGUST, 1892.

	CAPITAL.		LIABILITIES.								
	Capital Stock.	Capital paid up.	Dominion Govt. deposits payable on demand.	Provincial Govt. deposits payable on demand.	Other deposits payable on demand.	Dominion Govt. deposits payable after notice or on a fixed day.	Provincial Govt. deposits payable after notice or on a fixed day.	Other deposits payable after notice or on a fixed day.	Special Poor Fund or Charity Fund Trust.	Other Liabilities not included under the foregoing heads.	Total Liabilities.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts
City and District Savings Bank	2,000,000 00	600,000 00	93,341 86	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,764,442 12	180,000 00	38,794 25	9,076,578 23
Caisse d'Economie Notre-Dame de Québec	1,000,000 00	250,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,796,942 11	83,000 00	64,025 31	3,943,967 42

ASSETS.

	Dominion Securities.	Provincial or Municipal Securities.	Loans for which Dominion or Provincial Securities are held as Collateral Security.	Loans for which Bank Stocks are held as Collateral Security.	Loans for which other Stocks, Bonds or Debentures as authorised by law are held as Collateral Security.	Cash in hand or in deposit on call in Chartered Banks.	Special Poor Fund or Charity Fund Investments.	Investments in Bank Stock made previous to the incorporation of the Bank.	Other Assets not included under the foregoing heads.	Total Assets.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
City and District Savings Bank	1,500,000 00	2,281,836 76	302,682 20	2,477,114 32	2,068,342,47	858,887 02	180,000 00	.....	* 501,885 80	10,170,748 57
Caisse d'Economie Notre-Dame de Québec	.....	1,846,604 51	237,940 56	309,690 73	1,012,363 53	666,085 71	83,000 00	73,239 09	85,082 26	4,314,006 30

* Including landed property of Bank $443,925.11

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy Minister of Finance.

N. S. GARLAND,
Clerk of Financial Statistics.

11-tf

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 9th September, 1892.

LIST OF INSURANCE COMPANIES LICENSED TO DO BUSINESS IN CANADA UNDER THE INSURANCE ACT.

NAME OF THE COMPANY.	Chief Agent to receive process.	Amount of Deposit. Deposits marked (A) are applicable solely to Life Policies existing 31st March, 1878; marked (B) to policies issued or assumed subsequent to that date.	Description of Insurance business for which Licensed.
The Accident Insurance Company of North America	Edward Rawlings, Manager, Montreal	$23,500 Montreal Harbour bonds; $500, Municipal Debentures, and $550, 5 p. c. Canada stock. (Accepted at $22,150)	Accident.
The Ætna Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut	F. W. Evans, General Agent, Montreal	$19,000 Municipal Securities, $4,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds, and $89,000 Canadian Pacific RailwayBonds. (Accepted at $100,800)	Fire and Inland Marine.
The Ætna Life Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut	Wm. H. Orr, Manager, Toronto	$360,500 Province of Quebec Debentures, $149,893 Province of Manitoba Debentures; $50,000 Province of New Brunswick Bonds; $100,000 Prince Edward Island Bonds; $60,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds; $2,595,060 Municipal Debentures and $150,000 U. S. Registered Bonds. Total $3,465,455. Accepted value, $3,169,621, being $100,000 (A), and $3,069,621 (B)	Life.
The Agricultural Insurance Company of Watertown, N.Y., U.S.	Joseph Flynn, Chief Agent, Toronto	$141,600 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $126,000)	Fire.
The Alliance Assurance Company	G. H. McHenry, Chief Agent, Montreal	$311,142 Canada 3 p.c. stock	Fire.
The American Surety Company of New York	Alexander Dixon, Chief Agent, Toronto	$50,000 U.S. Bonds	Guarantee.
The Atlas Assurance Company	Matthew C. Hinshaw, Chief Agent, Montreal	£17,000 stg., Canada 3½ per cent. Inscribed Stock, and £5,000 stg., New South Wales 3½ per cent. Inscribed Stock	Fire.
The Boiler Inspection and Insurance Company of Canada	W. B. McMurrich, Agent, Toronto	$46,724 Municipal Debentures, and $8,000 Loan Company Debentures. (Accepted at $49,252)	Steam Boilers, &c.
The British Empire Mutual Life Assurance Company, London, Eng.	Fred. Stancliffe, Chief Agent, Montreal	Canada 4 per cent. Bonds, £1,400 stg.; Province of British Columbia Bonds, £1,000 stg.; Tasmanian Bonds £6,800 stg.; Municipal Debentures, £15,800. (Accepted at $113,,977.33). Also $632,500 invested in the hands of Canadian Trustees under the Insurance Act	Life.
The British America Assurance Company, Toronto	John Morison, Governor, Toronto	$60,540 Municipal Debentures and $1,000 Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds. (Accepted at $54,900)	Fire and Inland Marine.
The British and Foreign Marine Insurance Company (Limited)	E. L. Bond, Chief Agent, Montreal	$112,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $100,800)	Inland Marine.
The Caledonian Insurance Company	Lansing Lewis, Manager, Montreal	Province of Quebec Bonds, $3,893.33; Canada Bonds, $4,866.67; Municipal Debentures, $106,438.86. (Accepted at $104,555)	Fire.
The Canada Accident Assurance Company	Henry Sutherland, Chief Agent, Toronto	$22,302 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $20,072)	Accident.
The Canada Life Assurance Company, Hamilton	A. G. Ramsay, Manager, Hamilton	$61,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $54,900)	Life.
†The Citizens' Insurance Company of Canada	E. P. Heaton, Chief Agent, Montreal	$131,744 Municipal Debentures; $5,840 Canada Central Railway Second Mortgage Bonds, and $2,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds. (Accepted at $125,370, being $54,710 for Life, $20,260 for Accident, and $50,400 for Fire)	Fire, Life and Accident.
*The City of London Fire Insurance Company (Limited)	H. M. Blackburn, Chief Agent, Toronto	£24,000 stg. Canada Stock and £3,000 South Australian Stock	Fire.
The Commercial Union Assurance Company (Limited) of London, Eng.	Evans & McGregor, General Agents, Montreal	$107,067 Cape of Good Hope 4 per cent. Stock (Life A); $29,200 Canada 4 per cent. Stock (Life B); $106,580 Canada 4 per cent. Stock; $73,000 Queensland Bonds and £12,000 Swedish Government 4 per cent. Bonds (Fire)	Fire, Inland Marine and Life.
The Confederation Life Association of Canada	J. K. Macdonald, Managing Director, Toronto	$84,669 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $75,955)	Life.
The Connecticut Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn	Geo. H. McHenry, Chief Agent, Montreal	$100,000 Canada 4 per cent. Stock	Fire.
The Covenant Mutual Benefit Association	A. H. Hoover, Chief Agent, Toronto	$53,533 Canada 3 per cent. Stock	Life, on the assessment plan.
The Dominion Life Assurance Company	Thos. Hilliard, Managing Director, Waterloo, O.	$56,303 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $50,195)	Life.
The Dominion Plate Glass Insurance Company	Alexander Ramsay, Chief Agent, Montreal	$5,000 Province of Quebec Bonds and $11,000 Municipal Securities. Total, $16,000. (Accepted at $14,900)	Plate Glass.
The Dominion Safety Fund Life Association	J. De Wolfe Spurr, St. John, N.B.	$19,000 Province of Nova Scotia Bonds and $31,000 Province of New Brunswick Bonds	Life.
The Eastern Assurance Company	Chas. D. Cory, Chief Agent, Halifax, N.S.	$56,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $50,400)	Fire
The Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation (Limited)	Fred. Stancliffe, General Manager, Montreal	£6,500 stg., 2½ per cent. Annuities, £5,000 stg., South Australian Govt. 4 per cent. Bonds, and £10,840 Province of Quebec Bonds	Fire Re-assurance.
The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, N.Y.	Seargent P. Stearns, Manager, Montreal	$100,000 U.S. Bonds (A) $375,000 U.S. Bonds and $482,000 Municipal Debentures (B) (accepted at $908,800, being $100,000 A, and $808,800, B). Also $1,180,000 in the hands of Canadian Trustees under the Insurance Act	Life.
The Federal Life Assurance Company of Ontario	David Dexter, Managing Director, Hamilton	Municipal Debentures, $44,807. Canada Pacific Railway Bonds, $11,000. (Accepted $50,226)	Life.

LIST OF INSURANCE COMPANIES LICENSED TO DO BUSINESS IN CANADA UNDER THE INSURANCE ACT—*Continued.*

NAME OF THE COMPANY.	Chief Agent to receive process.	Amount of Deposit. Deposits marked (A) are applicable solely to Life Policies existing 31st March, 1878; marked (B) to policies issued or assumed subsequent to that date.	Description of Insurance business for which Licensed.
The Fire Insurance Association (Limited), London, England	John Kennedy, Chief Agent, Montreal	$100,000 Canada Stock	Fire.
The Germania Life Insurance Company	Jeffers & Rônne, Chief Agents, Toronto	$50,000 Canada Bonds	Life.
The Great West Life Assurance Company	J. H. Brock, Managing Director, Winnipeg, M.	$50,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $50,400)	Life.
The Guarantee Company of North America	Edward Rawlings, Manager, Montreal	$27,000 Municipal Securities; $29,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds and $2,400 Canada Stock. (Accepted at $53,800)	Guarantee.
The Guardian Fire and Life Assurance Company, London, England	Robt. Simms & Co., and Geo. Denholm, General Agents, Montreal	$94,900 Canada Guaranteed Bonds and $73,000 Canada Stock	Fire.
The Hartford Fire Insurance Company, Hartford, Connecticut	F. W. Evans, General Agent, Montreal	$62,500 Mun. Securit. and $25,420 Bank Stock. (Accepted at $100,000).	Fire.
The Imperial Insurance Company of London, England	E. D. Lacy, Agent, Montreal	$129,453 Canada Stock and $63,266.67 Province of British Columbia, 3 per cent Stock	Fire.
The Insurance Company of North America	Robert Hampson, Chief Agent, Montreal	$111,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $100,000)	Fire and Inland Marine.
The Lancashire Insurance Company	J. G. Thompson, Chief Agent, Toronto	$97,333 Canada 4 per cent. stock and $95,000 Canada 4 per cent. Bonds.	Fire.
The Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company	G. F. C. Smith, Chief Agent, Montreal	$36,000 Municipal Debentures; $10,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds, and $277,133.33 Canada Stock. (Accepted at $318,533)	Fire and Life.
The Lloyds Plate Glass Insurance Company of New York	Levi Beemer, Chief Agent, Toronto	$10,000 Canada Bonds	Plate Glass.
The London Assurance Corporation, England	E. A. Lilly, Attorney and Agent, Montreal	$167,000 Municipal Securities. (Accepted at $150,300)	Fire, Life and Inland Marine.
The London Guarantee and Accident Co. (Limited)	A. T. McCord, Chief Agent, Toronto	£11,000 stg. Canada Stock	Guarantee and Accident.
The London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company, Liverpool	W. A. Sims, Chief Agent, Toronto	£22,000 stg. Canada 4 per cent. Inscribed Stock and £5,000 stg. Canada 3 per cent. Stock	Fire.
The London and Lancashire Life Assurance Company	B. Hal Brown, Manager, Montreal	$10,000 Victoria, B.C., Bonds; $2,000 Canada Bonds; $23,500 Province of Quebec Bonds; and Municipal Securities, $85,280. Also $698,197 invested with Canadian Trustees under Insurance Act. Accepted at $810,449, being $100,000 (A) and $710,449 (B)	Life.
The London Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Canada, London, Ont	D. C. Macdonald, Secretary, London, Ont	$40,026 Municipal Debentures and $15,600 Loan Companies Debentures. (Accepted at $50,058)	Fire.
The London Life Insurance Company	J. G. Richter, Manager, London, Ont	$60,000 Loan Company Debentures. (Accepted at $54,000)	Life.
The Manchester Fire Assurance Company	James Boomer, Manager, Toronto	$102,200 Canada 3½ per cent Stock	Fire.
The Manufacturers' Accident Insurance Company	John F. Ellis, Managing Director, Toronto	$20,000 Canada Bonds	Accident.
The Manufacturers' Life Insurance Company	John F. Ellis, Managing Director, Toronto	$50,000 Canada Bonds	Life.
The Massachusetts Benefit Association	James G. Foster, Chief Agent, Toronto	$50,000 U.S. Bonds	Life, on the assessment plan.
The Mercantile Fire Insurance Company	James Lockie, Secretary, Waterloo, Ont	$55,916 Municipal Securities. (Accepted at $50,057)	Fire.
The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company of New York	Albert Goldthorpe, Chief Agent, Toronto	$116,800 Canadian Pacific Railway 3½ per cent. Land Grant Bonds. (Accepted at $101,178)	Life.
Mongenais, Boivin & Co	L. I. Boivin, Agent, Montreal	$5,000 Canada Stock and $8,567 Municipal Securities. (Accepted at $12,711)	Plate Glass.
The Mutual Accident Association (Limited)	Eastmure & Lightbourn, Chief Agents, Toronto	$37,960 Canada 3½ per cent. Inscribed Stock	Accident and Plate Glass.
The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York	Samuel H. Ewing, Attorney, Montreal	$125,000 Canada 4 per cent. Bonds; $400,000 Province of Nova Scotia Bonds; $199,000 Province of New Brunswick Bonds; and $990,333 Municipal Securities. Total, $1,714,333. (Accepted at $1,615,300)	Life.
The Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association, New York	Jno. S. Hall, Chief Agent, Montreal	$50,000 Province of Quebec Bonds and $53,533.33 Canada 3 per cent. Sterling Bonds. (Accepted at $100,857)	Life, on the assessment plan.
The National Assurance Company of Ireland	Matthew C. Hinshaw, Chief Agent, Montreal	$100,161 Canada Stock	Fire.
The New York Life Insurance Company	F. W. Campbell, M.D., Attorney, Montreal	$100,000 U.S. Bonds (Life A) $993,000 C.P.R. Bonds, $80,000 Province of Quebec Bonds, and $100,000 Municipal Debentures (Life B). (Accepted at $1,163,700, being $100,000 Life A and $1,063,700 Life B). Also $750,000 invested with Canadian Trustees under the Insurance Act.	Life.
The North American Life Assurance Company	Wm. McCabe, Managing Director, Toronto	$59,823 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $53,775)	Life.
The North British and Mercantile Insurance Company	Thos. Davidson, Managing Director, Montreal	$175,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds; $281,000 Municipal Debentures; $75,000 Province of New Brunswick Bonds; $31,146.67 Province of Manitoba Bonds; $50,613.33 Victoria Government Bonds; $97,333.33 Queensland bonds. Total, $710,093.33. Accepted at $658,193: being $266,347 Fire, $52,200 Life A, and $339,646 Life B	Fire and Life.
The Northern Assurance Company of Aberdeen and London	Robert W. Tyre, Manager, Montreal	$100,253 British Columbia Bonds and $111,446.67 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $200,555)	Fire.
The Norwich and London Accident Insurance Association	Scott & Walmsley, General Agents, Toronto	$58,400 Canada Stock	Accident.
The Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society, Norwich, England	Alex. Dixon, Manager, Toronto	$100,000 Canada Stock	Fire.
The Ontario Mutual Life Assurance Company	Wm. Hendry, Manager, Waterloo	$102,992 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $92,693)	Life.
The Phenix Insurance Company of Brooklyn	L. C. Camp, Chief Agent, Toronto	$100,000 U.S. Bonds	Fire and Inland Marine.

NAME OF THE COMPANY.	Chief Agent to receive process.	Amount of Deposit. Deposits marked (A) are applicable solely to Life Policies existing 31st March, 1878; marked (B) to policies issued or assumed subsequent to that date.	Description of Insurance business for which Licensed.
The Phœnix Fire Assurance Company, London, England	Paterson & Son, General Agents, Montreal	$57,500 Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds and $135,293 Canada Stock. (Accepted at $187,043)	Fire.
The Phœnix Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn	Gerald E. Hart, Manager, Montreal	$69,000 Municipal Debentures and $44,000 C. P. Railway Bonds. (Accepted at $101,700)	Fire.
The Provident Savings Life Assurance Society	R. H. Matson, Chief Agent, Toronto	$13,500 Province of Quebec Bonds and $41,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $50,400)	Life
The Quebec Fire Assurance Company	Edwin Jones, President, Quebec	Province of New Brunswick Bonds, $10,000, Province of Quebec Bonds, $16,500, and Municipal Debentures, $33,000. Total, $59,500. (Accepted at $56,200)	Fire.
The Queen Fire and Life Insurance Company, England	H. J. Mudge, Chief Agent, Montreal	$51,100 Canada 4 p.c. inscribed stock, and $42,373.33 Municipal Debentures. Total, $93,473. Accepted at $89,236)	Life.
The Queen Insurance Company of America	H. J. Mudge, Chief Agent, Montreal	$100,000 U.S. Bonds, $60,000 City of Halifax 5 p. c. Stock, $48,667 New Zealand 4 p. c. Stock, $24,333.33 Province of Quebec Bonds, and $29,200 Province of Manitoba 5 p. c. Debentures. Total, $262,200. (Accepted at $256,200)	Fire.
The Reliance Mutual Life Assurance Society, London, England	J. Cassie Hatton, Attorney, Montreal	$110,277 new 3 per cent. British Annuities, being $100,000 Life (A) and $10,277 Life (B)	Life.
*The Royal Canadian Insurance Company	Harry Cutt, Secretary, Montreal	$57,500 Municipal securities. (Accepted at $51,750)	Fire and Inland Marine.
The Royal Insurance Company	Wm. Tatley, Chief Agent, Montreal	$178,533 Canada 4 p. c. Inscribed Stock, and $511,000 British Annuities. Total $689,533, being $150,000 Fire, $50,000 Life (A) and $489,533 General	Fire and Life.
The Scottish Union and National Insurance Co	Walter Kavanagh, Agent, Montreal	$97,333.33 Canada 4 p. c. Inscribed Stock and $3,500 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $100,483)	Fire.
The Standard Life Assurance Company, Scotland	W. M. Ramsay, Manager, Montreal	$1,855,152 Municipal Debs., $106,500 Montreal Harbour Bds., and $9,000 Province of Quebec Debentures. Total, $1,970,652. (Accepted at $1,772,687, being $129,561 Life A, and $1,643,126 Life B)	Life.
The Star Life Assurance Society of England	Alfred D. Perry, General Agent, Toronto	$146,000 Canada 4 p. c. Stock	Life.
The Sun Insurance Office, London, Eng	H. M. Blackburn, Chief Agent, Toronto	$48,667 Canada Stock and $243,333 British Local Loans	Fire.
The Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada	R. Macaulay, Managing Director, Montreal	$63,890 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $57,501)	Life and Accident.
The Temperance and General Life Assurance Company of North America	Henry Sutherland, Chief Agent, Toronto	$64,225 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $50,000)	Life.
The Travelers' Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn	William Hanson, Chief Agent, Montreal	$74,947 Province of Manitoba 5 p. c. Bonds, $584,615 Municipal Debentures, $35,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds, and $50,000 Canadian Pacific R.R. Bonds. Total, $744,562. (Accepted at $677,600), being $103,500 (Life A), $534,100 (Life B), and $40,000 (Accident)	Life and Accident.
The Union Mutual Life Insurance Company of Maine	Wm. Mulock, Attorney, Toronto	Province of Ontario Annuity Bonds of face value $462,000, and present value at 4½ per cent, $239,474; Canada Pacific Ry. Bonds $100,000; Montreal Harbour Bonds, $30,000; and Province of New Brunswick Bonds, $100,000. Total accepted value, $456,474, being $100,000 (A) and $356,474 (B)	Life.
The Union Society, London, Eng	T. L. Morrisey, Chief Agent, Montreal	£22,000 Consolidated Stock	Fire.
The United Fire Insurance Company (Limited)	Percy F. Lane, Chief Agent, Montreal	Province of Quebec Bonds, $85,653.33; Province of Manitoba Bonds, $9,246.66; Municipal Debentures, $7,000. Total, $101,900. (Accepted at $101,200)	Fire.
The United States Life Insurance Company	Thos. A. Temple, Attorney, St. John, N.B	$100,000 U. S. Bonds	Life
The Western Assurance Company, Toronto	J. J. Kenny, Managing Director, Toronto	$35,600 Municipal Debentures and $22,100 Loan Company Debentures. (Accepted at $51,930)	Fire and Inland Marine.

* This Company has ceased to do new business in Canada and has given notice of an application to withdraw its deposit.

† This Company has ceased to transact the business of fire and life insurance in Canada and has given notice of an application to withdraw its deposits held on behalf of those branches.

THE FOLLOWING LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES HAVING CEASED TO TRANSACT NEW BUSINESS IN CANADA, ARE ENTITLED UNDER SECTION 32 OF "THE INSURANCE ACT" TO TRANSACT ALL BUSINESS CONNECTED WITH POLICIES EXISTING AT 31ST MARCH, 1878, AND THEIR DEPOSITS ARE APPLICABLE TO THOSE POLICIES SUBJECT TO THE PROVISIONS OF THE INSURANCE ACTS OF 1868 AND 1871.

NAME OF THE COMPANY.	Chief Agent to receive process.	Amount of Deposit.	Business.
The Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., U.S.	F. W. Evans, General Agent, Montreal	$100,000 U.S. Bonds	Life.
The Edinburgh Life Assurance Company	David Higgins, Chief Agent, Toronto	$113,000 Municipal Debentures and $48,667 Cape Good Hope 4 p.c. stock (Accepted at $150,367)	Life.
The Life Association of Scotland	Archibald Inglis, Chief Agent, Montreal	$50,127 Canada 4 p.c. Bonds, $2,433 Canada 4 p.c. Stock, $4,866 Canada Guaranteed Bonds, $48,667 Province of Quebec Debentures, $48,667 City of Toronto Bonds. (Accepted at $149,893)	Life.
The National Life Insurance Company of the United States of America	Chas. Powis, Chief Agent, Hamilton, Ont.	$110,000 Bank deposit receipts	Life.
The North-Western Mutual Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee	M. W. Mills, Chief Agent, Toronto	$100,000 U.S. Bonds	Life.
The Phœnix Mutual Life Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut	H. D. Simpson, Attorney, Montreal	$30,000 Municipal Debentures, and $99,280 Niagara Falls Park Bonds. (Accepted at $126,280)	Life.
The Scottish Amicable Life Assurance Society	William W. Robertson, Attorney, Montreal	36 Bonds Canada Atlantic Railway, guaranteed. Par $111,257.82. Present value, at 4½ per cent., $90,660.67. Also $30,000 Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds	Life.
The Scottish Provident Institution	John Dunlop, Attorney, Montreal	$100,000 Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds. (Accepted at $90,000)	Life.

THE FOLLOWING INSURANCE COMPANIES ARE REGISTERED UNDER THE INSURANCE ACT, AND ARE PERMITTED TO TRANSACT THE BUSINESS OF LIFE INSURANCE IN CANADA UPON THE ASSESSMENT PLAN.

Name of Company.	Chief Agent to receive process.
The Canadian Mutual Life Association	W. Pemberton Page, Secretary, Toronto.
The Commercial Travellers' Mutual Benefit Society	W. G. H. Lowe, Chief Agent, Toronto.
The Home Life Association of Canada	James G. Howorth, Chief Agent, Toronto.
The Mutual Relief Society of Nova Scotia	Thomas B. Crosby, Chief Agent, Yarmouth, N.S.
The Provincial Provident Institution	E. S. Miller, Secretary, St. Thomas, Ont.

NOTE.—The Glasgow and London Insurance Company has reinsured its outstanding risks with the Citizens' Insurance Company, and a portion of its deposit has been released.
The American Steam Boiler Insurance Company has ceased doing business in Canada. The deposit is still in the hands of the Hon. Receiver General.

Office of the Superintendent of Insurance,
Ottawa, 30th July, 1892.

W. FITZGERALD, Superintendent of Insurance. 47-11

THE FOLLOWING NEW POST OFFICES WERE ESTABLISHED IN CANADA ON THE 1st SEPTEMBER, 1892.

Name of Post Office.	Township or Parish.	Electoral County and Province or Territory.	Postmaster.
Abougoggin Road	Sackville	Westmoreland N.B.	James Amos.
Adolphe	Ekfrid	Middlesex, W.R O.	John J. Wrinn.
Beaver Lake	Sec. 28, Tp. 52, R. 17, W. of 4th P. M.	Alta.	F. W. W. Fane.
Bear Island		Richmond N.S.	Michael Morgan.
Bertrand	Caraquet	Gloucester N.B.	Jos. J. B. Thériault.
Broadway	Maxwillton	Pictou N.S.	Duncan Campbell.
Corris	Cleveland	Richmond Q.	D. Humphrey.
Deer Lake (reopened)	Cardiff	Peterboro, E.R O.	Alfred W. Willis.
Estevan	Sec. 27, Tp. 2, R. 8, W. of 2nd M.	Assa.	Dr. E. H. Scott.
Glenmore	Stewiacke	Colchester N.S.	Richard M. Bates.
Lac aux Sables	Chavigny	Portneuf Q.	J. B. Darveau.
Lakeview	Aylesford	Kings N.S.	James Forrestal.
Mailhiot	Halifax	Megantic Q.	Alfred Mailhiot.
Middle Caraquet	Caraquet	Gloucester N.B.	Joseph Beaudains.
Mosher's Corner	Wilmot	Annapolis N.S.	Reuben Goucher.
New Denver		Yale and Kootenay B.C.	William Hunter.
Nissouri (reopened)	Nissouri, E	Oxford, N.R O.	John R. McKenzie.
North Cape Mabou	Mabou	Inverness N.S.	Archibald McKay.
Pointe au Baril (summer office)	Harrison	Muskoka & Parry Sound O.	Samuel E. Oldfield.
Porton	Woodstock	Carleton N.B.	Frank O. Porter.
Rosewood	Sec. 33, Tp. 9, R. 6, E. of 1st M	Provencher M.	Anthony Newby.
St. Apoline de Patton	Patton	Montmagny Q.	Jean Fournier.
Sefferensville	Chester	Lunenburg N.S.	James Sefferens.
Spring Road	Ascot	Sherbrooke Q.	Isaac Parnell.
St. Elmo		Yale and Kootenay B.C.	N. Yerex.
Valenciennes	Halifax	Megantic Q.	Mde. George Faucher.
Wood Lake	St. Martins	St. John N.B.	Thomas Hosford.

CHANGES IN POST OFFICES ALREADY ESTABLISHED.

OFFICES CLOSED.

Donore	County of Lisgar, M.	11th August, 1892.
Devizes	" Middlesex, E.R., O.	
East Linton	" Grey, N.R., O.	22nd August, 1892.
Seville	" Elgin, E.R., O.	
Silsburg	" Perth, N.R., O.	27th August, 1892.
Wesley Park	" Welland, O.	
Wallace	" Wellington, N.R., O.	27th August, 1892.

NAMES CHANGED.

Poplar Grove	District of Algoma, O.	to Poplar Dale.
Sea Island	" New Westminster, B.C.	to Terra Nova.
Sheho Lake	Assa.	to Sheho.

TO ADVERTISERS IN THE *GAZETTE*.

PARTIES sending advertisements to be inserted in "The Canada Gazette," will please observe the following rules :

1st. Address "The Canada Gazette, Ottawa, Canada."

2nd. Indicate the number of insertions required.

3rd. Invariably remit the fees for such advertisements, together with the price of one Gazette, as below. Otherwise they will not be inserted. The rates are ten cts. for the first insertion, and five cents for each subsequent insertion per line of nine words, each figure counting as one word. No advertisement is inserted for a less charge than one dollar.

By settled or understood practice as prescribed by law, the rules of Parliament or decisions of the Department of Justice, notices receive the following insertions :—

Notices of applications for divorce—27 insertions.

Notices of the withdrawal of deposits of Insurance Companies—13 insertions.

Notices of ordinary applications to Parliament—9 insertions.

Notices of applications for Letters Patent—6 insertions.

Notices of dividends and meetings of Banks and Insurance Companies—1 calendar month, or 5 insertions.

Subscribers will also notice that the subscription, $4 per annum, is invariably payable in advance, and that the "Gazette" will be stopped from them at the end of the period paid for. Single numbers will be charged ten cts. each, and when more than one are required by advertisers, must be remitted for likewise.

S. E. DAWSON,
Queen's Printer and Controller of Stationery.
Department of Public Printing and Stationery,
Ottawa, November, 1891.

APPLICATIONS TO PARLIAMENT.

Rules relating to Notices for Private Bills.

All applications for Private Bills, properly the subjects of legislation by the Parliament of Canada, within the purview of "The British North America Act, 1867," whether for the erection of a Bridge, the making of a Railroad, Turnpike Road or Telegraph Line ; the construction or improvement of a Harbour, Canal, Lock, Dam or Slide, or other like work ; the granting the right of Ferry ; the incorporation of any particular Trade or Calling, or of any Banking or other Joint Stock Company ; or otherwise for the granting to any individual or individuals, any exclusive or peculiar rights or privileges whatever, or for doing any matter or thing which, in its operation, would affect the rights or property of other parties, or relate to any particular class of the community ; or for making any amendment of a like nature to any former Act, shall require a Notice, clearly and distinctly specifying the nature and object of the application, and (except in the case of existing corporations) signed by, or on behalf of the applicants, to be published as follows, viz :

In the Provinces of Quebec and Manitoba.

A notice inserted in the *Canada Gazette*, in the English and French languages, and in one newspaper in the English, and in one in the French language in the District affected, or in both languages in one paper, if there be but one in the said District, or if there be no paper published therein, then, in both languages, in a paper in the nearest District in which a newspaper is published.

In any other Province or Territory.

A notice inserted in the *Canada Gazette*, and in one newspaper published in the County or District, or Union of Counties affected, or if there be no paper published therein, then in a newspaper in the nearest County or District in which a newspaper is published. Such Notices to be continued in each case, for a period of two months during the interval of time between the close of the next preceding Session and the consideration of the Petition. And copies of the newspapers containing the first and last insertion of such notice shall be sent to the Clerk of each House.

When a Petition is for leave to bring in a Private Bill for the erection of a Toll Bridge, the petitioner or petitioners, upon giving the notice prescribed by the preceding Rule, shall also, at the same time, and in the same manner, give notice of the rates which they intend to ask ; the extent of the privilege, the height of the arches, the interval between the abutments or piers for the passage of rafts and vessels, and whether they intend to erect a drawbridge, and the dimensions of the same.

Any person seeking to obtain any Private Bill shall, eight days before the meeting of Parliament, deposit with the Clerk of the House, in which the bill is to originate, a copy of such bill in the English or French language, with a sum sufficient to pay for translating and printing the same—600 copies to be printed in English, and 200 copies in French—the translation to be done by the officers of the House, and the printing by the contractor. The applicant shall be also required to pay the Clerk of the Senate, or the accountant of the House of Commons (as the case may be) a sum of $200 and the cost of printing the Act in the Statutes, and lodge the receipt of the same with the Clerk of the Committee to which such Bill is referred—such payment to be made immediately after the second reading, and before the consideration of the Bill by such Committee.

The fee payable on any Private Bill is paid only in the House in which it originates.

No Petition for a Private Bill is received by either House after the first ten days of the session.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Clerk of the Senate.

JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Clerk of the Commons.

Additional Rules of the House of Commons respecting Private Bills.

All Private Bills for Acts of Incorporation shall be so framed as to incorporate by reference the *clauses* of the *General Acts* relating to the details to be provided for by such Bills ;—special grounds shall be established for any proposed departure from this principle, or for the introduction of other provisions as to such details, and a note shall be appended to the Bill indicating the provisions thereof, in which the *General Act* is proposed to be departed from;—Bills which are not framed in accordance with this *Rule*, shall be re-cast by the promoters, and reprinted at their expense, before any Committee passes upon the *Clauses*.

51*a*. All Private Bills for Acts of incorporation of, or in amendment of Acts incorporating Railway Companies, shall be drawn in accordance with the Model Bill adopted by the House on 23rd June, 1887, copies of which may be obtained from the Clerk of the House.

(*a.*) The provisions contained in any Bill which are not in accord with the Model Bill, shall be inserted between brackets, and when revised by the proper officer shall be so printed, and bills which are not in accordance with this Rule shall be returned to the promoters to be re-cast before being revised and printed ;

(*b.*) Any sections of existing Acts which are proposed to be amended shall be re-printed in full with the amendments inserted in their proper places and between brackets ;

(*c.*) Any exceptional provisions that it may be proposed to insert in any Bill shall be clearly specified in the Notice of Application for the same.

51*b*. No Bill for the incorporation of a Railway Company, or for changing the route of the railway of any company already incorporated, shall be considered by the Railway Committee until there has been filed with the Committee, at least one week before the consideration of the Bill :—

(*a.*) A Map or Plan drawn upon a scale of not less than half an inch to the mile, showing the location upon which it is intended to construct the proposed work, and showing also the lines of existing or authorized works of a similar character within, or in any way affecting the district, or any part thereof, which the proposed work is intended to serve, and such map

or plan shall be signed by the Engineer or other person making the same ;

(b.) An exhibit showing the total amount of capital proposed to be raised for the purposes of the undertaking, and the manner in which it is proposed to raise the same, whether by ordinary shares, bonds, debentures, or other securities, and the amount of each, respectively.

JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Clerk of the Commons.

SUBSTANCE OF RULES OF THE SENATE RELATING TO NOTICES AND APPLICATIONS FOR BILLS OF DIVORCE.

Every applicant for a Bill of Divorce shall give notice of his or her intended application, and shall specify therein from whom and for what cause such divorce is sought, and shall cause such notice to be published during six months before the presentation of his or her petition for the said Bill, in the CANADA GAZETTE and in two newspapers published in the District in Quebec, Manitoba, British Columbia or the North-West Territories, or in the County or Union of Counties in other Provinces, wherein such applicant usually resided at the time of the separation of the parties ; but if the requisite number of papers cannot be found therein, then in an adjoining District or County or Union of Counties. Notices given in the Provinces of Quebec and Manitoba are to be published in one English and one French newspaper, if there be such newspapers published in the District, but otherwise shall be published in each newspaper in both languages.

A copy of the said Notice shall, not less than one month before the date of the presentation of the Petition, at the instance of the applicant, be served personally on the person from whom the divorce is sought, when that can be done.

No petition for divorce shall be received after the first thirty days of each session.

The petition of an applicant for divorce must be fairly written and must be signed by the Petitioner, and should briefly set forth the marriage, when, where and by whom the ceremony was performed, the grounds on which relief is asked and the nature of the relief prayed, and should also negative condonation, collusion and connivance. The allegations of the petition must be verified by declaration of the Petitioner, under the "*Act respecting Extra-Judicial Oaths.*"

The applicant shall deposit with the Clerk of the Senate, eight days before the opening of Parliament, a copy, in the English or French language, of the proposed Bill of Divorce, and therewith a sum sufficient to pay for translating and printing 600 copies thereof in English and 200 copies in French.

No petition for a Bill of Divorce shall be presented unless the applicant has paid into the hands of the Clerk of the Senate the sum of two hundred dollars ($200).

The petition when presented shall be accompanied by the evidence of the publication of the notice, and by declaration in evidence of the service of a copy thereof, and by a copy of the proposed Bill.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Clerk of the Senate.

NOTICE is hereby given that Joshua Nicholas Filman, of the Township of East Flamboro, in the County of Wentworth, in the Province of Ontario, yeoman, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from his wife, Emma Matilda Filman, of the Township of East Flamboro, in the said County of Wentworth and Province of Ontario, on the grounds of adultery and desertion.

LAZIER & MONCK,
Solicitors for applicant.

Dated at Hamilton, Ont., this 28th September, 1892. 14-27

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, for an Act to incorporate a company for the purpose of constructing, equipping, maintaining and operating a line of railway to run from a point at or near Penticton at the foot of Okanagan Lake, in the Province of British Columbia, to some point at or near the Narrows of Lake Osooyos in said Province, with power to construct, equip, maintain and operate branch lines, and also to construct and operate telegraph and telephone lines in connection with the said railway, together with the usual powers to acquire lands, privileges, bonuses or aids from the Dominion or Provincial Governments and to make traffic and other arrangements with railway, steamboat and other companies, and for all other usual and necessary powers, rights and privileges.

DAVIS & MARSHALL,
Solicitors for applicants.

Vancouver, B.C., 19th August, A.D. 1892. 9–10

NOTICE is hereby given that James Frederick Doran, of Lachine, in the County of Jacques Cartier, Province of Quebec, clerk, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from his wife Mary Augusta Wood, lately of Winnipeg, Province of Manitoba, now of Paris, France, on the ground of adultery and desertion.

J. FRED. DORAN,
Applicant.

Dated at Montreal, Province of Quebec, the 20th July, 1892. 5–27

NOTICE is hereby given that Robert Young Hebden of the City of New York, in the State of New York, in the United States of America, (heretofore of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec), one of the agents of the Bank of Montreal, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from his wife Edith Montagu Hebden (*née* Patterson), heretofore of the said City of Montreal, but whose present residence is unknown, on the grounds of adultery and desertion.

GORMULLY & SINCLAIR,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated at Ottawa, in the Province of Ontario, this 22nd day of July, A.D. 1892. 4–27

NOTICE is hereby given that Annette Marion Goff of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from her husband, Edward Robert Taché Rowand, of the City of Winnipeg, in the Province of Manitoba, Gentleman, on the grounds of adultery and cruelty.

CARTER & GOLDSTEIN,
Solicitors for applicant.

Dated at Montreal, Province of Quebec, this 18th day of July, 1892. 4–27

NOTICE is hereby given that Edmund Holyoake Heward, of the Town of St. John's, in the District of Iberville, in the Province of Quebec, manager at St. John's of the Merchants Bank of Canada, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from his wife, Dame Marie Louise Elwes, presently of the City of Chicago, in the State of Illinois, one of the United States of America, on the ground of adultery.

L. G. MACDONALD,
Solicitor for applicant.

By CHRISTIE, CHRISTIE & GREENE,
His agents at Ottawa.

Dated at St. John's, the 4th day of July, 1892. 3–27

NOTICE is hereby given that Robert Oliver King, of the Township of Brantford, in the County of Brant and Province of Ontario, farmer, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from his wife Jennie Gowling, on the grounds of adultery and desertion.

GEORGE D. HEYD,
Solicitor for applicant.
By GEMMILL & MAY,
His agents at Ottawa.

Dated at Brantford, this 5th day of July, A.D. 1892. 2-27

NOTICE is hereby given that James Balfour, of the City of Hamilton, in the County of Wentworth, in the Province of Ontario, architect, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from his wife Georgina Catharine Balfour, of the City of Hamilton aforesaid, on the ground of adultery.

BELL & PRINGLE,
Solicitors for James Balfour.

Dated at Hamilton, Province of Ontario, this 30th day of June, 1892. 2-27

NOTICE is hereby given that John Francis Schwaller, of the Town of Thorold, in the County of Welland, and Province of Ontario, merchant, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from his wife Florence Schwaller, now of the Town of Niagara Falls, in the County and Province aforesaid, on the grounds of desertion, adultery and bigamy.

PATTISON, COLLIER & SHAW,
Solicitors for applicant.

Dated at Thorold, in the Province of Ontario, this 7th day of April, A.D. 1892. 51-27

NOTICE is hereby given that Martha Ballantyne, of the Township of Scarboro, in the County of York, in the Province of Ontario, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of divorce from her husband, William Ballantyne, of the City of Hamilton, in the County of Wentworth, labourer, on the ground of adultery and desertion.

CHISHOLM & LOGIE,
Solicitors for applicant.

Dated at Hamilton, Province of Ontario, 31st day of March, 1892. 47-27

APPLICATIONS FOR CHARTER BY LETTERS PATENT.

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council under "The Companies Act," for letters patent under the Great Seal of the Dominion of Canada, incorporating the applicants and such others as may become shareholders in the company thereby created, a body corporate and politic by the name and for the purposes hereinafter set forth :—

1. The corporate name of the proposed company is "Parker Eakins Company" (Limited).

2. The purposes for which incorporation is sought are as follow, viz :—

(*a.*) The purchasing and acquiring the business heretofore carried on by Edward F. Parker, Arthur W. Eakins, Abel C. Robbins and Charles S. P. Robbins under the firm name of Parker Eakins and Co., at Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, as general merchants, importers, exporters, carriers, general agents, etc., including the good will and so much and such parts of the real estate, stock in trade, and assets of the firm as may be decided upon by the company.

(*b.*) The carrying on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere, of a general shipping, agency, commission, and brokerage business ; the purchasing, selling, importing into and exporting from the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere, manufacturing, preparing for market and dealing in timber, lumber, wood, minerals, live stock, fish, flour, grains, all kinds of produce, general merchandise and commodities of every kinds ;

(*c.*) The carrying on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere of the business of merchants, traders, manufacturers, packers, fishermen, ship and vessel owners, warehousemen, wharfingers, forwarders, carriers, ship and steamship agents ;

(*d.*) The construction, purchasing, acquiring, chartering and employing steamers and other vessels of all kinds for the purposes aforesaid and for the purposes of conveying passengers, goods, wares, merchandise, produce, freight and mails (when authorized by the Post Office Department) between such parts in any part of the world as may be deemed expedient ; the acquiring, owning and operating lines of steam and other ships connecting any of the Provinces of the Dominion with any other or others of the said Provinces or extending beyond the limits of any of the said Provinces, and also lines of steamship and other ships between any of the Provinces of the Dominion and any British or Foreign Country ;

(*e.*) The purchasing or otherwise acquiring any business within the objects of the company, and any lands, property, privileges, rights, franchises, contracts and liabilities appertaining to the same ;

(*f.*) The purchasing, constructing, altering and maintaining any buildings or works necessary or convenient for the purposes of the company ; and acquiring, holding, alienating and conveying any property whether real, personal or mixed, requisite for carrying on the undertakings of said company or deemed so to be ;

(*g.*) The letting or sub-letting any property of the company ; the selling or otherwise disposing of the business of the company or any part thereof, for such consideration as the company may think fit ;

(*h.*) The buying out of or amalgamating with any business or company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of this company ;

(*i.*) And generally the doing of all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects and for the carrying out of the purposes of the company.

3. The chief place of business of the company will be the Town of Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.

4. The intended amount of the capital stock is ($100,000) one hundred thousand dollars.

5. The number of shares will be one thousand and the amount of each share one hundred dollars.

6. The names in full and the address and calling of each of the applicants are :—Edward F. Parker, merchant, Arthur W. Eakins, merchant, Charles S. P. Robbins, merchant, Robert S. Eakins, merchant, Edgar K. Spinney, merchant, Abel C. Robbins, ship-owner, Henry E. Haley, accountant, Frank C. Kinney, clerk, and Job Hatfield, insurance broker, all of Yarmouth, in the County of Yarmouth, in the Province of Nova Scotia, and Smith Harding, of Tusket, in the said County of Yarmouth, merchant.

7. The said Edward F. Parker, Arthur W. Eakins, Charles S. P. Robbins, Robert S. Eakins and Edgar K. Spinney will be the first or provisional directors of the said company.

CORNING & CHIPMAN,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated at Yarmouth, N.S., this 1st day of October, A.D. 1892. 15-6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice, application will be made by the parties hereinafter named to the Governor in Council, for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of "The Companies Act."

1. The name of the company is to be "The Cortland Electrical Manufacturing Company" (Limited).

2. The purposes for which incorporation is sought are,—(*a.*) To buy or take over the automatic fire alarum business heretofore carried on under letters patent of inventions recorded in the Patent Office of

the Dominion of Canada, under number "32097," on "Improvements in Thermostats" and number 36514 on "Improvements in Electric Annunciators," together with the said patents and all other patents and rights to patents to which Harvey Cortland, of the City of Toronto, electrician, is entitled as inventor in the Dominion of Canada, on inventions relating to fire alarums or connected therewith, and the stock in trade, plants, apparatus, machinery, tools, materials and assets generally of the said business, and to carry on the business of manufacturing, erecting and maintaining, selling, hiring out or leasing automatic or other fire, burglar and other alarums, and time and temperature regulators and annunciators, and to build, contract and maintain such lines, exchanges, and offices for transmission of signals and intelligence as may be necessary for such business, and to acquire such other inventions, patents and patent rights as may be applicable, necessary or expedient for such business, and to sell, grant and assign to other persons or companies the right and benefit of such patents, and the right to use, sell, hire out or lease such patents, rights, inventions or contrivances or any of them; and to grant licenses to other persons to use such patents, rights or inventions; and to own, sell and transfer stock and shares in other corporations organized to carry on the said business in the Dominion of Canada or any other part or parts thereof;

(b.) To manufacture, sell, handle, and deal generally as agents or otherwise in electric supplies, machinery and appliances, goods and materials used in connection with the generation, application and transmission of electricity;

(c.) To acquire and hold any real or leasehold estate or buildings, and any mine or mines necessary or expedient for the purposes of the company, and to make sale, disposition or use thereof as may be necessary or expedient for the purposes of the said company.

3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be at the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario.

4. The amount of the capital stock of the said company is to be $40,000.

5. The number of shares is to be 400, and the amount of each shares is to be $100.

6. The names in full and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow:—Harvey Cortland, of the City of Toronto, electrician; William Henry Comstock, of the Town of Brockville, Esquire; Edward A. Spears, of the City of Toronto, electrician; and Charles Snow Cossitt, of the Town of Brockville, accountant; and George Ira Mallory, of the Town of Brockville, accountant.

7. The said Harvey Cortland, William Henry Comstock, and Charles Snow Cossitt are to be the first and provisional directors of the said company.

SHAW & ELLIOT,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated at Toronto, this 5th day of October, 1892.

15–6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of "The Companies Act," Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body politic and corporate, under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned.

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is the "Montreal Auer Incandescent Light Company" (Limited).

2. The purposes within the purview of the Act for which incorporation is sought, are the acquiring of patents, licenses and rights, and thereunder manufacturing, using, and distributing apparatus relating and applicable to and for the production and application of the articles referred to in the said patents; the construction, erection, and maintenance of works and apparatus for generating, producing, and distributing artificial light and heat, and generally the manufacturing and dealing in devices, fittings, improvements and combinations for illuminating and heating purposes, and all matters connected therewith.

3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be at the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

4. The intended amount of the capital stock is one million dollars.

5. The number of shares is to be ten thousand, and the amount of each share is to be of the value of one hundred dollars.

6. The names in full and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow:—Henry Gregory Granger, of the City of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, one of the United States of America, engineer; William John White, advocate, Charles Albert Duclos, advocate, Arthur William Patrick Buchanan, gentleman, Edward Hobson Barker, gentleman, all of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec; of whom the said Henry Gregory Granger, William John White, Charles Albert Duclos, Arthur William Patrick Buchanan and Edward Hobson Barker, are to be the first or provisional directors, and of whom the majority are British subjects resident in Canada.

WHITE & DUCLOS,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated at Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, this 28th day of September, 1892. 14–6

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Governor in Council for letters patent under the Great Seal, for a charter of incorporation to incorporate the applicants hereinafter mentioned and such others as may become shareholders of said company, a body politic and corporate duly incorporated under the provisions of "The Companies Act."

1. The corporate name of the proposed company will be "The Dominion Burglary Guarantee Company" (Limited).

2. The purpose for which incorporation is sought is to guarantee persons and corporations against loss and damage by burglary.

3. The place within Canada which is to be the chief place of business of the said company is the City and District of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

4. The proposed amount of capital stock of the said company is the sum of two hundred thousand dollars ($200,000).

5. The number of the shares of the said company is two thousand, and the amount of each share is one hundred dollars.

6. The names in full and address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow:—The Honourable George Alexander Drummond, gentleman, member of the Senate of Canada; Samuel Finlay, gentleman, Hugh Graham, publisher, Frederick Fairman, manufacturer, James Naismith Greenshields, advocate and Queen's Counsel, Edwin Percival Heaton, manager, William Strachan, manufacturer, Anthony Haig Sims, manufacturer, Benjamin Tooke, manufacturer, Robert Bickerdike, banker, George Douglas Ross, merchant, Thomas Jordan, merchant, Joseph Eveleigh, manufacturer, Edward Frank Mosley, manufacturer, John Alfred Grose, superintendent, all of the city and district of Montreal; and Arthur Percy Sherwood, commissioner of Dominion police, and John W. McRae, gentleman, both of the City of Ottawa, in the Province of Ontario; and Lyman Brown, manufacturer, and Brent Good, manufacturer, both of the City of New York, in the State of New York, one of the United States of America; of whom the Honourable George Alexander Drummond, Samuel Finlay, Hugh Graham, Frederick Fairman, John Alfred Grose, Edwin Percival Heaton, Anthony Haig Sims and James Naismith Greenshields shall be the first or provisional directors of said company; all of whom are British subjects and are resident in the City of Montreal, in the District of Montreal, and Province of Quebec.

R. A. E. GREENSHIELDS,
Solicitor for applicants.

Montreal, 27th September, 1892. 14-7

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given under the terms of "The Companies Act" that the undersigned will apply to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for letters patent under the said Act incorporating them and such other persons as may hereafter become shareholders, as a body politic and corporate under the following terms and conditions:—

The proposed corporate name of the company is "Dominion Blanket and Fibre Co. (Limited)."

The purposes for which incorporation is sought are to manufacture blankets, woollens, cottons and jute cloths, fibre-chamois and fibre-chamois garments, and generally to manufacture and trade in the above and other manufactures; further, to lease or purchase and hold real estate for the purposes of said manufactures, and to build thereupon all buildings, dams, etc., appertaining to the company's business, and residences for employees and others connected therewith, and stores or other buildings for carrying on the general business of merchants; and further, to build such tramways as may be necessary to communicate with the works of the company and the water front, and there to construct all necessary wharves and other structures for facilitating loading and unloading of vessels; also to construct and operate steamboats and other vessels for the conveyance of the materials and goods handled by the company, and to convey and carry such goods and property of other persons or corporations as may be entrusted to them as carriers on such steamboats or other vessels, and also to convey passengers on same and to collect pay for such services; and also to construct a system of waterworks for the supply of the employees of the company and others.

The principal place of business shall be the City of Montreal.

The proposed amount of the capital stock of the company is $250,000, divided into 2,500 shares of one hundred dollars each.

The names in full, the address and the calling of each of the applicants are as follow:—Frederick Fairman, merchant, Dugald Graham, gentleman, Samuel Carsley, merchant, Robert Murdoch Liddell, merchant, Edward Alfred Small, merchant, John Cameron McLauchlin, manufacturer, Edmond Arthur Robert, manufacturer, Simon S. Silverman, merchant, James McBride, merchant, Robert McKay, merchant, George Bishop, engraver, Charles Morton, manager, all of the City and District of Montreal; all of whom are residents of Canada, and all of whom shall constitute the provisional directors of the said company.

ARCHIBALD & FOSTER,
Attorneys ad litem for said Co.

Montreal, 26th September, 1892. 14-6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice, application will be made by the persons hereinafter named to the Governor General in Council for the grant of a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of "The Companies Act," and the amendments thereto.

1. The name of the company is to be "The Ahearn Electric Heating and Manufacturing Company" (Limited).

2. The objects for which incorporation is sought are,—

(*a.*) To carry on the business of supplying heat and light by electricity in all its branches, and in particular to construct, lay down, establish, fix and carry out all necessary cables, wires, lines, accumulators and works, and to generate, accumulate, distribute and supply electricity, and to light streets, buildings, houses and places, public and private;

(*b.*) To carry on the business of electricians, mechanical engineers, and suppliers of electricity for the purposes of light, heat, motive power or otherwise;

(*c.*) To carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in apparatus for generating and supplying electricity for the purposes of light, heat, motive power or otherwise, and of manufacturers of and dealers in all apparatus, machinery and things required for or capable of being used in connection with the generation, distribution, supply, accumulation and employment of electricity;

(*d.*) To carry on any other business which may seem to the company capable of being conveniently carried on in connection with the above or calculated directly or indirectly to enhance the value of or render profitable any of the company's property or rights;

(*e.*) To acquire and undertake the whole or any part of the business, property and liabilities of any person or company carrying on any business which the company is authorized to carry on, or possessed of property suitable for the purposes of the company;

(*f.*) To sell or dispose of the undertaking of the company or any part thereof, for such consideration as the company may see fit, and in particular for shares, debentures or securities of any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those hereby applied for;

(*g.*) To purchase, take on lease, or in exchange, hire or otherwise acquire any real and personal property and any rights or privileges, water powers or rights which the company may think necessary or convenient for the purposes of its business;

(*h.*) To purchase or otherwise acquire any patents for any invention which the company may see fit, and to sell any patents acquired by them or any rights of selling, using or manufacturing thereunder;

(*i.*) To conduct electricity by any means on, through, under or along the sides of streets, highways, bridges, and public places of any cities, towns, and municipalities in Canada, or across or under any navigable rivers in Canada; provided that the company shall not interfere with the public right of travelling on or using such streets, highways, bridges, public places or navigable waters; and provided also that the said company shall only open, use or interfere with such streets, highways, bridges and public places with the consent of the cities, towns or other municipalities respectively having jurisdiction over the same, and subject to such agreements in respect thereof, as shall be made between the said company and such municipalities, and under and subject to any by-laws of the councils of such municipalities, passed in pursuance thereof;

(*j.*) To do all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects or any of them;

(*k.*) To amalgamate with any other company having objects altogether or in part similar.

3. The chief place of business shall be the City of Ottawa.

4. The amount of capital stock of the company shall be $250,000.

5. The number of shares shall be 2,500, and the amount of each share $100.

6. The names in full and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow:—Thos. Ahearn, electrician, Robert Blackburn, gentleman, William Scott, miller, J. W. McRae, forwarder, George P. Brophy, civil engineer, Thomas Workman, hardware merchant, and Peter Whelan, lumber agent, all of the said City of Ottawa; all of whom shall be the first or provisional directors of the company.

CHRYSLER & LEWIS,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated Ottawa, 21st September, 1892. 13-6

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that within one month after the last publication hereof in the *Canada Gazette*, the persons hereinafter mentioned will apply to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for the grant of a charter of incorporation by letters patent, under the Great Seal of Canada, in pursuance of the provisions of "The Companies Act," chap. 119, R.S.C., and amendments thereto.

1. That the name of the company is to be "The Peterborough Milling Company" (Limited).

2. That the object for which incorporation is sought is,—(*a.*) To own and lease or sell or partly lease and partly sell water and other power, in the Town and County of Peterborough; (*b.*) To engage in such manufacturing, milling or other business as may from time to time be necessary for the full use of the said

water power or for its transmission and distribution ; (*c.*) To conduct the business of lumber and timber merchants, including the purchasing, transporting, manufacturing and selling of timber and its manufactured products ; together with the right to acquire timber limits and do all things necessary for the proper carrying on of the business of saw-mill owners, lumber merchants and dealers therein ; (*d.*) To purchase and sell wheat and other grain, and to manufacture it or them into such articles or products as are usually manufactured or produced therefrom, and to sell such productions ; (*e.*) To carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in woollen goods of every description. and to do all things necessary for or incidental to the proper carrying on of said business ; (*f.*) To subscribe for and to take stock in any manufacturing company, and to purchase and sell Government or municipal debentures and bonds or the stock of any chartered banks or of any companies incorporated under any law or act either of the Dominion of Canada or of any of the provinces ; (*g.*) To do all such other things as may be necessary to enable the company to properly utilize a mill privilege ; (*h.*) And to purchase and sell or hold in fee simple or otherwise, real estate

3. That the operations of the said company are to be carried on in the Town of Peterborough, which is also to be its chief place of business.

4. That the amount of the capital stock of the company is to be ninety-five thousand dollars.

5. That the number of shares is to be nine hundred and fifty, and the amount of each share one hundred dollars.

6. That the names in full and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow :—William Cluxton, of the Town of Peterborough, in the County of Peterborough, Esquire ; James Stevenson, of the Town of Peterborough, in the County of Peterborough, Esquire ; James Kendry, of the Town of Peterborough, in the County of Peterborough, manager ; H. A. Mulhern, of the Town of Peterborough, in the County of Peterborough, miller ; Alexander Moore Hamilton, of the Village of Warkworth, in the County of Northumberland, miller.

7. That the said William Cluxton, James Stevenson, James Kendry, H. A. Mulhern, and Alexander Moore Hamilton, are to be the first directors of the company.

DENNISTOUN & STEVENSON,
12–7 Solicitors for the applicants.

NOTICE is hereby given that after the expiration of one month from the first publication and within one month from the last publication of this notice, application will be made by the persons hereinafter named to His Excellency the Governor General, through the Honourable the Secretary of State, for a grant of charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of "The Companies Act," and amendments thereto.

1. The name of the proposed company is to be "The Central Electric Light Company of Montreal" (Limited).

2. The objects of the said company shall be to furnish electric lights, motive powers and heating apparatus in the City of Montreal and elsewhere in the Dominion of Canada, to manufacture electric wires and all necessary appliances to transmit electricity.

3. The chief place of business of the said company shall be in the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, or at such other places as may be from time to time determined.

4. The amount of capital stock of the said company is to be $500,000.

5. The said stock is to be divided into five thousand shares of one hundred dollars each.

6. The following are the names in full and address and calling of each applicant :—Louis Perrault, Montreal, printer ; Honoré Beaugrand, Montreal, journalist ; Trefflé Berthiaume, Montreal, journalist ; E. M. Lovelace, Montreal, merchant ; Odilon Dupuis, Montreal, merchant ; Jos. Melançon, Montreal, notary ; Joseph A. Rodier, Montreal, doctor ; Alphonse Raza, Montreal, architect ; Charles Berger, Montreal, contractor ; Joseph Brunet, Montreal, contractor ; James Cochrane, Montreal, contractor ; Louis Cousineau, Montreal, contractor ; and Emmanuel St. Louis, Montreal, contractor.

7. The said Louis Perrault, Honoré Beaugrand, Trefflé Berthiaume, E. M. Lovelace and Odilon Dupuis, are to be the first directors of the said company.

PRÉFONTAINE & ST. JEAN,
12–7 Solicitors for applicants.

Dated at Montreal, this 14th day of September, 1892.

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of "The Companies Act," Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned.

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is "The Weather and Water Proof Paint Company of Canada" (Limited).

2. The purposes for which incorporation is sought are to carry on the business of manufacturing and selling paints and painters supplies, and to acquire by purchase or otherwise, and to own and use in their works, and to sell any patent rights applicable, necessary or expedient for such business.

3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be at the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario.

4. The proposed amount of the capital stock is $5,000.00.

5. The number of shares is to be two hundred, and the amount of each share $25.00.

6. The names in full and address and calling of each of the applicants are as follows :—James Conrad Shook, of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, lumber merchant ; William McGahey, of the City of Chicago, Cook County, Illinois manufacturer ; Charles William Chadwick, of the said City of Toronto, gentleman ; John Wesley Roswell, of the said City of Toronto, barrister-at-law ; and Edward Rogers Wood, of the same place, secretary of the Central Canada Loan and Savings Company ; all of whom are to be first or provisional directors of the said company.

J. W. ROSWELL,
Solicitor for applicants.
Toronto, 14th September, 1892. 12–6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice, application will be made by the persons hereinafter named to the Governor General in Council for the grant of a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of "The Companies Act," chapter one hundred and nineteen of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1886.

1. The name of the company is to be "The Art Society." (La Société des Arts.)

2. The objects for which incorporation is sought are the encouragement of art by distribution by lot, among the members or ticket holders of the society, of any paintings, drawings, or other works of art produced by the labour of the members of, or published by or under the direction of the society.

3. The chief place of business is to be in the City of Montreal.

4. The amount of the capital stock of the company is to be one hundred thousand dollars.

5. The number of shares is to be one thousand and the amount of each share one hundred dollars.

6. The names in full and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follows : Louis Philippe Hébert, sculptor, of the City and District of Montreal ; Louis Fréchette, homme de lettres, of the same place ; Narcisse Faucher de St. Maurice, homme de lettres, of the City and District of Quebec ; Henri Trudel, journalist, of the City and District of Montreal, and Arthur Cholette, advocate, of the same place ; and these five applicants to be the first directors of the company.

A. TRUDEL,
Attorney for applicants.
Montreal, 30th August, 1892. 10–6

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ordinary general half-yearly meeting of the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada will be held at the City Terminus Hotel, Cannon Street, London, E.C., on Monday, the 31st day of October, 1892, at two o'clock p.m. precisely, for the purpose of receiving a report from the directors, and for the transaction of other business of the company.

Notice is also hereby given that at the said meeting an agreement between the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada and the following subsidiary companies, namely :—

The Jacques Cartier Union Railway Company ;
The Montreal and Champlain Junction Railway Company ;
The Beauharnois Junction Railway Company ;
The Midland Railway of Canada ;
The Peterborough and Chemong Lake Railway Company :
The Lake Simcoe Junction Railway Company ;
The Grand Trunk, Georgian Bay and Lake Erie Railway Company ;
The London, Huron and Bruce Railway Company ;
The Galt and Guelph Railway Company ;
The Brantford, Norfolk and Port Burwell Railway Company ;
The Wellington, Grey and Bruce Railway Company ;
The North Simcoe Railway Company ;
The Waterloo Junction Railway Company, and
The Cobourg, Blairton and Marmora Railway Company,

having for its object the uniting of said subsidiary companies and the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada into one company, under the name of the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada, on the terms and conditions therein set forth, will be submitted for the approval or disapproval of the proprietors, and in case of its approval the proprietors will be asked to authorize an application to the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada for an Act confirming said agreement.

Notice is also given that an Act passed in the last session of the Parliament of Canada, intituled "The Grand Trunk Railway Act, 1892," will be submitted for acceptance.

Notice is also further given that the transfer books of the company will be closed from Wednesday, the 12th day of October, to the day of meeting, both days inclusive.

By order,

H. W. TYLER, president.
J. B. RENTON, secretary.

Dashwood House, 9, New Broad Street,
London, E.C., 8th October, 1892. 15–4

NOTICE is hereby given that a special general meeting of the shareholders of the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company will be held at the Rossin House, in the City of Toronto, on Tuesday, the 8th day of November, 1892, at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of considering and authorizing the issue of bonds, debentures or other securities upon the franchises, rolling stock, assets and property real and personal of the said railway company, and upon the franchises, rolling stock, assets and property real and personal of the Brantford, Waterloo and Lake Erie Railway Company, which has been amalgamated with and merged into the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company, pursuant to chapter 86 of 54-55 Victoria, Statutes of Canada, and otherwise acting in relation thereto.

And also for the purpose of considering, adopting and authorizing the execution and delivery of a mortgage by the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company, upon the said amalgamated companies' franchises, rolling stock, assets and property real and personal, to a Trustee or Trustees to secure the issue of the bonds, debentures or other securities, which may be authorized at such meeting, and for the transaction of such other business as may be properly brought before the meeting.

EPHRAIM MILLER,
Secretary,
Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Co.
Dated 5th October, 1892. 15-5

LA BANQUE NATIONALE.

ON and after Wednesday, the second day of November next, this bank will pay to its shareholders a dividend of three per cent upon its capital for the six months ending on the 31st October next.

The transfer book will be closed from the 17th to the 31st October next, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of directors,

P. LAFRANCE,
Cashier.

Quebec, 27th September, 1892. 14–5

DOMINION BANK.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of five per cent upon the capital stock of this institution has this day been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at the banking house, in this city, on and after Tuesday, the 1st day of November next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st of October next, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,

R. H. BETHUNE,
Cashier.

Toronto, 21st September, 1892. 14–5

UNDER THE WINDING-UP ACT.

Province of Quebec, } SUPERIOR COURT.
District of Montreal. }

In re The Canada Agricultural Assurance Company, a corporation legally established by a special Act of the Parliament of Canada, having its principal place of business in the City of Montreal, insolvent.

A Winding-up order has been granted in this matter, and a meeting of the creditors, shareholders and contributors of the said company is hereby called for the tenth day of October next, at half-past ten of the clock in the forenoon, in the room number four, in the Court House, in the City of Montreal, to appoint a liquidator to said company, and for all legal purposes in accordance with the judgment rendered herein, on the twenty-second day of September instant.

Montreal, 22nd September, 1992.

By order,

H. COLLARD,
Deputy Prothonotary, S.C.

14–2

ALBERTA RAILWAY AND COAL COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Alberta Railway and Coal Company, will be held on Wednesday, 26th October, 1892, at 2 p.m., at the head office of the company, 37, Old Jewry, London, E.C.

By order,

GEORGE EDWARDS,
Secretary.

37, Old Jewry, London, E.C., September, 1892. 13–4

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that the Queen Insurance Company intends to cease to carry on the business of life insurance in Canada, and that said company will, on the 1st day of November next, apply to the Honourable the Minister of Finance for the release of its assets and securities, and all Canadian holders of life policies issued by the Queen Insurance Company who may wish to oppose such release are hereby notified to file their oppositions with the said Minister on or before said date.

H. J. MUDGE,
Chief agent.

Montreal, 25th July, 1892. 5–13

NOTICE is hereby given, pursuant to the provisions of "An Act respecting certain works constructed in or upon Navigable Waters," chapter 92 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, that I the undersigned shall, thirty days after date, apply to the Governor General of Canada in Council for his approval of a certain wharf proposed to be constructed by me in Victoria Harbour, fronting lot 16, block L, Harbour Estate in the City of Victoria, British Columbia, and that I have deposited plans thereof and a description of the proposed site with the Minister of Public Works at Ottawa, and a duplicate of each in the office of the Registrar General of Titles at Victoria aforesaid.

ROWLAND WM. COLVIN,
By his Solicitor LINDLEY CREASE.

Dated the 7th day of September, 1892. 12–5

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that the American Steam Boiler Insurance Company of New York, has applied to the Honourable the Minister of Finance and Receiver General of Canada, for the release on the 30th November, 1892, of its deposit made on account of the business of Steam Boiler Insurance.

And notice is hereby given calling upon all Canadian policy-holders in the said company opposing such release to file their opposition with the Honourable the Minister of Finance and Receiver General of Canada, on or before 30th November, 1892.

E. LAFLEUR,
Solicitor,
American Steam Boiler Insurance Co.

Dated this 10th day of August, 1892. 7–13

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council, at Parliament Buildings, at the City of Ottawa, Ontario, on Monday, the 31st day of October, A.D. 1892, at the hour of eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the approval by His Excellency the Governor in Council of the agreement of amalgamation between the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company, of the first part, and the Brantford, Waterloo and Lake Erie Railway Company, of the second part, duly executed by the said respective companies, and bearing date the ninth day of August, A.D. 1892, and that all persons interested may appear at the time and place aforesaid and be heard on such application.

EPHRAIM MILLER,
Secretary,
The Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Ry. Co.,
S. C. GIBBS,
Secretary,
The Brantford, Waterloo and Lake Erie Ry. Co.

Dated this 25th day of August, A.D. 1892. 9–9

PUISSANCE DU CANADA.

PROCLAMATIONS.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Député du Gouverneur.

[L.S.]

CANADA.

VICTORIA, par la Grâce de Dieu, Reine du Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande, Défenseur de la foi, etc., etc., etc.

A Nos Très-Aimés et Fidèles les Sénateurs de la Puissance du Canada et les membres élus pour servir dans la Chambre des Communes de Notre dite Puissance, et à tous et chacun de vous,—SALUT :

PROCLAMATION.

ATTENDU que Notre Parlement du Canada se trouve prorogé au vingt-septième jour du mois de septembre courant, auquel temps vous étiez tenus et il vous était enjoint d'être présents en Notre cité d'Ottawa ; SACHEZ MAINTENANT, que pour diverses causes et considérations et pour la plus grande aise et commodité de Nos bien-aimés sujets, Nous avons cru convenable, par et de l'avis de Notre Conseil Privé du Canada, de vous exempter tous et chacun de vous d'être présents au temps susdit, vous convoquant et par ces présentes vous enjoignant à tous et chacun de vous de vous trouver avec Nous en Notre Parlement du Canada, en Notre Cité d'OTTAWA, LUNDI, le SEPTIÈME jour du mois de NOVEMBRE prochain, pour prendre en considération l'état et la prospérité de Notre dite Puissance du Canada, et y agir comme de droit. CE À QUOI VOUS NE DEVEZ MANQUER.

EN FOI DE QUOI, Nous avons fait émettre nos présentes Lettres Patentes et à icelles fait apposer le Grand Sceau du Canada. TÉMOIN, JOHN J. McGEE, écuyer, Député de Notre Très-fidèle et Bien-Aimé, le Très-honorable Sir FREDERICK ARTHUR STANLEY, Baron Stanley de Preston, dans le comté de Lancaster, dans la Pairie du Royaume-Uni, Chevalier Grand-croix de Notre très-honorable Ordre du Bain ; Gouverneur-général du Canada, et vice-amiral d'icelui.

A Notre Hôtel du Gouvernement, en Notre cité d'OTTAWA, ce VINGT-SIXIÈME jour de SEPTEMBRE, dans l'année de Notre-Seigneur, mil huit cent quatre-vingt-douze, et de Notre Règne la cinquante-sixième.

Par ordre,

SAML. E. ST. O. CHAPLEAU,
Greffier de la Couronne en Chancellerie,
Canada. 14–tf

STANLEY DE PRESTON.

[L.S.]

CANADA.

VICTORIA, par la grâce de Dieu, Reine du Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande, Défenseur de la Foi, etc., etc., etc.

A tous ceux qui les présentes verront ou qu'icelles pourront concerner,—SALUT :

PROCLAMATION.

JNO. S. D. THOMPSON, Procureur Général, Canada. } ATTENDU qu'il a plu au Dieu Tout-Puissant, dans sa bonté extrême, de prodiguer au Canada les bienfaits d'une abondante récolte,—

En conséquence, Nous avons cru que ces bienfaits que partage notre population tout entière, doivent être reconnus d'une manière solennelle et publique ; et Nous avons fixé, par et de l'avis de Notre Conseil privé du Canada, jeudi, le dixième jour de novembre prochain, comme jour d'actions de grâces pour remercier le Dieu Tout-Puissant de l'abondante moisson dont il a bien voulu favoriser, cette année, le Canada. Et Nous invitons tous Nos bien-aimés sujets du Canada d'observer le dit jour comme jour d'actions de grâces.

EN FOI DE QUOI, Nous avons fait émettre nos présentes Lettres Patentes et à icelles fait apposer le Grand Sceau du Canada. TÉMOIN, Notre très fidèle et bien aimé le Très-honorable Sir FREDERICK ARTHUR STANLEY, Baron Stanley de Preston, dans le comté de Lancaster, dans la Pairie du Royaume-Uni, Chevalier Grand-croix de Notre Très-honorable Ordre du Bain ; Gouverneur-général du Canada.

A Notre Hôtel du Gouvernement, en Notre CITÉ d'OTTAWA, ce VINGT-TROISIÈME jour de SEPTEMBRE, dans l'année de Notre-Seigneur mil huit cent quatre-vingt-douze, et de Notre Règne la cinquante-sixième.

Par ordre,

J. C. PATTERSON,
Secrétaire d'Etat.

14–3

DÉPÊCHES.

(Circulaire.)

DOWNING STREET,
29 août 1892.

MILORD,—J'ai l'honneur de vous transmettre, afin qu'elle soit publiée dans la colonie que vous administrez, copie d'un traité entre les gouvernements de la Grande-Bretagne et des Etats-Unis d'Amérique concernant les déserteurs de la marine marchande, signé à Washington, le 3e jour de juin, et dont les ratifications furent échangées à Washington le 1er août dernier, ainsi qu'une copie d'un arrêté de la Reine en conseil, daté le 18 d'août, étendant aux Etats-Unis les dispositions de "l'Acte des déserteurs étrangers, 1852."

J'ai l'honneur d'être,
Milord,
Votre très humble serviteur,

RIPON.

A l'Administrateur
du gouvernement du Canada.

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Extrait de la "Gazette de Londres" de mardi le 23 août 1892.

MATELOTS DÉSERTEURS (ETATS-UNIS).

OSBORNE HOUSE, ILE DE WIGHT,
18 août 1892.

A la Cour, à Osborne House, Ile de Wight, le 18e jour d'août 1892.

PRÉSENTS :

Sa Très-Excellente Majesté la Reine.
Le lord Chancellier.
Le lord Président.
Le lord du Sceau privé.
Le marquis de Salisbury.
Le marquis de Lothian.
Lord George Hamilton.
Le vicomte Cross.
Le secrétaire lord Knutsford.
M. le secrétaire Stanhope.
M. Goschen.
M. Balfour.
Sir J. Parker Deane.

CONSIDÉRANT que par l'*Acte relatif aux déserteurs étrangers*, 1852, il est statué que lorsqu'il sera démontré à Sa Majesté que des facilités convenables sont ou seront données pour la reprise ou l'arrestation des marins qui désertent des navires marchands britanniques dans les territoires d'une puissance étrangère, Sa Majesté pourra, par arrêté en conseil établissant que ces facilités sont ou seront données, déclarer que les marins non esclaves qui désertent des navires marchands appartenant à un sujet de cette puissance, lorsqu'ils seront dans les limites des possessions de Sa Majesté, pourront être arrêtés et renvoyés à bord de leurs navires respectifs, et pourra limiter l'opération de cet arrêté et en rendre l'opération sujette aux conditions et restrictions, s'il en est, qui seront jugées convenables ;

Et considérant qu'il a été démontré à Sa Majesté que des facilités convenables seront données pour la reprise et l'arrestation des marins (n'étant pas des citoyens des Etats-Unis) qui désertent les navires marchands britanniques dans les territoires appartenant aux dits Etats-Unis, en vertu d'un traité entre Sa Majesté et le Président des Etats-Unis signé à Washington le troisième jour de juin mil huit cent quatre-vingt-douze, et dont les ratifications furent échangées le premier jour d'août mil huit cent quatre-vingt-douze :

A ces causes, il a plu à Sa Majesté, en vertu du pouvoir que lui confère le dit *Acte relatif aux déserteurs étrangers*, 1852, et par et de l'avis de son Conseil privé, ordonner et déclarer, et il est par le présent ordonné et déclaré, qu'à compter de la publication du présent arrêté dans la *London Gazette*, les marins, non esclaves ni sujets britanniques, qui, dans les limites des possessions de Sa Majesté, déserteront de navires marchands appartenant à des citoyens des Etats-Unis, pourront être arrêtés et reconduits à bord de leurs navires respectifs. Pourvu toujours que si un déserteur a commis un crime dans les limites des possessions de Sa Majesté, il puisse être détenu jusqu'à ce qu'il ait subi son procès devant une cour compétente, et jusqu'à ce que sa sentence, s'il en est prononcé, soit exécutée.

Et le Secrétaire d'Etat au département de l'Intérieur, le Secrétaire d'Etat pour les Colonies et le Secrétaire d'Etat pour l'Inde, en conseil, donneront les instructions nécessaires pour l'exécution du présent.

C. L. PEEL.

—

TRAITÉ entre la Grande-Bretagne et les Etats-Unis concernant les déserteurs de la marine marchande. Signé à Washington, le 3 juin 1892 ; ratifications échangées à Washington le 1er d'août 1892.

CONSIDÉRANT que les gouvernements de la Grande-Bretagne et des Etats-Unis d'Amérique désirent pourvoir à l'arrestation, la reprise et la réintégration des personnes qui désertent des navires marchands de leurs pays respectifs pendant qu'ils sont dans les ports de l'autre pays, et de conclure un traité à l'effet susdit, les hautes parties contractantes ont en conséquence nommé comme leurs plénipotentiaires pour conclure le dit traité, savoir :—

Sa Majesté la Reine du Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande, Sir Julian Pauncefote, G.C.M.G., C.C.B., envoyé extraordinaire et ministre plénipotentiaire de Sa Majesté aux Etats-Unis ; et Le Président des Etats-Unis d'Amérique, James G. Blaine, Secrétaire d'Etat des Etats-Unis ;

Lesquels, après s'être communiqué leurs pleins pouvoirs respectifs trouvés en bonne et due forme, sont convenus des articles ci-dessous :—

ARTICLE I.

Les consuls généraux, consuls, vice-consuls et agents consulaires de l'une ou l'autre des hautes parties contractantes, résidant dans les possessions ou colonies de l'autre, auront le pouvoir de requérir des autorités compétentes l'aide que prescrit la loi pour l'arrestation, la reprise et la réintégration des matelots qui désertent d'un navire appartenant à un sujet ou citoyen de leurs pays respectifs pendant qu'ils sont dans les ports de l'autre pays. Toutefois, si tel déserteur avait commis un crime ou une infraction dans le pays où il est trouvé, sa reddition ou réintégration pourra etre retardée jusqu'à ce que le tribunal devant lequel la cause est pendante, ou devant lequel elle peut être portée, ait prononcé sa sentence, et que la sentence ait été exécutée.

Il est entendu que les stipulations qui précèdent ne s'appliqueront qu'aux sujets ou citoyens du pays où la désertion aura lieu.

ARTICLE II.

Le présent traité sera ratifié et les ratifications seront échangées à Londres ou à Washington sans délai.

ARTICLE III.

Le présent traité deviendra exécutoire à l'expiration de trente jours à compter de la date de l'échange des stipulations. Il restera en vigueur pendant cinq ans après cette date, et ensuite jusqu'à ce qu'il soit terminé par un avis de douze mois donné par une des hautes parties contractantes à l'autre.

En foi de quoi, nous les plénipotentiaires respectifs avons signé le présent traité et y avons apposé nos sceaux.

Fait en double à Washington ce troisième jour de juin mil huit quatre-vingt-douze.

[L.S.] JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE.
[L.S.] JAMES G. BLAINE.

ARRÊTÉS EN CONSEIL.

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT À OTTAWA.

Samedi, le 17e jour de septembre 1892.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

IL plaît à Son Excellence, par et avec l'avis du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada, d'ordonner que la réserve de deux townships en largeur le long de la ligne frontière entre le Canada et les Etats-Unis partant de la limite ouest du Manitoba et allant jusqu'aux Montagnes-Rocheuses destinées à servir de terrain de quarantaine le long duquel les animaux en quarantaine pourront paître, soit et elle est par le présent abolie, et que les réserves ci-après décrites seront et elles sont par le présent déclarées être des réserves permanentes pour des fins de quarantaine, au lieu de la réserve susdite, savoir :—

1. Les townships 1, rangs 19, 20, 21, 22 et 23, en partie, étant cette région du pays sise entre les bras nord et sud de la rivière au Lait dans le township 1.

2. Les townships 1, rangs 12, 13, 14 et 15 en partie, les townships 2, rangs 12, 13, 14 et 15 en partie, étant cette région du pays sise entre la rivière au Lait au nord et la limite internationale au sud, avec la Coulée de la Pierre-à-écrire à l'est, et le droit de chemin de la ligne de la Compagnie de chemin de fer et de houille d'Alberta à l'ouest.

3. Les townships 1, rangs 4, 5 et 6 en partie, les townships 2, rangs 4, 5 et 6 en partie, étant cette région de pays site entre la rivière au Lait à l'ouest et au sud, et le Creek Many Berries à l'est, le tout dans les townships 1 et 2. Tous les numéros de rangs donnés étant ceux officiellement connus comme étant à l'ouest du quatrième méridien.

JOHN J. McGEE,
14-4 Greffier du Conseil privé.

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT À OTTAWA.

Samedi, le 17e jour de septembre 1892.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

CONSIDÉRANT que d'après des informations reçues il y a raison de croire que la maladie du choléra asiatique s'est déclarée dans la cité de New-York, et qu'elle y a causé cinq décès ;

Et considérant qu'il est à propos d'étendre les règlements applicables aux ports de mer autres que les stations régulières de quarantaine, aux ports de l'intérieur sur la frontière entre le Canada et les Etats-Unis, en tant que ces règlements peuvent s'appliquer à un port de l'intérieur ;

Et considérant que par l'article 3 du chapitre 68 des Statuts Revisés, intitulé "Acte concernant la quarantaine," il est statué que les règlements faits en vertu du dit acte, "auront force de loi ; et toute personne "qui désobéit à quelqu'un de ces règlements est coupable de délit et passible d'amende ou d'emprisonnement, ou des deux peines, selon que la cour l'ordonnera,—ou elle peut être poursuivie pour les peines "portées aux dits règlements."

Et de plus il est statué dans l'article 4 du dit acte, que—

"Le Gouverneur en conseil peut, par ces règlements, "requérir les propriétaires ou les personnes chargées "du soin ou de la garde de marchandises ou choses "transportées par terre à quelque lieu en Canada, de "permettre à l'officier à ce préposé en vertu de ces "règlements de faire la visite et l'examen de ces marchandises ou choses, de répondre suivant la vérité à "toutes les questions qui leur seront faites par cet "officier relativement à ces marchandises ou choses,— "et de permettre que celles-ci restent sous la garde du "dit officier durant l'espace de temps, et soient nettoyées, "désinfectées et purifiées de la manière qu'il croira "nécessaire pour les fins du présent acte ; et le Gouverneur en Conseil peut, par ces règlements, ordonner "que les personnes arrivant par terre en quelque lieu "que ce soit en Canada se laissent visiter et examiner "par l'officier qu'il appartiendra, nommé en vertu des "dits règlements,—qu'elles répondent suivant la vérité "à toutes les questions qui leur seront faites par cet "officier,—et qu'elles séjournent au dit lieu, durant "l'espace de temps, et se laissent traiter, purifier et "désinfecter de la manière que le dit officier croira "nécessaire pour les fins du présent acte"—.

Il plaît à Son Excellence, en vertu des dispositions du chapitre 68 des Statuts Revisés, intitulé "Acte concernant la quarantaine," et par et avec l'avis du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada, d'établir les règlements suivants, qui seront censés être des règlements de quarantaine en vertu des dispositions du dit acte, savoir :—

1. Chaque percepteur des douanes à un port de la frontière, en sa capacité d'officier de la quarantaine tel que prescrit par l'article 31 du chapitre 6 des Arrêtés en conseil refondus du Canada, sera, en vertu de cette charge un juge de paix sous l'empire et pour les fins de tel acte.

2. Tout percepteur des douanes en sa capacité d'officier de la quarantaine devra, s'il est informé de la présence d'une maladie infectieuse telle que définie dans l'article 27 du chapitre 6 des Arrêtés en conseil refondus, ou s'il a raison grave de soupçonner la présence de telle maladie, immédiatement ordonner qu'une inspection soit faite par un médecin du wagon, voiture, véhicule, bateau ou chose apportant telle maladie, et ce médecin sera pour la dite fin, et il est par le présent constitué médecin autorisé de quarantaine pour mettre à exécution les prescriptions du dit acte et sera revêtu des pouvoirs spécifiés dans l'extrait de l'article 4 du dit acte ci-dessus cité.

3. L'honoraire payable à ce médecin pour cette inspection ne devra pas excéder la somme de quatre piastres pour chaque visite, et dans le cas où il serait découvert quelque maladie infectieuse cet honoraire sera payable par la compagnie ou propriétaire du wagon, voiture, véhicule, bateau ou chose apportant cette maladie.

4. Le percepteur des douanes, en sa capacité d'officier de la quarantaine devra, sur le rapport de ce médecin inspecteur de quarantaine, faire détenir le wagon, voiture, véhicule, bateau ou chose apportant cette maladie infectieuse jusqu'à ce qu'on ait rempli les formalités prescrites par l'article 33 du chapitre 6 des Arrêtés en conseil refondus.

JOHN J. McGEE,
13-4 Greffier du Conseil privé.

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT À OTTAWA.

Lundi, le 22e jour de septembre 1892.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

IL plaît à Son Excellence, en vertu des dispositions du chapitre 34 des Statuts Revisés du Canada, intitulé "Acte du revenu de l'intérieur," et par et avec l'avis du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada, d'établir les règlements suivants au sujet du tabac et des cigares et des manufactures de tabac et de cigares, et les dits règlements sont par le présent faits et établis.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Greffier du Conseil privé.

RÈGLEMENTS CONCERNANT LE TABAC ET LES CIGARES.

TITRE 1.—MATIÈRE PREMIÈRE.

A.—Comment traiter le tabac en feuilles, les déchets, les rognures, les tiges, la réglisse ou autres matières, apportés, produits ou employés dans une manufacture de tabac ou de cigares, ou qui sont sortis de la dite manufacture.

Article 1. Aussitôt que du tabac ou toute autre matière première sera reçu à la manufacture, la quantité en sera vérifiée par le fabricant sous la surveillance immédiate de l'officier préposé, dont le devoir sera de s'assurer de l'exactitude de tous les poids, et, quand il sera requis par le fabricant, de constater la déduction à faire pour l'eau.

Art. 2. Le tabac étalon, tel que défini par l'acte, est celui qui contient 10 pour cent d'eau, mais le département n'a pas l'intention de s'arrêter à une différence d'un ou de deux pour cent en plus ou en moins.

Art. 3. Cependant, quand il y a un excédent d'eau évident au delà de la proportion ci-dessus mentionnée, c'est-à-dire 10 pour cent, le fabricant peut, s'il le désire, le faire constater, et si cet excédent atteint ou dépasse 12 pour cent, le surplus de 10 pour cent doit être déduit du poids total. En d'autres termes, quand le tabac sera trop imprégné d'eau, on déduira 10 pour cent de son poids et on ne tiendra pas compte de la différence en plus.

Art. 4. Tout échantillon pris en vue de constater la proportion d'eau qu'il contient sera fourni gratuitement par le fabricant ou le propriétaire.

Art. 5. Il n'est pas nécessaire de prendre des échantillons de chaque paquet ou colis. Quand, après un examen attentif de deux colis ou plus, le préposé considère que le lot est à peu près uniforme en ce qui regarde la quantité d'eau, il peut choisir un échantillon pour représenter le lot. Le département désire que le fabricant subisse le moins de perte possible par la constatation de la quantité d'eau contenue dans son tabac ; et chaque fois qu'un fabricant est convaincu que le tabac en feuilles ou tout autre tabac non fabriqué apporté à sa manufacture en aucun temps n'est ni au-dessus ni au-dessous de l'étalon, il peut consigner dans ses livres son poids réel sans faire examiner aucun échantillon, mais dans ce cas ce poids sera considéré comme étant le poids étalon et il ne sera fait par la suite aucune remise si la production de la manufacture est au-dessous de l'étalon fixé par la loi.

Art. 6. Pour le certificat qui sera donné au percepteur des douanes, sous l'autorité de l'article 312 de l'*Acte du revenu de l'intérieur*, on emploiera à l'avenir la formule (n° 28). Le percepteur veillera à ce que ce certificat soit soigneusement libellé et annexé (à la gomme) à la déclaration en douane du tabac en feuilles auquel il se rapporte.

Art. 7. Les tiges, déchets, rognures, débris ou autres rebuts de tabac produits, employés, enlevés ou détruits dans ou de toute manufacture de tabac ou de cigares, seront inscrits en livres étalons.

Art. 8. Tous tabacs en feuilles, tiges, déchets, rognures, débris, rebuts et tabacs en voie de fabrication à l'époque où l'inventaire se fera, seront portés en livres étalons, et dans ces cas on aura soin que les échantillons choisis pour le séchage représentent bien la moyenne d'humidité de chacun des lots où on les aura pris.

Art. 9. Chaque fois qu'il sera nécessaire de constater la quantité d'eau qu'ils contiennent, les échantillons devront être choisis avec soin, de façon à donner une moyenne aussi exacte que possible de l'ensemble des lots. Ces échantillons devront peser chacun d'un quarteron à une demi-livre ; on les pèsera soigneusement aussitôt qu'ils auront été pris sur le lot, et on ne devra les y prendre qu'au moment le plus rapproché possible du pesage du lot. On les sèchera ensuite soigneusement dans les fours qui ont déjà été ou seront fournis aux principaux bureaux. La différence de poids avant et après le séchage représentera la quantité d'eau contenue dans le tabac.

Art. 10. Les bureaux les plus importants sont pourvus de balances spéciales qui indiqueront sur le fléau la proportion d'eau au-dessus de l'étalon, ce qui dispensera de bien des calculs.

La balance est construite de telle façon qu'après avoir contrebalancé le poids du plateau de dessiccation au moyen de plomb de chasse versé dans le vaisseau de contrepoids, vous pouvez peser un échantillon d'un quart de livre, d'une demi-livre ou d'une livre, selon que vous aurez arrangé le poids curseur pour peser l'un ou l'autre, en ayant soin de placer le poids curseur à 100 lorsque vous pesez avant que le tabac soit séché ; après la dessiccation la place que prendra le poids curseur sur le fléau pour contrebalancer l'échantillon indiquera sur l'échelle inférieure du fléau le percentage d'eau de l'échantillon.

Art. 11. L'officier préposé à la surveillance d'une manufacture de tabac ou de cigares tiendra registre du poids de tous les colis de tabac en feuilles ou d'autres matières premières qui entreront dans la manufacture. Le département fournira un livre à cette fin.

Art. 12. Lorsqu'il sera reçu du tabac en feuilles privé de ses tiges dans quelque manufacture de cigares, l'entrée qui en sera faite devra mentionner la nature de ce tabac à sa réception ainsi que plus tard lorsqu'il sera pris pour emploi, et la quantité ainsi reçue et prise pour emploi devra être également mentionnée dans une note au bas de la page sur le relevé mensuel du fabricant (F. 4,) et sur l'inventaire annuel, (G. 15).

Art. 13. Tous les paquets ou colis de matières premières reçues dans la manufacture seront numérotés consécutivement, en commençant par le numéro un, le premier jour de juillet de chaque année.

Art. 14. Une étiquette sera mise sur chaque colis, et indiquera la date de son entreposement, le numéro primitif et le numéro de série du colis, son poids brut, la tare, et le poids net et réel du tabac ou de toute autre matière première y contenue, et, s'il s'agit de tabac en feuilles, de déchets et de rognures, de tiges et d'autres produits non manufacturés du tabac en feuilles, les livres, le percentage d'eau et le nombre de livres étalons de tabac y contenus. Pour raison d'uniformité, l'étiquette dont on se servira jusqu'à nouvel ordre du département, se lira comme il suit, et le département la délivrera sur demande :—

N° 25.
Accise.

ÉTIQUETTES POUR COLIS DE TABAC EN FEUILLES, ETC.

DÉTAILS.

Numéros des colis.
N° primitif ... N° de série....

Détails quand le contenu entier du colis n'est pas sorti d'entrepôt.
Date. | Quantité, lbs.

Nom du fabricant.....				
Date de l'entreposement...	..... 18.....			
Nature du contenu.....				
Poids brut		lbs.		
Tare		lbs.		
Poids net		lbs.		
Déduction pour humidité.....	p.c. =	lbs.		
Etalon.....		lbs.		
Signature du préposé		lbs.		
(Continuez les détails au dos de l'étiquette.)				

On ne remplira pas le blanc des deux dernières lignes s'il s'agit de réglisse, de sucre, de gomme ou de matières premières autres que le tabac en feuilles, ses rognures ou ses autres produits, vu qu'il ne peut être fait de déduction pour la quantité d'eau que ces articles peuvent contenir.

Art. 15. Tous tabacs en feuilles ou autres matières, sur réception et aussitôt qu'on en aura fait un état, seront placés dans l'entrepôt destiné à cette fin et fermé avec un cadenas officiel, dont la clé demeurera entre les mains du préposé.

Art. 16. Les tabacs en feuilles et autres matières premières seront remis aux fabricants de tabac et de cigares en telles quantités qu'ils auront besoin d'employer ; comme ils peuvent avoir accès à l'entrepôt tous les jours, si c'est nécessaire, et prendre du tabac d'autant de colis qu'ils le désireront, comme s'il était sous leur contrôle exclusif, il est inutile d'en emporter en plus grande quantité que les besoins de chaque jour n'en requièrent. Si on prend des colis complets pour les employer, on devra les déclarer à la sortie de l'entrepôt selon le poids marqué sur ces colis à leur entrée.

(a.) Si, dans l'opinion du département, une manufacture de tabac ou de cigares ne possède pas les commodités nécessaires pour emmagasiner tout le tabac en feuilles et les autres matières premières dans la pièce fermée à clef désignée pour cette fin, sans causer trop de tracas au fabricant, le percepteur peut permettre qu'on emmagasine telle quantité qu'il jugera convenable dans d'autres parties de la manufacture ; et dans ce cas le fabricant mettra sur chaque paquet ou colis non destiné à être employé prochainement une carte rouge de pas moins de quatre pouces carrés sur laquelle les mots "En Entrepôt" seront imprimés en lettres hautes de pas moins d'un pouce ; et l'enlèvement de cette carte ou de partie du contenu de ce colis avant que le poids du colis n'ait été porté au débit du "Journal" comme "pris pour emploi," sera considéré comme un enlèvement illégal de marchandises d'un entrepôt et rendra le fabricant passible des pénalités fixées par la loi ;

(b.) Quand le contenu d'un colis est pris pour usage en différentes fois, la dernière déclaration devra faire concorder le total avec la quantité entreposée originairement et marquée sur ce colis ;

(c.) Il sera permis à un fabricant de prendre des colis entiers ou telle portion de colis qu'il aura besoin d'em-

ployer ; mais s'il devient évident en aucun temps que ses déclarations couvrent des quantités qui dépassent les bornes de son commerce, le percepteur demandera au département des instructions particulières.

Art. 17. Toutes les tiges se trouvant dans une manufacture de tabac ou de cigares, à moins d'être utilisées, ou qu'on ait l'intention de les utiliser immédiatement dans la manufacture, ou gardées par le fabricant dans le but de les exporter, devront être pesées une fois par mois au moins et détruites ou mises sous clé de la manière ci-après indiquée.

Les tiges, déchets, rognures et débris produits dans une manufacture de tabac ou de cigares reportés au fonds des existences et portés au débit du Magasinier *(Stock book)* n° 1, à moins d'être détruits ou enlevés, ou qu'on déclare vouloir les utiliser immédiatement, devront être déposés dans un entrepôt de tabac en feuilles.

Art. 18. On les détruira par le feu, mais un autre moyen pourra être autorisé spécialement. Les percepteurs sont autorisés à délivrer de temps à autre aux jardiniers connus des tiges de tabac devant servir uniquement à des fins horticoles. La quantité à fournir et les garanties à prendre pour que ces tiges ne soient pas détournées de leur destination sont laissées à la discrétion du percepteur. On pourra se procurer des formules d'obligation (A. 8,) et des permis (Bb. 13), en en faisant la demande au département. Si des personnes dignes de confiance désirent se servir de tiges de tabac pour engrais, le percepteur pourra leur en livrer en quantités qu'il jugera à propos. Cependant, dans ce cas, les tiges devront être mêlées avec l'engrais, en présence et à la satisfaction du préposé du département ; ce qui étant fait il ne sera exigé aucune obligation. Le fabricant ou la personne qui reçoit les tiges comme il sera réciproquement convenu, devra payer les frais résultant de la présence du préposé du revenu à l'endroit où les tiges sont ainsi détruites. Il sera fait une entrée des tiges fournies soit pour des fins horticoles, soit pour des fins d'engrais dans le *Relevé mensuel des tiges de tabac.* (G. 17.)

Art. 19. Les tiges, déchets, rognures et débris, avant d'être déclarés pour transport ou destruction, seront portés au débit du Magasinier n° 1.

Art. 20. Le tabac en feuilles qui aura été inscrit dans le "Journal" d'un fabricant de tabac ou de cigares comme pris pour emploi, ne pourra ensuite être sorti de la manufacture à l'état brut, à moins d'une permission spéciale obtenue dans chaque cas du percepteur.

Art. 21. Le tabac en feuilles et les déchets et rognures lorsqu'ils seront sortis d'une manufacture de tabac ou de cigares, devront, avant d'être déplacés, être pesés de nouveau et éprouvés et le manquant (s'il y en a) devra être constaté et la quantité ainsi déterminée sera entrée en livres étalons et devra être consignée à l'ordre du percepteur de la division où il sont entrés pour être déplacés. Si on découvre que le manquant est survenu sur le tabac ou les déchets et rognures pendant l'entreposement, il sera fait au département une demande d'entrée libre pour ces articles ou pour qu'ils soient traités autrement, selon que le département le jugera à propos.

Art. 22. En faisant l'inventaire du tabac et des matières premières mis sous cadenas officiel, il ne sera pas nécessaire de peser chacun des colis en entrepôt, mais seulement un nombre suffisant pour faire voir au préposé que les colis sont tels que l'étiquette l'indique. Quand le tabac n'est pas sous cadenas officiel, chaque colis doit être soigneusement pesé.

Art. 23. Comme on ne compte pas les tiges et débris en établissant la production dans les fabriques de cigares, les percepteurs tiendront la main à ce que ces produits soient régulièrement portés au débit du Magasinier n° 1, de façon qu'il n'en reste aucun solde à inscrire comme en voie de fabrication lors de l'inventaire.

Art. 24. Les aromates reçus dans une manufacture de tabac ou de cigares ne seront pas examinés par le préposé, mais le fabricant devra enregistrer leur poids comme dans le cas des autres matières premières.

B.—De la vente en bloc, par un fabricant à un autre, des déchets, rognures, tiges et balayures de tabac.

Art. 25. Chaque fois qu'un fabricant de tabac ou de cigares désirera vendre ses rebuts, déchets, rognures, tiges et balayures de tabac, en bloc et comme matière première, à un autre fabricant de tabac ou de cigares, pour être façonnés ou manufacturés, il lui sera loisible de le faire aux conditions suivantes, savoir :

(a.) Les déchets et les rognures, les tiges et les balayures de tabac, devront être mis en colis séparés et ne devront être mêlés dans aucun cas, et il ne sera pas permis non plus d'y ajouter du tabac en feuilles pour compléter le colis. Les différentes classes de tabac seront séparées et par paquets distincts ;

(b.) La mutation devra être faite en entrepôt, et les marchandises consignées à l'ordre du percepteur du revenu de l'intérieur de la division à laquelle les marchandises doivent être transportées, de la même manière que pour les articles manufacturés ;

(c.) Les colis contenant les marchandises seront numérotés consécutivement et porteront chacun le chiffre du poids brut, de la tare, du poids net, et celui du poids étalon du tabac non manufacturé y contenu, plus le numéro de registre de la manufacture, le numéro de la déclaration d'entreposement, sa date, et le numéro de la division du revenu de l'intérieur ;

(d.) Personne autre que les fabricants de tabac et de cigares n'aura la permission soit d'acheter soit de vendre cette qualité de tabac, à moins qu'il ne soit empaqueté et estampillé et n'ait acquitté les droits fixés par la loi.

Art. 26. Si un fabricant de tabac ou de cigares désire vendre ses rebuts, déchets, rognures, tiges ou balayures de tabac pour l'exportation dans un pays étranger, il devra en faire une déclaration d'exportation en entrepôt de la même manière et sous l'empire des règlements qui gouvernent l'expédition et l'exportation des articles manufacturés.

Art. 27. Les fabricants de cigares ne pourront faire de petits paquets de rognures pour la consommation.

C.—De la mutation de la fleur de tabac en poudre et des déchets de tabac à chiquer haché fin d'une manufacture à une autre.

Art. 28. La fleur de tabac en poudre non préparée pour être utilisée, mais qui aura besoin de passer par quelque autre procédé, en la tamisant, marinant, aromatisant, ou autrement, avant qu'elle ne soit en état d'être employée ou consommée, pourra être vendue directement par un fabricant de tabac à un autre conformément aux règlements suivants :—

(a.) La fleur de tabac en poudre sera mise en colis, et ces colis seront numérotés consécutivement et porteront l'indication de leurs poids brut, tare et poids net, et de plus le numéro de registre de la manufacture d'où ils sont retirés, le numéro de la déclaration d'entreposement, sa date, et le numéro de la division du revenu de l'intérieur ;

(b.) La fleur de tabac en poudre ira d'une manufacture à une autre en entrepôt, les déclarations d'entreposement et de sortie et l'obligation de sortie nécessaires devant être faites et données comme dans le cas des autres mutations en entrepôt.

Art. 29. Les déchets de tabac à chiquer fin peuvent être vendus en bloc comme les rognures, débris, etc., par un fabricant de tabac à un autre ; mais s'ils sont mis en paquets pour le débit et la consommation, ces paquets devront contenir un vingtième, un seizième, un dixième, un huitième, un cinquième, un quart de livre, une demi-livre ou une livre chacun, et être estampillés comme les autres petits paquets de tabac. La loi n'autorise pas l'empaquetage des déchets de tabac à chiquer fin par cinq ou dix livres, comme pour le tabac à chiquer fin lui-même.

Art. 30. Les déchets de tabac à chiquer fin peuvent être vendus en bloc par un fabricant de tabac à un autre, conformément aux règlements qui suivent :—

(a.) Ils seront mis en paquets, qui seront numérotés consécutivement et indiqueront leurs poids brut, tare et poids net (ce dernier en livres apparentes et en livres étalons), et de plus le numéro de registre de la manufacture où ils auront été préparés ou dont ils auront été retirés, le numéro de la déclaration d'entreposement, sa date, et le numéro de la division du revenu de l'intérieur ;

(b.) Les déchets de tabac à chiquer fin, de même que la fleur de tabac à priser, seront transportés d'une manufacture à une autre en entrepôt.

Art. 31. Sur réception de la fleur de tabac en poudre ou des déchets de tabac à chiquer fin dans la manufacture où ils seront consignés, on les mettra dans l'entrepôt du tabac en feuilles, et on les délivrera au fabricant en telles quantités dont il aura besoin pour les utiliser.

Art. 32. La fleur de tabac en poudre et les déchets de tabac à chiquer fin, après la déclaration de la sortie en vue de leur préparation dans une autre manufacture de tabac licenciée, seront traités dans tous les livres comme matières premières, et comme ces opérations ne seront probablement pas assez importantes pour qu'il faille surcharger les livres de colonnes particulières à leur sujet, on les y traitera de la manière suivante dans les cas de sortie, savoir :—

(a.) Les inscriptions se feront à l'encre rouge ;

(b.) La date de leur production se fera dans la colonne 21 du "Journal" ; quand ils seront "débités au fonds" et "sortis de la manufacture," on consignera la date dans les colonnes 10 et 26 du Magasinier n° 1, respectivement ;

(c.) Dans la manufacture où ils seront reçus, on indiquera aux colonnes 9 et 25 du Magasinier n° 1, quand ils

seront "apportés" et "pris pour emploi," respectivement, et aussi dans la colonne 7 du Journal, quand ils seront "pris pour emploi."

(d.) Les explications seront consignées dans les colonnes 2 et 19 du Magasinier n° 1 et les colonnes 2 et 15 du Journal ;

(e.) Les totaux relatifs aux déchets de tabac à chiquer fin et de la fleur de tabac à priser seront écrits à l'encre rouge, et distincts et séparés des totaux des débris, rognures et rebuts, tels qu'indiqués aux colonnes ci-haut mentionnées.

D.—Echantillons de tabac en feuilles.

Art. 33. Comme on semble ne pas parfaitement comprendre comment il faut traiter les petites quantités de tabac en feuilles importées comme échantillons, et sur lesquelles le département ne peut percevoir de droits, les règlements suivants sont faits pour l'usage des préposés des douanes aux ports où ces échantillons sont importés :—

(a.) Ces échantillons doivent être entreposés dans un entrepôt de douane de la même manière que tout autre tabac en feuilles importé ;

(b.) La sortie de ces échantillons de l'entrepôt de douane en quantités n'excédant pas cent cinquante livres à la fois pourra être autorisée à la suite d'une obligation de sortie consentie au percepteur des douanes par les personnes qui veulent retirer le tabac, et du cautionnement d'un franc-tenancier résidant, ou d'une autre personne solvable résidant à ou près du port où l'obligation est donnée. Chaque paquet ou échantillon séparé sera soigneusement scellé et estampillé afin de pouvoir être identifié ;

(c.) La déclaration de sortie constatera exactement la quantité, la nature et la qualité du tabac à retirer, telles que connues dans le commerce, y compris tous les détails nécessaires pour reconnaître l'identité des divers échantillons ou paquets ;

(d.) Le percepteur des douanes inscrira sur le dos de chaque papier de sortie la date à laquelle expirera l'obligation de sortie, et y mentionnera que le porteur est autorisé à emporter avec lui le tabac y désigné dans le but de l'exhiber à ses clients ;

(e.) Les conditions de l'obligation seront que, dans un temps spécifié, le tabac devra être livré à un fabricant de tabac ou de cigares licencié et inscrit dans ses livres, ou qu'il sera exporté ;

(f.) L'obligation ne sera annulée que sur la production d'un certificat d'un préposé de l'accise à l'effet que le tabac a été inscrit dans les livres d'un fabricant de tabac ou de cigares licencié, ou d'un certificat d'un préposé des douanes à l'effet que le tabac a été exporté, et cela dans les délais fixés ;

(g.) Outre ce certificat, dans le cas d'exportation, il faudra s'être conformé à tous les règlements d'entreposement en vigueur relativement à l'exportation des marchandises en douane avant que l'obligation ne soit annulée ;

(h.) Chaque fois que l'obligation ne sera pas annulée de la manière ci-dessus, et dans les délais fixés, il sera du devoir du percepteur des douanes devant qui elle aura été consentie de requérir des personnes en cause le paiement immédiat de la somme pénale stipulée dans l'obligation, laquelle, en conformité de l'article 312 de l'*Acte du revenu de l'intérieur*, sera égale à 30 centins par livre du tabac y mentionné ;

(i.) Lorsque des échantillons sont colportés par le commis voyageur d'une personne ayant licence pour entreposer du tabac en feuilles sous l'autorité de l'*Acte du revenu de l'intérieur*, un état exact de ces échantillons sera dressé par le préposé de l'accise et inscrit dans les livres de l'entreposeur, et les mêmes moyens seront pris pour constater leur identité que dans le cas des échantillons qui viennent d'être importés ;

(j.) Il sera consenti à leur sujet une obligation de la même nature que pour les échantillons qui viennent d'être importés, sauf cette différence, qu'au lieu de renfermer l'alternative de l'exportation, les conditions exigeront leur retour à l'entrepôt de l'entreposeur licencié, qui les inscrira dans ses livres ;

(k.) Chaque fois qu'il le voudra, l'importateur pourra payer un droit de trente centins par livre sur les échantillons de tabac en feuilles et y faire apposer l'estampille spéciale des échantillons de tabac en feuilles pourvue à cette fin, et emporter et exhiber ses échantillons sans être tenu de consentir une obligation de sortie, d'avoir le certificat des préposés de l'accise touchant leur inscription dans les livres d'un fabricant, ni à quoi que ce soit concernant l'exportation des échantillons ;

(l.) Les estampilles spéciales des échantillons de tabac en feuilles seront détruites quand le tabac entrera pour être employé dans une manufacture de tabac ou de cigares.

TITRE II.

A.—Estampilles pour le tabac.

Art. 34. Sous l'autorité de l'*Acte du revenu de l'intérieur*, des estampilles des dénominations suivantes ont été gravées, et leur usage est par les présentes prescrit, savoir :—

(a.) Des petites estampilles, en feuilles, de la dénomination de dix, vingt, cinquante et cent pour cigarettes, d'un seizième de livre pour le tabac en poudre, et d'un dixième de livre pour le tabac haché.

(b.) Des bandes estampillées, en feuilles, de la dénomination d'un vingtième, d'un seizième, d'un douzième, d'un dixième, d'un neuvième, d'un huitième, d'un sixième, d'un cinquième, d'un quart, d'une demi-livre et d'une livre, pour tous paquets réguliers de tabac haché et pulvérisé, déchets, tiges, rognures et balayures de tabac ;

(c.) Des bandes estampillées, en feuilles, de la dénomination de cinq et de dix livres, pour seaux, barils ou tambours de tabac à chiquer haché fin ;

(d.) Des bandes estampillées, en feuilles, de la dénomination d'un seizième, d'un huitième, d'un quart, d'une demi-livre et d'une livre, pour paquets ou colis de tabac en poudre, aussi bien que pour les paquets ou colis de tabac haché et pulvérisé, déchets, tiges, rognures et balayures, tel que dans la clause (*b*) ci-dessus ;

(e.) Des bandes estampillées, en feuilles, de la dénomination de cinq et de dix livres, pour paquets ou colis renfermant du tabac en poudre qui ne contient pas plus de quarante pour cent d'eau ;

(f.) Des bandes estampillées, en feuilles, de la dénomination de cinq, dix et vingt livres, pour paquets ou colis de tabac en poudre contenant plus de quarante pour cent d'eau ;

(g.) Coupons estampillés, en livrets, de la dénomination de une, cinq, dix, quinze et vingt livres, avec coupons d'une demi-livre, et de trente-cinq, soixante, soixante-dix et cent livres, avec coupons d'une livre.

Art. 35. Sauf dans le cas de cigarettes, aucune estampille d'une dénomination moindre qu'un huitième de livre n'a été faite pour le tabac produit par la feuille canadienne seule.

Art. 36. Le devoir de tout officier qui a la surveillance d'une manufacture de tabac ou de cigares l'oblige de veiller à ce que les paquets revêtus d'une estampille ne contiennent pas plus de tabac ou de cigares que l'estampille n'en doit couvrir, et les paquets doivent dans tous les cas être complets, c'est-à-dire, qu'on ne mettra pas une estampille de dix livres sur un paquet d'une capacité de quinze à vingt livres, lors même que ce paquet ne contient que dix livres de tabac. S'il découvre en aucun temps des paquets de tabac ou de cigares portant des estampilles représentant une quantité moindre que celle qu'ils contiennent, il est de son devoir de les détenir comme confisqués et de communiquer le cas dans tous ses détails au département par le canal du percepteur de la division.

Art. 37. La couleur et la description des estampilles employées pour les paquets ou colis de tabac et de cigares seront déterminées par le département du Revenu de l'Intérieur.

B.—Estampilles pour les cigares.

Art. 38. Le commissaire du revenu de l'intérieur a fait graver des estampilles de cigares des dénominations suivantes pour le prélèvement des droits sur les cigares :—

(a.) Des bandes estampillées, en feuilles, pour boîtes ou paquets contenant trois, six, dix, vingt-cinq, cinquante, cent et deux cents cigares chacune ;

(b.) Des bandes estampillées, en feuilles, pour boîtes d'échantillons de cigares contenant chacune vingt-cinq cigares ;

(c.) Des bandes estampillées, en feuilles, pour boîtes de cigares importés, (le droit portant sur la livre, comme ci-devant) ;

(d.) Les fabricants devront toujours faire la demande d'estampilles à paquets soit de trois ou de six cigares pour au moins 1,000 cigares.

Art. 39. Les estampilles devant servir pour les boîtes d'échantillons de cigares sont de couleur jaune et portent la lettre "F," si on les emploie pour les cigares qui proviennent du tabac en feuilles étranger, et la lettre "C" si les cigares sont manufacturés avec le tabac en feuilles canadien.

C.—Estampilles pour le tabac canadien (ou blanc) en torquettes.

Art. 40. Les estampilles pour le tabac canadien en torquettes embrassent les dénominations d'un quart de livre, d'une demi-livre et d'une livre chacune.

Art. 41. Les estampilles de ces dénominations seront fournies aux maîtres de poste et à d'autres personnes par

tout le pays, lesquels tiendront un registre des noms de ceux à qui ils vendront des estampilles, ainsi que du numéro de la licence et du numéro et de la dénomination des estampilles vendues à chacun (ayant soin de n'en vendre qu'aux porteurs de licences). On leur fournira un livre à ces fins. Le registres des ventes en question sera en tout temps ouvert à l'examen des préposés du revenu de l'intérieur.

Art. 42. On devra observer les règlements suivants relativement à la vente des estampilles pour le tabac canadien en torquette :—

(a.) Faire un relevé quotidien des ventes (ou aussi souvent qu'il y en a) comme la chose se pratique dans le cas des autres perceptions. Employer la formule D.12, laquelle établira : (*a.*) Les noms des acheteurs ; (*b.*) La dénomination et les numéros consécutifs des estampilles ; (*c.*) Le poids total représenté par les estampilles ; et (*d.*) Le montant total des droits ;

(b.) Lorsqu'il sera fait plus d'une vente le même jour, il ne sera pas nécessaire de faire un papier d'entrée distinct pour chaque vente ; mais les noms des personnes autorisées à vendre des estampilles à commission ne devront pas figurer sur la même entrée que les ventes à d'autres personnes ;

(c.) Dans le cas d'estampilles vendues à commission, le plein montant des droits à percevoir sur le poids représenté par les estampilles devra être déposé au crédit du receveur général, le percepteur prenant le montant de la commission à même l'avance à lui faite pour dépenses imprévues ;

(d.) A la fin de chaque moins (ou plus souvent s'il est nécessaire) le percepteur transmettra au département un état des montants accordés à titre de commission, notant le numéro de chaque entrée, le montant des droits qu'elle représente, et le montant de la commission accordée. Cet état sera vérifié et s'il est exact, il sera émis un chèque pour le montant.

(e.) Si jamais on emploie des estampilles pour du "tabac canadien en torquette" qui a été saisi, on devra se servir d'une feuille de déclaration distincte pour ces estampilles, ou elles pourront encore figurer sur la feuille de déclaration employée pour rendre compte du produit de la saisie.

Art. 43. Le tabac canadien en torquettes ne peut être manufacturé pour le débit par le cultivateur à moins qu'il n'ait pris une licence, qui coûte deux piastres ; et la loi inflige une forte amende à tout cultivateur qui manufacturerait pour le vendre du tabac canadien en torquettes sans avoir pris sa licence. Les percepteurs du revenu de l'intérieur et les autres officiers qui agissent au nom de ce département prendront, en conséquence, tous les moyens en leur pouvoir pour faire savoir aux cultivateurs combien il leur importe de prendre ces permis et d'estampiller le tabac canadien en torquettes avant de le mettre en vente.

Art. 44. Les estampilles doivent être fixées au rôle ou rouleau en les entrelaçant avec celui-ci quand il est terminé, de façon que les deux bouts de l'estampille en fassent une fois le tour, et en les y assujétissant solidement avec de la gomme ou de la colle. Dans tous les cas, l'estampille doit être apposée au moyen de bonne gomme, et chaque officier de ce département est requis, en autant que la chose est en son pouvoir de faire comprendre aux cultivateurs qui manufacturent le tabac canadien en torquettes pour la vente, qu'il est nécessaire que l'estampille adhère fermement au tabac pour protéger celui-ci contre la saisie, car si on découvre, quelque part ailleurs qu'en la possession du cultivateur fabricant licencié ou dans l'établissement d'un fabricant licencié seulement pour le manufacture du tabac canadien en feuilles, des paquets ne portant pas l'estampille dûment apposée, ceux-ci seront certainement saisis et confisqués en conformité de la loi.

Art. 45. La loi inflige aussi de fortes amendes aux personnes qui ouvrent un paquet ou colis de tabac sans briser l'estampille y apposée, ou en la possession desquelles un paquet ouvert irrégulièrement serait trouvé, ou encore des estampilles qui auraient servi.

Chaque officier profitera, en conséquence, de toutes les occasions qu'il aura pour faire connaître ces choses à ceux qu'elles concernent.

D.—Estampilles de mutations en entrepôt.

Art. 46. Les estampilles pour permis de mutation en entrepôt, qui doivent être apposées sur les paquets ou colis de tabac retirés des entrepôts, sont des dénominations suivantes, savoir :—

(a.) Pour apposer sur les seaux, barils, tambours ou autre colis de tabac à chiquer haché fin, pesant cinq et dix livres chacun ;

(b.) Pour apposer sur les paquets de cinq, de dix et de vingt livres de tabac à priser ;

(c.) Pour apposer sur les paquets de tabac en tablette pesant de cinq à vingt-cinq livres ;

(d.) Pour apposer sur les paquets de tabac en tablettes pesant de trente-cinq à cent dix livres ;

(e.) Pour apposer sur les colis, boîtes ou paquets de cigares.

Art. 47. Il faut les apposer comme il suit :—

(a.), *(b.)* et *(e.)* seront apposées de façon à couvrir à peu près également le couvercle et le corps du colis ou paquet ;

(c.) et *(d.)* devront être apposées à l'endroit même de la boîte ou du colis qui est réservé à l'estampille qui indique le paiement des droits, savoir : sur un coin ou angle de la boîte ou colis, à égale distance des bouts, adhérant à peu près également à chaque côté.

Art. 48. Chaque colis de tabac ou de cigares déplacé en entrepôt devra porter une estampille de mutation en entrepôt désignée pour l'espèce de paquet ou colis dont il s'agit ; l'estampille sera apposée au colis et annulée par le fabricant ou son agent. L'annulation se fera au moyen du timbre à rouleau employé pour la première annulation de l'estampille de droits payés. Si le fabricant le désire, les estampilles de mutation en entrepôt peuvent être mises sur les colis qu'il entend retirer lorsque le tabac ou les cigares sont placés dans l'entrepôt.

Comme ceci est uniquement pour accommoder le fabricant, l'entente doit être qu'il ne demandera ces estampilles que pour les apposer sur les paquets qu'il *sait* devoir être entrés pour mutation ou transfert en entrepôt. S'il ne le peut, les estampilles ne pourront être fournies qu'au temps de l'entrée des articles pour mutation ou transfert. Les préposés aux manufactures de tabac et de cigares sont requis de veiller à ce que ces estampilles soient employées régulièrement.

E.—Estampilles pour la douane.

Art. 49. Des arrangements ont été pris avec le département des douanes pour qu'à l'avenir le département du Revenu de l'Intérieur fournisse, par l'entremise de ses percepteurs, les estampilles pour les tabacs importés. Les percepteurs du revenu de l'intérieur se mettront en conséquence en communication avec le ou les percepteurs des douanes qui peuvent demander à en être munis par le bureau d'accise et les prieront de faire la commande au percepteur du revenu de l'intérieur de la quantité d'estampilles dont ils auront probablement besoin à leurs ports respectifs.

Art. 50. Comme il faut un assez long temps pour se procurer des estampilles quand on n'en a pas à l'époque de la commande, les percepteurs du revenu de l'intérieur susdit, prieront les percepteurs des douanes de faire leur réquisition le plus tôt possible.

Art. 51. Les dénominations d'estampilles pour le tabac et les cigares importés, sont les mêmes que celles servant aux articles de même nature fabriqués en Canada, plus l'addition d'une estampille pour les échantillons de tabac en feuilles, les estampilles de cigares au taux des droits par livre au lieu de par mille, et les estampilles de cigarettes des dénominations de un quarantième et un vingtième d'une livre.

F.—Fourniture des estampilles.

Art. 52. Les estampilles seront fournies par le département sur demande régulière faite par le percepteur du revenu de l'intérieur, qui aura soin de s'y prendre assez à l'avance pour en tenir toujours un approvisionnement égal à la demande probable pour trois mois, comme le veut l'article 280 de l'*Acte du revenu de l'intérieur*. Aussitôt qu'il recevra un envoi d'estampilles, le percepteur ou tout autre préposé les comptera, et si l'envoi concorde avec le reçu qui l'accompagne, il datera et signera celui-ci et le renverra au département par la plus prochaine malle, et il portera les estampilles reçues au débit dans son "Journal général des estampilles de tabac (K. 21*a*.)" S'il y a erreur, il en avertira aussitôt le département, et il portera le nombre exact qu'il aura reçu au débit de son compte d'estampilles. Les percepteurs et les autres officiers devront rendre compte de chaque estampille qu'ils auront reconnu avoir reçue.

Art. 53. Chaque dénomination d'estampilles aura son compte distinct, qui sera tenu en la manière indiquée à la première page des cahiers d'estampilles, c'est-à-dire en portant au débit le nombre reçu et au crédit le nombre émis. En ouvrant ces comptes, on commencera par porter au débit le nombre d'estampilles des diverses dénominations que l'on a en mains.

Art. 54. Les percepteurs sont priés d'envoyer au département, le premier de chaque mois, par la poste et enregistrés, tous les cahiers contenant des souches marginales ou des coupons non employés dont les dernières estampilles auront été détachées dans le cours du mois précédent. On en coupera proprement les couverts à l'égalité des sou-

ches. Les morceaux ainsi détachés ne seront pas envoyés au département. Tous les cahiers contenant des souches de coupons ainsi renvoyés porteront dans l'espace en blanc en regard de chaque feuille de coupons le nombre de livres représenté par les coupons non employés de cette page. A la feuille blanche qui commence chaque cahier sera fait un relevé du nombre de livres représentés par les coupons non employés de chaque feuille en détail avec indication du total. Les percepteurs se créditeront de ces coupons renvoyés dans leur journal général des estampilles pour le tabac (K. 21*a*).

G.—Manière d'apposer les estampilles de tabac et de cigares.

Art. 55. En vertu de l'article 280 de l'*Acte du revenu de l'intérieur*, il est par le présent prescrit que les estampilles seront apposées sur les paquets ou colis de tabac et de cigares de la manière suivante, savoir :—Tous les colis ou paquets de tabac, excepté le tabac à chiquer haché fin et le tabac en poudre, contenant cinq livres et plus, recevront une estampille et des coupons gradués d'une dénomination correspondant au poids net du tabac y contenu. Par exemple, un colis contenant de dix à vingt-cinq livres et de soixante à quatre-vingts livres, peut être et sera couvert d'une seule estampille en employant les coupons attachés à l'estampille si le poids du colis n'est pas exactement de dix, quinze, vingt, soixante ou soixante-dix livres : si le poids est exactement de ces chiffres, on n'emploiera qu'une estampille sans coupons. Quand le poids du tabac contenu dans le colis est entre dix et vingt-cinq livres, et entre soixante et quatre-vingts livres, on se sert des coupons en même temps que de l'estampille qui porte ces chiffres, afin qu'avec un ou plusieurs coupons elle puisse correspondre au poids réel du colis. Il n'est pas permis de se servir de coupons de demi-livre pour les colis contenant vingt-cinq livres et plus. Tous les autres colis de tabac seront revêtus d'estampilles de la dénomination fixée par le département, et il ne sera apposé qu'une seule estampille sur chaque colis.

Art. 56. Sur toute espèce de boîtes ou colis de tabac cavendish, en tablettes, en torquettes, ou de toute autre forme, l'estampille sera apposée sur un coin ou angle de la boîte ou du colis, à égale distance des bouts, et en la fixant à peu près également sur chaque côté. Et toutes les boîtes et colis en bois auront une rainure de pas moins d'un trente-deuxième de pouce de profondeur, afin d'y mettre l'estampille et l'empêcher d'être déchirée ou usée dans le transport.

Art. 57. Sur tous barils, tambours, seaux et autres colis contenant cinq et dix livres de tabac à chiquer fin, et cinq, dix et vingt livres de tabac en poudre, tel que permis par la loi, l'estampille qui a la forme d'une bande sera mise en travers du couvercle, de sorte qu'elle descende de chaque côté du colis et le scelle bien.

Art. 58. Les bandes estampillées, employées soit pour les colis contenant du tabac à fumer, du tabac à chiquer fin, du tabac à priser, des cigares ou des cigarettes, doivent être apposées de façon à sceller efficacement les colis et à rendre impossible leur ouverture ou l'enlèvement de leur contenu sans détruire ou briser les estampilles. Sur les boîtes de cigares on doit les mettre à pas moins de trois quarts de pouce du bout.

Art. 59. La pratique suivie, qui consiste à mettre les cigarettes dans des petits paquets tenus ensemble au moyen d'une bande étroite, et placés dans un grand colis qui est seul estampillé, ne sera plus permise. Toutes les cigarettes devront être mises dans des colis, tel que prévu par l'acte, et chaque colis devra porter l'estampille régulière du revenu.

Art. 60. Les bandes estampillées pour le tabac sont assez longues pour passer sur les deux bouts du colis et contourner les angles opposés, scellant ainsi efficacement le colis, et c'est ainsi qu'on doit les apposer ; quand on s'en sert pour des sacs qui ne s'ouvrent qu'à une seule extrémité, il faut les apposer de façon à bien clore celle-ci.

Art. 61. On appose les estampilles sur les colis en se servant d'une matière adhésive qui les colle au bois, au papier, etc., solidement et permanemment. Après que les estampilles mises sur les colis en bois ou en métal auront séché et qu'elles auront été annulées, tel que prescrit, il faut y passer une couche de vernis, en ayant soin cependant de ne pas obscurcir ni effacer l'impression faite sur l'estampille.

Art. 62. Les estampilles de tabac ou de cigares n'adhéreront pas à l'étain en feuille, avec la gomme ou la colle ordinaires. Le fabricant devra alors ou envelopper l'étain dans un papier, ou se procurer quelque gomme ou colle avec laquelle les estampilles puissent adhérer tellement aux colis qu'il soit impossible de les en enlever sans les détruire.

Art. 63. Il ne sera pas permis aux fabricants ni aux importateurs de cigares d'entourer la boîte ou le colis qui contient les cigares d'une enveloppe extérieure de papier ou autre matière et d'apposer l'estampille sur cette enveloppe. L'estampille doit être mise sur le colis même pour y demeurer comme preuve qu'il est légalement en la possession du propriétaire.

RECETTES.

Art. 64. Voici des recettes pour faire à peu de frais d'excellente colle et d'excellent vernis ; elles ont été essayées et peuvent être recommandées :—

Pour la colle :—Dissoudre une livre de gomme arabique dans une chopine et trois quarts d'eau bouillante ; ajoutez de deux à quatre onces d'acide acétique ; tenir bien bouché quand on ne s'en sert pas. Appliquez également sur l'estampille ou l'avis, et pressez fortement sur le bois ou toute autre matière dont le colis est fait.

Pour le vernis :—Mettre dans une bouteille suffisamment grande une demi-livre de gomme laque blanchie, écrasée fin, et ajoutez de l'alcool très fort ; agitez de temps à autre jusqu'à dissolution parfaite, et tenez bouché pour empêcher l'évaporation. Si le vernis devenait trop épais, ajoutez un peu d'alcool.

Art. 65. Les estampilles doivent être apposées aux colis de tabac ou de cigares, dans la manufacture, par le fabricant ou son agent ; dans l'entrepôt licencié, par l'entreposeur ou son agent, et dans l'entrepôt de douane, par le préposé des douanes. Bien que la responsabilité de l'estampillage du tabac sorti de l'entrepôt d'accise d'un marchand repose sur le propriétaire de l'entrepôt, l'officier livrant le tabac doit l'aider dans l'apposition et l'annulation des estampilles, quand la chose peut se faire aussitôt après la sortie des marchandises de l'entrepôt.

H.—Etampes et poinçons d'annulation.

Art. 66. Autorisé par l'article 281 de l'*Acte du revenu de l'intérieur*, le commissaire du revenu de l'intérieur fournira des poinçons d'acier pour l'annulation de toutes les estampilles apposées sur les colis ou paquets en bois ou faits partie en bois et partie d'autres matériaux et qui contiendront du tabac. Ces poinçons seront expédiés aux divers percepteurs du revenu de l'intérieur et seront par eux prêtés au fabricant de tabac ou à la personne mentionnée dans la réquisition à cet effet, mais à personne autre.

Art. 67. Pour opérer l'annulation, il faudra appliquer deux fois le poinçon sur l'estampille apposée au paquet ou colis, une première fois sur l'endroit de l'estampille marquée *Cancellation by steel die* (Annulation par poinçon d'acier), et la seconde fois sur le haut de la vignette de l'estampille.

Art. 68. Un rouleau d'acier est aussi fourni pour l'oblitération par incision des estampilles apposées sur les boîtes en ferblanc contenant du tabac ; on le passe d'un bord de l'estampille à l'autre et jusque sur le métal dont le colis est fait. Il faut s'en servir de manière à couper l'estampille et à prolonger la ligne de séparation jusque sur le métal. On l'applique sur l'estampille de chaque côté du colis, mais il faut faire en sorte de ne pas toucher à la marque d'annulation faite par l'étampe de caoutchouc.

Art. 69. Les percepteurs tiendront un compte de tous les poinçons d'acier et autres instruments qui leur seront confiés, et une liste des noms de toutes les personnes à qui ils seront fournis, avec la date de leur livraison. Ils ne devront être fournis qu'aux fabricants de tabac dûment autorisés et aux autres personnes d'après les instructions du département. S'il arrive que le poinçon soit brisé ou endommagé entre les mains d'un fabricant ou d'une autre personne au point de devenir inutile, ou quand une personne qui aura reçu ce poinçon officiel cessera d'avoir droit de s'en servir légalement, il sera remis au percepteur qui le gardera en sa possession sujet aux ordres départementaux et porté au crédit de cette personne.

Art. 70. La loi oblige tout fabricant de tabac qui met son tabac en colis, comme ci-dessus, et toute personne qui retire du tabac d'un entrepôt d'accise, à se servir de ce poinçon, et les estampilles apposées sur ces colis ne seront pas considérées comme suffisamment annulées, et les colis et leur contenu seront exposés à la saisie, chaque fois qu'on en découvrira dont les estampilles n'auront pas été annulées avec le poinçon officiel et de la manière ci-après indiquée, savoir : l'estampille doit être annulée de telle façon qu'une partie en soit *enfoncée et logée dans le bois* du colis, ou, si celui-ci est en métal, que l'estampille soit coupée et que la ligne de séparation se prolonge jusque sur le métal.

Art. 71. Les timbres à rouleau pour l'annulation des estampilles de tabac et de cigares seront aussi fournis par le département, sur la demande régulière qui en sera faite.

Ces timbres à rouleau d'annulation sont comme suit, savoir :—

(a.) A l'usage des fabricants de tabac pour annuler les bandes estampillées apposées sur le tabac mis en paquets

de papier, de toile ou d'autre matière molle, et pour la première annulation de toutes les autres estampilles apposées sur des paquets ou colis de tabac ;

(b.) A l'usage des fabricants de cigares pour annuler les bandes estampillées employées pour les boîtes de cigares ;

(c.) A l'usage des personnes qui ont des entrepôts licenciés, pour annuler (en outre de l'annulation par le poinçon d'acier ou autre instrument) les estampilles sur les paquets ou colis sortis d'entrepôt pour le paiement des droits, d'un entrepôt autre que celui du fabricant où le tabac a été manufacturé ;

(d.) A l'usage des percepteurs pour annuler les estampilles sur les paquets ou colis de tabac et de cigares transportés en entrepôt en vertu des dispositions de l'article 25 des *Règlements des entrepôts* et pour annuler les estampilles sur le tabac sorti d'entrepôt d'un entrepôt du revenu de l'intérieur, établi sous l'autorité de l'article 65 de l'*Acte du revenu de l'intérieur*.

(e.) A l'usage des préposés des douanes pour annuler les bandes estampillées apposées sur le tabac importé mis en paquet dans du papier, de la toile ou dans d'autres matières molles, et pour la première annulation de toutes les autres estampilles mises sur des paquets ou colis de tabac ;

(f.) A l'usage des préposés des douanes pour annuler les bandes estampillées mises sur les boîtes de cigares.

Art. 72. En faisant la demande de ces timbres à rouleau on emploiera pour l'uniformité, les formules suivantes : Citez le numéro de la manufacture, ou la lettre de l'entrepôt, le numéro de la division et le nom de la personne qui fait cette demande comme suit :—

1.30. Rouleau de manufacture de tabac, pour J. E. Tuckett.
2.28. Rouleau de manufacture de cigares, pour S. Myers.
A. 17. Rouleau d'entrepôt de tabac, pour D. C. Brosseau.
A. 17. " de cigares "
30 Tabac } Rouleau général d'entrepôt d'accise
30 Cigares } pour la division de *(Hamilton)*.

Si le rouleau est pour l'usage des douanes, le port devrait être indiqué ainsi :—

Douanes, Tabac, Weymouth, N.-E.
Douanes, Cigares, Woodstock, N.-B.

Art. 73. Les personnes qui feront par la suite la demande de timbres à rouleau devront faire enregistrer leurs noms au département avant qu'ils ne leur soient fournis. Lorsque par suite de l'usure ordinaire il sera nécessaire d'avoir de nouvelles bandes en caoutchouc un nouveau timbre complet sera fourni à demande, et à sa réception l'ancien devra être renvoyé au département.

Art. 74. Les percepteurs doivent tenir un compte de toutes les étampes d'annulation qui leur sont confiées comme pour les poinçons d'annulation en acier.

Art. 75. La loi exige que toutes les estampilles mises sur les paquets ou colis de tabac ou de cigares soient annulées au moyen d'une étampe ou d'un poinçon officiels, et il est maintenant prescrit que lorsqu'elles sont sur d'autres boîtes ou colis et que des boîtes en bois ou des colis de cavendish, l'annulation se fera au moyen du timbre à rouleau reconnu par le département ; outre cette annulation, les estampilles apposées sur les boîtes en bois auront à subir celle du poinçon d'acier, et les estampilles apposées sur les colis en métal celles du rouleau d'acier à incision fourni à cette fin.

I.—Mode d'annulation des estampilles de tabac et de cigares.

Art. 76. Toutes les estampilles seront annulées aussitôt après leur apposition sur les colis, mais l'annulation au moyen du timbre à rouleau, sauf dans le cas des cigares, peut être faite par le fabricant ou une autre personne immédiatement avant cette apposition.

Art. 77. Les estampilles de tabac doivent être annulées en mettant sur chacune, dans l'espace oblong laissé à cette fin, l'empreinte du numéro de registre de la manufacture ou de la lettre de l'entrepôt du marchand et du numéro de la division du revenu de l'intérieur. Des timbres à rouleau à main en caoutchouc seront fournis par le département à cette fin, aux frais de la personne qui se les procurera ; mais si un fabricant désire se servir d'un timbre s'appliquant différemment, permission pourra lui être donnée d'employer ce mode d'annulation exclusivement.

Art. 78. Les estampilles employées pour les colis de cinq ou dix livres de tabac à chiquer haché fin, pour les colis de cinq, dix et vingt livres de tabac à priser, et pour les quarts de boîtes, les demi-boîtes et boîtes de tabac, si celles-ci sont en bois, doivent en outre être annulées au moyen du poinçon d'acier fourni à cette fin, lequel renfonce une partie de l'estampille dans le bois du colis et doit être appliqué deux fois, la première fois dans l'espace réservé pour cela, la seconde fois sur la vignette de l'estampille. La seconde annulation des estampilles mises sur les boîtes ou colis en métal se fera au moyen du rouleau d'acier à incision fourni à cette fin, et qui coupe l'estampille et continue la ligne de séparation au delà de l'estampille jusque sur le métal du colis ; on l'applique sur l'estampille des deux côtés du colis.

Art. 79. Les estampilles sur les colis de tabac importé seront annulées de la manière suivante, savoir :—Les estampilles sur les colis composés de papier, de coton, d'étain en feuille ou autre matière molle ou flexible, le seront au moyen d'un timbre à rouleau qui imprimera sur l'estampille le nom du port où a été faite la déclaration pour le paiement des droits, ou bien cette information pourra être écrite sur l'estampille. Les estampilles sur les colis en bois contenant du tabac en tablettes, du tabac haché fin pour chiquer, et des paquets de tabac à priser, seront annulées comme dit plus haut, mais outre cela elles seront aussi annulées au moyen du poinçon d'acier. Les estampilles sur les colis composés de métal, lorsqu'ils sont importés, seront, outre l'annulation ci-dessus, annulées au moyen du rouleau d'acier à incision fourni à cette fin, et qui coupe l'estampille et prolonge la ligne de séparation au delà de l'estampille jusque sur le métal dont le colis est composé.

Art. 80. Les estampilles sur les colis de tabac sorti de l'entrepôt pour la consommation par un marchand ou une personne autre que le fabricant et à la manufacture où le tabac est préparé ou empaqueté, seront annulées par la personne qui le sort d'entrepôt, au moyen d'un timbre à rouleau qui imprime, dans l'espace réservé à cette fin sur l'estampille, la lettre de l'entrepôt, et le numéro de la division du revenu de l'intérieur. Sur les colis en bois, les estampilles seront en outre annulées au moyen du poinçon d'acier fourni à cette fin, lequel poinçon renfonce une partie de l'estampille dans le bois qui forme le colis ; et sur les colis en métal, cette annulation se fera par le rouleau d'acier à incision fourni à cette fin, lequel instrument coupe l'estampille et prolonge la ligne de séparation au delà de l'estampille jusque sur le métal qui forme le colis.

Art. 81. Sur les colis de tabac sortis de l'entrepôt à la manufacture qui a préparé ou empaqueté le tabac, les estampilles seront annulées suivant les prescriptions des articles soixante et dix-neuf (79) et quatre-vingt (80) des présents règlements.

Art. 82. Les estampilles sur les boîtes à cigares seront annulées au moyen d'un timbre à rouleau fourni à cette fin ; l'empreinte de cette étampe dépasse l'estampille des droits payés du revenu de l'intérieur, et se prolonge sur le bois qui forme le colis. L'empreinte doit toujours se continuer sans interruption en travers de l'estampille, le lettrage étant fortement imprimé sur l'espace réservé pour l'annulation. Cette étampe d'annulation ainsi employée doit imprimer sur l'estampille le numéro du registre de la manufacture, et le numéro de la division du revenu de l'intérieur, tel que voulu pour toutes les autres estampilles.

Art. 83. L'annulation des estampilles de douane sur les paquets de cigares se fera au moyen d'un timbre à rouleau, comme il est dit à l'article précédent, mais l'information, qui sera imprimée dans l'espace réservé pour l'annulation, sera le nom du port où ils auront été retirés de l'entrepôt pour le paiement des droits.

Art. 84. En annulant les estampilles au moyen de l'empreinte comme il est ici prescrit, il faudra toujours se servir des espaces laissés en blanc à cette fin sur les estampilles.

Art. 85. L'annulation des estampilles de tabac ou de cigares se fera par les personnes suivantes, savoir :—

(*a.*) A une manufacture de tabac ou de cigares, par le fabricant ou son agent ;

(*b.*) A un entrepôt (autre que celui du fabricant où le tabac ou les cigares ont été fabriquées), par la personne qui retire le tabac ou les cigares de l'entrepôt ; et

(*c.*) Celle des estampilles sur le tabac et les cigares importés, par les préposés des douanes au port où le tabac ou les cigares sont sortis de l'entrepôt pour le paiement des droits.

Art. 86. L'importance qu'on attache à l'annulation de toutes les estampilles est démontrée par les fortes amendes et peines imposées à toute personne qui enlève de quelque fabrique ou endroit destiné à la fabrication du tabac ou des cigares, aucuns de ces effets sans qu'ils portent des estampilles dûment annulées, ainsi que par les amendes et peines imposées à toute personne qui vend ou offre en vente ou a en sa possession du tabac ou des cigares dont les estampilles ne *sont pas convenablement annulées*. L'intérêt du gouvernement, de même que la sûreté et la protection de ceux qui font le commerce du tabac ou des

cigares, exigent que les fabricants et autres apposent et annulent convenablement toutes les estampilles.

J.—Destruction des estampilles sur les colis ou paquets vides de tabac et cigares.

Art. 87. D'après l'article 263 de l'*Acte du revenu de l'intérieur*, toute personne qui vide une boîte, un sac, un vaisseau ou une chemise ou enveloppe quelconque portant une estampille et renfermant du tabac ou des cigares, est obligée d'en détruire l'estampille. Et toute personne qui néglige ou refuse de le faire est passible pour chaque contravention d'une amende n'excédant pas cent piastres.

Art. 88. Cette disposition de la loi s'applique non seulement aux débitants qui vident les paquets ou colis pour en débiter le contenu, mais aussi à toute personne qui achète du tabac ou des cigares pour son propre usage, et qui vide ces paquets ou colis. Cette personne doit détruire l'estampille.

Art. 89. Les percepteurs et autres préposés du revenu sont prévenus que bien que l'article 263 de l'acte exige que la destruction de l'estampille se fasse par l'enlèvement de toutes ses parties du paquet ou colis, le département, pour le présent, ne poursuivra pas dans le cas où l'estampille sera détruite en la défigurant ou en la détruisant de manière à ce qu'elle ne puisse plus servir. Ceci pourra se faire en enlevant les parties de l'estampille des différents endroits sur chacun des côtés du paquet ou colis ; la proportion ainsi enlevée devant être en tout égale à au moins un quart de l'estampille.

K.—Étiquette d'avertissement.—Tabac et cigares.

Art. 90. Sur chaque paquet ou colis de tabac pesant plus d'une livre, que ce colis soit en bois ou d'autre matière, la loi veut qu'il y soit imprimé ou fermement collé une étiquette portant le numéro de la manufacture et le numéro de la division dans laquelle elle est située, et l'avis suivant :—

" Avis.—Le fabricant de ce tabac s'est conformé aux prescriptions de la loi. Il faut strictement observer les instructions ci-dessous, sous peine des amendes imposées par les statuts du Canada :—

1. Ouvrir ce colis de manière à briser l'estampille.
2. Ne pas se servir de ce colis pour y mettre d'autre tabac, une fois que le contenu actuel en aura été enlevé.
3. Le contenu ne doit être enlevé que pour vente immédiate, et
4. Lorsque le colis sera vide l'estampille doit être détruite.

Art. 91. Pour les boîtes, barillets, seaux, caisses ou autres colis de tabac pesant plus d'une livre, l'étiquette qui doit porter l'avis précédent devra avoir au moins quatre pouces et pas plus de six pouces de longueur, et pas moins de deux pouces et demi de largeur, et contiendra, en outre de l'avis, les indications suivantes, imprimées en lettres bien lisibles, savoir : (1) le numéro de la manufacture, et (2) le numéro de la division du revenu de l'intérieur. Ces étiquettes seront dans la forme ci-dessous, savoir :—

" Manufacture No..... Division du Revenu de l'Intérieur No.....

" Avis.—Le fabricant de ce tabac s'est conformé aux prescriptions de la loi. Il faut strictement observer les instructions ci-dessous, sous peine des amendes imposées par les statuts du Canada :—

1. Ouvrir ce colis de manière à briser l'estampille.
2. Ne pas se servir de ce colis pour y mettre d'autre tabac, une fois que le contenu actuel en aura été enlevé.
3. Le contenu ne doit être enlevé que pour vente immédiate, et
4. Lorsque le colis sera vide l'estampille doit être détruite.

Art. 92. La loi stipule que " tout fabricant de cigares collera fermement sur chaque boîte ou paquet contenant des cigares fabriqués par ou pour lui, une étiquette sur laquelle seront imprimés le numéro de sa manufacture, le numéro de la division du revenu de l'intérieur dans laquelle elle est située, et les mots suivants :

" Manufacture No....Division du Revenu de l'Intérieur No.....

" Avis.—Le fabricant de ces cigares s'est conformé aux prescriptions de la loi. Il faut strictement observer les instructions ci-dessous, sous peine des amendes imposés par les statuts du Canada :—

1. Ouvrir ce colis de manière à briser l'estampille.
2. Ne pas se servir de ce colis pour y mettre d'autres cigares, une fois que le contenu actuel en aura été enlevé.
3. Le contenu ne doit être enlevé que pour vente immédiate, et
4. Lorsque le colis sera vide l'estampille et le colis doivent être détruits.

Art. 93. Cette étiquette, pour toutes les boîtes de cigares, n'aura pas moins de trois pouces de longueur et deux pouces de largeur ; ou, si elle est de forme circulaire ou ovale, elle couvrira pas moins de six pouces carrés de papier, et sera assez grande pour contenir en sus de l'avis prescrit, en lettres distinctes et lisibles : (1) le numéro de la manufacture, et (2) le numéro de la division du revenu de l'intérieur.

Art. 94. La formule suivante d'avertissement est prescrite et devra être employée sur les colis extérieurs contenant des cigarettes lorsque en paquets de dix (10) ou vingt (20) cigarettes chacun, et sur le tabac haché et le tabac en poudre en paquets d'une livre et moins, l'étiquette d'avertissement sur chacun des petits paquets formant le contenu, n'étant pas nécessaire.

" Manufacture No....Division du Revenu de l'Intérieur No....

" Avis.—Le fabricant des cigarettes (tabac haché ou tabac en poudre) ci-contenues s'est conformé à toutes les prescriptions de la loi. Tous sont prévenus de ne pas se servir de ce paquet ou colis pour y mettre des cigarettes (du tabac haché ou du tabac en poudre) de nouveau, ni de se servir de l'estampille, ni des enveloppes estampillées apposées sur les paquets ou colis de cigarettes (tabac haché, tabac en poudre), formant le contenu de ce paquet ou colis, sous peine des amendes prescrites par la loi à cet égard."

Les mots " Manufacture No....," " Division du Revenu de l'Intérieur No....," et " fabricant " seront omis quand l'étiquette sera apposée sur des paquets ou colis de cigarettes importées (de tabac haché importé ou de tabac à priser importé), et remplacés respectivement par le nom du port où importé, et le numéro de la déclaration de sortie d'entrepôt pour paiement des droits, et le mot " importateur."

Art. 95. La formule suivante " d'étiquette spéciale d'avertissement " devra être employée sur les paquets de tabac ou de cigares qui ont été saisis, confisqués, et vendus sous l'autorité de ce département, et sera fournie à demande.

C. S.

ACCISE.

TABAC OU CIGARES.

Saisie No.....

Etiquette spéciale d'avertissement.

Division du Revenu de l'Intérieur de.....

Avis.—On doit se conformer strictement aux instructions ci-dessous sous peine des amendes imposées par les statuts du Canada :—

1. Ouvrir ce colis de manière à briser l'estampille.
2. Ne pas se servir de ce colis pour y mettre d'autre tabac, une fois que le contenu actuel en aura été enlevé.
3. Le contenu ne doit être enlevé que pour vente immédiate, et
4. Aussitôt que le colis sera vide l'estampille doit être détruite, et dans le cas de cigares le colis aussi.

Les renseignements que le fabricant doit mettre sur les paquets ou colis, pourront dans ce cas être marqués au patron découpé, et le numéro de la saisie y sera ajouté.

Art. 96. Relativement aux cigares en paquets de trois (3) et de six (6) cigares chacun, il ne sera pas nécessaire qu'une étiquette soit apposée sur d'aussi petits paquets ou colis, mais les colis extérieurs qui les contiennent devront porter la formule d'avis suivante : " Avis.—Le fabricant des cigares ci-contenus s'est conformé à toutes les prescriptions de la loi. Tous sont prévenus de ne pas se servir de nouveau des paquets de cigares estampillés formant le contenu de ce paquet ou colis sous peine des amendes prescrites par la loi à cet égard."

Si les cigares sont importés le mot " fabricant," sera remplacé par le mot " importateur."

Art. 97. Les importateurs de tabac et de cigares sont aussi tenus par la loi d'apposer un avis sur chaque paquet de tabac pesant plus d'une livre et sur chaque paquet de cigares contenant dix cigares et plus importé par eux ou pour eux.

Art. 98. L'apposition de cette étiquette ou avis est obligatoire pour le fabricant ou l'importateur. Elle doit être imprimée ou le renseignement requis pourra être imprimé ou gravé sur ce qui compose le colis. Elle doit être fournie et apposée par le fabricant ou l'importateur avant que le tabac ou les cigares ne soient enlevés de l'endroit où ils sont fabriqués, ou auquel ils sont importés. Personne n'a le droit et il ne sera permis à personne dans aucun cas de déranger cet avis, de l'enlever de la boîte ou paquet, d'y substituer une autre étiquette, ou de la couvrir d'une étiquette à lui ou celle de toute autre personne.

Art. 99. Cette étiquette ou avis doit être distinctement l'étiquette qu'exige la loi. Les étiquettes seront apposées au colis dans un endroit visible où elles ne seront pas exposées à être déchirées en ouvrant le paquet, et où elles

seront exposées le moins possible à être effacées ou enlevées par le frottement, et de manière à ne pas être recouvertes ou cachées par toute autre étiquette ou marque, et de façon aussi à ne pas cacher toute autre marque ou empreinte que la loi exige d'appliquer sur le paquet.

Art. 100. La loi impose une amende de $50 à chaque fabricant ou importateur de tabac ou de cigares qui néglige d'apposer cette étiquette sur un colis contenant du tabac ou des cigares faits ou importés par ou pour lui, et à toute personne qui enlève d'un colis quelconque une étiquette ainsi apposée ; cette amende est distincte pour tout et chaque colis au sujet duquel l'infraction est commise.

Si le fabricant le désire, il peut augmenter, la grandeur du papier sur lequel l'avis est imprimé, de façon à pouvoir y imprimer, *distinctement et séparément de l'étiquette*, son nom et sa marque de commerce.

Titre 3.—tabac et cigares fabriqués.

Dispositions spéciales pour l'entreposement du tabac et des cigares, et pour les estampiller à la sortie de l'entrepôt, pour mutation en entrepôt, pour la consommation, ou pour les étamper lorsque destinés à l'exportation.

En sus des règlements généraux d'entreposement établis par l'arrêté du conseil, ce qui suit s'applique spécialement au tabac et aux cigares :—

Art. 101. Sur tous les paquets de tabac et de cigares, lorsqu'ils seront mis en entrepôt par le fabricant, toutes marques, numéros, poids et toute autre indication que la loi exige, doivent être écrits ou étampés sur les colis avant que la déclaration à l'entrée de l'entrepôt puisse être acceptée ; cette déclaration doit être comparée avec les colis de tabac ou de cigares, et attestée par l'officier en charge de la manufacture avant d'être acceptée par le percepteur du revenu de l'intérieur. En conséquence, les percepteurs permettront aux principaux fabricants de se servir de numéros spéciaux afin que ces instructions puissent être fidèlement remplies.

Art. 102. Vu que toutes les marques, numéros, poids, etc., doivent être mis sur les colis avant que la déclaration à l'entrée puisse être acceptée par le préposé pour les comparer, et vu qu'aucune estampille n'est nécessaire avant la mise en entrepôt, le tabac doit être entreposé aussitôt que le préposé a reçu le mandat voulu. Dans les grandes manufactures où il est impossible de se conformer strictement à ce règlement, à cause des grandes quantités employées, le percepteur pourra, à sa discrétion, prolonger le délai pour l'entreposement, cette prolongation ne devant, en aucun cas, excéder trois jours.

Art. 103. Voici les seules dimensions des paquets ou colis de tabac qui pourront être transférés en entrepôt :—

(a.) Tabac à chiqué haché fin, en colis de cinq et dix livres chaque ;

(b.) Le tabac à priser, cinq, dix et vingt livres chaque ;

(c.) Le cavendish, en tablettes ou torquettes, en paquets ou colis de une à quatre livres inclusivement, de cinq livres à vingt-cinq livres inclusivement, ou de trente-cinq à quarante-cinq livres inclusivement, ou de soixante à quatre-vingts livres inclusivement, ou de cent à cent-dix livres inclusivement ; et—

(d.) Les cigares en paquets de vingt-cinq et plus.

Art. 104. Le tabac en paquets plus petits que ceux ci-dessus mentionnés ne sera pas transféré en entrepôt, non plus que le tabac en feuille en paquets de moins de dix livres.

Art. 105. Lorsque des paquets ou colis de tabac ou de cigares sont sortis de l'entrepôt à la manufacture pour être transférés en entrepôt à une autre division, ou pour être transférés à une autre personne dans la même division, le fabricant y apposera l'estampille de mutation en entrepôt fournie à cette fin par le département, désignant la classe de ces effets. Les paquets ou colis de tabac ou de cigares qui ont été placés en entrepôt antérieurement à la mise en vigueur de l'*Acte refondu du revenu de l'intérieur*, 1883, et qui portent ou ne portent pas l'ancienne estampille rouge, lorsque sortis d'un entrepôt pour être déplacés ou transférés, devront être munis de l'estampille de mutation en entrepôt. S'ils sont déjà estampillés, la vieille forme d'estampille sera enlevée du colis et détruite par le préposé qui sort les effets de l'entrepôt. Chaque colis déplacé ou transféré en entrepôt doit porter une de ces estampilles de mutation en entrepôt, laquelle sera annulée par le fabricant ou autre personne sortant le tabac de l'entrepôt, au moyen du timbre à rouleau fournie à cette fin. Dans les déplacements subséquents du même tabac ou des mêmes cigares, il ne sera pas nécessaire d'y apposer d'autre estampille de mutation en entrepôt.

Art. 106. Lorsque du tabac ou des cigares sont déclarés à la sortie de l'entrepôt, soit pour être déplacés, pour être transférés ou pour la consommation, il faudra les estampiller avec les nouvelles estampilles lorsqu'ils seront ainsi sortis de l'entrepôt, même s'ils avaient déjà été estampillés en vertu de règlements en force avant le premier juillet 1883.

Art. 107. A la sortie de l'entrepôt pour la consommation, l'estampille de droits payés doit être apposée sur le paquet ou colis de la manière prescrite. Lorsque du tabac ou des cigares sont sortis de l'entrepôt pour la consommation, d'un entrepôt autre que celui du fabricant de ce tabac ou de ces cigares,—ces colis ou paquets portant l'estampille de mutation en entrepôt,—il faut placer l'estampille de droits payés par dessus l'estampille de mutation en entrepôt, de façon à recouvrir cette dernière autant que possible, et l'annulation doit être faite à travers les deux. Les estampilles pour les colis déclarés pour la consommation, soit par le fabricant ou le marchand, seront fournies sur reçu des feuilles de déclaration à la sortie de l'entrepôt pour la consommation, des droits payables sur les effets sortis de l'entrepôt, d'un mandat bien rempli, et d'une réquisition dans la forme prescrite et émise par le département, laquelle réquisition doit indiquer, pour le tabac, le nombre d'estampilles de chaque poids requises pour couvrir le tabac sorti de l'entrepôt, et dans le cas de cigares le nombre d'estampilles de chaque dénomination nécessaire pour couvrir les cigares sortis de l'entrepôt, le nombre collectif de colis et de livres de tabac, ou de paquets, et le nombre de cigares devant concorder avec la déclaration à la sortie de l'entrepôt pour la consommation.

Art. 108. Dans tous les cas les estampilles devront être apposées et annulées par le fabricant ou la personne retirant les effets de l'entrepôt, et conformément aux règlements par le présent établis.

Art. 109. Lorsque des paquets ou colis de tabac ou de cigares seront sortis de l'entrepôt pour être exportés en pays étranger, ils seront étampés sous la surveillance du préposé en charge, d'une marque comme suit :—

EXPN.

Tabac—9-10-8-83.

Pour "tabac" lisez "cigares" lorsque se sont des boîtes de cigares. Le premier chiffre ou série de chiffres représente le numéro de la manufacture, le deuxième le numéro de la division du revenu de l'intérieur, et les troisième et quatrième numéros le mois et l'année respectivement. Lorsque le tabac ou les cigares sont retirés d'un entrepôt autre que celui de la manufacture où ils sont fabriqués, le numéro de la manufacture sera omis et on y substituera la lettre ou le numéro de l'entrepôt.

Art. 110. Cette marque sera mise sur tous les paquets ou colis en bois au moyen de fers chauds, et sur les paquets ou colis à couverture métallique au moyen de poinçons en acier, ou de quelque autre manière par laquelle les indications voulues seront empreintes dans le métal d'une manière lisible et indélibile. Sur les uns comme sur les autres la marque sera placée sur le côté du paquet. Les poinçons et fers seront fournis par l'exportateur, et les lettres et chiffres composant la marque n'auront pas moins d'un quart de pouce de hauteur.

Art. 111. Quand le possesseur de tabac ou de cigares en entrepôt, déjà estampillés en vertu d'actes antérieurs, désire exporter ce tabac ou ces cigares, les estampilles qui se trouvent sur les colis ou paquets doivent être enlevées par le préposé en charge de la manufacture ou de l'entrepôt, en présence d'un autre préposé spécialement nommé à cette fin par le percepteur du revenu de l'intérieur. Les susdits préposés tiendront un registre, signé par eux, et déposé au bureau du percepteur du revenu de l'intérieur, et dans ce registre seront consignés :—

(a.) Le numéro de chaque estampille enlevée et détruite, et le poids du tabac ou des cigares qu'elle recouvrait ; et

(b.) Le numéro de licence de la manufacture où le tabac ou les cigares ont été fabriqués, et le nom de la division où l'estampille a été émise.

Les déclarations d'exportation ne seront pas acceptées comme complètes tant que ces choses n'auront pas été faites.

Art. 112. Lorsque des paquets de tabac pesant une demi-livre et moins et destinés à l'exportation sont empaquetés dans de grandes caisses, il suffira que la marque mentionnée à l'article cent neuf (109) des présents règlements, soit placée sur la caisse extérieure ; ces caisses seront numérotées consécutivement, et seront marquées du nombre total de paquets de chaque poids et du poids total du tabac qu'elles contiennent.

Art. 113. Le tabac et les cigares destinés à l'exportation ne peuvent être empaquetés dans la même caisse.

Art. 114. Tous les effets déclarés pour l'exportation doivent être examinés par le préposé qui les sort de l'entrepôt, et dans ce but les colis doivent être ouverts en

telle quantité que le percepteur du revenu de l'intérieur décidera.

Art. 115. Les déchets, rognures ou tiges, lorsqu'ils sont préparés pour l'exportation, doivent être empaquetés sous la surveillance personnelle d'un préposé du revenu de l'intérieur, et à moins que toute la caisse ne soit remplie en une seule fois, l'empaquetage devra se faire dans l'entrepôt de tabac en feuilles.

Art. 116. Quand la caisse ou le colis sera rempli, le préposé y marquera son nom et la date de l'empaquetage, et cela de façon à être distinctement vu, et de façon aussi à ce qu'il puisse le reconnaître. La caisse ou le colis devra être marqué des lettres EXPN, comme dans le cas du tabac pour l'exportation.

Titre 4.

Empaquetage et étampage du tabac et des cigares, annulation des estampilles, et mutation en entrepôt d'un port de douane à un autre, avant l'empaquetage dans des colis semblables à ceux employés pour les articles similaires fabriqués au Canada.

Art. 117. L'Acte du revenu de l'intérieur prescrit que "les estampilles seront apposées et annulées sur tous les tabacs fabriqués ou cigares importés des pays étrangers pendant qu'ils seront sous la garde des préposés des douanes compétents," et que "ces tabacs ou cigares ne sortiront pas de la garde de ces préposés tant que ces estampilles n'y auront pas été apposées et annulées."

Art. 118. L'annulation des estampilles sur le tabac mis dans des paquets de papier, de toile ou autre matière molle ou flexible, se fera au moyen du timbre à rouleau fourni à cette fin.

Art. 119. L'annulation des estampilles sur les colis en bois contenant du tabac importé se fera en renfonçant dans le bois une partie de l'estampille au moyen d'un poinçon d'acier que l'on appliquera deux fois sur chaque estampille, une fois à l'endroit réservé pour l'anulation et l'autre fois sur la vignette, et de plus au moyen du timbre à rouleau fourni à cette fin. L'annulation par le timbre à rouleau se fera dans l'espace réservé dans ce but sur les estampilles, elle pourra se faire immédiatement avant l'apposition des estampilles sur les colis. L'annulation des estampilles sur les colis de tabac contenu dans le métal se fera au moyen du rouleau d'acier à incision fourni à cette fin, qui fend l'estampille et prolonge la ligne de séparation jusque sur le métal du colis. Il faut appliquer cet instrument sur chaque côté du colis. Outre cela, l'estampille devra être annulée de nouveau au moyen des timbres à rouleau employés pour annuler toutes les estampilles apposées sur les colis de tabac.

Art. 120. Les estampilles sur les colis contenant des cigares importés seront annulées au moyen d'un timbre à rouleau de la forme prescrite par le département. Cette étampe d'annulation sera employée de telle manière que l'empreinte dépassera l'estampille et s'étendra jusque sur le bois de la boîte. L'impression se fera toujours en travers de l'estampille à cigare.

Art. 121. Ces poinçons et étampes d'annulation seront fournis aux divers percepteurs des douanes sur demande à cet effet, et nuls colis de tabac ou de cigares, tel que défini par l'Acte du revenu de l'intérieur, ne sera remis à l'importateur ou propriétaire avant que les estampilles n'en aient été annulées de la manière indiquée.

Art. 122. L'Acte du revenu de l'intérieur exige de plus que "le tabac et les cigares importés seront mis en paquets tel que prescrit par la loi au sujet des articles similaires manufacturés au Canada, avant l'opposition des estampilles." Les percepteurs des douanes veilleront en conséquence à ce que ces règlements soient parfaitement suivis.

Art. 123. Les dimensions des divers paquets ou colis en lesquels le tabac et les cigares doivent être mis d'après la loi sont comme il suit :—

(*a.*) Tout tabac cavendish, en tablettes et en torquettes, dans des boîtes en bois rectangulaires contenant de une à quatre livres inclusivement, de cinq à vingt-cinq livres inclusivement, de trente-cinq à quarante-cinq livres inclusivement, ou de soixante à quatre-vingts livres inclusivement, ou de cent à cent dix livres inclusivement ;

(*b.*) Tout tabac à chiquer haché fin, et toutes autres espèces de tabacs au sujet desquels il n'est pas autrement prescrit, en paquets contenant un vingtième, un seizième, un douzième, un dixième, un neuvième, un huitième, un sixième, un cinquième, un quart de livre, une demi-livre ou une livre ; cependant, le tabac à chiquer haché fin, quand il sera d'une espèce et d'une qualité approuvées par le commissaire du revenu de l'intérieur, pourra, si l'importateur le désire, être empaqueté dans des boîtes en bois contenant cinq ou dix livres chacune ;

(*c.*) Tout tabac haché et pulvérisé, autre que le tabac à chiquer haché fin, les déchets et débris du tabac à chiquer haché fin qui auront passé à travers un tamis de trente-six mailles au pouce carré, en paquets contenant un vingtième, un seizième, un douzième, un dixième, un neuvième, un huitième, un sixième, un cinquième, un quart de livre, une demi-livre ou une livre chacun ;

(*d.*) Tout tabac à priser en colis contenant un seizième, un huitième, un quart de livre, une demi-livre, ou une livre, et dans des colis en bois contenant cinq ou dix livres chacun, sauf que le tabac à priser, lorsqu'il contiendra plus de quarante pour cent d'eau, pourra, outre les quantités ci-dessus mentionnées, être mis en colis contenant vingt livres chacun, poids réel ;

(*e.*) Toutes les cigarettes en paquets contenant dix, vingt, cinquante ou cent cigarettes chacun ;

(*f.*) Tous les cigares sont empaquetés dans des boîtes de trois, six, dix, vingt-cinq, cinquante, cent et deux cents ; cependant, les cigares de Manille et les cheroots, mais non pas les imitations de ces cigares, pourront, lorsqu'ils seront importés de l'étranger, être contenus, outre les quantités ci-dessus mentionnées, dans des boîtes de cinq cents chacune.

Art. 124. Les estampilles seront apposées sur les colis de la manière suivante :—

(*a.*) Tous les colis de tabac, excepté le tabac à chiquer haché fin et le tabac à priser, contenant cinq livres et plus, devront porter un coupon d'estampille d'une dénomination correspondant au poids net du tabac qu'ils contiennent : par exemple, des colis contenant de dix à vingt-cinq livres et de soixante à quatre-vingts livres peuvent et doivent porter une seule estampille, et on se servira des coupons attachés aux estampilles lorsque le poids du colis ne sera pas exactement de dix, quinze, vingt, soixante ou soixante-dix livres : s'il l'était, on se servirait de l'estampille seule, sans les coupons. Lorsque le poids du tabac contenu dans les paquets ou colis variera entre dix et vingt-cinq livres, et entre soixante et quatre-vingts livres, on emploiera les coupons conjointement avec l'estampille qui porte ces chiffres, de sorte qu'avec un ou plusieurs coupons on puisse représenter le poids voulu. Il ne sera pas permis de se servir de coupons d'une demi-livre pour les paquets contenant vingt-cinq livres et plus ;

(*b.*) Tous les autres colis de tabac seront revêtus d'estampilles de la dénomination fixée par la loi, et on n'apposera qu'une estampille par colis ;

(*c.*) Sur toute espèce de boîtes ou de colis de tabac cavendish, en tablettes, en torquettes, ou autre, l'estampille sera apposée sur un coin ou un angle de la boîte ou du colis, à égale distance des bouts, en couvrant à peu près également chaque côté ;

(*d.*) Sur les barils, tambours, seaux ou autres colis contenant cinq ou dix livres de tabac à chiquer haché fin, et cinq, dix et vingt livres de tabac à priser, tel que permis par la loi, la bande estampillée sera mise en travers du couvercle de manière à descendre de chaque côté du colis et à le sceller parfaitement ;

(*e.*) Les bandes estampillées employées pour les colis contenant soit du tabac à fumer, soit du tabac à chiquer fin, soit du tabac à priser, ou des cigarettes, doivent être apposées de façon à bien sceller le colis et à rendre impossible qu'on en enlève le contenu sans briser ou détruire l'estampille ;

(*f.*) Les bandes estampillées pour les boîtes de cigares doivent être apposées de façon à bien sceller celle-ci ;

(*g.*) Les estampilles doivent être apposées aux colis au moyen d'une matière adhésive qui les retienne au bois, au papier ou à toute autre substance solidement et permanemment. Après que les estampilles mises sur les colis en bois auront séché et qu'on les aura annulées tel que prescrit, on les vernira, mais de façon à ne pas effacer ni obscurcir les impressions faites sur les estampilles ;

(*h.*) Les estampilles de tabac n'adhèreront pas à l'étain en feuille si l'on se sert de gomme ou de colle ordinaires. L'importateur ou propriétaire des marchandises doit, en conséquence, recouvrir l'étain d'une enveloppe de papier ou se servir de quelque sorte de gomme ou de colle au moyen de laquelle les estampilles adhèreront si fermement qu'on ne pourra les enlever sans les détruire.

Art. 125. L'Acte du revenu de l'intérieur prescrit en outre que "tout importateur de tabac devra, outre l'observation de toutes les autres prescriptions du présent acte concernant les tabacs importés, imprimer ou coller fermement sur chaque paquet ou colis contenant du tabac importé par ou pour lui, une étiquette portant le nom du port où, et le numéro de la déclaration en vertu de laquelle ces tabacs ont été sortis de l'entrepôt pour le paiement des droits, et les mots suivants :—

Avis.—L'importateur de ce tabac s'est conformé aux prescriptions de la loi. Il faut strictement observer les instructions ci-dessous, sous peine des amendes imposées par les statuts du Canada :—

1. Ouvrir ce colis de manière à briser l'estampille.

2. Ne pas se servir de ce colis pour y mettre d'autre tabac, une fois que le contenu actuel en aura été enlevé.

3. Le contenu ne doit être enlevé que pour vente immédiate, et

4. Lorsque le colis sera vide l'estampille doit être détruite.

Art. 126. Tout importateur de cigares est aussi tenu de coller sur chaque boîte ou paquet contenant des cigares importés par ou pour lui, une étiquette sur laquelle seront imprimés, outre le nom du port où, et le numéro de la déclaration en vertu de laquelle ces cigares ont été sortis de l'entrepôt pour le paiement des droits, les mots suivants :—

AVIS.—L'importateur de ces cigares s'est conformé aux prescriptions de la loi. Il faut strictement observer les instructions ci-dessous, sous peine des amendes imposées par les statuts du Canada :—

1. Ouvrir ce colis de manière à briser l'estampille.

2. Ne pas se servir de ce colis pour y mettre d'autre tabac, une fois que le contenu actuel en aura été enlevé.

3. Le contenu ne doit être enlevé que pour vente immédiate, et

4. Lorsque le colis sera vide l'estampille et le colis doivent être détruits.

Art. 127. Cette étiquette d'avertissement, sur les boîtes, caisses, barillets, seaux, tambours ou autres colis de tabac, doit être d'au moins quatre pouces et d'au plus six pouces de long, et d'au moins deux pouces et demi de large, et doit être placée en vue sur le paquet, dans un endroit où elle sera le moins possible exposée à être usée ou effacée, ou brisée en ouvrant le colis, et de façon à n'être pas couverte ou cachée par d'autres étiquettes ou marques, et de façon à ne cacher elle-même aucune autre marque exigée par la loi.

Art. 128. Sur les boîtes de cigares, l'étiquette d'avertissement doit être d'au moins trois pouces de long et de deux de large ; si elle est de forme circulaire ou ovale, elle doit couvrir au moins six pouces de superficie. Elle doit être placée en vue sur la boîte ou paquet de façon à ne pas être couverte par l'estampille ni autrement cachée ou dissimulée, non plus qu'à être brisée en ouvrant le paquet.

Art. 129. Si l'importateur le désire, il peut faire imprimer l'avis sur un papier plus grand, de façon à porter en même temps, mais *à part*, son nom et sa marque de commerce.

Art. 130. Pour les colis de tabac importé ne contenant qu'une livre ou moins, de même que sur des colis contenant dix ou vingt cigarettes chacun, il n'y a pas besoin d'étiquette distincte et séparée, mais l'importateur doit faire apposer sur chaque colis l'avis voulu, dans un endroit où il ne sera pas couvert par l'estampille ou autrement caché ou dissimulé. Le nom du port et le numéro de la déclaration pour le paiement des droits peuvent être écrits ou marqués avec une étampe en caoutchouc. L'emballage et l'estampillage doivent être faits suivant qu'il est prescrit par l'Acte du revenu de l'intérieur.

Art. 131. L'Acte du revenu de l'intérieur décrète aussi que les " tabacs ou cigares importés destinés à être transportés en entrepôt à un autre port ou lieu dans la Puissance du Canada, peuvent être transportés en entrepôt à cet autre port conformément aux règlements qui pourront être établis par le Gouverneur en conseil ; " et ces règlements sont comme il suit :—

(*a.*) Le tabac et les cigares doivent être consignés à l'ordre du percepteur des douanes au port de destination ;

(*b.*) Le percepteur des douanes exigera du propriétaire ou de l'importateur une obligation pour une somme égale au double du montant des droits de douane dont sont frappés les articles ainsi transportés, la condition de l'obligation étant que les articles seront livrés au percepteur des douanes auquel ils sont consignés ;

(*c.*) Cette obligation sera annulée par le certificat du percepteur des douanes au port de destination, attestant que les articles ont été reçus par lui et remis en entrepôt, et qu'une obligation a été dûment consentie, et que les articles seront mis en nouveaux colis dans les conditions prescrites pour les articles semblables manufacturés en Canada, et régulièrement estampillés ou déclarés pour l'exportation ou la destruction,

TITRE 5.

Vente du tabac et des cigares fabriqués.—Dimensions et forme des colis, etc.

Art. 132. Les fabricants ne peuvent vendre le tabac qu'en colis ou paquets intacts, portant chacun une estampille régulièrement apposée et annulée (ou si le tabac est déclaré pour l'exportation, chaque colis ou paquet étant régulièrement étampé), et dans les conditions prescrites par l'*Acte du revenu de l'intérieur*, et non autrement.

Art. 133. Les marchands de tabacs fabriqués doivent aussi vendre en colis entiers, portant chacun une estampille régulièrement annulée ; mais il est permis aux débitants de tabac de vendre au détail le tabac en tablettes contenu dans des boîtes dites demi-*caddies*, *caddies*, demi-boîtes et boîtes, le tabac à chiquer haché fin contenu dans des colis de cinq et de dix livres, et le tabac à priser contenu dans des colis de cinq, dix et vingt livres, régulièrement estampillés, marqués, étiquetés et empaquetés selon la loi. A l'exception du tabac à priser, qui peut quelquefois avoir besoin d'être humecté, les marchands ne doivent retirer le tabac des colis ou des boîtes que lorsqu'ils le mettent réellement en vente.

Art. 134. L'estampille sur le colis contenant le tabac détaillé est une preuve *primâ facie* que le droit a été payé. L'absence de l'estampille est une preuve *primâ facie* que le droit n'a pas été payé. Les marchands de tabacs manufacturés ne pourront pas diviser un colis en deux et vendre les parties du colis ou en détailler le tabac.

Art. 135. La loi décrète que tous cigares doivent être empaquetés dans des boîtes qui n'ont pas encore servi à cette fin, en nombres définis et limités, et défend positivement la vente des cigares sous aucune autre forme excepté par les marchands en détail. Les marchands en détail ont le droit de vendre au détail les cigares contenus dans des boîtes empaquetées, estampillées et étampées ou marquées selon que le prescrit la loi ; mais cela n'autorise ni ne justifie aucunement la pratique de vendre au détail les cigares en montre. Les cigares que l'on vend doivent être tirés du paquet estampillé dans lequel ils ont été empaquetés dès l'origine et frappés de l'accise.

Art. 136. Les fabricants de cigares ne peuvent vendre de l'établissement de fabrication que des colis de première façon et qui n'ont pas été brisés.

Art. 137. Il est par le présent enjoint aux percepteurs du revenu de l'intérieur de subdiviser leurs divisions en circonscriptions qu'ils mettront sous la surveillance d'officiers ou agents qui pourront être désignés par eux ou par l'inspecteur du revenu de l'intérieur. Il sera du devoir de ces agents contrôleurs de visiter tous les endroits où il est emmagasiné, gardé ou exposé en vente du tabac fabriqué ou des cigares, de s'assurer si l'on se conforme rigoureusement à la loi relativement à l'estampillage, la marque, l'annulation et la vente du tabac ou des cigares, et de prendre les mesures prescrites par la loi en cas de contraventions découvertes.

TITRE 6.

Emploi de bois, de métal, de papier ou d'autre matière dans l'empaquetage du tabac ou des cigares.

Art. 138. Tout fabricant de tabac ou de cigares qui désire profiter du privilège qu'autorise la loi de substituer des enveloppes d'autres substances aux boîtes de bois employées aujourd'hui pour empaqueter les cigares, le tabac à chiquer haché fin, le cavendish, le tabac en tablettes, le tabac à priser, ou le tabac en torquettes, doit soumettre au commissaire du revenu de l'intérieur des échantillons de ces enveloppes, et si celles-ci sont de nature à permettre l'apposition voulue des marques, étampes, étiquettes, etc., ainsi que l'apposition et l'annulation des estampilles, l'emploi pourra en être autorisé.

Art. 139. Tous les échantillons d'enveloppes soumis à l'approbation du commissaire doivent être accompagnés d'une déclaration relatant de quelles matières sont faites ces enveloppes, la nature des articles qu'elles doivent contenir et leurs quantités, en livres s'il s'agit de tabac, ou, s'il s'agit de cigares, le nombre qui sera empaqueté dans chacun, et indiquant aussi, par des échantillons, comment seront apposées sur les paquets les marques, étampes, étiquettes et estampilles, et que la loi sous ces rapports a été fidèlement observée.

TITRE 7.

A.—Estampillage du tabac ou des cigares abandonnés, condamnés ou confisqués, lorsqu'ils seront vendus au bénéfice du Canada.

Art. 140. Tous tabacs et cigares, soit importés, soit de fabrication indigène, vendus par tout officier du gouvernement pour le bénéfice du Canada, devront, avant d'être délivrés, porter sur les paquets qui les contiennent, les estampilles du Revenu de l'Intérieur ou des Douanes convenables, indiquant le droit payable sur ces tabacs et cigares, et ces estampilles ne seront employées que pour cette fin lorsque toutes les circonstances se rattachant à la vente projetée auront été rapportées au département, et que permission aura été obtenue de s'en servir.

Art. 141. Lorsque du tabac ou des cigares abandonnés, condamnés ou confisqués sont offerts en vente et ne rapportent pas un prix égal aux droits imposables, alors la loi en défend la vente pour la consommation au Canada. Ces articles pourront, cependant, être vendus pour l'exportation immédiate en pays étrangers, et porter l'étampe ordinaire d'exportation.

B.—Destruction du tabac ou des cigares abandonnés, condamnés ou confisqués.

Art. 142. Le tabac ou les cigares abandonnés, condamnés ou confisqués pourront être détruits par ordre du commissaire chaque fois que leur vente ne rapportera pas une somme égale aux droits dus et payables sur ces articles.

Art. 143. Les percepteurs du revenu de l'intérieur ou des douanes ayant la garde de ces articles qui ont été offerts en vente et qui n'ont pu réaliser une somme égale aux droits imposables, et qui désirent obtenir la permission de les détruire, la demanderont au commissaire.

Art. 144. En faisant cette demande, ils relateront l'histoire complète de ces articles, indiquant leur espèce, leur qualité, leur condition présente, et quels efforts ils ont faits pour les vendre, et si le commissaire voit qu'il est de l'intérêt du gouvernement de détruire ces articles, il donnera ordre de les détruire.

TITRE 8.

A.—Pour façonner de nouveau le tabac.

Art. 145. Avant qu'aucun tabac puisse être façonné de nouveau, le fabricant devra donner vingt-quatre heures d'avis, et obtenir à cette fin une permission spéciale du percepteur du revenu de l'intérieur de la division où se trouve située la manufacture.

Art. 146. Le fabricant, en demandant la permission de façonner de nouveau le tabac, doit donner des détails complets quant à la quantité et à la sorte de tabac qu'il veut façonner de nouveau ; déclarer si le tabac sort de sa propre manufacture, ou s'il est le produit d'une autre manufacture, et dans ce dernier cas, donner le nom du fabricant. Il devra aussi énoncer la raison pour laquelle il demande la permission de façonner de nouveau le tabac en question.

Art. 147. Le tabac, lorsqu'il sera pris pour être façonné de nouveau, sera crédité comme tel sur le Magasinier No 2 (et une déclaration de sortie d'entrepôt sera faite sous la forme prescrite pour cette fin, lorsqu'il sera sorti de l'entrepôt), et la quantité sera portée au débit du Journal et traitée comme matière première, et il sera rendu compte du produit comme de tabac manufacturé, de la manière ordinaire et estampillé et traité comme tabac provenant originairement de la feuille.

Art. 148. Lorsque le tabac qui devra être façonné de nouveau aura payé les droits, les estampilles des colis devront être détruites en présence de deux préposés du revenu de l'intérieur, dont l'un sera l'officier chargé de la surveillance de la manufacture, et l'autre un officier spécialement envoyé dans ce but par le percepteur de la division, et ces préposés tiendront registre et fourniront au percepteur un certificat des numéros de chaque estampille, du poids du tabac contenu dans chaque colis portant ces estampilles, et du numéro de registre de la manufacture (ou, s'il est manufacturé avant le 1er juillet 1883, le nom ou le numéro de licence du fabricant,) où il a été manufacturé ou mis en colis.

Art. 149. Lorsque le tabac entreposé qui doit être façonné de nouveau a été estampillé en vertu des dispositions d'actes antérieurs, les estampilles sur les colis doivent être enlevées et détruites sous l'autorité des mêmes règlements que ceux prescrits dans le présent acte lorsque le tabac qui doit être façonné de nouveau a payé les droits.

Art. 150. Le percepteur du revenu de l'intérieur comparera les numéros et chiffres de ces estampilles avec le registre des estampilles délivrées tenu dans son bureau ; et si les estampilles ont été délivrées dans une autre division, il transmettra au percepteur de cette division un état détaillé du numéro et chiffre de chaque estampille ainsi détruite, ainsi que le numéro de la manufacture où (ou le nom du fabricant par lequel) le tabac a été originairement mis en colis. Le percepteur qui recevra cet état le comparera avec son registre des estampilles délivrées au fabricant ou aux fabricants qui y seront mentionnés, et renverra de suite cet état au percepteur de qui il l'aura reçu, avec un certificat de son exactitude ou autrement.

Art. 151. Aussitôt qu'il aura été pris note des estampilles et qu'elles auront été détruites, les colis s'ils ont été antérieurement estampillés ou s'ils sont le produit d'une manufacture autre que celle où le tabac doit être façonné de nouveau devront aussi être détruits, et le tabac qu'ils contenaient brisé et chauffé à la vapeur ou traité de manière à ne pouvoir sortir de la manufacture pour être débité sans être façonné de nouveau.

Art. 152. Aucune remise ne sera allouée ou payée lorsqu'il n'aura pas été pris note des estampilles sur les colis contenant du tabac et que ces estampilles n'auront pas été détruites en présence des préposés mentionnés ci-haut, ou lorsque la liste des estampilles détruites ne concordera pas avec la liste des estampilles du percepteur qui les a délivrées.

Art. 153. Lorsque que le tabac qui doit être façonné de nouveau a payé les droits, une remise du montant, moins cinq centins par livre pour défrayer les frais de surveillance, d'estampillage, etc., sur la quantité de tabac déclaré pour être manufacturé de nouveau en sera allouée au fabricant, et sera payée par le département, sur réception d'une déclaration du fabricant, attestée par serment, que le tabac ainsi pris a été façonné de nouveau et porté au débit du Magasinier No 2, tel que produit, accompagnée d'un certificat de l'officier en charge de la manufacture que les estampilles et les colis ont été détruits en sa présence, et que le tabac a été brisé et chauffé à la vapeur, ou traité de manière à ne pouvoir sortir de la manufacture pour être débité sans avoir été façonné de nouveau, lequel certificat devra être contresigné par le percepteur de la division.

Art. 154. Aucun honoraire de surveillance ne sera exigé pour le tabac entreposé et façonné de nouveau, ou lorsque le tabac en tablettes est simplement sorti de la boîte pour être frotté ou essuyé. Dans ce dernier cas, cependant, l'opération doit se faire sous la surveillance de l'officier en charge et à la satisfaction du percepteur.

Art. 155. *(a.)* Il est permis de façonner de nouveau le produit du tabac canadien en feuilles, mais il ne sera accordé aucune remise de droit sur cet article.

(b.) Le tabac importé ne pourra être façonné de nouveau que lorsque les droits auront été payés.

B.—Pour façonner de nouveau les cigares.

Art. 156. Avant qu'aucun cigare puisse être façonné de nouveau, le fabricant devra donner vingt-quatre heures d'avis, et obtenir à cette fin une permission spéciale du percepteur du revenu de l'intérieur de la division où se trouve située la manufacture.

Art. 157. Le fabricant, en demandant la permission de façonner de nouveau, doit donner des détails complets quant à la quantité de cigares qu'il veut façonner de nouveau, déclarant que les cigares sortent de sa propre manufacture. Il devra aussi énoncer la raison pour laquelle il demande la permission de façonner de nouveau les cigares en question.

Art. 158. Les cigares, lorsqu'ils sont pris pour être façonnés de nouveau, seront crédités comme tels sur le Magasinier No 2 (et une déclaration de sortie d'entrepôt sera faite sous la forme prescrite pour cette fin, lorsqu'ils seront sortis de l'entrepôt), les cigares seront pesés et la quantité sera portée au débit du journal et traitée comme matière première, et il sera rendu compte du produit comme des cigares manufacturés, de la manière ordinaire et estampillés et traités comme cigares provenant originairement de la feuille.

Art. 159. Lorsque les cigares qui devront être façonnés de nouveau auront payé les droits, les estampilles des colis devront être détruites en présence de deux préposés du revenu de l'intérieur, dont l'un sera l'officier chargé de la surveillance de la manufacture, et l'autre un officier spécialement envoyé dans ce but par le percepteur de la division, et ces préposés tiendront registre et fourniront au percepteur un certificat en double des numéros de chaque estampille, du nombre de cigares contenus dans chaque colis portant ces estampilles, et du numéro de registre de la manufacture (ou, s'ils sont manufacturés avant le 1er juillet 1883, le nom ou le numéro de licence du fabricant), où il ont été manufacturés ou mis en colis.

Art. 160. Losque les cigares entreposés qui doivent être façonnés de nouveau ont été estampillés en vertu des dispositions d'actes antérieurs, les estampilles sur les colis doivent être enlevées et détruites sous l'autorité des mêmes règlements que ceux prescrits par les présentes lorsque les cigares qui doivent être façonnés de nouveau ont payé les droits.

Art. 161. Le percepteur du revenu de l'intérieur comparera les numéros et la dénomination de ces estampilles avec le registre des estampilles délivrées tenu dans son bureau.

Art. 162. Aussitôt qu'il aura été pris note des estampilles et qu'elles auront été détruites, les colis devront aussi être détruits, et les enveloppes seront enlevées des cigares qu'elles contiennent et les cigares traités de manière à ne pouvoir sortir de la manufacture pour être débités sans êtres façonnés de nouveau.

Art. 163. Aucune remise ne sera allouée ou payée lorsqu'il n'aura pas été pris note des estampilles sur les colis contenant des cigares et que ces estampilles n'auront pas été détruites en présence des préposés mentionnés ci-haut, ou lorsque la liste des estampilles détruites ne concordera pas avec le livre d'estampilles du percepteur qui les a délivrées.

Art. 164. Lorsque les cigares qui doivent être façonnés de nouveau ont payé les droits, une remise des droits payés, moins soixante et quinze centins par mille, pour défrayer les frais de surveillance d'estampillage, etc., sur

la quantité de cigares déclarés pour être manufacturés de nouveau sera allouée au fabricant, et sera payée par le département sur réception d'une déclaration du fabricant, attestée par serment, que les cigares ainsi pris ont été façonnés de nouveau et portés au débit du Magasinier n° 2, tel que produit, accompagnée d'un certificat de l'officier en charge de la manufacture que les estampilles et les colis ont été détruits en sa présence, et que les cigares ont été traités de manière à ne pouvoir sortir de la manufacture pour être débités sans avoir été façonnés de nouveau, lequel certificat devra être contresigné par le percepteur de la division.

Art. 165. Aucun honoraire de surveillance ne sera exigé lorsque les cigares entreposés et façonnés de nouveau sont le produit de la manufacture où l'opération doit se faire.

Art. 166. Les produits dun fabricant ne pourront être façonnés de nouveau par un autre, si ce n'est sous une permission du département spécialement obtenue dans chaque cas.

Art. 167. Les imprimés (*blank forms*) employés dans le cas de tabac à façonner de nouveau serviront aussi dans le cas de cigares, et seront appropriés au moyen des changements nécessaires.

Titre 9.

A.—Marque ou étampage des boîtes de cigares.

Art. 168. *(a.)* La loi prescrit qu'il sera étampé, incisé, marqué au fer chaud ou empreint sur toutes les boîtes contenant des cigares, d'une manière lisible et durable, le numéro de registre de la manufacture, le numéro de la division du revenu de l'intérieur dans laquelle est située la manufacture, et le nombre de cigares contenus dans chaque boîte. Le nombre de cigares contenus dans chaque boîte peut, cependant, si on le désire, être peint au patron à la surface du bois ou autre matière dont la boîte est faite, mais le numéro de registre de la manufacture et celui de la division du revenu de l'intérieur devront être marqués au fer chaud, étampés, incisés ou imprimés sur chaque boîte, tel que voulu par la loi.

(b.) Les boîtes à cigares vides qui auront été brisés ou seront autrement impropres à l'usage pourront être détruites en présence de l'officier en charge de la manufacture, et le fait en sera congré dans le Journal.

B.—Cigares de rebut.

Art. 169. Comme dans certaines manufactures, les fabricants ont des quantités plus au moins grandes de cigares qui ne sont pas propres à empaqueter, avis est donné aux percepteurs qu'il sera permis aux fabricants qui en feront la demande sur l'imprimé C 3, fourni par le département, de se créditer de ces cigares, lorsque ceux-ci auront été comptés et brisés en présence de l'agent préposé à l'établissement. L'inscription sera faite à la colonne 9 du Journal, les totaux des inscriptions jusqu'à la date seront inscrits et la déduction faite. Chaque inscription de cette nature portera les initiales de l'agent comme preuve de son exactitude.

C.—Echantillons des cigares.

Art. 170. Outre ce que l'acte ordonne au sujet des boîtes d'échantillons de cigares, les règlements suivants sont maintenant prescrits :—

(a.) Un fabricant de cigares pourra avoir la permission du percepteur de prendre dans l'entrepôt une boîte ou un colis ne contenant pas plus de cent cigares de chaque espèce fabriquée par lui. Ces colis pourront rester dans les appartements de la manufacture sans être estampillés, dans le but d'en montrer le contenu aux clients ; quand ils seront requis par la consommation, la déclaration régulière de sortie d'entrepôt sera faite, les droits payés, et les colis estampillés comme s'ils sortaient à l'instant de l'entrepôt.

(b.) Tout fabricant qui retirera quelqu'un de ces colis sans faire cette déclaration de sortie d'entrepôt, sans acquitter les droits et étamper, marquer au fer chaud ou étiqueter ces colis régulièrement, sera censé les avoir soustraits illégalement de l'entrepôt et se rendra passible des pénalités édictées par l'acte pour cette infraction. Bien qu'en la possession du fabricant, les marchandises seront considérées comme étant encore dans l'entrepôt et traitées comme telles jusqu'à ce que la déclaration de sortie soit faite. Le préposé qui livrera ces colis de cigares sur permis tiendra compte du nombre et de la contenance de ces colis et les marquera de façon à pouvoir plus tard constater leur identité.

(c.) Si un fabricant de cigares abusait du privilège qui lui est accordé par le présent, en retirant de l'entrepôt un plus grand nombre de boîtes ou de colis qu'il ne sera jugé nécessaire par l'inspecteur des tabacs, le département pourra priver ce fabricant du privilège accordé à tous.

Art. 171. Des boîtes de cigares sur lesquelles les droits ont été payés pourront rester ouvertes dans une manufacture de cigares, mais seulement aux conditions suivantes :—

(a.) Le nombre de boîtes restant ainsi ouvertes dans une manufacture ne dépassera pas trois en aucun temps ;

(b.) Les estampilles qui les couvriront seront coupées ou déchirées en présence d'un agent du revenu de l'intérieur, à moins que les paquets ne soient tirés de ceux qui ont été apportés et placés en entrepôt, sous estampilles déjà coupées, en conformité des prescriptions ci-dessous ;

(c.) L'agent marquera immédiatement le paquet en y inscrivant la date à laquelle il aura été ouvert et y apposant sa signature, de façon qu'il puisse plus tard en constater l'identité ;

(d.) Aussitôt après que le paquet aura été vidé, le fabricant en informera l'agent du département, et alors l'enveloppe vide et l'estampille y apposée seront complètement détruites en présence de l'agent, et crédit du ci-devant contenu sera passé au Magasinier n° 2.

D.— Paquets portant des estampilles coupées rapportés à la manufacture.

Art. 172. Les boîtes de cigares dont les estampilles pourront avoir été coupées après que les boîtes auront été sorties de la manufacture, et que, dans la poursuite de son commerce, le fabricant pourrait vouloir y faire revenir, pourront être rapportées à la manufacture aux conditions suivantes :—

(a.) Elles ne seront rapportées à la manufacture qu'après que le fabricant aura signifié par écrit au percepteur avis de son intention de faire revenir ces boîtes, et seulement en présence d'un agent du revenu de l'intérieur qui en prendra un état ;

(b.) Les paquets portant des estampilles coupées seront aussitôt placés dans l'entrepôt de cigares ou de feuilles brutes, et y seront tenus à part des autres articles y contenus, et ils resteront ainsi dans le dit entrepôt jusqu'à ce que le fabricant soit prêt à les faire sortir de la manufacture ou à s'en servir en conformité des articles 168, 169 et 170 des présents règlements ;

(c.) Les inspections qu'il convient seront faites dans le Magasinier n° 2 lorsque les paquets seront apportés à la manufacture ou qu'ils en sortiront de la même manière que pour les autres cigares qui ont payé les droits ; et,—

(d.) Tous paquets portant des estampilles coupées apportés à la manufacture sans que le fabricant en ait donné l'avis voulu, sans qu'un agent du département en ait fait un état, et sans que ces paquets et leur contenu aient été déposés dans un entrepôt, ou qui pourront être trouvés avec estampilles coupées dans une manufacture ou ses dépendances, autrement qu'il est ici prescrit, rendront le fabricant intéressé passible de toutes les peines édictées dans la loi à cet égard.

E.—Entreposement des cigares et leur sortie d'entrepôt.

Art. 173. Le règlement suivant établi par le département au sujet de l'entreposement des cigares et de leur sortie d'entrepôt est sanctionné et confirmé :—

(a.) Les paquets qui contiennent des cigares et qu'on a déclarés pour l'entrepôt n'ont pas besoin de porter le numéro de la déclaration en vertu de laquelle ils sont entreposés, mais seulement le chiffre du mois et de l'année en sus des indications spécifiques exigées par l'article 261 de l'Acte du revenu de l'intérieur.

(b.) En sortant des cigares d'entrepôt le fabricant peut prendre ceux qui lui conviennent indépendamment du lot auquel ils appartiennent, pourvu que les paquets ainsi choisis correspondent en nombre et en dénomination à ceux sur lesquels il a payé les droits ;

(c.) Les cigares seront disposés dans l'entrepôt en lots distincts selon la dénomination des paquets ;

(d.) Selon les prescriptions ci-dessus les percepteurs n'auront pas besoin d'ouvrir un compte pour chaque déclaration d'entrepôt, mais il suffira d'un compte général pour chaque individu. Il ne sera nécessaire d'indiquer ni marques ni numéros sur les feuilles de déclaration.

(e.) Les prescriptions qui précèdent sont subordonnées à l'article 54 de l'Acte du revenu de l'intérieur.

Titre 10.

Machines à hacher le tabac.

Art. 174. *(a.)* Quiconque n'est pas porteur d'une licence pour la manufacture du tabac ou des cigares n'aura la permission de se servir, ni (sans avoir notifié le fait par écrit au percepteur du revenu) d'avoir en sa possession aucune machine à hacher le tabac. Cependant, les personnes qui vendent au détail du tabac manufacturé pourront avoir un permis de se servir d'une de ces machines

durant le bon plaisir du ministre du revenu de l'intérieur, après avoir déclaré, sous leur signature, qu'elles n'en feront usage que pour hacher le tabac cavendish ou en tablettes ayant acquitté les droits et devant être vendu immédiatement à leurs clients, mais il ne leur sera pas permis de garder aucune provision de tabac ainsi haché, la machine ne devant servir que pour hacher le tabac à la demande du client et pour livraison immédiate.

(b.) Quiconque (autre que les personnes qui viennent d'être nommées) a en sa possession une machine à hacher le tabac est tenu d'en prévenir le percepteur du revenu de l'intérieur, qui devra le faire attacher ou sceller de telle manière qu'il soit impossible de s'en servir sans enlever le seau, et toute telle machine qui sera trouvée descellée, que cette machine ait été scellée par un employé du revenu de l'intérieur ou non, sera saisie et confisquée au bénéfice de la Couronne.

(c.) Toutes les machines à hacher le tabac qui seront trouvées en la possession d'une personne autre que celles ci-dessus mentionnées, ou d'un particulier qui ne fait pas le commerce de tabac et qui s'en sert pour hacher le tabac à son usage personnel (auquel cas la machine ne doit pas être rotatoire), seront confisquées et pourront être saisies et emportées par tout préposé du revenu de l'intérieur.

Titre 11.—Fixation des déficits.

Tabac.

Art. 175. L'article 268 de l'*Acte du revenu de l'intérieur*, exige qu'en aucun temps et dans aucune manufacture le déficit ne soit jamais de plus de six pour cent.

Cigares.

Art. 176. L'article 269 de la loi prescrit que toute et chaque quantité de vingt-cinq livres de feuilles avec leurs tiges, déchets, rognures ou autres matières, apportée pour être utilisée dans une manufacture de cigares devra produire mille cigares au moins ; mais que si en aucun temps le ministère du revenu de l'intérieur décide que la mesure de production par le présent établie excède ou n'atteint pas ce qui sera plus tard constaté comme étant la véritable mesure de production, le Gouverneur en conseil pourra par règlement modifier ou changer cette mesure dans une limite de trois livres.

(a.) Sous l'autorité de l'article qui précède, la mesure de production est changée de 25 à 22 livres de tabac en feuilles brut pour 1,000 cigares, et cette mesure s'appliquera à toutes les opérations depuis le 1er jour de juillet 1884 ;

(b.) Une diminution sera faite dans le cas du tabac en feuilles vendu ou renvoyé, ou des rognures et retailles quand elles seront susceptibles d'être fabriquées en cigares, ou qu'elles seront vendues ou enlevées à cette fin. Les officiers du revenu devront néanmoins savoir que si les déchets et rognures sont portés au compte de production, ils doivent être exempts de poussière, sable et poussière de tabac. Il ne sera pas fait de diminution pour les tiges ou pour les déchets et rebuts ordinaires du commerce. En manufacturant les meilleures qualités de cigares, surtout avec du tabac de la Havane, les fabricants n'emploient souvent que le meilleur de la feuille et vendent le reste pour le corps de cigares inférieurs et à plus bas prix ; une déduction sera accordée dans ces cas selon la quantité vendue ou achevée.

(c.) Les tableaux d'inventaires annuels ont été faits de façon à ce que les préposés puissent comprendre facilement la manière dont on se rend compte de la production.

(d.) Le commissaire du revenu de l'intérieur a le pouvoir, par l'article 273 de l'acte, d'asseoir le droit et d'en ordonner la perception du fabricant au chiffre le plus élevé imposable sur le tabac fabriqué ou les cigares manquant, si l'inventaire démontre que la production n'a pas atteint la quantité de tabac fabriqué ou de cigares voulue.

Titre 12.

Confiscation annuelle.

Art. 177. Tout paquet ou colis contenant du tabac ou des cigares qu'il sera prouvé n'avoir pas été faits par le fabricant dont le nom ou le numéro de registre est indiqué ou marqué au fer chaud sur le dit paquet ou colis, sera avec son contenu saisi et confisqué au bénéfice de la couronne.

Titre 13.

Etats d'inventaire.

Art. 178. En préparant l'état B de l'inventaire annuel (G 15), tout le tabac en feuilles privé de ses tiges pris pour être employé, et tout le tabac en feuilles privé de ses tiges en voie de fabrication, au commencement et à la fin de la période, sera traité comme s'il provenait de tabac en feuilles brut contenant originairement 25 pour 100 de tiges ; c'est-à-dire qu'on ajoutera $\frac{1}{3}$ au poids du tabac privé de ses tiges. Ceci ne s'applique pas aux déchets et rognures.

Art. 179. Tous les cigares non paquetés à l'époque de l'inventaire seront calculés au taux uniforme de vingt-deux (22) livres au mille

Art. 180. Le percepteur attachera à chaque état d'inventaire de fabricant de cigares le certificat de l'agent compétent, relatif à tout manquant ou tout surplus qui pourra avoir été constaté dans le compte des cigares non paquetés. Quand le compte aura été trouvé exact le certificat de l'agent le mentionnera. L'inventaire doit être fait avec le plus grand soin.

Art. 181. A moins d'instructions contraires, les percepteurs percevront des fabricants de tabac et de cigares de leurs divisions respectives les droits sur les manquants de tabac ou de cigares d'après la mesure de production établie par la loi, ainsi que les droits sur les manquants de cigares accusés par le compte des cigares non paquetés d'après les états d'inventaires chaque année.

Art. 182. Le fabricant pourra se créditer alors, dans la colonne 9 de son Journal, du manquant ainsi accusé par le compte des cigares non paquetés afin de faire concorder ce livre avec son fonds.

Art. 183. Quand il est trouvé un surplus celui-ci doit aussi être porté dans la même colonne.

Art. 184. On rendra compte des droits perçus en conformité des instructions ci-dessus à l'aide de l'imprimé, formule D. 11, où l'on indiquera en détail la provenance de ces droits.

Art. 185. Tous les états d'inventaires de tabac et de cigares seront envoyés au département en double, l'un des exemplaires étant pour l'inspecteur des manufactures de tabac et l'autre pour le département.

Titre 14.

Récompenses pour renseignements fournis sur la fabrication illicite du tabac ou des cigares.

Art. 186. *(a.)* Pour tous renseignements qui conduiront à la découverte ou à la saisie d'une manufacture de tabac ou de cigares inautorisées, ou de tabac ou de cigares fabriqués illicitement, la moitié de la valeur estimée des articles saisis.

(b.) Pour tous renseignements qui conduiront à la condamnation des propriétaires ou des exploitants d'une manufacture de tabac ou de cigares, la moitié du montant des amendes qui seront payées, jusqu'à concurrence de $200, mais pas au-delà.

(c.) Si les personnes trouvées coupables sont incapables de payer les amendes imposées, et sont à défaut de paiement envoyées en prison, le département paiera au dénonciateur le quart des amendes imposées.

(d.) Les noms des dénonciateurs ne seront divulgués que lorsque ceux-ci le désireront ou y consentiront.

Titre 15.

Drawback.

Art. 187. Conformément aux dispositions de l'article 259 de l'Acte du revenu de l'intérieur relatives à un drawbac sur le tabac haché et les cigarettes en certains cas, le département du Revenu de l'Intérieur est autorisé à payer ce drawback lorsqu'il aura reçu les certificats des percepteurs du revenu de l'intérieur relatant le nombre des estampilles, de dénominations applicables aux paquets mentionnés dans le dit article, délivrées et payées dans le cours de chaque mois, et inscrites au bordereau mensuel du fabricant, et ses paiements seront traités comme "Remboursements de recettes d'accise."

(a.) Il est prescrit par le paragraphe ajouté à l'article 259 de "l'Acte du revenu de l'intérieur" par l'article 7 de l'acte 53 Victoria, chapitre 23, que "un drawback de cinq pour cent sur la valeur des estampilles employées sera accordé aux fabricants de tabac en feuille étranger, licenciés en vertu du présent acte, au sujet du tabac en tablettes non haché ou du cavendish fabriqué par eux et mis en colis contenant quatre livres au moins, lequel drawback sera payé en conformité des règlements que le Gouverneur en conseil établira à cet égard."

(b.) Les règlements suivants sont par le présent établis en vertu des dites dispositions, savoir :—

1. Que la demande du drawback sera faite trimestriellement, et sera accompagnée d'un état du nombre des colis ou paquets de tabac des divers poids, la quantité collective du tabac, le chiffre collectif du droit et le montant du drawback réclamé.

2. L'état attaché à la demande devra porter le certificat de l'employé en charge de la fabrique quant à son exactitude, et aussi le certificat du percepteur de la division, que la quantité de tabac dont il est question est couverte

par des timbres d'une dénomination de quatre livres ou moins, et qu'il a été déclaré pour la consommation, et le droit payé par le fabricant dans la fabrique duquel il a été produit.

TITRE 16.

Ports d'entrée pour le tabac en feuilles.

Art. 188. Les ports ci-dessous mentionnés sont constitués port d'entrée pour l'importation du tabac en feuilles au Canada en sus de ceux qui sont mentionnés dans l'article 307 de l'Acte du revenu de l'intérieur.

Yarmouth, dans la Nouvelle-Ecosse.
A. C. 5 mars 1877.
Le village de Percé, dans la province de Québec.
A. C. 18 septembre 1879.
La ville des Trois-Rivières, dans la province de Québec.
A. C. 19 avril 1884.
La ville de Goderich, dans la province d'Ontario.
A. C. 10 juillet 1884.
La ville de Galt, dans la province d'Ontario.
A. C. 24 mars 1885
La ville d'Ottawa, dans la province d'Ontario.
A. C. 30 juin 1885.
La ville de Listowel, dans la province d'Ontario.
A. C. 27 avril 1886.
La ville de Tilsonburg, dans la province d'Ontario.
A. C. 27 juillet 1887.
La ville de Walkerton, dans la province d'Ontario.
A. C. 9 janvier 1889.
Granby, dans la province de Québec.
A. C. 21 janvier 1890. 14-4

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT À OTTAWA.

Lundi, le 12e jour de septembre 1892.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

CONSIDÉRANT que le Président des Etats-Unis ayant lancé une proclamation pour une détention quarantenaire de tous navires contenant des immigrants venant de pays infestés du choléra pour une période de vingt jours, il est à propos afin d'empêcher ces immigrants de se servir des routes canadiennes pour pénétrer dans les ports intérieurs des Etats-Unis en vue d'éviter la quarantaine aux ports de mer, d'étendre les dispositions du deuxième paragraphe de l'article 9 des règlements de quarantaine établis par l'arrêté en conseil du 12e jour de mai 1888, chapitre 6 des Arrêtés en conseil refondus du Canada, concernant les navires soupçonnés d'avoir de la maladie à bord, lequel est dans les termes suivants :

" Pourront être mis en quarantaine d'observation pour une période n'excédant pas trois jours, " de manière à se lire comme suit :

" Pourront être mis en quarantaine d'observation pour une période de vingt jours ou plus, selon que l'ordonnera le ministre de l'Agriculture, " et de plus que les mots " tout port de mer du Canada, " soient substitués aux mots " Grosse-Ile " dans le dit paragraphe.

Il plaît à Son Excellence, en vertu des pouvoirs qui lui sont conférés par le chapitre 68 des Statuts Revisés, intitulé : " Acte concernant la quarantaine," et par et avec l'avis du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada, d'ordonner que le deuxième paragraphe de l'article 9 des dits règlements de quarantaine se lira comme ci-dessous, et que le dit paragraphe, tel que modifié sera censé être un règlement de quarantaine, savoir :

" Les navires arrivant à tout port de mer du Canada " d'aucun port ou lieu infecté ou suspect, et à bord " desquels aucune maladie pestilentielle se sera dé- " clarée pendant le passage, pourront être mis en qua- " rantaine d'observation pour une période de vingt " jours ou plus, selon que l'ordonnera le ministre de " l'Agriculture, pendant laquelle les passagers et l'équi- " page seront sujets à une purification rigoureuse sous " la direction du surintendant-médical."

12-4 JOHN J. McGEE,
Greffier du Conseil Privé.

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT À OTTAWA.

Samedi, le 17e jour de septembre 1892.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

IL plaît à Son Excellence, en vertu de l'autorité qui lui est conférée par l'article 2 de l'acte 55-56 Vic., chap. 23, et par et avec l'avis du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada, de nommer les personnes suivantes pour faire un choix d'échantillons de blé et autre grain cultivé à l'est de Port Arthur, afin de servir comme types pour guider les inspecteurs dans leur travail d'inspection, savoir :—

Montréal.

W. W. Ogilvie, D. D. McBean, Adam G. Thomson, R. M. Esdaile.

Toronto.

W. D. Matthews (président), G. A. Chapman, Thomas Flynn, M. McLaughlan, T. O. Kemp. A. Adamson, inspecteur.

Le bureau ainsi nommé se réunira en la cité de Toronto entre le 25e jour de septembre et le 10e jour d'octobre, sur l'invitation du président, qui sera enjoint de donner un avis raisonnable de l'époque et de l'endroit de la réunion par annonce dans la *Gazette* de Montréal, et l'*Empire* de Toronto.

Il a plu aussi à Son Excellence, en vertu de l'autorité susdite et par et avec l'avis susdit, de nommer les personnes suivantes pour le même objet au sujet du blé et autre grain cultivé à l'ouest de Port-Arthur, savoir :—

N. Bawlf, président, S. A. McGaw, S. Spink, Kenneth Campbell, Brandon ; H. S. Patterson, Portage-la-Prairie ; Chas. Braithwaite, J. D. Sibbald, M. McLaughlan, R. M. Esdaile, John Benson, Hugh N. Baird. Frank E. Gibbs, inspecteur, David Horn, inspecteur.

Ce bureau se réunira sur l'invitation du président, entre le 15e jour de septembre et le 10e jour d'octobre.

JOHN J. McGEE,
13-4 Greffier du Conseil privé.

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT À OTTAWA.

Lundi, le 26e jour de septembre 1892.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

CONSIDÉRANT que le Secrétaire d'Etat représente que d'après le rapport de l'officier-rapporteur nommé pour recevoir les votes des électeurs du comté de Drummond, dans la province de Québec, pour et contre une certaine pétition demandant de révoquer un arrêté en conseil daté du 8e jour de mai 1885, déclarant " l'Acte de tempérance du Canada, 1878 " en vigueur dans le dit comté de Drummond, à compter de la date mentionnée dans le dit arrêté en conseil et de la manière y prescrite, il appert que la dite pétition a été adoptée par les électeurs du dit comté, plus de la moitié de tous les votes enregistrés ayant été en faveur de l'adoption de la dite pétition, et que les procédures tenues par le dit officier-rapporteur l'ont été en conformité de l'acte ;

Et considérant que plus de trente jours se sont écoulés depuis le jour où la dite pétition a été adoptée,—

Il plaît à Son Excellence, en vertu de l'autorité qui lui est conférée par l'article substitué par l'article 3 de l'acte 51 Victoria, chapitre 35, intitulé " Acte à l'effet de modifier l'Acte de tempérance du Canada," à l'article 96 de " l'Acte de tempérance du Canada," et par et avec l'avis du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada, d'ordonner et déclarer que le dit arrêté en conseil du 8e jour de mai 1885, par lequel la deuxième partie de " l'Acte de tempérance du Canada " était rendue exécutoire dans le dit comté de Drummond, soit et il est par le présent révoqué.

JOHN J. McGEE,
14-4 Greffier du Conseil privé.

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT À OTTAWA.

Lundi, le 12e jour de septembre 1892.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

IL plaît à Son Excellence, en vertu des dispositions du chapitre 68 des Statuts Revisés, et par et avec l'avis du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada, d'ordonner, et il est par le présent ordonné, que l'importation de guenilles d'Europe en Canada soit prohibée.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Greffier du Conseil privé.

12–4

ORDRES GÉNÉRAUX DE MILICE.

QUARTIERS GÉNÉRAUX.

Ottawa, 20 septembre 1892.

O. G. (38.)

ARTILLERIE.

BATTERIE DE CAMPAGNE DE QUÉBEC.—Est nommé capitaine : Le lieutenant Pierre Paul Boulanger, E.R.A., *vice* John George Garneau, qui se retire retenant son grade.

INFANTERIE ET CARABINIERS.

3E BATAILLON "VICTORIA RIFLES OF CANADA," Montréal.—Sera lieutenant : Moorehouse Mackeand, gentilhomme, *vice* A. T. Ogilvie, promu.

83E BATAILLON D'INFANTERIE "JOLIETTE."—Le payeur Auguste Guilbault a remis sa commission.

CONFIRMATION DE RANG.

Le lieutenant Alfred Octave Fages, E.R.I. (long cours) du régiment canadien d'infanterie, du 7 juin 1892.

Le lieutenant Cyprien Frédéric Olivier Fiset, E.R.I., (long cours) du régiment canadien d'infanterie, du 7 juin 1892.

CERTIFICATS ACCORDÉS.

Rang, nom et corps.	Classe.	Cours.	Grade.	Moyenne de points obt'nus		
				Ecrit.	Pratique.	Moyenne.
Ecole Royale de Cavalerie.						
Lieut. T. W. Van Tuyl, gradué de l'E.M.R.	1	Sp	A	·72	·75	·74
2nd lieut. G. Peters, C. de G. du G.G.	1	Sp	A	·93	·73	·78
2nd lieut. M. E. Harrington, 8e Hussars	2	Sp	A	·63	·62	·63
Equitation.						
Major J. S. Skinner, 14e Bn.	1	Eq	A	·66	·72	·70
Capitaine D. R. Dupuis, 14e do	1	Eq	A	·64	·90	·81
Lieut. W. C. V. Chadwick, 10e do	1	Eq	A	·66	·72	·70
2nd lieut F. L. Vaux, 42e do	1	Eq	A	·72	·72	·72
Ecoles Royales d'Infanterie.						
Lieut. A. O. Fages, rég. can. d'inf.	2	Lg	A	·73	·89	·81
Mention spéciale en reconnaissance et génie militaire, obtenue au Collège M.R.	..	....	.	....	....	·69
Lieut. C. F. O. Fiset, rég. can. d'inf.	2	Lg	A	·80	·83	·81
Obtenue au Collège M.R.	..	....	..	....	...	·61

Par ordre,
WALKER POWELL, Colonel,
Adjudant général de la Milice, Canada.

AVIS DU GOUVERNEMENT.

STATUTS DU CANADA, 1892.

AVIS est donné par le présent que les Statuts de la dernière session, 55-56 Vict., 1892, vols. I et II, sont maintenant en vente au Département des Impressions et de la Papeterie publiques.

Le vol. I contient les Arrêtés en conseil et les Actes publics. Prix..... $1 25
Le vol. II contient les Actes privés. Prix..... 0 75
Prix pour les deux volumes reliés en un seul, ¼ reliure basane, par exemplaire..... 2 00
Des exemplaires séparés de chacun des actes publics ou privés sont aussi en vente.
Le Code Criminel sera prêt vers le 1er de novembre. Prix..... 0 50

On fournira gratuitement à toute personne qui en fera la demande, des listes de prix des documents publics en vente au département.

EXAMENS D'ADMISSION AU SERVICE CIVIL

CES examens auront lieu à Halifax, N.-E., Saint-Jean, N.-B., Charlottetown, I.P.-E., Québec, Montréal, Ottawa, Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton, London, Port Arthur, Winnipeg, Régina, et Victoria, C.B., dans la deuxième semaine de novembre, commençant mardi, le 8 du dit mois, à 9 heures a.m. On pourra obtenir des formules de demandes d'admission en s'adressant au Secrétaire du Bureau, entre la présente date et le 10 octobre, et ces formules devront être renvoyées, dûment remplies, pas plus tard que le 20 du même mois.

Par ordre,
P. LESUEUR,
Secrétaire.

Ottawa, 9 septembre 1892. 11–5

AVIS AUX MARINS.

No. 42 de 1892.

I. RÉTABLISSEMENT DU PHARE DE LA POINTE RICHE.

Le phare entretenu par le gouvernement du Canada, à la Pointe Riche, rive nord de la Baie Ingornachoix, sur la côte ouest de Terreneuve, qui fut détruit par l'incendie en 1890, a été reconstruit, et sera mis en opération le 20 d'octobre prochain.

Lat. N. 50° 42' 0"
Long. O. 57° 24' 30"

La nouvelle tour est en bois, de forme octogone, peinturée blanc, surmontée d'une lanterne de fer peinturée rouge. Elle est assise sur l'emplacement de l'ancienne tour, près de la pointe extrême, sur un terrain élevé de 44 pieds au-dessus de l'eau. Sa hauteur depuis le sol jusqu'à la girouette de la lanterne est de 58 pieds.

La lumière sera un feu tournant blanc catoptrique, émettant deux vifs éclats, avec un intervalle de quinze secondes entre leurs points de plus vive clarté, suivis d'un intervalle de 30 secondes, durant la plus grande partie duquel la lumière sera éclipsée, le feu complétant ainsi une révolution en quarante-cinq secondes. Le feu est à 93 pieds au-dessus de la marque des hautes eaux, et devrait être visible à 15 milles de tous les points d'approche du côté de la mer.

Cet avis affecte les cartes de l'Amirauté Nos. 232*b*, 284, 2516 et 2918, et la Liste des phares et signaux de brume canadiens No. 6.

II. AMÉLIORATION DU PHARE DE LA POINTE AUX CITROUILLES.

Le poteau-lumière entretenu temporairement à la Pointe aux Citrouilles, sur la rive nord du fleuve Saint-Laurent, entre les villages de Batiscan et Champlain, dans le comté de Champlain et province de

Québec, a été amélioré en remplaçant le poteau par un phare enclos assis sur une pile en caisson.

Lat. N. 46° 27' 12"
Long. O. 72° 16' 10"

Le feu, qui fut mis en opération pour la première fois le 14 du courant, est blanc fixe comme autrefois. Il est à 40 pieds au-dessus de la marque des hautes eaux, et devrait être visible à 11 milles de tous les points d'approche. L'appareil d'éclairage est dioptrique, de petites dimensions.

La pile est construite sur un banc de gravier à la partie la plus proéminente de la pointe basse. Le phare est un bâtiment carré en bois, peinturé blanc, surmonté d'une lanterne de fer peinturée rouge, érigée sur une plateforme au centre du comble à croupe. La hauteur depuis le sol jusqu'à la girouette de la lanterne est de 41 pieds.

Cet avis affecte les cartes de l'Amirauté Nos. 797, 2780 et 2830*a*, et la Liste des phares et signaux de brume canadiens, No. 81.

III. POSITION EXACTE DE LA BOUÉE-SIFFLET DE TRYON SHOAL.

Vu la Partie III de l'Avis aux Marins No. 36 de 1892, qui décrit la pose d'une bouée-sifflet sur Tryon Shoal, dans le détroit de Northumberland, côté sud-ouest de l'Ile du Prince-Edouard, la position exacte de la bouée a depuis été fixée.

Lat. N. 46° 8' 55"
Long. O. 63° 31' 48"

A partir de la bouée, la Chapelle de Crapaud, relèvement N.E. $\frac{1}{4}$ E., distance de $5\frac{1}{4}$ milles, est justement à découvert des feux d'alignement sur la pointe; la Pointe Carleton, relèvement N.N.O. $\frac{1}{2}$ O., distance de $9\frac{3}{8}$ milles, est justement à découvert du Cap Traverse, l'angle du sextant entre ces deux points étant 76 degrés; et la direction sud de Indian Point est O. $\frac{3}{4}$ N., distance de $10\frac{3}{8}$ milles.

La bouée est ancrée dans $5\frac{1}{2}$ brasses à l'eau basse du printemps.

WM. SMITH,
Sous-ministre de la Marine et des Pêcheries.

Ministère de la Marine et des Pêcheries,
Ottawa, Canada, 23 septembre 1892.

☞Tous les relèvements sont magnétiques et sont donnés venant de la mer, les milles sont des milles marins, les hauteurs sont au-dessus des hautes eaux, et toutes les profondeurs sont à l'eau basse moyenne.

Les pilotes, capitaines et autres intéressés sont instamment priés d'envoyer tous renseignements quant aux dangers, changements pour faciliter la navigation, avis de nouvelles battures ou de nouveaux chenaux, erreurs dans les publications, ou autres faits touchant la navigation dans les eaux canadiennes, au "Sous-ministre de la Marine, Ottawa, Canada." 15–3

AVIS AUX MARINS.

No. 41 de 1892.

I. SIGNAL DE BRUME DU CAP MADELEINE.

Un signal de brume, à vapeur, établi par le gouvernement du Canada à la station de phare du Cap Madeleine, sur la côte sud ou de Gaspé du Golfe Saint-Laurent, sera mis en opération le 24 de septembre courant.

Lat. N. 49° 15' 40"
Long. O. 65° 19' 30"

Le sifflet sonnera trois coups distincts d'une durée de 8 secondes toutes les demi-minutes. En conséquence il y aura un intervalle de 22 secondes entre chaque deux coups.

Le bâtiment du signal de brume est en bois, peinturé blanc, avec une toiture rouge, et est assis au sommet de la falaise, en face et un peu à l'ouest de la tour du phare.

Le sifflet est à une hauteur de 128 pieds au dessus de la marque des hautes eaux.

Cet avis affecte les cartes de l'Amirauté Nos. 307, 1621 et 2516, et doit être inscrit en substance dans la Liste des phares et signaux de brume canadiens sous le No. 28.

II. FEU AMÉRICAIN SUR LA RIVIÈRE STE-CROIX.

Avis est donné par la Commission côtière et géodésique des Etats-Unis d'Amérique qu'une balise à lumière rouge fixe a récemment été établie sur le côté sud de la rivière Ste-Croix, à environ $2\frac{1}{2}$ milles en aval de Calais, Maine, et à 500 pieds en amont de Whitlock's Mill, le relèvement du feu de Mark Point étant E.N.E. $\frac{7}{8}$ E. à la distance d'environ 8 encablures.

Cet avis affecte les cartes de l'Amirauté Nos. 352, 2013 et 2670.

WM. SMITH,
Sous-ministre de la Marine et des Pêcheries.

Ministère de la Marine et des Pêcheries,
Ottawa, Canada, 17 septembre 1892.

☞Tous les relèvements sont magnétiques et sont donnés venant de la mer, les milles sont des milles marins, les hauteurs sont au-dessus des hautes eaux, et toutes les profondeurs sont à l'eau basse moyenne.

Les pilotes, capitaines et autres intéressés sont instamment priés d'envoyer tous renseignements quant aux dangers, changements pour faciliter la navigation, avis de nouvelles battures ou de nouveaux chenaux, erreurs dans les publications, ou autres faits touchant la navigation dans les eaux canadiennes, au "Sous-ministre de la Marine, Ottawa, Canada." 14–3

ETAT du revenu et des dépenses à compte du Fonds Consolidé de la Puissance du Canada, d'après les états fournis au département des Finances à la nuit du 30 septembre dernier.

REVENU :	
Douanes	$1,977,846 67
Excise	686,722 68
Département des Postes	195,000 00
Travaux Publics, y compris les chemins de fer	361,203 07
Divers	63,195 68
	3,283,968 10
REVENU au 31 août 1892	6,030,517 47
	9,314,485 57
DÉPENSES	1,604,506 06
do 31 août 1892	4,149,440 21
	5,753,946 27

J. M. COURTNEY,
Sous-ministre des Finances.

DÉPARTEMENT DES FINANCES,
OTTAWA, 7 octobre 1892. 15–tf

1891-92.

DÉTAILS DE LA DETTE PUBLIQUE DE LA PUISSANCE DU CANADA LE 31 AOUT 1892.

		$ cts.
Passif—		
Fonds payables en Angleterre	198,804,344 84	
" payables au Canada	10,569,260 89	
Billets en circulation	17,282,698 66	
Banques d'épargnes	39,531,011 99	
Fonds en fidéicommis	8,192,071 82	
Comptes des provinces	16,407,374 13	
Divers, et comptes de banque	3,606,835 39	
Le fonds de rachat de la circulation des banques	871,692 90	
Total de la dette brute		295,265,290 62
Actif—		
Placements—Fonds d'amortissement	28,521,502 58	
Autres placements	5,179,535 53	
Comptes des provinces	10,412,417 39	
Divers, et comptes de banque	10,116,499 72	
		54,229,955 22
Total de la dette nette		241,035,335 40
" 30 juin		235,910,173 95
Augmentation de la dette		5,125,161 45
ETAT DES DÉPENSES A COMPTE DU CAPITAL, ETC.		
Dépenses au 30 juin sur—		
Travaux publics, chemins de fer et canaux	1,807,435 38	
Terres fédérales	61,703 20	
Subventions aux chemins de fer	1,148,465 93	
		3,017,604 51
Dépenses ajoutées en juillet et août sur—		
Travaux publics, chemins de fer et canaux	271,568 87	
Terres fédérales	21,857 85	
Subventions aux chemins de fer	99,750 00	
		393,176 72
Total		3,410,781 23

Certifié correct,
J. FRASER, *agissant comme comptable.*

M. G. DICKIESON,
Agissant comme sous-ministre des Finances.

DÉPARTEMENT DES FINANCES,
OTTAWA, 2 septembre 1892.

10 tf

DT. COMPTE de la Caisse d'Epargne des Postes, pour le mois d'août 1892. AV.

Fourni au Ministre des Finances aux termes de l'Acte pour l'Audition des Comptes Publics, 1878, *Sec.* 20.

Balance en caisse chez le Ministre des Finances, au 31 juillet 1892	$22,458,364 89	Remboursements durant le mois	$452,274 46
Dépôts durant le mois d'août	594,435 00		
Intérêt payé aux déposants, sur les comptes clos durant le mois	714 64		
		Balance :—	
		Au crédit des comptes des déposants	22,601,240 07
	$23,053,514 53		$23,053,514 53

N. S. GARLAND,
Commis des statistiques financières.

J. M. COURTNEY,
Député du Ministre des Finances.

DÉPARTEMENT DES FINANCES
Ottawa, 20 septembre 1892.

13-tf

NOM DE LA COMPAGNIE.	Principal agent pour la réception des significations de pièces et d'avis.	Montant des dépôts—Les dépôts marqués (A) ne sont applicables qu'aux polices sur la vie en cours le 31 mars 1878 ; ceux marqués (B) aux polices émises ou prises depuis cette date.	Assurance autorisée.
Compagnie d'assurance de l'Amérique du Nord contre les accidents	Edward Rawlings, gérant, Montréal	$23,500 oblig. du havre de Montréal ; $500, déb. mun., et $550, effets 5 p. c. canadiens. (Acc. à $22,150)	Contre les accidents.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Ætna," de Hartford, Connecticut	F. W. Evans, agent général, Montréal	$19,000 obligations de municipalités, $4,000 obligations du havre de Montréal, et $89,000 obligations du chemin de fer Canadien du Pacifique. (Acceptés à $100,800)	Contre l'inc. et sur la navig. intér.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite "Ætna," de Hartford, Connecticut.	William H. Orr, gérant, Toronto	$360,500 déb. de la province de Québec, $149,893 débent. de la province du Manitoba : $50,000 obligations de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick ; $100,000 oblig. Ile du Prince-Edouard ; $60,000 oblig. du havre de Montréal, $2,595,060 débent. munic. et $150,000 oblig. enregistrées des Etats-Unis. Total, $3,465,455. Valeur acceptée, $3,169,621, étant $100,000 (A), et $3,069,621 (B)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance agricole de Watertown, N.-Y., E.-U	Joseph Flynn, agent en chef, Toronto	$141,600, débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $126,000)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'Assurance alliance	G. H. McHenry, agent en chef, Montréal	$311,142, effets canadiens 3 p.c.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie Américaine de sûreté de New-York	Alexander Dixon, agent en chef, Toronto	$50,000 en obligations des Etats-Unis	Garantie.
Compagnie d'assurance Atlas	Matthew C. Hinshaw, agent en chef, Montréal	£17,000 stg., inscriptions du Canada 3½ p. c., et £5,000 stg. inscriptions de la Nouvelle-Galles du Sud, 3½ p. c.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie canadienne d'inspection et d'assurance des chaudières à vapeur	W. B. McMurrich, agent, Toronto	$46,724 débentures municipales et $8,000 débentures de compagnies de prêts. (Acceptées à $49,252.)	Sur chaudières à vapeur etc.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie dite "British Empire," de Londres, Angleterre	Fred. Stancliffe, agent en chef, Montréal	Obligations 4 p.c. du Canada, £1,400 stg., obligations de la Colombie-Britannique, £1,000 stg. ; obligations de la Tasmanie, £6,800 stg. ; débentures municipales £15,800 stg. (acceptées à $113,957.33). Aussi $632,500 placées entre les mains de fidéicom. en vertu de l'Acte des Assurances	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance de l'Amérique Britannique, Toronto	John Morison, gouverneur, Toronto	$60,540 oblig. municipales et $1,000 obligations du Pacifique Canadien. (Acceptées à $54,900)	Contre l'inc. et sur la navig. int.
Compagnie d'assurance maritime Britannique et Etrangère (à resp. lim.)	E. L. Bond, agent en chef, Montréal	$112,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $100,800)	Sur la navigation intérieure.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Caledonian"	Lansing Lewis, gérant, Montréal	$3,893.33 obligations de la province de Québec ; $4,866.67 obligations du Canada ; $106,438.86 débentures municipales. (Acceptés à $104,555).	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance du Canada contre les accidents	Henry Sutherland, agent en chef, Toronto	$22,302 débentures municipales. (Acceptés à $20,072)	Contre les accidents.
Compagnie d'assurance du Canada sur la vie, Hamilton	A. G. Ramsay, gérant, Hamilton	$61,000 débentures municipales. Acceptées à $54,900)	Sur la vie.
†Compagnie d'assurance des Citoyens, du Canada	E. P. Heaton, agent en chef, Montréal	$131,744 débentures municipales, $5,840 obligations hypothécaires du Canada Central, 2e émission, et $2,000 obligations du havre de Montréal. (Acceptés à $125,370, étant $54,710 pour la vie, $20,260 pour les accidents, et $50,400 pour l'incendie)	Contre l'incendie, sur la vie et contre les accidents.
*Compag. d'assurance contre l'incendie dite "City of London" (à resp. lim.)	H. M. Blackburn, agent en chef Toronto	£24,000 stg. effets du Canada et £3,000 effets de l'Australie méridionale.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance de l'Union Commerciale (à resp. lim.), de Londres, Angleterre	Evans et McGregor, agents généraux, Montréal	$107,067 effets 4 p. c. du Cap de Bonne-Espérance (vie A), $29,200 effets canadiens 4 p. c. (vie B). $106,580 effets canadiens 4 p. c., $73,000 obligations de Queensland, et £12,000 obligations du gouvernement Suédois à 4 p. c. (feu)	Contre l'inc., nav. int. et sur la vie.
Association d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Confédération"	J. K. Macdonald, directeur-gérant, Toronto	$84,669 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $75,955)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie du Connecticut, Hartford, Conn.	Geo. H. McHenry, agent en chef, Montréal	$100,000 effets canadiens 4 p.	Contre l'incendie,
Association de secours mutuel dite "Covenant"	A. H. Hoover, agent en chef, Toronto	$53,533 effets canadiens 3 p. c.	Sur la vie, système de répartition.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite "Dominion"	Thomas Hilliard, direct.-gérant, Waterloo, Ont.	$56,303 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $50,195)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur les glaces, dite "Dominion"	Alexander Ramsay, agent en chef, Montréal	$5,000 obligations de la province de Québec et $11,000 valeurs municipales. Total, $16,000 (acceptés à $14,900)	Sur les glaces.
Association du fonds de garantie sur la vie, dite "Dominion"	J. DeWolfe Spurr, St. Jean, N.B.	$19,000 obligations de la province de la Nouvelle-Ecosse, et $31,000 obligations de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance Eastern	Chas. D. Cory, agent en chef, Halifax, N.-E.	$56,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $50,400)	Contre l'incendie.
Corporation dite "The Employers' Liability Assurance" (à responsabilité limitée)	Fred. Stancliffe, gérant général, Montréal	£6,500 stg. annuités 2½ p. c., £5,000 stg. obligations 4 p. c. du gouvernement de l'Australie du Sud, et £10,840 obligations de la province de Québec	Réassurance contre l'incendie.
Société d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Equitable," des Etats-Unis, N.-Y.	Seargent P. Stearns, gérant, Montréal	$100,000 oblig. des E.-U., (A), $375,000 oblig. des E.-U., et $482,000 débentures municipales (B), (acceptés à $908,800, étant $100,000 A, et $808,800 B). Aussi $1,180,000 entre les mains de fidéicommissaires canadiens en vertu de l'Acte des assurances	Sur la vie.

LISTE DES COMPAGNIES D'ASSURANCE AUTORISÉES A FAIRE DES OPÉRATIONS AU CANADA, EN VERTU DE L'ACTE DES ASSURANCES.—*Suite.*

NOM DE LA COMPAGNIE.	Principal agent pour la réception des significations de pièces et d'avis.	Montant des dépôts—Les dépôts marqués (A) ne sont applicables qu'aux polices sur la vie en cours le 31 mars 1878; ceux marqués (B) aux polices émises ou prises depuis cette date.	Assurance autorisée.
Compagnie Fédérale d'assurance sur la vie, d'Ontario	David Dexter, directeur-gérant, Hamilton	$44,807 débentures municipales; $11,000 en oblig. du Pacifique canadien. (Acceptés à $50,226)	Sur la vie.
Association d'assurance contre l'incendie (à responsabilité limitée), Londres, Angleterre	John Kennedy, agent en chef, Montréal	$100,000 effets canadiens	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie Germania	Jeffers et Rönne, agents en chef, Toronto	$50,000 obligations du Canada	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Great West"	J. H. Brock, directeur gérant, Winnipeg, M.	$56,000 débentures municipales (acceptées à $50,400)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie de garantie de l'Amérique du Nord	Edward Rawlings, gérant, Montréal	$27,000 garanties municipales; $29,000 obligations du havre de Montréal; et $2,400 effets du Canada. (Acceptés à $53,800)	Garantie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie et sur la vie, dite "Guardian," Londres, Angleterre	Robert Simms et Cie, et Geo. Denholm, agents généraux, Montréal	$94,900 obligations garanties du Canada et $73,000 effets du Canada	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'ass. contre l'incendie dite "Hartford," de Hartford, Conn	F. W. Evans, agent général, Montréal	$62,500 garanties municipales, et $25,420 act. de banque. (Acceptés à $100,000)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance Impériale, de Londres, Angleterre	E. D. Lacy, agent, Montréal	$129,453 effets canadiens et $63,266.67 effets 3 p. c. prov. de la Col.-Brit.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance de l'Amérique du Nord	Robert Hampson, agent en chef, Montréal	$111,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $100,000)	Contre l'inc. et sur la navig. intér.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Lancashire"	J. G. Thompson, agent en chef, Toronto	$97,333 effets canadiens 4 p. c., et $95,000 obligations 4 p. c. du Canada.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Liverpool et London et Globe"	G. F. C. Smith, agent en chef, Montréal	$36,000 en bons municipaux; $10,000 oblig. du havre de Montréal, et $277,133.33 effets du Canada. (Acceptés à $318,533)	Contre l'incendie et sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur les glaces de Lloyds, New-York	Levi Beemer, agent en chef, Toronto	$10,000 obligations du Canada	Glaces.
Corporation d'assurance dite "London," Angleterre	E. A Lilly, procureur et agent, Montréal	$167,000 garanties de municipalités. (Acceptées à $150,300)	Contre l'incendie, sur la vie navigation intérieure.
Compagnie de garantie et contre les Accidents, de Londres (à responsabilité limitée)	A. T. McCord, agent en chef, Toronto	£11,000 stg. effets canadiens.	Garantie et accidents
Compagnie d'ass. contre l'incendie, London et Lancashire, Liverpool	W. A. Sims, agent en chef, Toronto	£22,000 inscriptions du Canada 4 p. c. et £5,000 stg., effets canadiens 3 p.c.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, dite "London et Lancashire"	B. Hal. Brown, gérant, Montréal	$10,000 obligations de Victoria, C.-B.; $2,000 obligations du Canada; $23,500 oblig. de la province de Québec; et garanties municipales, $85,280. Aussi $698,197 placés entre les mains de fidéicommissaires canadiens en vertu de l'Acte des Assurances. Acceptés à $810,449, étant $100,000(A), et $710,449 (B)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle contre l'incendie, de London, Ont	D. C. Macdonald, secrétaire, London, Ont	$40,020 débentures municipales, et $15,600 débentures de compagnies de prêts. (Acceptés à $50,058)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite "London"	J. G. Richter, gérant, London, Ont	$60,000 débentures de compagnies de prêts. (Acceptées à $54,000)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie la Manchester	James Boomer, gérant, Toronto	$102,200 effets du Canada 3½ p.c.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre les accidents, dite des "Manufacturiers"	John F. Ellis, directeur gérant, Toronto	$20,000 obligations du Canada	Contre les accidents.
Compagnie d'assurance des Manufacturiers, sur la vie	John F. Ellis, directeur gérant, Toronto	$50,000 obligations du Canada	Sur la vie.
Association bienveillante du Massachusetts	James G. Foster, agent en chef, Toronto	$50,000 obligations des E.-U.	Sur la vie, système de répartition.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie dite "Mercantile"	James Lockie, secrétaire, Waterloo, Ont	$55,916 valeurs municipales (acceptées à $50,057)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'ass. sur la vie, dite "Metropolitan," de New-York, E.-U.	Albert Goldthorpe, agent en chef, Toronto	$116,800 obligations d'octrois de terres 3½ p. c. du chemin de fer Canadien du Pacifique. (Acceptés à $101.178.)	Sur la vie.
ongenais, Boivin et Cie	L. I. Boivin, agent, Montréal	$5,000 effets canadiens et $8,567 valeurs munic. (acceptées à $12,711)	Glaces.
Association mutuelle contre les accidents (resp. limitée)	Eastmure et Lightbourn, agents en chef, Toronto	$37,960 inscriptions du Canada à 3½ p. c	Accidents et glaces.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, de New-York	Samuel H. Ewing, procureur, Montréal	$125,000 oblig. 4 p.c. du Canada; $400,000 oblig. de la province de la Nouvelle-Ecosse; $199,000 oblig. de la province du N.-B., et $990,333 garanties municipales. Total, $1,714,333. Acceptées à $1,615,300)	Sur la vie.
Association du fonds de réserve mutuel sur la vie, de New-York	Jno. S. Hall, agent en chef, Montréal	$50,000 obligations de la province de Québec, et $53,533.33 obligations sterling du Canada à 3 p. c. (acceptées à $100,857)	Sur la vie, système de répartition.
Compagnie d'assurance Nationale d'Irlande	Matthew C. Hinshaw, agent en chef, Montréal	$100,161 effets canadiens	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, de New-York	F. W. Campbell, M.D., procureur, Montréal	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis (vie A), $993,000 obligations du Pacifique canadien, $80,000 obligations de la province de Québec, et $100,000 débentures municipales (vie B). Acceptées à $1,163,700, étant $100,000 vie A, et $1,063,700 vie B). Aussi $750,000 placées entre les mains de fidéicommissaires canadiens en vertu de l'Acte des assurances.	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite "North American"	Wm. McCabe, directeur-gérant, Toronto	$59,823 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $53,775)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "North British and Mercantile"	Thos. Davidson, directeur-gérant, Montréal	$175,000 oblig. du havre de Montréal; $281,000 débent. municipales: $75,000 obligat. de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick; $31,146.67 oblig. de la province du Manitoba; $50,613.33 oblig. du gouvern. de Victoria; $97,333.33 oblig. de Queensland. Total, $710,093.33. Acc. à $658,193, étant $266,347 incendie, $52,200 vie A, et $339,646 vie B.	Contre l'incendie et sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance Northern, d'Aberdeen et Londres	Robert W. Tyre, gérant, Montréal	$100,253 obligations de la Colombie-Britannique, et $111,446.67 débentures municipales (Acceptées à $200,555)	Contre l'incendie.

LISTE DES COMPAGNIES D'ASSURANCE AUTORISÉES À FAIRE DES OPÉRATIONS AU CANADA, EN VERTU DE L'ACTE DES ASSURANCES.—*Fin.*

NOM DE LA COMPAGNIE.	Principal agent pour la réception des significations de pièces et d'avis.	Montant des dépôts.—Les dépôts marqués (A) ne sont applicables qu'aux polices sur la vie en cours le 31 mars 1878 ; ceux marqués (B) aux polices émises ou prises depuis cette date.	Assurance autorisée.
Association d'assurance contre les accidents Norwich et London	Scott et Walmsley, agents généraux, Toronto	$58,400 effets canadiens	Contre les accidents.
Société d'assur. contre l'incendie, dite "Norwich Union," Norwich, Ang.	Alex. Dixon, gérant, Toronto	$100,000 effets canadiens	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, d'Ontario	Wm. Hendry, gérant, Waterloo	$102,992 débentures municipales (Acceptées à $92,693)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Phœnix," de Brooklyn	L. C. Camp, agent en chef, Toronto	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis	Contre l'incendie et sur la nav. int.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie, dite "Phœnix," Londres, Angleterre	Paterson & Son, agents génér., Montréal	$57,500 oblig. du Pacifique Canadien, et $135,293 effets canadiens. (Acceptés à $187,043.)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance Phœnix, Hartford, Conn	Gerald E. Hart, gérant, Montréal	$69,000 débentures municipales, et $44,000 obligations du Pacifique canadien. (Acceptés à $101,700)	Contre l'incendie.
Société dite "Provident Savings Life Assurance."	R. H. Matson, agent en chef, Toronto	$13,500 obligations de la province de Québec, et $41,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $50,400)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie de Québec	Edwin Jones, président, Québec	$10,000 obligations de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick, $16,500 obligations de la province de Québec, et $33,000, débentures municipales. Total, $59,500. (Acceptées à $56,200).	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie et contre l'incendie, dite "Queen," Angleterre	H. J. Mudge, agent en chef, Montréal	$51,100 inscriptions du Canada 4 p. c., et $42,373.33 débentures municipales. Total, $93,473 (acceptées à $89,236)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance Queen, d'Amérique	H. J. Mudge, agent en chef, Montréal	$100,000 obligations des E.-U., $60,000 effets 5 p. c. de la cité de Halifax, $48,667 effets 4 p. c. de la Nouvelle-Zélande, $24,333.33 obligations de la province de Québec et $29,200 débentures 5 p. c. de la province du Manitoba. Total, $262,200. (Acceptés à $256,200.)	Contre l'incendie.
Société d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, dite "Reliance," Londres, Angleterre	J. Cassie Hatton, procureur, Montréal	$110,277 nouvelles annuités britanniques 3 p. c., étant $100,000 (vie) A, et $10,277 (vie) B	Sur la vie.
* Compagnie d'assurance Royale Canadienne	Harry Cutt, secrétaire, Montréal	$57,500 garanties municipales. (Acceptées à $51,750)	Contre l'incendie et sur la nav. int.
Compagnie d'assurance Royale	Wm. Tatley, agent en chef, Montréal	$178,533 inscriptions du Canada 4 p. c., et $511,000 annuités britanniques. Total $689,533, étant $150,000 incendie, $50,000, vie (A) et $489,533 en général	Contre l'incendie et sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance Union Ecossaise et Nationale	Walter Kavanagh, agent, Montréal	$97,333.33 effets canadiens inscrits à 4 p. c., et $3,500 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $100,483)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Standard," Ecosse	W. M. Ramsay, gérant, Montréal	$1,855,152 débentures municipales, $106,500 obligations du havre de Montréal et $9,000 débentures de la province de Québec. Total, $1,970,652. (Acceptées à $1,772,687, étant $129,561 vie A, et $1,643,126 vie (B)	Sur la vie.
Société d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Star," d'Angleterre	Alfred D. Perry, agent général, Toronto	$146,000 effets 4 p. c. canadiens	Sur la vie.
Bureau d'assurance Sun, Londres, Ang.	H. M. Blackburn, agent en chef, Toronto	$48,667 effets canadiens et $243,333 prêts locaux anglais	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Sun," du Canada	R. Macaulay, directeur-gérant, Montréal	$63,890 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $57,501)	Sur la vie et contre les accidents.
Compagnie d'assurance de tempérance et générale sur la vie de l'A.N.	Henry Sutherland, agent en chef, Toronto	$64,225 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $50,000)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Travelers," de Hartford, Connect.	William Hanson, agent en chef, Montréal	$74,947 obligations 5 p. c. de la province du Manitoba, $584,615 débentures municipales, $35,000 obligations du havre de Montréal et $50,000 obligations du Pacifique Canadien. Total, $744,562 (acceptés à $677,600), étant $103,500 (vie A,) $534,100 (vie B) et $40,000 (accidents).	Sur la vie et contre les accidents.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle Union sur la vie, du Maine	Wm. Mulock, procureur, Toronto	Obligations d'annuités d'Ontario, émises à $462,000, et dont la valeur réelle à 4½ p. c. est de $239,474 ; obligations du chemin de fer Canadien du Pacifique, $100,000 ; $30,000 oblig. du port de Montréal, et $100,000 oblig. de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick. Valeur totale acceptée, $456,474, soit $100,000 (A) et $356,474 (B)	Sur la vie.
Société Union, Londres, Angl	T. L. Morrisey, agent en chef, Montréal	£22,000 effets consolidés	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie Unie de réassurance contre l'incendie (à resp. limitée)	Percy F. Lane, agent en chef, Montréal	$85,653.33 obligations de la province de Québec ; $9,246.66 obligations de la province du Manitoba ; $7,000 débentures municipales. Total, $101,900. (Acceptées à $101,200)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, des Etats-Unis	Thos. A. Temple, procureur, St. Jean, N.B.	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance de l'Ouest, Toronto	J. J. Kenny, directeur-gérant, Toronto	$35,600 débentures municipales, et $22,100 débentures de compagnies de prêts. (Acceptées, à $51,930)	Contre l'incendie et sur la nav. int.

Cette compagnie a cessé de faire de nouvelles opérations en Canada, et a donné avis qu'elle se proposait de demander le remboursement de ses dépôts.
Cette compagnie a cessé de faire des opérations d'assurance contre l'incendie et sur la vie en Canada, et a donné avis qu'elle demanderait le remboursement de ses dépôts faits comme garantie pour ces deux divisions d'affaires.

LES COMPAGNIES D'ASSURANCE SUR LA VIE CI-DESSOUS NOMMÉES, AYANT CESSÉ D'ENTREPRENDRE DES RISQUES AU CANADA, SONT AUTORISÉES EN VERTU DE L'ARTICLE 32 DE "L'ACTE DES ASSURANCES," À POURSUIVRE TOUTES LES OPÉRATIONS SE RATTACHANT AUX POLICES ÉMISES AVANT LE 31 MARS 1878, ET LEURS DÉPOTS SONT APPLICABLES À CES POLICES, SUJET AUX DISPOSITIONS DES ACTES DES ASSURANCES DE 1868 ET 1871.

NOM DE LA COMPAGNIE.	Principal agent pour la réception des significations des pièces et avis.	Montant des dépôts.	Assurance autorisée.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, dite Connecticut, de Hartford, Conn., E.-U.	F. W. Evans, agent-général, Montréal	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, d'Edimbourg	David Higgins, agent en chef, Toronto	$113,000 débentures municipales, et $48,667 effets 4 p. c. du Cap de Bonne-Espérance. (Acceptés à $150,367)	Sur la vie.
Association d'assurance sur la vie, d'Ecosse	Archibald Inglis, agent en chef, Montréal	$50,127 obligations du Canada 4 p. c., $2,433 effets 4 p. c. du Canada ; $4,866 obligations garanties du Canada, $48,667 débentures de la province de Québec, $48,667 obligations de la cité de Toronto. (Acceptés à $149,893)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie Nationale d'assurance sur la vie, des Etats-Unis d'Amérique	Chas. Powis, agent en chef, Hamilton, Ont.	$110,000, dépôts en banque	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite "North Western," de Milwaukee, E.-U.	M. W. Mills, agent en chef, Toronto	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, dite "Phœnix," de Hartford, Connecticut	H. D. Simpson, procureur, Montréal	$30,000 débentures municipales, et $99,280 obligations du Parc des Chutes Niagara. (Acceptés à $126,280)	Sur la vie.
Société d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Scottish Amicable"	William W. Robertson, procureur, Montréal	36 obligations du chemin de fer Canada Atlantique, garanties. Au pair, $111,257.82 Valeur actuelle à 4½ p. c., $90,660.67, aussi $30,000 obligations du Pacifique Canadien	Sur la vie.
Institution de Prévoyance Ecossaise	John Dunlop, procureur, Montréal	$100,000 obligations du Pacifique Canadien. (Acceptées à $90,000)	Sur la vie.

LES COMPAGNIES D'ASSURANCE CI-DESSOUS SONT INSCRITES SOUS L'ACTE DES ASSURANCES, ET SONT AUTORISÉES À FAIRE DES OPÉRATIONS D'ASSURANCE EN CANADA, D'APRÈS LE SYSTÈME DE RÉPARTITION.

Nom de la compagnie.	Agent en chef pour la réception des significations de pièces.
L'Association canadienne mutuelle sur la vie	W. Pemberton Page, secrétaire, Toronto.
Société de secours mutuels des Commis-voyageurs	W. G. H. Lowe, agent en chef, Toronto.
La *Home Life Association of Canada*	James G. Howorth, agent en chef, Toronto.
La Société de secours mutuels de la Nouvelle-Ecosse	Thomas B. Crosby, agent en chef, Yarmouth, N.-E.
La *Provincial Provident Institution*	E. S. Miller, secrétaire, Saint-Thomas, Ont.

NOTE.—La Compagnie d'assurance Glasgow et London a réassuré ses risques en cours dans la Compagnie d'assurance des Citoyens, et une partie de ses dépôts a été remboursée.
La Compagnie Américaine d'assurance des chaudières à vapeur a cessé de faire des opérations en Canada. Son dépôt est encore entre les mains de l'Honorable Receveur Général.

Bureau du Surintendant des Assurances, Ottawa, 30 juillet 1892.

W. FITZGERALD, Surintendant des Assurances. 6-11.

AUX ANNONCEURS DANS LA *GAZETTE*.

CEUX qui envoient des annonces pour être insérées dans la *Gazette du Canada* voudront bien se conformer aux règles ci-dessous :

1. Adresser "Gazette du Canada, Ottawa, Canada."
2. Indiquer le nombre d'insertions voulues.
3. Transmettre invariablement le prix de l'annonce ainsi que le prix d'un exemplaire de la *Gazette*, tels que donnés plus bas ; sans cela l'annonce ne sera pas publiée.

Les prix sont de dix cts. pour la première insertion, et cinq cts. pour chaque insertion subséquente par ligne de neuf mots, chaque chiffre comptant pour un mot. Aucune annonce n'est insérée pour moins d'une piastre.

D'après la pratique établie et reconnue, telle que prescrite par la loi, les règlements du parlement et les décisions du ministre de la Justice, les avis reçoivent le nombre d'insertions ci-dessous :—

Les avis de demandes de divorce—27 insertions.

Les avis de retrait de dépôts des compagnies d'assurance—13 insertions.

Les avis de demandes ordinaires au parlement—9 insertions.

Les avis de demandes de lettres patentes—6 insertions.

Les avis de dividendes et d'assemblées de banques et de compagnies d'assurances,—1 mois de calendrier ou 5 insertions.

Les abonnés observeront aussi que le prix d'abonnement, $4 par année, est invariablement payable d'avance, et que l'envoi de la *Gazette* sera arrêté à l'expiration de la période payée. Chaque exemplaire coûte dix cts., et quand les annonceurs en veulent plus qu'un, ils devront faire une remise en conséquence.

S. E. DAWSON,
Imprimeur de la Reine et Contrôleur de la Papeterie.

Département des Impressions
et de la Papeterie publiques,
Ottawa, novembre 1891.

DEMANDES AU PARLEMENT.

Règles relatives aux avis de bills privés.

Dans le cas de toute demande de bill privé, proprement du ressort législatif du Parlement du Canada suivant les dispositions de l'Acte de l'Amérique Britannique du Nord, 1867, et ayant pour objet, soit la construction d'un pont, d'un chemin de fer, d'un chemin à barrières ou d'une ligne télégraphique ; soit la construction ou l'amélioration d'un port, d'un canal, d'une écluse, d'une digue ou d'une glissoire ou autre ouvrage semblable ; soit la concession d'un droit de passage d'eau, l'incorporation de professions ou métiers, ou d'une compagnie de banque ou autre compagnie par actions, soit la concession à une ou plusieurs personnes de certains droits ou privilèges exclusifs ou particuliers, soit le pouvoir de faire quelque chose qui, dans ses effets, pourrait toucher aux droits ou à la propriété d'autrui, ou concerner une classe particulière de la société ; ou ayant pour objet quelque amendement de même nature à un acte antérieur,—un avis, énonçant d'une manière claire et intelligible la nature et l'objet de la demande, et signé (excepté s'il s'agit de corporations déjà existantes) par les pétitionnaires ou de leur part, est nécessaire et doit être publié comme il suit :—

Dans les provinces de Québec et du Manitoba.

Un avis doit être inséré dans la *Gazette du Canada* en anglais et en français, ainsi que dans un journal anglais et un journal français du district intéressé, ou en anglais et en français dans le même journal, s'il ne s'en publie qu'un seul dans ce district ; ou s'il n'y paraît pas de journal, alors la publication de l'avis en anglais et en français doit se faire dans un journal du district le plus voisin où il s'en publie.

Dans les autres provinces ou territoires.

Un avis doit être inséré dans la *Gazette du Canada*, et et dans un journal du comté, du district ou des comtés-unis intéressés, ou s'il n'y paraît pas de journal alors la publication doit se faire dans un journal du comté ou district le plus voisin où il s'en publie.

La publication de ces avis durera, dans chaque cas la période de deux mois pendant l'intervalle de temps qui s'écoulera entre la clôture de la session précédente et la prise en considération de la pétition. Un exemplaire des numéros des journaux, reproduisant la première et la dernière insertion de l'avis, devra être transmis au greffier de chaque Chambre.

Si la pétition demande l'autorisation de présenter un bill privé ayant pour objet la construction d'un pont de péage, le pétitionnaire ou les pétitionnaires devront, en même temps qu'ils donneront l'avis prescrit par la règle précédente, donner aussi, de la même manière, avis des péages qu'ils entendent exiger, de l'étendue du privilège, de la hauteur des arches, de l'espace à laisser libre entre les culées ou les piliers pour le passage des radeaux et des navires ; et mentionner de plus s'ils se proposent de construire un pont mobile, et quelles en seront les dimensions.

Toute personne désirant obtenir un bill privé devra, dans les huit jours qui précéderont l'ouverture du parlement, déposer au bureau du greffier de la Chambre dans laquelle le bill doit prendre naissance, une copie de ce bill en langue anglaise ou en langue française, avec une somme suffisante pour en payer la traduction et l'impression. Il en sera imprimé 600 exemplaires en anglais et 200 en français ; la traduction devra être faite par les officiers de la Chambre, et l'impression par l'entrepreneur des impressions. Le pétitionnaire aura aussi à payer au greffier du Sénat, ou au comptable de la Chambre des Communes (selon le cas) une somme de $200, plus le coût de l'impression de l'acte dans les Statuts, et remettra le reçu de ce paiement au greffier du comité auquel ce bill aura été renvoyé—le dit paiement sera effectué immédiatement après la seconde lecture, et avant la prise en considération du bill par le comité. .

L'honoraire payable sur tout bill privé, ne sera payé que dans la Chambre où il a pris naissance.

Aucune pétition pour l'obtention d'un bill privé ne sera reçue par l'une ou par l'autre Chambre après les dix premiers jours de la session.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Greffier du Sénat.
JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Greffier des Communes.

—

Règles additionnelles de la Chambre des Communes concernant les bills privés.

Tous les bills privés demandant des actes constitutifs devront être rédigés de manière à y incorporer, en les spécifiant, les *clauses* des Actes généraux concernant les détails qui font l'objet de ces bills ; des raisons spéciales seront données chaque fois que l'on aura l'intention de se départir de ce principe, ou que l'on voudra y introduire d'autres dispositions touchant ces détails ; et une note sera annexée au bill indiquant les dispositions au sujet desquelles l'on entend s'écarter de l'Acte général ; les bills qui ne seront pas rédigés conformément à cette Règle, devront être remodelés par les auteurs et réimprimés à leurs frais, avant qu'aucun comité en examine les clauses.

51*a*. Tous les bills privés pour chartes ou pour modification de chartes de compagnies de chemins de fer seront rédigés conformément au bill-modèle adopté par la Chambre, le 23 juin 1887, dont copie peut être obtenue du greffier de la Chambre ;

(*a*.) Les dispositions contenues dans un bill quelconque qui ne seront pas conformes au bill-modèle, seront insérées entre crochets, et après avoir été revisées par l'officier compétent, elles seront imprimées ainsi ; et les bills qui ne seront pas rédigés en conformité de cette règle seront renvoyés aux auteurs pour être remodelés avant leur revision et impression ;

(*b*.) Toutes clauses d'actes existants que l'on proposera de modifier, seront imprimées en entier, avec les amendements insérés en leur lieu et place, et entre crochets ;

(*c*.) Toutes dispositions exceptionnelles que l'on proposera d'insérer dans un bill quelconque, seront imprimées dans l'avis publié.

51*b*. Nul bill pour la constitution légale d'une compagnie de chemin de fer ou pour changer le tracé du chemin de fer d'une compagnie déjà constituée ne sera pris en considération par le comité des chemins de fer

à moins qu'il n'ait été donné au comité, au moins une semaine avant la prise en considération du bill—

(a.) Une carte ou plan à l'échelle de pas moins d'un demi-pouce au mille, indiquant le territoire sur lequel l'on se propose de construire les travaux projetés, ainsi que les lignes de travaux analogues existants ou autorisés, dans les limites du district, ou partie du district que la ligne projetée doit desservir, ou affectant le dit district en aucune manière ; cette carte ou plan devra être signé par l'ingénieur ou toute autre personne qui l'aura fait ;

(b.) Un exhibit faisant connaître le montant total du capital que l'on se propose de prélever pour les fins de l'entreprise, et la manière dont on se propose de le prélever, soit au moyen d'actions ordinaires, obligations, débentures ou autres garanties, et le montant respectif de chacune.

JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Greffier des Communes.

SUBSTANCE DES RÈGLES ET FORMES DE PROCÉDER DU SÉNAT CONCERNANT LES BILLS DE DIVORCE.

L'époux qui a l'intention de demander un bill de divorce doit faire connaître cette intention, ainsi que les noms de l'autre époux et la cause du divorce, par avis inséré, durant six mois, entre l'expiration de la dernière session parlementaire avant l'avis et la présentation de sa pétition pour obtenir le bill, dans la *Gazette du Canada* et dans deux journaux du district où il avait sa résidence habituelle à l'époque de séparation d'avec son conjoint, s'il résidait alors dans la province de Québec, le Manitoba, la Colombie-Britannique ou les Territoires du Nord-Ouest,—ou du comté ou des comtés-unis, s'il résidait dans une autre province ; mais si ce nombre de journaux ne s'y trouve pas, l'avis sera publié dans le district, le comté ou les comtés-unis voisins. Dans les provinces de Québec et de Manitoba, les insertions seront faites dans un journal anglais et un journal français, s'il en existe des deux langues dans le district ; autrement, elles se feront en anglais et en français au même journal.

Il doit être signifié, à la diligence de l'époux pétitionnaire, un mois au moins avant la présentation de la pétition, une copie de cet avis à l'autre époux en personne, si cela est possible.

Aucune pétition en divorce n'est reçue après l'expiration des trente premiers jours de la session.

Toute pétition en divorce devra être écrite lisiblement et porter la signature du pétitionnaire. Elle énoncera sommairement le fait du mariage, le lieu et l'époque de sa célébration, les noms du célébrant, les griefs qui donnent lieu à la demande de redressement et la nature du redressement demandé, et en outre contiendra assurance qu'il n'y a pas eu réconciliation, collusion ni connivence. Les allégations de la pétition seront appuyées de la déclaration du pétitionnaire, faite en vertu de "l'Acte concernant les serments extrajudiciaires."

Huit jours avant l'ouverture du Parlement, le pétitionnaire déposera au bureau du greffier du Sénat, une copie en langue anglaise ou française du bill de divorce qui doit être présenté, et en même temps une somme suffisante pour payer la traduction et l'impression et tirage à 600 exemplaires anglais et 200 exemplaires français de ce bill.

La pétition en obtention d'un bill de divorce n'est présentée que lorsque le pétitionnaire a versé au bureau du greffier du Sénat une somme de $200.

La pétition, au moment de sa présentation, doit être accompagnée de la preuve de la publication d'avis, d'une déclaration qu'il a été signifié une copie de l'avis, et d'une copie du bill qui doit être présenté.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Greffier du Sénat.

AVIS est donné par le présent que Robert Young Hebden, de la cité de New-York, dans l'Etat de New-York, dans les Etats-Unis d'Amérique, (ci-devant de la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec), un des agents de la banque de Montréal, s'adressera au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un bill de divorce d'avec sa femme Edith Montagu Hebden (née Patterson), ci-devant de la dite cité de Montréal, mais dont le domicile actuel est inconnu, pour cause d'adultère et de désertion.

GORMULLY ET SINCLAIR,
Solliciteurs du requérant.

Daté à Ottawa, dans la province d'Ontario, ce 22e jour de juillet A.D. 1892. 4-27

AVIS est donné que James Frederick Doran, de Lachine, dans le comté Jacques-Cartier, province de Québec, commis, adressera une demande au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, pour obtenir un bill de divorce d'avec son épouse Mary Augusta Wood, ci-devant de Winnipeg, province du Manitoba, maintenant de Paris, France, pour cause d'adultère et désertion.

J. FRED. DORAN,
Pétitionnaire.

A Montréal, province de Québec, ce 20ème jour de juillet 1892. 5-27

AVIS est donné par le présent que Annette Marion Goff, de la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec, s'adressera au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un bill de divorce d'avec son mari Edward Robert Taché Rowand, de la cité de Winnipeg, dans la province du Manitoba, bourgeois, pour cause d'adultère et de cruauté.

CARTER ET GOLDSTEIN,
Solliciteurs de la requérante.

Daté à Montréal, province de Québec, ce dix-huitième jour de juillet 1892. 4-27

AVIS est donné par le présent que Edmund Holyoake Heward, de la ville de Saint-Jean, dans le district d'Iberville, dans la province de Québec, gérant de la banque des Marchands du Canada, à Saint-Jean, s'adressera au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un bill de divorce d'avec sa femme Dame Marie-Louise Elwes, actuellement de la cité de Chicago, dans l'Etat d'Illinois, un des Etats-Unis d'Amérique, pour cause d'adultère.

L. G. MACDONALD,
Solliciteur du requérant.

Par CHRISTIE, CHRISTIE et GREENE,
Ses agents à Ottawa.

Daté à Saint-Jean, le 4 juillet 1892. 3-27

DEMANDES POUR CHARTE PAR LETTRES PATENTES.

AVIS est par le présent donné que les personnes ci-après dénommées s'adresseront à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil pour obtenir des lettres-patentes les constituant et telles autres personnes qui pourront plus tard devenir actionnaires, en corps politique et corporation, en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," sous le nom et pour les fins ci-après mentionnées :

1. Le nom collectif de la compagnie projetée sera "The Dominion Burglary Guarantee Company" (à resp. limitée).

2. Les fins pour lesquelles une charte est demandée sont de garantir des personnes et corporations contre les pertes et dommages résultant des effractions.

3. Le principal bureau d'affaires de la dite compagnie au Canada sera en la cité de Montréal et district de Montréal, dans la province de Québec.

4. Le montant projeté du capital-actions de la dite compagnie, sera de deux cent mille piastres ($200,000).

5. Le nombre des actions de la dite compagnie sera de deux mille, et le montant de chaque action sera de cent piastres.

6. Les noms au long, et les adresse et occupation de chacun des requérants sont comme suit :—L'honorable George Alexander Drummond, bourgeois, membre du Sénat du Canada ; Samuel Finlay, bourgeois, Hugh Graham, éditeur, Frederick Fairman, manufacturier

James Naismith Greenshiels, avocat et conseil de la Reine, Edwin Percival Heaton, gérant, William Strachan, manufacturier, Anthony Haig Sims, manufacturier, Benjamin Tooke, manufacturier, Robert Bickerdike, banquier, George Douglass Ross, marchand, Thomas Jordan, marchand, Joseph Eveleigh, manufacturier, Edward Frank Mosley, manufacturier, John Alfred Grose, surintendant, tous des cité et district de Montréal; et Arthur Percy Sherwood, commissaire de la police fédérale, et John W. McRae, bourgeois, tous deux de la cité d'Ottawa, dans la province d'Ontario, et Lyman Brown, manufacturier, et Brent Good, manufacturier, tous deux de la cité de New-York, dans l'Etat de New-York, un des Etats-Unis d'Amérique ; dont l'honorable George Alexander Drummond, Samuel Finlay, Hugh Graham, Frederick Fairman, John Alfred Grose, Edwin Percival Heaton, Anthony Haig Sims, et James Naismith Greenshields, seront les premiers directeurs ou directeurs provisoires de la dite compagnie, lesquels sont tous sujets britanniques, et domiciliés en la cité de Montréal, dans le district de Montréal, et province de Québec.

R. A. E. GREENSHIELDS,
Soliciteur des requérants.

Montréal, 27 septembre 1892. 14–7

AVIS est par le présent donné que dans le cours d'un mois à compter de la dernière publication de cet avis dans la *Gazette du Canada* les personnes ci-après dénommées s'adresseront à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil pour obtenir des lettres-patentes les constituant et telles autres personnes qui pourront plus tard devenir actionnaires, en corps politique et corporation, en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," Statuts Revisés du Canada, chap. 119, sous le nom et pour les fins ci-après mentionnées :

1. Le nom projeté de la compagnie est "La Compagnie de lumière incandescente Auer de Montréal" (à resp. limitée).

2. Les objets dans le sens de l'acte pour lesquels une charte est demandée sont d'acquérir des brevets d'invention, licences et droits, et, en vertu de ces brevets et droits de fabriquer, employer et distribuer des appareils se rattachant et applicables à la production et application des articles mentionnés dans les dits brevets ; construire, ériger et entretenir des travaux et appareils pour créer, produire et distribuer la lumière artificielle et la chaleur, et généralement manufacturer et disposer des inventions, ajustages, améliorations et combinaisons propres à des fins d'éclairage et de chauffage, et toutes autres matières s'y rattachant.

3. Le principal bureau d'affaires de la dite compagnie sera en la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec.

4. Le montant projeté du capital-actions est de un million de piastres.

5. Le nombre des actions sera de dix mille, et le montant de chaque action sera de la valeur de cent piastres.

6. Les noms au long et les adresses et occupation de chacun des requérants sont comme suit :—Henry Gregory Granger, de la cité de Philadelphie, dans l'Etat de Pensylvanie, un des Etats-Unis d'Amérique, mécanicien ; William John White, avocat, Charles Albert Duclos, avocat, Arthur William Patrick Buchanan, bourgeois, Edward Hobson Barker, bourgeois, tous de la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec, dont les dits Henry Gregory Granger, William John White, Charles Albert Duclos, Arthur William Patrick Buchanan, et Edward Hobson Barker, seront les premiers directeurs ou directeurs provisoires, et la majorité desquels sont sujets britanniques domiciliés au Canada.

WHITE ET DUCLOS,
Solliciteurs des requérants.

Daté à Montréal, dans la province de Québec, ce 28e jour de septembre 1892. 14–6

AVIS public est par le présent donné que les personnes ci-après dénommées s'adresseront à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil pour obtenir des lettres-patentes les constituant et telles autres personnes qui pourront plus tard devenir actionnaires, en corps politique et corporation, en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," sous le nom et pour les fins ci après mentionnées :

Le nom projeté de la compagnie est "Dominion Blanket and Fibre Co." (à resp. limitée).

Les objets pour lesquels une charte est demandée sont de fabriquer des couvertures, lainages, cotonnades et tissus de jute, du fibre-chamois et vêtements en fibre-chamois, et généralement manufacturer et faire le commerce de ces articles et autres ; aussi, louer ou acheter et posséder des immeubles pour les fins des dites manufactures, et d'y construire tous bâtiments, barrages, etc., nécessaires aux affaires de la compagnie, et des résidences pour les employés ou autres qui y seront attachés, et des magasins ou autres bâtiments dans le but de faire des opérations de marchands ; et aussi de construire tels tramways qui seront nécessaires pour servir de voie de communication entre les travaux de la compagnie et la rivière, et y construire tous les quais et autres constructions nécessaires pour faciliter, charger et décharger les navires ; aussi de construire et employer des bateaux à vapeur et autres vaisseaux pour le transport des matériaux et effets maniés par la compagnie, et de voiturer et transporter tels effets et propriétés d'autres personnes ou corporations qui leur seront confiés comme voituriers sur ces bateaux à vapeur ou autres vaisseaux, et aussi de transporter des passagers sur ces vaisseaux et de percevoir des péages pour ces services ; et aussi de construire un système d'aqueduc pour l'approvisionnement des employés et autres.

Le principal bureau d'affaires de la compagnie sera en la cité de Montréal.

Le montant projeté du capital-actions de la compagnie est de $250,000, divisé en 2,500 parts de cent piastres.

Les noms au long et les adresse et occupation de chacun des requérants sont comme suit :—Frederick Fairman, marchand, Dugald Graham, bourgeois, Samuel Carsley, marchand, Robert Murdoch Liddell, marchand, Edward Alfred Small, marchand, John Cameron McLauchlin, manufacturier, Edmond Arthur Robert, manufacturier, Simon S. Silverman, marchand, James McBride, marchand, Robert McKay, marchand, George Bishop, graveur, Charles Morton, gérant, tous de la cité et du district de Montréal, et lesquels sont tous domiciliés au Canada, et constitueront les directeurs provisoires de la dite compagnie.

ARCHIBALD ET FOSTER,
Procureurs *ad litem* pour la dite compagnie.

Montréal, 26 septembre 1892. 14–6

AVIS est par le présent donné que dans le cours d'un mois à compter de la dernière publication de cet avis dans la *Gazette du Canada*, les personnes ci-après dénommées s'adresseront à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil, par l'entremise du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, pour obtenir des lettres patentes les constituant, et telles autres personnes qui pourront plus tard devenir actionnaires, en corps politique et corporation en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies" et ses amendements, sous le nom et pour les fins ci-après mentionnés.

1. Le nom que l'on se propose de donner à la compagnie est "La Compagnie Centrale Electrique de Montréal" (à resp. limitée).

2. Les fins pour lesquelles une charte est demandée sont les suivantes :—Fournir, par l'électricité, l'éclairage, le chauffage et les pouvoirs moteurs, dans la cité de Montréal ou en tout autre endroit du Canada, fabriquer les fils électriques et tous instruments pour transmettre l'électricité.

3. Le principal bureau d'affaires de la compagnie projetée sera en la cité de Montréal, dans le district de Montréal, province de Québec, ou en tout autre endroit que la compagnie choisira par la suite.

4. Le capital-actions de la dite compagnie sera de $500,000.

5. Le capital-actions sera divisé en cinq mille actions de $100 chacune.

6. Les noms au long et les adresses et occupations de chacun des dits requérants sont comme suit :—Louis Perrault, Montréal, imprimeur ; Honoré Beau-

grand, Montréal, journaliste ; Trefflé Berthiaume, Montréal, journaliste ; E. M. Lovelace, Montréal, marchand ; Odilon Dupuis, Montréal, marchand ; Jos. Melançon, Montréal, notaire ; J. A. Rodier, Montréal, médecin ; A. Raza, Montréal, architecte ; Charles Berger, Montréal, entrepreneur ; Jos. Brunet, Montréal, entrepreneur ; James Cochrane, Montréal, entrepreneur ; Louis Cousineau, Montréal, entrepreneur ; Emmanuel St. Louis, Montréal, entrepreneur.

7. Les susdits Louis Perrault, Honoré Beaugrand, Trefflé Berthiaume, E. M. Lovelace et Odilon Dupuis seront les directeurs provisoires de la dite compagnie.

PRÉFONTAINE ET ST. JEAN,
Procureurs des requérants.

Daté à Montréal, le 14e jour de septembre 1892.
12–7

AVIS est par le présent donné que dans le cours d'un mois à compter de la dernière publication de cet avis dans la *Gazette du Canada*, les personnes ci-après dénommées s'adresseront à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil pour obtenir des lettres patentes les constituant en corps politique et corporation en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," Statuts Revisés du Canada, chap. 119 :—

1. Le nom de la compagnie sera "La Société des Arts."

2. Les objets pour lesquels une charte est demandée sont l'encouragement des arts par la distribution par lots entre les membres ou porteurs de billets de la société, de tous tableaux, dessins ou autres ouvrages d'art produits par le travail des membres de la société, ou publiés par ou sous le contrôle de la société.

3. Le siège d'affaires sera en la cité de Montréal.

4. Le montant du capital-actions de la société sera de cent mille piastres.

5. Le nombre des actions sera de mille, et le montant de chaque action sera de cent piastres.

6. Les noms au long et les adresse et occupation de chacun des requérants sont les suivants :—Louis Philippe Hébert, sculpteur, des cité et district de Montréal ; Louis Fréchette, homme de lettres, du même lieu ; Narcisse Faucher de St. Maurice, homme de lettres, des cité et district de Québec ; Henri Trudel, journaliste, des cité et district de Montréal, et Arthur Cholette, avocat, du même lieu ; lesquels seront les premiers directeurs de la société.

A. TRUDEL,
Procureur des requérants.

Montréal, 30 août 1892. 10–6

AVIS DIVERS.

AVIS est donné par le présent que l'assemblée semi-annuelle générale ordinaire de la Compagnie du Grand Tronc de chemin de fer du Canada aura lieu au City Terminus Hotel, Cannon Street, Londres, E.C., lundi, le 31e jour d'octobre 1892, à deux heures p.m. précises, dans le but de recevoir un rapport des directeurs, et pour la transaction d'autres affaires de la compagnie.

Avis est aussi donné par le présent qu'à la dite assemblée une convention entre la Compagnie du Grand Tronc de chemin de fer du Canada, et les compagnies subsidiaires ci-dessous, savoir :—

La Compagnie de chemin de fer Union Jacques Cartier,
La Compagnie de chemin de fer de Jonction de Montréal et Champlain,
La Compagnie du chemin de fer de Jonction de Beauharnois,
La Compagnie de chemin de fer Midland du Canada,
La Compagnie de chemin de fer Peterborough et lac Chemong,
La Compagnie de chemin de fer de Jonction du lac Simcoe,
La Compagnie de chemin de fer Grand Tronc, Baie Georgienne et Lac Erié,
La Compagnie de chemin de fer London, Huron et Bruce,
La Compagnie de chemin de fer Galt et Guelph,
La Compagnie de chemin de fer Brantford, Norfolk et Port Burwell,
La Compagnie de chemin de fer Wellington, Grey et Bruce,
La Compagnie de chemin de fer North Simcoe,
La Compagnie de chemin de fer de Jonction de Waterloo, et
La Compagnie de chemin de fer Cobourg, Blairton et Marmora,

ayant pour objet de réunir les dites compagnies subsidiaires et la Compagnie du Grand Tronc de chemin de fer du Canada en une seule compagnie sous le nom de "Compagnie du Grand Tronc de chemin de fer du Canada" aux termes et conditions énoncés dans la dite convention,—sera soumise à l'approbation ou désapprobation des propriétaires, et si elle est approuvée on demandera aux propriétaires l'autorisation de s'adresser au parlement de Canada à l'effet d'obtenir un acte confirmant la dite convention.

Avis est aussi donné qu'un acte passé durant la dite session du parlement du Canada, intitulé "Acte du Grand Tronc de chemin de fer, 1892" sera soumis à leur acceptation.

Avis est de plus donné que les livres de transferts de la compagnie seront fermés à compter de mercredi, le 12e jour d'octobre jusqu'au jour de l'assemblée, ces deux jours inclusivement.

Par ordre,
H. W. TYLER, président.
J. B. RENTON, secrétaire.

Dashwood House, 9, New Broad Street,
Londres, E.C., 8 octobre 1892. 15–4

LA BANQUE NATIONALE.

MERCREDI, le deux novembre prochain, et après cette banque paiera à ses actionnaires un dividende de trois pour cent sur son capital pour le semestre finissant le 31 octobre prochain.

Le livre de transport d'actions sera clos depuis le 17 au 31 octobre prochain, inclusivement.

Par ordre du bureau de direction,
P. LAFRANCE,
Caissier.

Québec, le 27 septembre 1892. 14–5

EN VERTU DE L'ACTE DES LIQUIDATIONS.

Province de Québec, } Cour Supérieure.
District de Montréal. }

In re La Compagnie d'Assurance Agricole du Canada, corporation légalement établie par acte spécial du Canada, ayant le siège principal de ses affaires dans la cité de Montréal, insolvable.

Un ordre de liquidation a été accordé en cette affaire, et une assemblée des créanciers, actionnaires et contributaires de la dite compagnie est par les présentes convoquée pour le dixième jour d'octobre prochain, à dix heures et demie de l'avant-midi, dans la chambre numéro quatre, au Palais de Justice, en la cité de Montréal, pour nommer un liquidateur à la dite compagnie, et pour toutes fins légales, conformément au jugement rendu en cette cause, le vingt-deuxième jour de septembre courant.

Par ordre,
H. COLLARD,
Député Protonotaire, C.S.

14-2

AVIS public est donné par le présent que la Compagnie Américaine d'assurance de chaudières à vapeur de New-York a demandé à l'honorable ministre des Finances et Receveur Général du Canada d'être libérée de ses valeurs déposées à compte des opérations d'assurance des chaudières à vapeur.

Et avis est par le présent donné à tous les porteurs de polices de la dite compagnie en Canada qui s'opposent à cette remise de dépôts, de produire leur opposition au bureau de l'honorable Ministre des Finances et Receveur Général du Canada, le ou avant le 30 novembre 1892.

E. LAFLEUR,
Solliciteur,
Compagnie Américaine d'assurance
des chaudières à vapeur.

Daté ce 10 août 1892. 7–13

AVIS public est donné par le présent que la Compagnie d'assurance Queen a l'intention de cesser de faire des opérations d'assurance sur la vie en Canada, et que le 1er novembre prochain la dite compagnie s'adressera à l'honorable ministre des Finances pour la libération de ses valeurs et effets déposés comme garantie, et tous les porteurs canadiens de polices sur la vie émises par la Compagnie d'assurance Queen qui désireraient s'opposer à cette libération sont par le présent avertis de produire leurs oppositions entre les mains du dit ministre au jour susdit ou avant.

H. J. MUDGE,
Agent en chef.

Montréal, 25 juillet 1892. 5–13

AVIS est donné par le présent que la Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie la City of London (à resp. limitée), ayant cessé de faire les opérations d'assurance contre l'incendie en Canada, et réassuré tous les risques en cours ou existants, s'adressera au ministre des Finances à Ottawa, le 12e jour d'octobre prochain, pour être remboursée des garanties déposées par la dite compagnie entre les mains du ministre des Finances.

Et avis est par le présent donné à tous les porteurs de polices de la dite compagnie en Canada qui s'opposent à cette remise de dépôts, de produire leur opposition au bureau de l'honorable Ministre des Finances, le ou avant le jour ci-dessus cité.

HATTON ET McLENNAN,
Procureurs de la dite compagnie.

Montréal, 5 juillet 1892. 3–13

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The Canada Gazette

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OTTAWA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1892.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE CROWN IN CHANCERY FOR CANADA.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to call to the Senate, by Letters Patent under the Great Seal,—

John Ferguson, Esquire, M.D., of the Town of Niagara Falls, Ont., for the Province of Ontario.

Alphonse Desjardins, Esquire, M.P., of the City of Montreal, for the Division of de Lorimier, in the Province of Quebec.

SAML. E. ST. O. CHAPLEAU,
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery,
Canada.

APPOINTMENTS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE OF CANADA.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz. :—

Ottawa, 12th October, 1892.

The Honourable Jonathan Saxton Campbell Wurtele, one of the Judges of the Superior Court in and for the Province of Quebec ; to be a Puisné Judge of the Court of Queen's Bench in and for the Province of Quebec, *vice* the Honourable Alexander Cross, resigned.

—

29th September, 1892.

John McSweyn, of the Town of Lindsay, in the Province of Ontario, Esquire, and of Osgoode Hall, Barrister-at-law ; to be Deputy Judge of the County Court of the County of Victoria, in the said Province of Ontario.

PROCLAMATIONS.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Deputy Governor.

[L.S.]

CANADA.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To Our Beloved and Faithful the Senators of the Dominion of Canada, and the Members elected to serve in the House of Commons of Our said Dominion, and to each and every of you,—Greeting :

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS Our Parliament of Canada stands prorogued to the twenty-seventh day of the month of September instant, at which time, at Our City of Ottawa, you were held and constrained to appear ; Now Know Ye, that for divers causes and considerations, and taking into consideration the ease and convenience of Our Loving Subjects, We have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council for Canada, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on MONDAY, the SEVENTH day of the month of NOVEMBER next, you meet Us in Our Parliament of Canada, at Our City of OTTAWA, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of Our said Dominion of Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary. Herein Fail Not.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. Witness, John J. McGee, Esquire, Deputy of Our Right Trusty and Well-Beloved the Right Honourable Sir Frederick Arthur Stanley, Baron Stanley of Preston, in the County of Lancaster, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom ; Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Governor General of Canada and Vice Admiral of the same.

At Our Government House, in Our City of OTTAWA, this TWENTY-SIXTH day of SEPTEMBER, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, and in the fifty-sixth year of Our Reign.

By Command,

SAML. E. ST. O. CHAPLEAU,
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery,
Canada. 14–tf

STANLEY OF PRESTON.

[L.S.]

CANADA.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, QUEEN, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To all to whom these presents shall come, or whom the same may in anywise concern,—GREETING:

A PROCLAMATION.

JNO. S. D. THOMPSON, Attorney General, Canada. } WHEREAS it hath pleased Almighty God, in His Great Goodness to vouchsafe unto Our Dominion of Canada, a bountiful harvest and manifold other blessings,—

WE, therefore, considering that these blessings enjoyed by Our people throughout the said Dominion do call for a solemn and public acknowledgment, have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council for Canada, to appoint, and We do appoint Thursday, the tenth day of November next, as a day of General Thanksgiving to Almighty God for the bountiful harvest and the many other blessings vouchsafed to Canada during the present year; and We do invite all Our loving subjects throughout Canada to observe the said day as a day of General Thanksgiving.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS, Our Right Trusty and Well-Beloved the Right Honourable Sir FREDERICK ARTHUR STANLEY, Baron Stanley of Preston, in the County of Lancaster, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom; Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Honourable Order of the Bath; Governor General of Canada.

At Our Government House, in Our City of OTTAWA, this TWENTY-THIRD day of SEPTEMBER, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, and in the Fifty-sixth year of Our Reign.

By Command,

J. C. PATTERSON,
Secretary of State.

16-3

DESPATCHES.

(Circular.)

DOWNING STREET,
29th August, 1892.

MY LORD,—I have the honour to transmit to you, for publication in the colony under your government, a copy of a treaty between the Governments of Great Britain and the United States of America relative to Merchant Seamen Deserters, signed at Washington on the 3rd of June, and of which the ratifications were exchanged at Washington on 1st August last, together with a copy of an Order of the Queen in Council, dated the 18th of August, extending the provisions of the "Foreign Deserters Act, 1852," to the United States.

I have the honour to be,
My Lord,
Your most obedient, humble servant,

RIPON.

The Officer Administering
the Government of Canada.

—

Extract from the "London Gazette" of Tuesday, 23rd August, 1892.

SEAMEN DESERTERS (UNITED STATES).

OSBORNE HOUSE, ISLE OF WIGHT,
18th August, 1892.

AT the Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, the 18th day of August, 1892.

PRESENT:

The QUEEN's Most Excellent Majesty.
Lord Chancellor.
Lord President.
Lord Privy Seal.
Marquess of Salisbury.
Marquess of Lothian.
Lord George Hamilton.
Viscount Cross.
Secretary Lord Knutsford.
Mr. Secretary Stanhope.
Mr. Goschen.
Mr. Balfour.
Sir J. Parker Deane.

WHEREAS by "The Foreign Deserters Act, 1852," it is provided that, whenever it is made to appear to Her Majesty that due facilities are or will be given for recovering and apprehending seamen who desert from British merchant ships in the territories of any foreign power, Her Majesty may, by Order in Council, stating that such facilities are or will be given, declare that seamen, not being slaves, who desert from merchant ships belonging to a subject of such power when within Her Majesty's dominions, shall be liable to be apprehended and carried on board their respective ships, and may limit the operation of such order, and may render the operation thereof subject to such conditions and qualifications, if any, as may be deemed expedient:

And whereas it hath been made to appear to Her Majesty that due facilities for recovering and apprehending seamen (not being citizens of the United States) who desert from British merchant ships in the territories belonging to the said United States will be given under a treaty between Her Majesty and the President of the United States signed at Washington on the third day of June, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two the ratifications of which were exchanged on the first day of August, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two:

Now, therefore, Her Majesty, by virtue of the power vested in Her by the said "Foreign Deserters Act, 1852," and by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, is pleased to order and declare, and it is hereby ordered and declared, that from and after the publication hereof in the *London Gazette*, seamen, not being slaves, and not being British subjects, who, within Her Majesty's dominions, desert from merchant ships belonging to citizens of the United States shall be liable to be apprehended and carried on board their respective ships: Provided always, that if any such deserter has committed any crime in Her Majesty's dominions he may be detained till he has been tried by a competent court, and until his sentence, if any, has been carried into effect:

And the Secretary of State for the Home Department, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and the Secretary of State for India in Council, are to give the necessary directions herein accordingly.

C. L. PEEL.

—

TREATY between Great Britain and the United States respecting Merchant Seamen deserters. Signed at Washington, June 3, 1892. [Ratifications exchanged at Washington, August 1, 1892.]

WHEREAS the Governments of Great Britain and the United States of America are desirous to make provision for the apprehension, recovery, and restoration of persons who may desert from merchant vessels of their respective countries while in the ports of the other country, and to conclude a Treaty for the above purpose, the High Contracting Parties have accordingly appointed as their Plenipotentiaries to conclude the said Treaty, that is to say:

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Sir Julian Pauncefote, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States; and

The President of the United States of America, James G. Blaine, Secretary of State of the United States;

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers found in due and good form, have agreed upon the following Articles :—

ARTICLE I.

The Consuls-General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls, and Consular Agents of either of the High Contracting Parties, residing in the dominions, possessions, or colonies of the other, shall have power to require from the proper authorities the assistance provided by law for the apprehension, recovery, and restoration of seamen who may desert from any ship belonging to a subject or citizen of their respective countries while in the ports of the other country. If, however, any such deserter shall have committed any crime or offence in the country where he is found, his surrender or restoration may be delayed until the proper tribunal before which the case shall be pending, or may be cognizable, shall have pronounced its sentence, and the sentence shall have been carried into effect.

It is understood that the preceding stipulations shall not apply to the subjects or citizens of the country where the desertion shall take place.

ARTICLE II.

The present Treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at London or at Washington without delay.

ARTICLE III.

The present Treaty shall come into operation at the expiration of thirty days from the date of the exchange of ratifications. It shall remain in force for five years after that date, and thereafter until terminated by a twelve months' notice to be given by either High Contracting Party to the other.

In faith whereof we, the respective Plenipotentiaries, have signed this Treaty, and have hereunto affixed our seals.

Done in duplicate at Washington, this third day of June, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two.

(L.S.) JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE.
14-3 (L.S.) JAMES G. BLAINE.

ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Monday, the 26th day of September, 1892.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS the Secretary of State represents that from the report of the Returning Officer appointed to take the votes of the electors of the County of Drummond, in the Province of Quebec, for and against a certain petition to revoke an Order in Council dated the 8th day of May, 1885, declaring "The Canada Temperance Act, 1878," in force in the said County of Drummond, from and after the date mentioned in the said Order in Council and in the manner therein prescribed, it appears that the said petition has been adopted by the electors of the said county, more than one-half of all the votes polled having been for the adoption of the said petition, and that the proceedings held by the Returning Officer have been in conformity with the Act ;

And whereas more than thirty days have elapsed since the day on which the said petition was adopted,—

His Excellency, under the authority conferred upon him by the section substituted by section 3 of the Act 51 Victoria, chapter 35, intituled "An Act in amendment of the Canada Temperance Act," for section 96 of "The Canada Temperance Act," and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order and declare that the said Order in Council of the 8th day of May, 1885, whereby the second part of "The Canada Temperance Act" was brought into force in the said County of Drummond, shall be and the same is hereby revoked.

JOHN J. McGEE,
14-4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Monday, the 12th day of September, 1892.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, under the provisions of chapter 97 of the Revised Statutes and Acts amending the same, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to approve of the accompanying regulations for the governance of a ferry across the Niagara River, between the Town of Niagara, in the County of Welland, in the Province of Ontario, and Youngstown, in the State of New York, one of the United States of America.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

—

REGULATIONS.

1*st. Limits.*—The limits of the ferry shall be bounded on the south side of the Town of Niagara by Paradeso Grounds of the Government Ordnance lands, and on the west side of the Town of Niagara at the westerly end of Queen's street in said town, and a point in the Town of Youngstown, in the State of New York, in the United States of America, to be fixed by the municipal authorities in that place.

2*nd. Landing places.*—The wharves and docks shall be secured and at all times maintained by the lessee in a safe condition and available at all states of the river and subject to the approval of the Department of Inland Revenue.

3*rd. The vessel.*—The boats used for the said ferry shall be not less than 24 feet long, 6 feet beam, 2 feet 6 inches in the hold.

The boats shall be in all respects fully equipped, having a respectable and efficient commander, and the Minister of Inland Revenue shall be a liberty to reject any boat which may at any time be placed on said ferry, or the commander thereof, or the said dock or wharf, should he consider them or any of them respectively unsuitable to the service or unsafe or inadequate to meet the wants of the public.

4*th. Free passage.*—The lessee of the ferry, for the time being shall, at all times, during the continuance of the lease, carry across on said ferry, without fee, toll or reward, Her Majesty's mails, and upon requisition by the Postmaster General of Canada, the mails of the United States of America.

5*th. Contraband.*—The lessee shall not at any time carry or convey or permit or suffer to be carried or conveyed over said ferry any contraband articles whatsoever.

6*th. Customs laws.*—The lessee shall observe all Customs and Revenue Laws of the Dominion of Canada and of the United States of America.

7*th. Number of trips.*—During the period commencing the 1st May, until the 1st November in each and every year, the said ferry shall commence to ply at the hour of six o'clock in the morning (Sundays excepted), and shall continue to cross at intervals of every half hour successively thereafter until the hour of eight o'clock at night.

8th. That the charge for fares and tolls to be made on the said ferry shall not at any time exceed the following, that is to say :—

For foot passengers, each way, adults... 15 cts.
" " " children. half price.

9th. Notices of the rates of fares and the rates of tolls on the said ferry shall be put up and kept up, and exhibited at all times in a conspicuous place on or near the said dock or wharf.

10th. That the Governor in Council shall be at liberty to alter and modify the tariff of charges and tolls hereinbefore contained, should it be deemed expedient in the public interests, and after such notification as aforesaid the lessee shall not take or receive any other or larger fares or tolls than those which shall be imposed in such modified tariff during the subsistence thereof.

11th. That the Governor in Council shall be at liberty at any time at which it may be shown that the lessee has failed to observe, perform, fulfil and keep any or other of the said provisoes, restrictions and conditions hereinbefore contained and expressed to declare the lease forfeited and void, whereupon the same shall become and be void to all intents and purposes, as if the same had never been granted, without indemnification to the lessee.

12th. That the said lessee shall not at any time during the existence of the lease, wilfully or knowingly infringe any of the laws, or by-laws or of the regulations of the United States of America, or of the State of New York, or the City of Buffalo, or Black Rock, in reference to ferriage which may be applicable to the said ferry, or such portion thereof as may be within the jurisdiction of any of them, the United States of America, State of New York, or the City of Buffalo or Black Rock, or permit or suffer the same to be infringed by any officer, servant or employé of the said lessee.

13th. Provided always that if the United States of America, or the State of New York, or the City of Buffalo, or Black Rock, shall in any exercise of any authority in any of them existing at any time during the existence of the said lease, prevent or hinder ferriage at or upon the said ferry or such portion thereof as may be within the jurisdiction of such one of them, or put the lessee to any loss, expense, charge, or damage in respect to the same, no claim or demand for compensation, or any right or title thereto shall be made upon or against the Dominion of Canada.

14th. The ferry boat shall be placed on the route immediately on the lease being granted.

15th. The lease will be granted for a period of five (5) years, the rent being payable in advance. The lessee will be required to give two sureties satisfactory to the Department of Inland Revenue, who shall be bound jointly and severally with the principal in the sum of two thousand dollars ($2,000) for the full compliance by the said lessee with the terms of the lease.

16th. The lease shall not be sublet or assigned without the consent of the Governor in Council, but in the event of the death of the lessee, the lease shall inure to the benefit of the lessee's personal representatives, or as by his will he may direct. 13-4

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Monday, the 12th day of September, 1892.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, under the provisions of chapter 34, of the Revised Statutes of Canada, intituled "The Inland Revenue Act," and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, has been pleased to make and establish the following regulations in respect of tobacco and cigars, and tobacco and cigar manufactories, and the same are hereby made and established.

JOHN J. McGEE,
13-4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

TOBACCO AND CIGAR REGULATIONS.

ARTICLE 1.—RAW MATERIAL.

A.—For dealing with raw leaf tobacco, scraps, cuttings, stems, liquorice or other materials, when brought into, produced or used in, or removed from a tobacco or cigar manufactory.

Section 1. So soon as any tobacco or other raw material is received at the manufactory, the quantity thereof shall be ascertained by the manufacturer, under the immediate supervision of the officer in charge, whose duty it shall be to test the accuracy of all weights, and when required so to do by the manufacturer, to ascertain the deduction to be made for moisture.

Sec. 2. Standard tobacco, as defined by the Act, means tobacco which contains 10 per cent of moisture, but it is not intended to notice the discrepancy of 1 or 2 per cent from this standard in either direction.

Sec. 3. When, however, there is an evident excess of moisture beyond the proportion above mentioned, viz., 10 per cent, the manufacturer may, if he desires, have this excess ascertained, and if found to be as much as, or more than 12 per cent, the excess over 10 per cent is to be deducted from the weight found; in other words, when an account is taken of excessive moisture at all, 10 per cent is to be understood as being the standard, and all over that is to be allowed.

Sec. 4. All samples taken for the purpose of ascertaining the percentage of moisture contained therein are to be furnished by the manufacturer or owner free of cost.

Sec. 5. It is not necessary that samples should be taken from each package; when two or more packages are, after careful examination, considered by the officer to be about the same as regards moisture, one sample can be taken to represent the lot. It is the desire of the Department that the manufacturer should suffer as little loss as possible by taking his tobacco for the purpose of ascertaining the moisture, and whenever any manufacturer is satisfied that the raw leaf and other unmanufactured tobacco brought into his manufactory at any time is not above or below the standard, he may enter the actual weight upon his books, without submitting a sample to be tested, but in such case the weight shall be considered as standard and no allowance made thereafter if the production in the manufactory should fall below the standard established by law.

Sec. 6. The certificate to be given to the Collector of Customs, under section 312 of "The Inland Revenue Act," is to be made out on the form No. 28. The Collector shall see that this certificate is carefully filled up and attached (with gum) to the customs entry covering the raw leaf tobacco to which it relates.

Sec. 7. All stems, scraps, cuttings, clippings, waste or other refuse of tobacco, when produced in, taken for use, removed from or destroyed at or from any tobacco or cigar manufactory, shall be entered in standard pounds.

Sec. 8. All raw leaf tobacco, stems, scraps, cuttings, clippings, waste and tobacco in process of manufacture at the time when stock is taken, shall be stated in standard pounds, and in all such cases care must be taken that samples for drying fairly represent the degree of moisture in each lot from which samples are taken.

Sec. 9. In all cases where it becomes necessary to take an account of the moisture, samples must be carefully taken in such a manner as to give a fair sample—as to moisture—of the whole; these samples should each be from one-quarter to one-half of one pound in weight, and must be carefully weighed immediately they are taken, and the samples are to be taken from the packages at the time of weighing thereof, and not at a date previous to or after such weighing; they are then to be carefully dried in the drying oven with which important offices have already been or will be supplied; the difference between the weight when put in and removed from the dryer will represent the moisture contained therein.

Sec. 10. The principal offices are supplied with scales specially constructed for the purpose, by means of which the percentage of moisture in excess of the standard can be read on the arm of the scale instead of having to resort to computations to ascertain it.

This scale is so constructed that, by filling the counterpoise bucket at the end of the arm with shot sufficient to balance the oven tray on the platform, the weight as shown will be the net weight of the tobacco; by means of the adjustable weight on the arm the sample can be either one-quarter, one-half or one pound, and by placing this weight at 100 when weighing the tobacco for drying, and then reading after drying on the lower scale on the arm, the exact percentage of moisture to be deducted can be seen at a glance.

Sec. 11. The officer in charge of each tobacco or cigar manufactory shall keep a record of the weight of all packages of raw leaf tobacco or other raw material received into manufactory; the entry shall be made in a book provided by the Department for that purpose.

Sec. 13. Where stemmed raw leaf tobacco is received at any cigar manufactory the entry thereof, when received and when subsequently taken for use, is to state its character as such, and the quantity so received and taken for use is to be likewise referred to by a foot note on the manufacturer's monthly return (F. 4), and on annual stock statement (G. 15).

Sec. 13. All packages of raw material received into warehouse shall be consecutively numbered, beginning with number one, on the 1st day of July in each year.

Sec. 14. A ticket, or tag, shall be placed upon each package, showing the date when put in warehouse, the original and serial number of the package, the gross weight, the tare and the net actual weight of tobacco or other raw material contained therein, and in the case of raw leaf tobacco, scraps and cuttings, stems and other unmanufactured products of raw leaf tobacco, the pounds,

percentage of moisture and pounds of standard tobacco contained therein. In order that there shall be uniformity of practice, the following is the form of ticket or tag to be used, until otherwise modified or altered by departmental regulations, which tag will be supplied by the Department upon proper requisition being made therefor :—

No. 25. Excise. Tag for Packages of Raw Leaf Tobacco, &c.	Write in Particulars Here. Number of Packages. Original No.... Serial No....	Details when less than contents of whole package are taken. Date.	Quantity, Lbs.
Manufacturer's name.....	.....	.....	.....
Date when warehoused.....	18	.....	.....
Nature of contents.....	.....	.....	.....
Gross weight.....	.....lbs.	.....	.....
Tare	.....lbs.	.....	.....
Net weight.....	.....lbs.	.....	.....
Deduction for moisture.....	.....lbs.	.....	.....
Standard.....	....per cent= ....lbs.	.....	.....
Signature of officer in charge.	.....lbs.	.....	.....
	Continue details on back of tag.		

In the case of liquorice, sugar, gum or other raw materials other than leaf tobacco, cuttings and other unmanufactured products of leaf tobacco, the last two lines will be left blank, as no deduction for moisture is to be made from these articles.

Sec. 15. All leaf tobacco and other materials are, as soon as received and an account of them taken, to be placed in the warehouse provided for that purpose and secured by crown lock, the key thereof being in the possession of the officer in charge.

Sec. 16. Raw leaf tobacco and other raw materials are to be delivered to tobacco and cigar manufacturers in such quantities as may be required for use ; and as they will have access to the warehouse daily, if required, and can take tobacco from as many different packages as if it were under their sole control, it is not necessary that greater quantities should be taken than are required for each day's use : when taken for use by whole packages it must be entered ex-warehouse at the weight marked on the packages when received :

(*a.*) If, in the opinion of the Department, the conveniences afforded by any tobacco or cigar factory will not permit of the storing of all raw leaf tobacco and other raw material within the locked apartment designated for that purpose, without unduly harassing the manufacturer, then the collector may authorize such proportion as he may see fit to be stored in other parts of the factory ; and in such case each such package so withdrawn, if not required for proximate use, shall have placed upon it by the manufacturer a red card of not less than four inches square, with the words "in bond" printed thereupon in letters of not less than one inch in height ; and the removal of such card, or of any of the contents of such package, before the weight contained in such package has been entered to the debit of the "Daily Record" as "taken for use," shall be deemed to be an illegal abstraction of goods from warehouse, and shall subject the manufacturer to like penalty as by law provided ;

(*b.*) When the contents of any package are taken for use at various times, the last entry from the package shall be made to balance the quantity originally warehoused and marked on such package ;

(*c.*) A manufacturer will be permitted to take whole packages or such quantities as he may require for use, but if it is at any time evident that a manufacturer is entering for use quantities far in excess of what his business demands, the collector will apply to the Department for specific instructions.

Sec. 17. All stems produced in any tobacco or cigar manufactory must, unless used or intended for immediate use in the manufactory, or held by the manufacturer with a view to their exportation, be weighed up not less frequently than once a month and either destroyed or locked up as hereinafter provided.

All stems, scraps, cuttings and waste produced in any tobacco or cigar manufactory and charged back to stock and carried to debit of stock book No. 1, shall, unless immediately destroyed, removed or entered for use, be placed in raw-leaf warehouse.

Sec. 18. The destruction shall be by burning, except when some other mode is specifically permitted. Collectors are authorized to deliver from time to time, to known gardeners, tobacco stems to be used for horticultural purposes only. The quantity furnished for such purposes and the security to be taken for the proper use of such stems to be within the discretion of the collector. Forms of bonds (A. 8,) and permits (Bb. 13,) can be had on requisition being made therefor to this Department. Stems may also be delivered to reliable persons for fertilizing purposes in such quantities as the collector may, in his discretion, deem advisable. In this case, however, it is required that the stems should be mixed with manure in the presence and to the satisfaction of an officer of this Department, which being done, no bond will be required. Either the manufacturer or the person receiving the stems, as may be mutually agreed upon, must bear the expense consequent upon the officer's attendance at the place where the stems are so destroyed. Stems delivered for either horticultural or fertilizing purposes will be included in the "Monthly Return of Tobacco Stems," (G. 17).

Sec. 19. Stems, scraps, cuttings or waste must, before they can be entered for removal and destruction, be carried to debit of stock book No. 1.

Sec. 20. Raw leaf tobacco, after being charged in a tobacco or cigar manufacturer's daily record as taken for use, cannot thereafter be removed from factory in an unmanufactured state, unless by special permission, in each case obtained from the collector.

Sec. 21. Raw leaf tobacco and scraps and cuttings when removed from a tobacco or cigar manufactory or tobacco warehouse must, before removal, be re-weighed and tested and deficiency (if any) ascertained, and the quantity shall be entered in standard pounds as thus determined, and must be consigned to the order of the collector of the division to which entered for removal. If any deficiency is found to have arisen on the tobacco or scraps and cuttings while in warehouse, application must be made to the Department for authority to pass a free entry, or to be otherwise dealt with as the Department may determine.

Sec. 22. Where tobacco and other raw materials are secured under crown lock, it is not necessary to weigh each package in the warehouse when taking stock ; only a sufficient number to satisfy the officer that the packages remain as shown on tag : when not secured by crown lock, each package must be carefully weighed.

Sec. 23. As stems and waste do not enter into computation in arriving at the production in cigar manufactories, collectors are requested to see that all such produced are properly charged back to stock book No. 1, so that no balance of same will remain to be included as in process of manufacture at time of stock-taking.

Sec. 24. Flavorings received at a tobacco or cigar manufactory are not to be examined by the officer in charge, but the weights are to be recorded by the manufacturer, as in the case of other raw material.

B.—For sale of scraps, cuttings, stems and sweepings of tobacco in bulk, by one manufacturer to another.

Sec. 25. Whenever any manufacturer of tobacco or cigars desires to sell his refuse scraps, cuttings, stems and sweepings of tobacco, in bulk and as material, to another manufacturer of tobacco or cigars, to be further manipulated or manufactured, he is hereby permitted to do so under the following rules and conditions, viz. :—

(*a.*) The scraps and cuttings, stems and sweepings of tobacco must be put up in separate packages, and in no case mixed, nor must any raw leaf be added thereto to fill up the package. The different classes of tobacco must be kept separate and distinct ;

(*b.*) The removal must be made in bond, and the goods consigned to the order of the collector of Inland Revenue of the division to which the goods are to be removed, in the same manner as provided for manufactured articles ;

(*c.*) The packages containing the goods are to be consecutively numbered, and each to have marked thereon the gross weight, the tare, and the net weight, and also the

standard weight of unmanufactured tobacco contained therein, and shall, in addition, have marked thereon the registered number of the manufactory, number of the warehouse entry, date, and number of the Inland Revenue division ;

(*d.*) No person other than manufacturers of tobacco or cigars will be allowed either to purchase or sell this description of tobacco unless it is packed, stamped, and the duty paid thereon, as provided by law.

Sec. 26. Whenever any manufacturer of tobacco or cigars desires to sell his refuse scraps, cuttings, stems, or sweepings of tobacco for export to a foreign country, he will enter the same for export in bond in the same manner and under the same regulations as govern the shipment and exportation of manufactured goods.

Sec. 27. Cigar manufacturers will not be permitted to put up small packages of cuttings for consumption.

C.—For removal of snuff-flour and fine-cut shorts, from one tobacco manufactory to another.

Sec. 28. Snuff-flour not prepared for use, but which needs to be subjected to further process of sifting, pickling, scenting or otherwise, before it is in a condition fit for use or consumption, may be sold by one tobacco manufacturer directly to another, under the following regulations :—

(*a.*) The snuff-flour shall be put up in packages, and these packages consecutively numbered and marked with the gross weight, the tare, and the net weight thereof, and shall, in addition, have marked thereon the registered number of the factory from which removed, the number of the warehouse entry, date, and number of the Inland Revenue division ;

(*b.*) The snuff-flour shall be removed from one manufactory to another in bond—the necessary warehouse and removal entries and removal bond being passed therefor, as in the case of other removals in bond.

Sec. 29. Fine-cut shorts, the refuse of fine-cut chewing tobacco, may be sold in bulk, like scraps, cuttings, &c., by one manufacturer of tobacco to another ; but when put up for sale and consumption, they must be packed in packages containing one-twentieth, one-sixteenth, one-tenth, one-eighth, one-fifth, one-fourth, one-half or one pound each, and stamped like other small packages of tobacco : the law does not authorize the packing of fine-cut shorts in five pound or ten pound packages, the same as fine-cut chewing.

Sec. 30. Fine-cut shorts may be sold in bulk by one tobacco manufacturer to another, under the following regulations :—

(*a.*) They shall be put up in packages, and these packages consecutively numbered and marked with the gross weight, the tare, and the net weight thereof (the net weight being stated in apparent and also in standard pounds), and shall, in addition, have marked thereon the registered number of the manufactory where put up or from which removed, the number of the warehouse entry, the date and number of the Inland Revenue division ;

(*b.*) The fine-cut shorts, like snuff-flour, shall be removed from one manufactory to another in bond.

Sec. 31. Upon the receipt of the snuff-flour or fine-cut shorts at the manufactory to which it is consigned, it shall be placed in the raw-leaf warehouse, and shall be delivered to the manufacturer in such quantities as he may require for treatment.

Sec. 32. In all books, snuff-flour and fine-cut shorts shall, when entered for removal for further treatment at another licensed tobacco manufactory, be treated as raw material, and as the transactions are not likely to be such as to render it necessary to encumber the books with special columns for these articles, they will be dealt with in the books in the following manner, when removed, viz. :—

(*a.*) The entries to be made in red ink ;

(*b.*) Enter in column No. 21 in daily record when produced, and in columns Nos. 10 and 26 in stock book No. 1, when "charged back to stock" and "removed from manufactory" respectively ;

(*c.*) At receiving manufactory enter in columns Nos. 9 and 25 in stock book No. 1, when "brought in" and "taken for use," respectively, and in column No. 7 in daily record, when "taken for use ;"

(*d.*) Explanations to be made in columns Nos. 2 and 19 in stock book No. 1, and columns Nos. 2 and 15 in daily record ;

(*e.*) Totals of fine-cut shorts and snuff-flour to be also shown in red ink, and separate and distinct from the totals of scraps, cuttings and waste, as shown in the columns referred to.

D—Raw leaf tobacco samples.

Sec. 33. The following regulations as to the manner of dealing with small quantities of raw leaf tobacco imported as sample, and on which the Department has no authority to collect duty, are issued for the guidance of Customs officers at the ports where such samples are imported :—

(*a.*) Such samples must be bonded in a Customs warehouse in the same way as all other imported raw tobacco is bonded ;

(*b.*) The removal of such samples from Customs warehouse in quantities not exceeding one hundred and fifty pounds at any one time may be permitted on a removal bond being executed with the Collector of Customs by the parties who desire to remove the tobacco, and another surety who must be a resident householder, or some responsible person resident at or near the port at which the bond is given ; and each separate parcel or sample must be securely sealed and stamped, so that it may be identified ;

(*c.*) The removal entry shall accurately state the quantity, description and quality of the tobacco, as known to the trade, to be removed, which description shall also include particulars necessary for the identification of the several samples or parcels ;

(*d.*) Each removal paper shall have endorsed on it, by the Collector of Customs, the date at which the removal bond will expire, and shall set forth that the holder of the paper is permitted to carry with him the tobacco therein described for the purpose of exhibiting it to his customers ;

(*e.*) The conditions of the bond are to be that the tobacco shall, within a specified time, be delivered to and entered upon the books of a licensed tobacco or cigar manufacturer, or that it shall be exported ;

(*f.*) And the bond shall only be cancelled on the production of the certificate of an officer of Excise that the tobacco has been entered on the books of a licensed tobacco or cigar manufacturer, or on the certificate of a Customs officer, that the tobacco has been exported and within the time mentioned ;

(*g.*) In addition to the above certificate, when the tobacco is exported all the warehouse regulations then in force in reference to the exportation of Customs goods shall be complied with before the bond is cancelled ;

(*h.*) Whenever the bond is not cancelled in the manner above stated, and within the time stated in the bond, it will be the duty of the Collector of Customs before whom it is taken, to call upon the parties for the immediate payment of the penalty inserted in the bond, which, in accordance with the 312th section of the Inland Revenue Act, will be for a sum equal to 30 cents per pound on the tobacco to which it relates ;

(*i.*) When samples are sent out by the travelling agent of any person duly licensed to warehouse raw leaf tobacco under the Inland Revenue Act, an accurate account of such samples is to be taken by the proper officer of Excise and entered on the warehouseman's books, and the same means adopted for their identification, as is directed with reference to samples just imported ;

(*j.*) A bond will be taken with reference to such samples of the same nature as is directed with reference to samples just imported ; but in lieu of making it an alternative that such samples shall be exported, the conditions shall be that they shall be returned to the warehouse of the licensed warehouseman, and by him entered on his books ;

(*k.*) Whenever any importer desires to do so, he may pay the fee of thirty cents per pound on the raw-leaf samples, and have them stamped with the special raw-leaf tobacco sample stamp provided for that purpose, and may then bring in and exhibit his samples without any restrictions as to the giving a removal bond, procuring the certificate of officers of Excise as to its being entered on a manufacturer's book, or for the exportation of the sample ;

(*l.*) The special raw-leaf tobacco sample stamps are to be destroyed when the tobacco is taken for use in any tobacco or cigar manufactory.

ARTICLE 2.—STAMPS.

A.—Stamps for Tobacco.

Sec. 34. By virtue of the authority of the Inland Revenue Act, the following denominations of stamps for tobacco have been prepared, and their use is hereby prescribed, viz. :—

(*a.*) Small stamps, in sheets, of the denomination of ten, twenty, fifty and one hundred for cigarettes ; one-sixteenth of a pound for snuff, and one-tenth of a pound for cut tobacco ;

(*b.*) Strip stamps, in sheets, of the denomination of one-twentieth, one-sixteenth, one-twelfth, one-tenth, one-ninth, one-eighth, one-sixth, one-fifth, one-fourth, one-half and one pound, for use on all legal packages of cut and granulated tobacco, shorts, clippings, cuttings and sweepings of tobacco.

(*c.*) Strip stamps, in sheets, of the denomination of five and ten pounds for pails, kegs or drums of fine cut chewing tobacco ;

(*d.*) Strip stamps, in sheets, of the denominations of one-sixteenth, one-eighth, one-fourth, one-half and one pound, for packages of snuff, as well as on packages of cut and granulated tobacco, shorts, clippings, cuttings and sweepings as per clause (*b*) above.

(*e.*) Strip stamps, in sheets, of the denominations of five and ten pounds, for packages holding snuff when containing not more than forty per cent of moisture ;

(*f.*) Strip stamps, in sheets, of the denominations of five, ten and twenty pounds, for packages holding snuff, when containing more than forty per cent of moisture ;

(*g.*) Coupon stamp, in books, of the denominations of one, five, ten, fifteen and twenty with one-half pound coupons ; thirty-five, sixty, seventy and one hundred with one-pound coupons.

Sec. 35. No stamp of a denomination less than one-tenth of a pound is provided for tobacco solely the product of Canadian raw leaf.

Sec. 36. It is the duty of every officer in charge of any tobacco or cigar manufactory to see that no greater quantity of tobacco or cigars in contained in the packages to which the stamps are attached than the stamp is intended to cover, and the packages must in all cases be full, *i. e.*, a ten-pound stamp must not be placed upon a package capable of holding fifteen to twenty pounds, even if the package only contains ten pounds of tobacco. Should any package containing tobacco or cigars at any time be discovered with stamps thereon for a quantity less than the package contains, it is the duty of every officer to detain such packages as forfeited, and report the circumstances to this Department through the Collector of the division.

Sec. 37. Stamps for use on packages of tobacco or cigars shall be of such colour and description as the Department of Inland Revenue may provide.

B.—Stamps for Cigars.

Sec. 38. The Commissioner of Inland Revenue has caused to be prepared for the payment of duty on cigars, the following denominations of cigar stamps :—

(*a.*) Strip stamps issued in sheets, for boxes or packages containing three, six, ten, twenty-five, fifty, one hundred and two hundred cigars each ;

(*b.*) Strip stamps issued in sheets, for sample boxes of cigars containing twenty-five cigars each ;

(*c.*) Strip stamps, issued in sheets, for boxes of imported cigars (rate of duty being on the pound as heretofore) ;

(*d.*) Manufacturers must each time make requisition for a quantity of either three-cigar or six-cigar stamps not less than sufficient to cover 1,000 cigars.

Sec. 39. Stamps for use on sample boxes of cigars are coloured yellow, with the letter "F" thereon when used on cigars the product of foreign leaf, and "C" thereon when used on cigars the product of Canadian leaf.

C.—Stamps for Canada Twist.

Sec. 40. Stamps for Canada twist are supplied of the denominations one-fourth, one-half and one pound each.

Sec. 41. Stamps of the above denominations will be supplied to postmasters or other persons throughout the country, who will keep a record of the names of the persons to whom they sell stamps, and of the license number and the number and denomination of stamps sold to each (selling them only to licensed persons), for which purpose a suitable book is supplied ; the register of sales above referred to is to be open at all times for the inspection of officers of Inland Revenue.

Sec. 42. In regard to the sale of stamps for "Canada Twist," the following regulations are to be observed :—

(*a.*) A return of the sales is to be made daily (or as often as they occur), as is done in the case of other collections. Form D. 12 is to be used, and must show : (a.) The names of the purchasers ; (b.) The denomination and consecutive numbers of the stamps ; (c.) The total weight represented by the stamps ; and (d.) The total amount of duty :

(*b.*) It is not necessary to make a separate entry paper for each sale when more than one sale is made in a day ; but the sales to persons who are authorized to sell stamps on commission should not appear on the same entry with sales to other persons :

(*c.*) In the case of stamps sold on commission, the full amount of the duty chargeable upon the weight represented by the stamps is to be deposited to the credit of the Receiver General, the Collector taking the amount of the commission from his advance for contingencies :

(*d.*) At the end of each month (or oftener if necessary) the Collector will forward to the Department a statement of the amounts allowed for commission, quoting the number of each entry, the total amount of duty which it represents, and the amount of commission allowed thereon. The statement will be audited, and, if found correct, a cheque for the amount will be issued :

(*e.*) If at any time stamps are used for "Canada Twist" which has been seized, a separate entry paper must be used for them, or they may appear on the entry paper used to account for the proceeds of the seizure.

Sec. 43. Canada twist cannot be manufactured for sale by the cultivator unless he has taken out a license, paying therefor the sum of two dollars, and the law imposes a heavy penalty on any cultivator who shall manufacture for sale any Canada twist without taking out a license ; Collectors of Inland Revenue and others acting for this Department will, therefore, take all the means in their power to acquaint cultivators with the necessity of taking out such license and stamping the Canada twist before offering it for sale.

Sec. 44. The stamps will be attached to the roll or coil by interlacing it through the coil when made and bringing the two ends of the stamp once around the coil and fastening securely by gum or paste. The stamp is to be attached in all cases by means of good strong gum, and every officer of this Department is instructed, so far as it lies in his power, to impress upon cultivators who manufacture Canada twist for sale, that the firm adherence of the stamp to the tobacco is necessary in order to protect it from seizure, for if any packages are found anywhere except in the possession of the licensed cultivator, manufacturer, or in the premises of a licensed tobacco manufacturer of Canadian leaf tobacco only, without a stamp properly attached, they will certainly be seized and confiscated, in accordance with the law.

Sec. 45. The law also imposes heavy penalties on any person who shall open a package of tobacco without breaking the stamp thereon, or in whose possession a package unlawfully opened shall be found, or in whose possession any used stamps shall be found.

Every officer will, therefore, avail himself of every opportunity for bringing these matters under the notice of those concerned.

D.—Bonded Removal Permit Stamps.

Sec. 46. The bonded removal permit stamps to be used on packages of tobacco when ex-warehoused for removal in bond, are of the following denominations, viz. :—

(*a.*) For use on pails, kegs, drums or other packages of fine-cut chewing tobacco, weighing five and ten pounds each ;

(*b.*) For use on five, ten and twenty pound packages of snuff ;

(*c.*) For use on packages of plug tobacco weighing from five to twenty-five pounds ;

(*d.*) For use on packages of plug tobacco weighing from thirty-five to one hundred and ten pounds ;

(*e.*) For use on packages of cigars.

Sec. 47. They are to be attached as follows :—

(*a.*), (*b.*) and (*e.*) are to be attached to the package in such a manner as to be about equally attached to the cover and the body of the package :

(*c.*) and (*d.*) are to be attached at the same place on caddy or box as reserved for regular duty-paid stamp, viz. "over one corner or angle of the box or caddy, at equal distances from each end, attaching about equally to each side."

Sec. 48. Each package of tobacco or cigars removed in bond must be covered by a bonded removal permit stamp, of a denomination provided for the class of package upon which it is placed, and is to be attached to the package and cancelled by the manufacturer or his agent ; the cancellation will be by means of the roller stamp used for the first cancellation on the regular duty-paid stamps ; if the manufacturer so desires it, the bonded removal permit stamps may be placed upon the packages intended for removal at the time the tobacco or cigars are put in the warehouse. As this is solely for the accommodation of the manufacturer, the understanding must be that he shall only ask for these stamps to attach to packages that he *knows* will be entered for removal or transfer in bond. If he cannot do this the stamps can only be furnished at the time of entry of goods for removal or transfer. Officers in charge of tobacco or cigar factories are required to see that these stamps are properly used.

E.—Stamps for Customs.

Sec. 49. Arrangements have been made with the Department of Customs, that in future stamps for imported tobacco shall be supplied by this Department, through the Collectors of Inland Revenue. Collectors will therefore put themselves in communication with the Collectors of Customs, who may require to obtain supplies through

the Excise office, and request them to make requisitions on the Collectors of Inland Revenue for such stamps as they are likely to require at their respective ports.

Sec. 50. As it takes considerable time to obtain stamps, when not in stock at the time the requisition is received, the Collector of Inland Revenue aforesaid will request the Collectors of Customs to make their requisitions as early as possible.

Sec. 51. The denominations of stamps for imported tobacco and cigars are the same as those for like articles manufactured in Canada, with the addition of a stamp for raw leaf tobacco samples, cigar stamps at rate of duty per pound instead of per M. and cigarette stamps of the denominations of one-fortieth and one-twentieth of a pound.

F.—Supply of Stamps.

Sec. 52. Stamps will be supplied by the Department upon proper requisition being made therefor by the Collector of Inland Revenue, who will make requisition sufficiently in advance to insure having a supply always on hand equal to the probable demand for three months, as required by section 280 of the Inland Revenue Act: on receipt of a parcel of stamps the Collector or other officer receiving them is immediately to count them, and if they are found to be in accordance with the receipt accompanying the parcel, he is to sign, date and return the receipt to the Department by the next mail, and enter the stamps so received on the debit side of his "General Record of Tobacco Stamps (K. 21a);" if they are not found to be correct, he must immediately advise the Department of the error, and enter the exact number received by him to the debit of his stamp account: Collectors and other officers must account for every stamp acknowledged to have been received by them.

Sec. 53. A separate account is to be opened for each denomination of stamp, and kept in the manner shown on first folio of stamp book, stating on the debit side the number received, and on the credit side the number issued. On opening the account the debit side is to commence with the number of stamps then on hand of the description to which it relates.

Sec. 54. Collectors are instructed to forward to the Department, by mail, registered, on the first day of each month, all books containing marginal stubs and unused coupons, the last stamps from which were detached during the previous month. The covers thereof are to be neatly cut even with the stubs, and those portions of the covers so detached need not be returned to the department, and all books containing coupon stubs so returned must show on the blank space opposite each sheet of coupons the number of pounds represented thereby on that page; and that a statement be attached to the fly leaf in front of each book, showing the number of pounds represented by the unused coupons on each page in detail and the total thereof. Collectors will take credit in their General Record of Tobacco Stamps (K. 21a) for the coupons so returned.

G.—Mode of affixing Tobacco and Cigar Stamps.

Sec. 55. Under the authority of section 280 of the Inland Revenue Act, it is hereby prescribed that stamps shall be affixed to packages of tobacco and cigars in the following manner, viz.:—All packages of tobacco, except fine-cut chewing and snuff, containing five pounds and upwards, shall have affixed a registered coupon stamp of a denomination corresponding with the net weight of the tobacco contained therein: for example, packages containing from ten to twenty-five, and from sixty to eighty pounds, can be, and must be covered by a single stamp, by using coupons attached to stamps, when the weight of the package is not precisely ten, fifteen, twenty, sixty or seventy pounds (in which case the stamp alone is used, without the coupons attached): when the weight of tobacco contained in the package ranges between ten and twenty-five, and between sixty and eighty pounds, the coupons are used in connection with the stamp bearing such weight, so that with one or more of the coupons attached thereto it will correspond with the weight required: half pounds will not be allowed on packages containing twenty-five pounds and upwards: all other packages of tobacco are to be covered by stamps of the denomination provided by the Department, and one stamp only is to be used on each package.

Sec. 56. Upon all descriptions of boxes and caddies of cavendish, plug, twist, or other description of tobacco, the stamp shall be affixed over one corner or angle of the box or caddy, at equal distances from each end, attaching about equally to each side: and on all such packages, when made of wood, a groove not less than one thirty-second of an inch deep shall be made to admit the stamp, and prevent its being torn or rubbed off by transportation.

Sec. 57. Upon all kegs, drums, pails, or other packages containing five and ten pounds of fine cut chewing, and five, ten and twenty pounds of snuff, as permitted by law, the stamp, being a strip stamp, shall be placed across the cover, so as to extend down each side of the package, and to effectually seal it.

Sec. 58. Strip stamps, whether used for packages containing smoking tobacco, fine-cut chewing, snuff, cigars or cigarettes, must be so attached as to effectually seal the package, and render it impossible to open the same or remove its contents without destroying or breaking the stamps: stamps on cigar boxes must be placed at least three-fourths of an inch from the end of the box.

Sec. 59. The practice of putting up cigarettes in small parcels held together by a narrow band, and these parcels placed in a large package, which alone is stamped, will not be permitted. All cigarettes must be put up in packages as provided by the Act, and each package must bear the proper revenue stamp.

Sec. 60. The strip stamps for tobacco are made sufficiently long to pass over both ends of the package and turn the opposite angles, thus effectually sealing the package, and they must be so affixed; and when applied to bags which open only at one end, they must be affixed so as to effectually close that end.

Sec. 61. The stamps are to be affixed to the packages by using an adhesive material that will cause them to stick to the wood, paper or other packages, securely and permanently: after the stamps on wooden or metal packages of tobacco have become dry, and the cancellation has been made, as herein described, they must be varnished over thoroughly, but not so as to obscure or obliterate the impression upon the stamp.

Sec. 62. Tobacco or cigar stamps will not adhere to tin-foil with ordinary gum or paste; the manufacturer must therefore either envelop the tin-foil in an outer wrapper of paper or provide some kind of gum or paste by which the stamps may be so attached that they cannot be removed without destroying them.

Sec. 63. Manufactures or importers of cigars will not be allowed to wrap the box or package containing cigars in an outer covering of paper or other material and attach the stamp to the outer covering; the stamp must be attached to each package proper, so as to remain thereon as an evidence of its being legally in the possession of the holder thereof.

Recipes.

Sec. 64. The following recipes for cheap and practical paste and varnish, which have been fully tested, are prescribed for use:—

For *paste*,—Dissolve one pound of gum arabic in one and three-fourths pints of boiling water; add from two to four ounces of acetic acid, and keep it corked when not in use; apply evenly to the stamp or notice and press it firmly upon the wood or other material of which the package is composed:

For *varnish*,—Place in a bottle of sufficient size one half pound of bleached gum shellac, broken fine, and add strong alcohol; shake occasionally until entirely dissolved, and keep is corked to prevent evaporation; should the varnish at any time become too thick, add a small quantity of alcohol.

Sec. 65. Stamps on packages of tobacco and cigars are to be attached at the manufactory, by the manufacturer or his agent, at the licensed bonding warehouse by the warehouseman or his agent, and at the Customs bonding warehouse by the Customs officer; although the responsibility of stamping tobacco ex-warehoused from a merchant's Excise bonding warehouse remains with the owner of the warehouse, the officer delivering the tobacco is expected to aid in the attaching and cancelling of the stamps, where this can be done immediately after the delivery of the goods from warehouse.

H.—Cancelling Dies and Stamps.

Sec. 66. By virtue of the authority conferred by section 281 of the Inland Revenue Act, the Commissioner of Inland Revenue will furnish steel dies for the cancellation of all stamps used on wooden packages, or packages made partly of wood and partly of other materials, containing tobacco: these dies will be forwarded to the several Collectors of Inland Revenue, and they will be loaned by them to the manufacturer of tobacco or other person mentioned in their requisition therefor and to no other.

Sec. 67. In effecting such cancellation, the die will be required to be applied twice to the stamp upon the package, once in the place on the stamp marked "cancellation by steel die," and a second time over and upon the vignette on the stamp.

Sec. 68. A steel cutting roller is also supplied for the cancellation of stamps on tin caddies or boxes of tobacco, which instrument is to be drawn across the stamp and on to the metal of which the package is composed: this instrument should be so used as to sever the stamp and continue the line of separation on to the metal: it is to be applied to the stamp on each side of the package, but is to be done in such a manner as not to disfigure the cancellation made by the rubber stamp.

Sec. 69. Collectors will keep an account of all steel dies and other instruments intrusted to them, and a record of the names of all persons to whom they are furnished (furnishing them only to the legally authorized tobacco manufacturers and others, as instructed by the Department) and the date of their delivery: whenever any die shall have become broken or damaged in the hands of any manufacturer or other person, so as to be unfit for use, or whenever any person receiving such Government die shall have no longer any legitimate use for the same, it must be returned to the Collector, and held by him subject to departmental orders, and the person accredited therefor.

Sec. 70. The law makes it imperative upon every manufacturer of tobacco, putting up his tobacco in packages as heretofore described, and upon every person ex-warehousing tobacco from an Excise bonding warehouse, to use this die, and no stamps on such packages will be regarded as properly cancelled, and the packages and their contents will be liable to seizure, whenever found, unless the stamps are cancelled with a Government die, and in the manner hereinafter named, viz., the stamp must be so cancelled that a portion of every stamp shall be *driven into and lodged within the wood* of the package, or when on metal, by severing the stamp, and continuing the line of separation on to the metal of which the package is made.

Sec. 71. Roller stamps, for the cancellation of tobacco and cigar stamps, will also be supplied by the department, upon proper requisition being made therefor.

These roller cancellation stamps are as follows, viz.:—

(*a.*) For tobacco manufacturers' use in cancelling strip stamps used on tobacco put up in packages of paper, linen, or other soft yielding material, and for the first cancellation on all other stamps used on packages of tobacco:

(*b.*) For cigar manufacturers' use in cancelling strip stamps used on cigar boxes;

(*c.*) For the use of persons having licensed bonding warehouses, in cancelling (in addition to steel die or instrument) the stamps on packages of tobacco ex-warehoused for duty from a warehouse other than the manufacturer's where tobacco was made;

(*d.*) For Collector's use in cancelling stamps on packages of tobacco and cigars removed in bond under the provisions of section 25 of Warehousing Regulations and to cancel stamps on tobacco ex-warehoused from an Inland Revenue bonding warehouse established under authority of section 65 of the Inland Revenue Act;

(*e.*) For Customs officers' use in cancelling strip stamps used on imported tobacco put up in packages of paper, linen or other soft or yielding material, and for the first cancellation on all other stamps used on packages of tobacco.

(*f.*) For Customs officers' use in cancelling strip stamps used on cigar boxes.

Sec. 72. In asking for these roller stamps the following formula should be used, for the sake of uniformity. Quote factory number or warehouse letter, division number, and name of applicant, thus:—

1.30. Tobacco Factory roller for J. E. Tuckett.
2.28. Cigar Factory roller for S. Myers.
A. 17. Tobacco Warehouse roller for D. C. Brosseau.
A. 17. Cigar do do do
30 Tobacco } General Excise Warehouse Roller for
30 Cigars } the division of (*Hamilton*).

If required for Customs use, the port should be named thus:—

Customs, Tobacco, Weymouth, N.S.
Customs, Cigars, Woodstock, N.B.

Sec. 73. The names of new applicants must be registered at Department before the roller is supplied. When through ordinary wear and tear new rubber bands or repairs are required, a new stamp complete will be supplied on requisition, on receipt of which the old stamp will be returned to the Department.

Sec. 74. Collectors must keep an account of all cancellation stamps intrusted to them, as in the case of the steel cancellation dies.

Sec. 75. The law requires that all stamps upon packages of tobacco and cigars shall be cancelled by a Government stamp or die and it is now prescribed that when the stamps are upon other than wooden boxes and caddies of cavendish that the cancellation shall be by means of the roller stamp recognized by the Department; the stamps on wooden packages of tobacco being cancelled in addition to the above, by the steel die, and those on metal packages by the steel cutting roller supplied for that purpose.

I.—Mode of cancelling tobacco and cigar stamps.

Sec. 76. All stamps are to be cancelled immediately after being placed upon the packages, but the cancellation by the roller stamp, except in the case of cigars, may be made by the manufacturer or other party, immediately before being placed thereon.

Sec. 77. Stamps for tobacco must be cancelled by imprinting upon each stamp, in the oblong blank space left for that purpose, the registered number of the manufactory, or letter of dealer's bonding warehouse, and the number of the Inland Revenue Division. Rubber roller hand stamps will be furnished by the Department for this purpose, but if any manufacturer desires to use a stamp applied by any other means, permission may be granted for this form of cancellation only.

Sec. 78. Stamps used on five or ten pound packages of fine-cut chewing, on five, ten and twenty pound packages of snuff, and on quarter caddies, half caddies, caddies and boxes of tobacco, when made of wood, must, in addition to the above, also be cancelled by means of the steel die supplied for that purpose, which die drives a portion of the stamp into the wood of which the package is composed—the die being applied to the stamp twice, once in the space reserved for this cancellation, and again on the vignette on the stamp: the further cancellation of stamps on metal packages will be by means of the steel cutting roller supplied for that purpose, which severs the stamp, and continues the line of separation beyond the stamp and on to the metal of which the package is made; the application being made to the stamp on each side of the package.

Sec. 79. Stamps on packages of imported tobacco shall be cancelled as follows, viz.: stamps on packages composed of paper, cotton, tin-foil or other soft or yielding material, by means of a roller stamp, which shall imprint upon the stamp the name of the port where entered for duty or this information may be written in on the stamps: stamps on wooden packages of plug, fine-cut chewing, and packages of snuff shall be cancelled as above, but in addition thereto shall be further cancelled by means of the steel die; stamps on packages made of metal, when imported, shall, in addition to the above, be cancelled by means of the steel cutting roller supplied for that purpose, which severs the stamp and continues the line of separation beyond the stamp and on the metal of which the package is made.

Sec. 80. Stamps on packages of tobacco ex-warehoused for consumption by a merchant or person other than a manufacturer and at the manufactory where made or put up, shall be cancelled by the person ex-warehousing the same by means of the roller stamps, which will imprint upon the stamp, in the oblong space reserved for that purpose, the letter of the warehouse, and the number of the Inland Revenue Division. Stamps, when on wooden packages, shall be further cancelled by means of the steel die supplied for that purpose, which die drives a portion of the stamp into the wood of which the package is composed; and when on metal packages, by means of the steel cutting roller provided for that purpose, which instrument severs the stamp and continues the lines of separation beyond the stamp and on the metal of which the package is made.

Sec. 81. Stamps on packages of tobacco ex-warehoused from the manufactory where made or put up, shall be cancelled as described by sections seventy-nine (79) and eighty (80) of these regulations.

Sec. 82. The stamps on cigar boxes will be cancelled by means of a roller stamp supplied for that purpose, which stamp carries the impression beyond the duty-paid Inland Revenue stamps, and on to the wood of which the package is made: in all cases the impression is to be made across the stamp continuously, the lettering being distinctly imprinted over space reserved for cancellation: this cancellation stamp, so used, must imprint upon the stamp the registered number of the manufactory, and the number of the Inland Revenue Division, as required on all other stamps.

Sec. 83. The cancellation of Customs stamps upon packages of cigars will be by means of the roller stamp, as per the next preceding section, but the information to be imprinted upon the space reserved for cancellation will be the name of the port where ex-warehoused for duty.

Sec. 84. In cancelling stamps by imprinting, as herein prescribed, where blank spaces are left on the stamps for that purpose, they must always be used.

Sec. 85. The cancellation of tobacco or cigar stamps will be done by the following persons, viz.:—

(*a.*) At a tobacco or cigar manufactory, by the manufacturer or his agent;

(*b.*) At a warehouse (other than the manufacturer's where tobacco or cigars were made), by the person who ex-warehoused the tobacco or cigars; and—

(*c.*) Stamps on imported tobacco or cigars, by the Customs officers at the port where the tobacco or cigars were ex-warehoused for duty.

Sec. 86. The importance to be attached to the cancellation of all stamps has been shown by the severe fines and penalties imposed upon any person who shall remove from any manufactory or place where tobacco or cigars are made, any such goods without stamps affixed and properly cancelled, and also the fines and penalties imposed upon any person who shall sell, or offer for sale, or have in his possession, any tobacco or cigars, the stamps upon which are *not properly cancelled*: the interest of the Government and the safety and protection of all who deal in tobacco or cigars require that manufacturers and others shall properly affix and cancel all stamps.

J.—Destruction of the stamps on packages of tobacco and cigars when emptied.

Sec. 87. Section 263 of the Inland Revenue Act makes it the duty of every person who empties any stamped box, bag, vessel, wrapper or envelope of any kind, containing tobacco or cigars, to destroy the stamp thereon; and any person who neglects or refuses so to do, is liable to a penalty for each such offence not exceeding one hundred dollars.

Sec. 88. This provision of the law applies not only to retail dealers who empty legal packages by retailing their contents, but also to every person who purchases tobacco or cigars for his own use, and empties such packages, who must destroy the stamp thereon.

Sec. 89. Collectors and other officers are informed that while section 263 of the Act requires that the destruction of a stamp shall consist of the removal of every part thereof from the package the Department for the present will not prosecute where the stamp is destroyed by disfiguring or destroying it in such a manner as to render it incapable of being used again. This may be done by the removal of portions of the stamp from different places on each of the sides of the package, the proportion so removed to be equal in the aggregate to at least one-fourth of the stamp.

K.—Caution Notices—Tobacco and Cigars.

Sec. 90. Upon every package of tobacco, weighing over one pound, whether put up in wooden packages or otherwise, the law requires that there shall be printed, or securely fixed by pasting thereon, a label, on which shall be printed the number of the manufactory, and the number of the division in which it is situated, together with the following notice:—

"Notice.—The manufacturer of this tobacco has complied with all the requirements of the law. The following caution is to be strictly observed under the penalties provided by the Statutes of Canada:—

1st. This package is to be opened in such a manner as to break the stamp.

2nd. This package is not to be used for any other tobacco when the present contents are removed.

3rd. The contents are not to be removed except for immediate sale; and

4th. When the package is empty the stamp must be destroyed.

Sec. 91. When used on boxes, caddies, kegs, pails, drums or other packages of tobacco, weighing more than one pound, the label on which the above notice is to be printed is required to be not less than four and not more than six inches long, and not less than two and one half inches in width, and to contain, in addition to the caution notice, the following facts, printed in plain, open and legible letters, viz.: (1) the number of the manufactory, and (2) the number of the Inland Revenue Division. These labels will be in the following form, viz.:

"Factory, No.....Inland Revenue Division, No....."

Notice.—The manufacturer of this tobacco has complied with all the requirements of the law. The following caution is to be strictly observed under the penalties provided by the Statutes of Canada:—

1st. This package is to be opened in such a manner as to break the stamp;

2nd. This package is not to be used for any other tobacco when the present contents are removed;

3rd. The contents are not to be removed except for immediate sale; and

4th. When the package is empty the stamp must be destroyed.

Sec. 92. The law provides that "every manufacturer of cigars shall securely affix, by pasting on each box containing cigars manufactured by or for him, a label, on which shall be printed, besides the number of the manufactory, and the number of the division in which it is situated," a caution notice in the following form:—

"Factory, No.....Inland Revenue Division, No....."

Notice.—The manufacturer of the cigars herein contained has complied with all the requirements of the law. The following caution is to be strictly observed under the penalties provided by the Statutes of Canada:—

1st. This package is to be opened in such a manner as to break the stamp;

2nd. The package is not to be used again when the present contents are removed:

3rd. The contents are not to be removed except for immediate sale; and

4th. When the package is empty the stamp and package must be both destroyed.

Sec. 93. This label for all cigar boxes is to be not less than three inches in length and two inches in width; or, if made in circular or oval form, it shall cover not less than six square inches of paper and be of a size sufficient to contain, in addition to the caution notice prescribed in plain, open and legible letters, these facts: (1) the number of the manufactory, and (2) the number of the Inland Revenue Division.

Sec. 94. The following form of caution notice is prescribed and must be used on outer packages containing cigarettes when put up in packages of ten (10) or twenty (20) cigarettes each, and cut tobacco and snuff in packages of one pound and under, the caution notice on each of the small packages constituting the contents, not being necessary.

"Factory, No.....Inland Revenue Division, No....."

Notice.—The manufacturer of the cigarettes (cut tobacco or snuff) herein contained has complied with all the requirements of the law. Every person is cautioned not to use this package for packing cigarettes (cut tobacco or snuff) again, nor to use the stamp, nor the stamped wrappers upon the packages of cigarettes (cut tobacco or snuff) constituting the contents of this package, under the penalties provided by law in such cases.

The words "Factory No.," "Inland Revenue Division No.," and "manufacturer," should be omitted when the notice is attached to packages of imported cigarettes (cut tobacco or snuff) and "the name of the port where," and "the number of the entry under which the cigarettes (cut tobacco or snuff) are ex-warehoused for duty," and the word "importer" respectively substituted therefor.

Sec. 95. The following form of "Special Caution Notice" is to be used on packages of tobacco or cigars that have been seized and confiscated and sold under authority of this department, and will be supplied upon requisition being made therefor:—

C. S.

EXCISE.

TOBACCO OR CIGARS.

Seizure No.....

Special Caution Notice.

Inland Revenue Division of.....

Notice.—The following caution is to be strictly observed under the penalties provided by the Statutes of Canada:—

1st. This package is to be opened in such a manner as to break the stamp;

2nd. This package is not to be used for any other tobacco when the present contents are removed;

3rd. The contents are not to be removed except for immediate sale; and

4th. When the package is empty the stamp must be destroyed and in the case of cigars the package also.

The information required to be placed upon the packages by a manufacturer may, in this case, be stencilled, and in addition to this regular information, the seizure No. will be placed thereon.

Sec. 96. Cigars when put up in packages of three (3) and six (6) cigars each, will not require a caution notice attached to such small packages, but the outer package in which they are placed must bear the following form of caution notice: "Notice.—The manufacturer of the cigars herein contained has complied with all the requirements of the law. Every person is cautioned not to use again the stamped packages of cigars constituting the contents of this package, under the penalties provided by law in such cases."

If imported, the word "Importer" is to be substituted for "Manufacturer."

Sec. 97. Importers of tobacco and cigars are also required by law to place a caution notice on each package of tobacco weighing more than one pound and on each package of cigars when in packages containing ten cigars and upwards imported by or for them.

Sec. 98. The affixing of this label or caution notice is made the duty of the manufacturer or importer; it is to be a printed label, or the necessary information may be imprinted on or impressed into the material of which the package is made. It is to be supplied and affixed by the manufacturer or importer before the tobacco or cigars are to be removed from the places where they were made or at which imported. No person has a right or will be allowed in any case to tamper with this caution notice, to remove it from the box, or package, to substitute another label for it, or to cover it up with a label either of his own or of any other person.

Sec. 99. This label or notice is to be distinctly and clearly the label required by law. The labels must be affixed to the package in a conspicuous place, where they will not be broken in opening the packages and where they will be exposed as little as possible to be worn or rubbed off, and in a manner so as not to be covered up or concealed by any other labels or marks, and so as not to conceal by them any other marks or brands required by law to be placed upon them.

Sec. 100. The law imposes a penalty of $50 on every manufacturer or importer of tobacco or cigars who neglects to affix such label to any package containing tobacco or cigars, made or imported by or for him, and on every person who removes any such label, so affixed, from any such package, such fine being for each package in respect to which such offence is committed.

If the manufacturer desires to do so, he may increase the size of the paper on which the caution notice is printed, so as to allow the printing, *separate and distinct from the label*, of his name and trade-mark.

Article 3.—Manufactured Tobacco and Cigars.

Special provisions for warehousing tobacco and cigars and for stamping same when ex-warehoused for removal in bond, for consumption, or for branding same when for exportation.

In addition to the General Warehousing Regulations established by Order in Council, the following apply specifically to tobacco and cigars :—

Sec. 101. On all packages of tobacco and cigars, when placed in warehouse by the manufacturer thereof, all marks, numbers, weights and other information required by law, must be written or branded thereon before the warehouse entry can be accepted, which entry must be compared with the packages of tobacco or cigars, and certified correct by the officer in charge of the manufactory, before it will be accepted by the Collector of Inland Revenue : Collectors will therefore permit the principal manufacturers to use out-numbers in order that these instructions may be fully complied with.

Sec. 102. As all marks, numbers, weights, &c., are required to be placed upon the packages before the warehouse entry can be accepted by the officer for comparison, and as no stamps are required prior to being placed in bond, the tobacco must be placed in warehouse immediately upon the receipt by the officer of the proper warrant : in large manufactories, where an exact compliance with this regulation is impossible, from the quantities involved, the Collector may, at his discretion, extend the time for placing in the warehouse,—such extension not, at any time, to exceed three days.

Sec. 103. The following are the only sized packages of tobacco that may be removed in bond, viz. :—

(*a.*) Fine-cut chewing tobacco, in packages of five and ten pounds each ;

(*b.*) Snuff, in packages of five, ten and twenty pounds each ;

(*c.*) Cavendish, plug or twist, in packages of from one to four pounds inclusive, five to twenty-five pounds inclusive, or from thirty-five to forty-five pounds inclusive, or from sixty to eighty pounds inclusive, or from one hundred to one hundred and ten pounds inclusive ; and—

(*d.*) Cigars in packages of twenty-five and upwards.

Sec. 104. Tobacco in smaller packages than those above mentioned shall not be removed in bond, nor shall the product of Canadian leaf tobacco be so removed when in packages containing less than ten pounds.

Sec. 105. Packages of tobacco or cigars when ex-warehoused at the manufactory for removal in bond to another Division, or transferred to another person within the same Division, shall be stamped by the manufacturer with the bonded removal permit stamp provided by the Department for that purpose, denoting the class of such goods. Packages of tobacco or cigars which have been placed in warehouse prior to the coming into effect of the provisions of The Consolidated Inland Revenue Act, 1883, and which may or may not be covered by the old red stamp, when ex-warehoused from any warehouse for removal or transfer must be covered by a bonded removal permit stamp. If previously stamped the old form of stamps must be scraped off the package and destroyed by the officer ex-warehousing the goods ; each package removed or transferred in bond must bear one of these bonded removal permit stamps, which must be cancelled by the manufacturer or other person ex-warehousing the tobacco by means of the roller stamp provided for that purpose. Subsequent removals of same tobacco or cigars do not require additional stamping by bonded removal permit stamp.

Sec. 106. Tobacco and cigars when entered ex-warehouse, whether for removal for transfer or for consumption, will require to be stamped with new form of stamps when so ex-warehoused, even if previously stamped under the requirements of regulations in force prior to July 1, 1883.

Sec. 107. When ex-warehoused for consumption the regular duty-paid stamp is to be attached to the package and cancelled in the manner herein provided : when tobacco or cigars are ex-warehoused for consumption from a warehouse other than the manufacturer's where made, —the packages then bearing a bonded removal permit stamp,—the duty-paid stamp is to be placed over the bonded removal permit stamp, so as to cover it as much as possible and the cancellation is to be made through both. The stamps for packages entered for consumption either by the manufacturer or merchant will be supplied upon receipt of proper entry papers ex-warehouse for consumption, the duty on the goods to be ex-warehoused, the warrant properly filled up, and a requisition on the form prescribed and issued by the Department, which requisition must show, for tobacco, the number of stamps at each weight required to cover the tobacco ex-warehoused, and in the case of cigars the number of stamps of each denomination necessary to cover the cigars ex-warehoused, the aggregate number of packages and pounds of tobacco, or packages and number of cigars, agreeing with the entry ex-warehouse for consumption.

Sec. 108. The stamps are in all cases to be attached and cancelled by the manufacturer or person ex-warehousing the goods, and in accordance with regulations herein established.

Sec. 109. Packages of tobacco or cigars, when ex-warehoused for exportation to a foreign country, shall be branded under the personal supervision of the officer in charge, with a brand of the following nature :—

EXPN

Tobacco—9-10-8-83.

For tobacco read *cigars* when used on cigar boxes,—the first numeral or set of numerals representing the factory number, the second the number of the Inland Revenue Division, and the third and fourth numbers the month and year respectively : when ex-warehoused from a warehouse other than that at the manufactory where tobacco and cigars were made, the factory number shall be omitted and letter or number of warehouse substituted therefor.

Sec. 110. This brand is to be placed upon all wooden packages by means of a hot iron and upon metal packages by means of steel dies, or by such other means as shall leave the necessary information legibly and indelibly impressed into the metal of which the package is made. On either wooden or metal packages the above brand is to be placed upon the side of the package. These dies must be furnished by the exporter, and the letters and figures thereon are not to be less than one-fourth of an inch in height.

Sec. 111. When the holder of tobacco or cigars in bond, which have already been stamped under the provisions of previous Acts, desires to export such tobacco or cigars, the stamps on the packages are to be removed by the officer in charge of the manufactory or warehouse, in the presence of another officer specially detailed therefor by the Collector of Inland Revenue : a record is to be kept by the aforesaid officers, giving the following information, which record is to be signed by them, and filed in the office of the Collector of Inland Revenue, viz. :—

(*a.*) The number of each stamp removed and destroyed, and the weight of the tobacco or cigars covered thereby ; and, –

(*b.*) The license number of the manufactory where the tobacco or cigars were put up and the name of the Division where stamp was issued :

The export papers cannot be finally accepted as complete until this has been done.

Sec. 112. When packages of tobacco weighing one pound and less, intended for exportation, are packed in large cases, it will only be required that the brand, as given in section one hundred and nine (109) of these regulations, be placed upon the outer cases,—which cases must be consecutively numbered and have marked on them the total number of packages, at each weight, and the total weight of tobacco contained therein.

Sec. 113. Tobacco and cigars, when exported, cannot be packed in the same case.

Sec. 114. All goods entered for exportation must be examined by the officer ex-warehousing the same, and, in order to do so, packages must be opened to such extent as the Collector of Inland Revenue may determine.

Sec. 115. Scraps and cuttings, or stems, when put up for exportation must be packed under the personal supervision of an officer of Inland Revenue, and unless the whole case is packed at one time, the packing thereof shall be done in the raw leaf warehouse.

Sec. 116. Each case or package when filled, shall be marked by the officer, with his name, and date when packed, and in such a manner as to be distinctly and clearly seen, and so that it can be identified by him and must be branded with the letters EXPN, as in the case of other tobacco for exportation.

Article 4.

For packing and stamping imported tobacco and cigars, cancelling the stamps thereon, and for removal of same in bond, from one Customs port to another, before being packed in packages similar to those used for like articles manufactured in Canada.

Sec. 117. The Inland Revenue Act states that "all manufactured tobacco or cigars imported from foreign countries, shall have the stamps affixed and cancelled while they are in the custody of the proper Custom-house officers," and that "such tobacco and cigars shall not pass out of the custody of the said officers until the stamps have been so affixed and cancelled."

Sec. 118. The cancellation of the stamps on tobacco, when put up in packages of paper, linen, or other soft or yielding material, shall be by means of the roller stamp provided for that purpose.

Sec. 119. The cancellation of the stamps on wooden packages containing imported tobacco, shall be by sinking into the wood of which the package is composed, a portion of the stamp by means of a steel die, which die shall be applied twice to every stamp, once in the place on the stamp reserved for cancellation and again on the vignette; and in addition to the cancellation by the steel die, they shall be further cancelled by means of the roller stamp supplied for that purpose,—the cancellation by roller stamp to be made in the space reserved on the stamps for that purpose, and it may be done immediately before the stamps are placed upon the packages if found more convenient; the cancellation of the stamps on metal packages containing tobacco, will be made by means of the steel cutting roller supplied for that purpose, which severs the stamp and continues the line of separation beyond the stamp and on to the metal of which the package is made: this instrument is to be applied to the stamp on each side of the package; the stamp is, in addition to this cancellation, to be further cancelled by means of the roller stamps used to cancel all stamps on packages containing tobacco.

Sec. 120. The stamps upon packages containing imported cigars, will be cancelled by means of a roller stamp of the design furnished by the Department; this cancelling stamp shall be so used that the imprint shall project beyond the stamp on to the wood of which the box is made; in all cases the impression is to be made across the cigar stamp.

Sec. 121. These cancellation dies and stamps will be furnished to the different collectors of Customs upon requisition being made therefor; and no package containing tobacco or cigars, as defined by the Inland Revenue Act, shall be handed over to the importer or owner until the stamps on the same are cancelled, as herein directed.

Sec. 122. The Inland Revenue Act further states that "imported tobacco and cigars shall be put up in packages as prescribed by law for like articles manufactured in Canada, before the stamps are affixed:" Every collector of Customs will, therefore, see that these regulations are fully complied with.

Sec. 123. The sizes of the different packages into which tobacco and cigars must be packed, as permitted by law, are as follows, viz.:—

(*a.*) All cavendish, plug and twist in rectangular wooden boxes containing from one to four pounds inclusive, five to twenty-five pounds inclusive, thirty-five to forty-five pounds inclusive, or from sixty to eighty pounds inclusive, or from one hundred to one hundred and ten pounds inclusive.

(*b.*) All fine-cut chewing tobacco, and all other kinds of tobacco not otherwise provided for, in packages containing one-twentieth, one-sixteenth, one-twelfth, one-tenth, one-ninth, one-eighth, one-sixth, one-fifth, one-fourth, one-half, or one pound, except that fine-cut chewing tobacco, when of a quality and description approved of by the Commissioner of Inland Revenue, may, at the option of the importer, be put up in wooden packages containing five or ten pounds each;

(*c.*) All cut and granulated tobacco, other than fine-cut chewing, all shorts, the refuse of fine-cut chewing tobacco, which has passed through a riddle of thirty-six meshes to the square inch, in packages containing one-twentieth, one-sixteenth, one-twelfth, one-tenth, one-ninth, one-eighth, one-sixth, one-fifth, one-fourth, one-half, or one pound each;

(*d.*) All snuff in packages containing one-sixteenth, one-eighth, one-fourth, one-half, one pound, and in wooden packages containing five or ten pounds each,—except that snuff when containing more than 40 per cent of moisture, may, in addition to the above, be put up in packages containing twenty pounds each, actual weight;

(*e.*) All cigarettes in packages containing ten, twenty, fifty or one hundred cigarettes each;

(*f.*) All cigars in boxes containing three, six, ten, twenty-five, fifty, one hundred and two hundred cigars each, except that Manilla cigars or cheroots, but not imitations thereof, may, when imported from abroad, be contained in addition to the above-named quantities, in original packages containing five hundred each.

Sec. 124. The stamps are to be put on or affixed to the packages in the following manner:—

(*a.*) All packages of tobacco, except fine-cut chewing and snuff containing five pounds and over, shall have affixed a registered coupon stamp of a denomination corresponding with the net weight of the tobacco contained therein; for example, packages containing from ten to twenty-five pounds and from sixty to eighty pounds, can be and must be covered by a single stamp, by using coupons attached to stamps when the weight of the package is not precisely ten, fifteen, twenty, sixty or seventy pounds (in which case the stamp alone is used without the coupons attached); when the weight of the tobacco contained in the package ranges between ten and twenty-five pounds, and between sixty and eighty pounds, the coupons are used in connection with the stamp bearing such weight, so that with one or more coupons attached thereto it will correspond with the weight required; half pounds will not be allowed on packages containing twenty-five pounds and upwards.

(*b.*) All other packages of tobacco are to be covered by stamps of the denomination provided by law, and one stamp only is to be used on each package;

(*c.*) Upon all descriptions of boxes and caddies of cavendish, plug, twist or other description of tobacco, the stamp shall be affixed over one corner or angle of the box or caddy, at equal distances from each end, attaching about equally to each side;

(*d.*) Upon all kegs, drums, pails or other packages containing five and ten pounds of fine-cut chewing, and five, ten and twenty pounds of snuff, as permitted by law, the stamp being a strip stamp, shall be placed across the cover, so as to extend down each side of the package and to effectually seal it;

(*e.*) Strip stamps, whether used for packages containing smoking tobacco, fine-cut chewing, snuff or cigarettes, must be so attached as to effectually seal the package and render it impossible to open the same or remove the contents without destroying or breaking the stamp;

(*f.*) Strip stamps, used for cigar boxes, must be so attached as to effectually seal the package;

(*g.*) The stamps are to be affixed to the packages by using an adhesive material that will cause them to stick to the wood, paper or other package, securely and permanently: after the stamps on wooden packages have become dry and the cancellation has been made, as herein described, they must be varnished thoroughly but not so as to obscure or obliterate the impressions upon the stamps;

(*h.*) Tobacco stamps will not adhere to tin-foil with ordinary gum or paste: the importer or owner of the goods must, therefore, either envelop the tin-foil in an outer wrapper of paper, or provide some kind of gum or paste by which the stamps may be so attached that they cannot be removed without destroying them.

Sec. 125. The Inland Revenue Act further provides that,—Every importer of tobacco shall, in addition to complying with all other requirements of this Act relating to imported tobacco, print on each package, or securely

affix by pasting on each package containing tobacco, imported by or for him, a label on which shall be printed the name of the port where, and the number of the entry under which, such tobacco is ex-warehoused for duty, and these words :—

Notice: The importer of this tobacco has complied with all the requirements of the law. The following caution is to be strictly observed under the penalties provided by the Statutes of Canada :—

1st. This package is to be opened in such a manner as to break the stamp.

2nd. This package is not to be used for any other tobacco when the present contents are removed.

3rd. The contents are not to be removed except for immediate sale ; and

4th. When the package is empty the stamp must be destroyed.

Sec. 126. Every importer of cigars is also required to affix to each package of cigars imported by or for him, a label showing, in addition to the name of the port where, and the number of the entry under which such cigars were ex-warehoused for duty, these words :—

Notice : The importer of the cigars herein contained has complied with all the requirements of the law. The following caution is to be strictly observed under the penalties provided by the Statutes of Canada :—

1st. This package is to be opened in such a manner as to break the stamp.

2nd. The package is not to be used again when the present contents are removed.

3rd. The contents are not to be removed except for immediate sale ; and

4th. When the package is empty the stamp and package must both be destroyed.

Sec. 127. This caution notice, when used on boxes, caddies, kegs, pails, drums or other large packages of tobacco, is required to be not less than four nor more than six inches long, and not less than two and one-half inches in width, and must be affixed to the package in a conspicuous place, where it will be exposed as little as possible to be worn, or rubbed off, or broken, in opening the package, and in a manner so as not to be covered up or concealed by any other labels or marks, and so as not to conceal by it any other marks or brands required by law to be placed upon the package.

Sec. 128. The caution notice label, when used on boxes of cigars, is to be not less than three inches in length and two in width ; or if made in circular or oval form, it shall cover not less than six square inches of paper, and is likewise to be affixed to the box or package, in a conspicuous place, and where it will not be covered up by the stamp, or otherwise obscured, or concealed, or broken, in opening the package.

Sec. 129. If the importer desires to do so, he may increase the size of the paper on which the caution notice is printed, so as to allow the printing, *separate and distinct from the label*, of his name and trade-mark.

Sec. 130. A separate and distinct label will not be required on packages of imported tobacco containing one pound and under, nor on packages containing ten or twenty cigarettes each, provided the importer shall cause to be printed on each outer package the caution notice as herein required, where it will not be covered up by the stamp or otherwise obscured or concealed : the name of the port and the number of the entry for duty may be written in on the label or imprinted with a rubber stamp. The packing and stamping must be done in accordance with the provisions of the Inland Revenue Act.

Sec. 131. The Inland Revenue Act also provides that "tobacco and cigars intented for removal in bond to another port or place within the Dominion of Canada may be removed to such other port, under regulations to be established by the Governor in Council," which regulations are as follows :—

(*a.*) That the tobacco or cigars must be consigned to the order of the Collector of Customs at the port to which the goods are bonded ;

(*b.*) A removal bond is to be taken from the owner or importer by the Collector of Customs for double the Customs duty accruing on the goods so removed ; and the bond shall be conditioned for the delivery of the goods into the possession of the Collector of Customs to whom consigned ;

(*c.*) This bond will be cancelled by the certificate of the Collector of Customs at the port to which the goods are consigned, certifying that they have been received by him and re-warehoused, and that a bond has been duly executed and that the goods shall be re-packed into packages similar to like articles when manufactured in Canada, and duly stamped or entered for exportation or destruction.

Article 5.

For Sale of Manufactured Tobacco and Cigars.—Size and Form of Packages, &c.

Sec. 132. The sale of tobacco can only be made by manufacturers in whole packages,—each package bearing a stamp properly affixed and cancelled (or when entered for exportation, the packages containing the same, properly branded), and the package itself being according to the description and limitation prescribed in the Inland Revenue Act, and no other.

Sec. 133. Dealers in manufactured tobacco must also sell whole packages, each package bearing the properly cancelled stamp, except that retail dealers are permitted to sell plug tobacco at retail from half caddies, caddies, half boxes or boxes ; fine-cut chewing tobacco from five and ten pound packages ; and snuff from five, ten and twenty pound packages, legally stamped, marked and labelled and put up as prescribed by law : with the exception of snuff, which at times may require to be dampened, the dealers must not withdraw the goods from the stamped package until actually offered for sale.

Sec. 134. The stamp upon the package from which goods are being retailed is *primâ facie* evidence that the duty on such goods has been paid ; the absence of such stamp is *primâ facie* evidence of the non-payment of the duty : dealers in manufactured tobacco will not be allowed to cut a package in two and to sell the divided portions of the package, nor to retail tobacco therefrom.

Sec. 135. The law provides that all cigars shall be packed in boxes not before used for that purpose, containing definite and limited numbers, and positively prohibits the sale in any other form, except by retail dealers : retail dealers are allowed to retail cigars from boxes packed, stamped and branded in the manner prescribed by law ; but this provision does not authorize or warrant the practice of retailing cigars from show cases : sales can legally be made only from the stamped package in which originally put up and excised.

Sec. 136. Manufacturers of cigars shall only sell original and unbroken packages from their manufactory premises.

Sec. 137. Collectors of Inland Revenue are hereby instructed to divide their Divisions into surveys, under the charge of such officers as they, or the inspecting officer of Inland Revenue may designate. It shall be the duty of these surveying officers to visit all places where manufactured tobacco or cigars are stored or kept, or where it is exposed for sale, and ascertain if the law is being strictly complied with in respect of the stamping, branding, cancelling and sale of tobacco and cigars, and to take such action as the law directs in case of discovery of any infraction of the law.

Article 6.

For Using Wood, Metal, Paper or Other Material for Packing Tobacco or Cigars.

Sec. 138. Any manufacturer of tobacco or cigars, wishing to avail himself of the privilege which the law authorizes, of substituting for the wooden box now used for packing cigars, or for packing fine-cut chewing, Cavendish, plug, snuff or twist tobacco, packages made of other material, will be required to submit to the Commissioner of Inland Revenue samples of such packages, for his approval, and if the same are of such a character as to admit of the proper marks, brands, labels, &c., being applied to them, and the stamps to be securely and permanently attached, and properly cancelled, permission may be issued granting their use.

Sec. 139. All sample packages forwarded to the Commissioner for his approval must be accompanied by a statement, setting forth the materials of which the packages are made, the description of goods intended to be packed therein, and the capacity of the package, in pounds, if intended for tobacco, and if intended for cigars, the number of cigars to be packed in each, and showing also, by samples, the mode in which the marks, brands, labels and stamps may be put upon the packages, and the law in those respects fully complied with.

Article 7.

A.—Stamping tobacco or cigars, abandoned, condemned or forfeited, when sold for the benefit of the Dominion of Canada.

Sec. 140. All tobacco and cigars, whether imported or of domestic manufacture, sold by any officer of the Government for the benefit of the Dominion of Canada, must, before being delivered, have affixed to the packages containing the same, the proper Inland Revenue or Customs stamps, denoting the duty thereon ; and such

stamps shall only be used for this purpose upon the whole circumstances of the intended sale being reported to the proper department, and the necessary permission being obtained to use the same.

Sec. 141. When abandoned, condemned, or forfeited tobacco or cigars are offered for sale, if such goods will not bring a price equal to the duty thereon, that the law forbids the sale to be made for consumption in the Dominion of Canada; such goods may, however, be sold for immediate export to a foreign country, and be covered by the ordinary exportation brand.

B.—Destruction of abandoned, condemned or forfeited tobacco or cigars.

Sec. 142. Abandoned, condemned or forfeited tobacco or cigars, may be destroyed by order of the Commissioner, whenever they will not sell for an amount equal to the duty due and payable thereon.

Sec. 143. Collectors of Inland Revenue or Customs having such goods in their custody which have been offered for sale, and upon which they have been unable to realize an amount equal to the duty thereon, and who desire permission to destroy the same, will make application therefor to the Commissioner.

Sec. 144. In making such application they will give a complete history of the goods, also the kind, quantity, their present condition, and what efforts have been made to sell them, and if it shall appear to the Commissioner to be to the interest of the Government that the goods shall be destroyed, he will give an order for such destruction.

ARTICLE 8.

A.—For the reworking of Tobacco.

Sec. 145. Before any tobacco can be reworked, twenty-four hours' notice must be given by the manufacturer to, and special permission must be obtained therefor from, the Collector of Inland Revenue of the division where the manufactory is situated.

Sec. 146. The manufacturer, in making application for permission to rework tobacco, must give full particulars as to the quantity and description of the tobacco to be reworked, stating whether the tobacco is of his own manufacture or the product of another manufactory, and if the latter, the name of the manufacturer: he will also state the reason for desiring permission to rework the tobacco in question.

Sec. 147. The tobacco, when taken for reworking, shall be so credited on stock book No. 2 (and an entry ex-warehouse passed on the form provided for that purpose, when taken from the bonding warehouse), and the quantity carried to Dr. of daily record, and treated as raw material, the product of which will be accounted for as manufactured tobacco, in the usual manner, and stamped and treated as tobacco the original product of the leaf.

Sec. 148. When the tobacco to be reworked has paid duty, the stamps upon the packages must be destroyed in the presence of two officers of Inland Revenue, one of whom shall be the officer in charge of the manufactory, and the other an officer detailed therefor by the collector of the division, and these officers shall keep a record of, and shall furnish the collector with a certificate, showing the numbers on each stamp, the weight of tobacco contained in each package covered thereby, and the registered number of the manufactory (or, if manufactured prior to the 1st day of July, 1883, the name or license number of the manufacturer), where manufactured or put up.

Sec. 149. When the bonded tobacco to be reworked has been stamped under the provisions of previous Acts, the stamps on the packages are to be removed and destroyed under the same regulations as are herein provided when the tobacco to be reworked has paid duty.

Sec. 150. The Collector of Inland Revenue will compare the numbers of these stamps and the weights thereon, with the record of stamps issued, kept in his office; and if the stamps have been issued in another division, shall forward to the Collector of that division a detailed statement of the number and weight on each stamp so destroyed, as well as the number of the manufactory where, (or the name of the manufacturer by whom) the tobacco was originally put up; the Collector so receiving the same shall compare this statement with his register of stamps issued to such manufacturer or manufacturers as are mentioned therein, and shall at once return said statement to the Collector from whom received, with a certificate as to its correctness or otherwise.

Sec. 151. So soon as the stamps have been taken account of and destroyed, the packages, if they have been previously stamped or if the out-put of a factory other than that where the tobacco is to be reworked, are to be also destroyed, and the tobacco contained therein broken up and steamed or treated in such a way that it cannot be removed from factory for sale without being reworked.

Sec. 152. No rebate will be allowed or paid when the stamps on the packages containing tobacco have not been taken an account of, and the said stamps destroyed in the presence of the officers herein mentioned, nor when the record of stamps destroyed does not accord with the stamp book of the Collector by whom issued.

Sec. 153. When the tobacco to be reworked has paid duty, a rebate of the duty paid, less five cents per pound to cover cost of supervision, stamps, &c., on the quantity of tobacco entered for remanufacture, will be allowed to the manufacturer and will be paid by the Department upon the receipt of a sworn statement from the manufacturer that the tobacco so taken has been reworked and entered to the debit of stock book No. 2 as produced, accompanied by the certificate of the officer in charge of the manufactory that the stamps, and where necessary, the packages were destroyed in his presence, and that the tobacco was broken up and steamed or so treated that it could not be removed from the manufactory for sale without being reworked, which certificate must be countersigned by the Collector of the division.

Sec. 154. No fee for supervision will be charged for bonded tobacco reworked or where plug tobacco is merely taken from the caddy to rub or wipe the plugs. In the latter case, however, the operation must be carried on under the supervision of the officer in charge and to the satisfaction of the Collector

Sec. 155. (*a.*) The reworking of the product of Canadian raw leaf tobacco is permitted, but no rebate of duty shall be allowed thereon.

(*b.*) Imported tobacco shall only be reworked, duty paid.

B.—For the Reworking of Cigars.

Sec. 156. Before any cigars can be reworked twenty-four hours' notice must be given by the manufacturer to, and special permission must be obtained therefor from, the Collector of Inland Revenue of the division where the manufactory is situated.

Sec. 157. The manufacturer, in making application for permission to rework must give full particulars as to the quantity of cigars to be reworked, stating that the cigars are of his own manufacture. He will also state the reason for desiring permission to rework the cigars in question.

Sec. 158. The cigars when taken for reworking shall be so credited on stock book No. 2 (and an entry ex-warehouse passed on the form provided for that purpose when taken from the bonding warehouse), the cigars weighed and the quantity carried to Dr. of daily record, and treated as raw material, the product of which will be accounted for as manufactured cigars, in the usual manner, and stamped and treated as cigars the original product of the leaf.

Sec. 159. When the cigars to be reworked have paid duty, the stamps upon the packages must be destroyed in the presence of two officers of Inland Revenue, one of whom shall be the officer in charge of the manufactory, and the other an officer detailed therefor by the Collector of the division, and these officers shall keep a record of, and shall furnish the Collector with a certificate showing the numbers on each stamp, the number of cigars contained in each package covered thereby, and the registered number of the manufactory (or, if manufactured prior to the 1st day of July, 1883, the name or license number of the manufacturer), where manufactured or put up.

Sec. 160. When the bonded cigars to be reworked have been stamped under the provisions of previous Acts, the stamps on the packages are to be removed and destroyed under the same regulations as are herein provided when the cigars to be reworked have paid duty.

Sec. 161. The Collector of Inland Revenue will compare the numbers of these stamps and the denominations thereof with the record of stamps issued, kept in his office.

Sec. 162. So soon as the stamps have been taken account of and destroyed, the packages are to be also destroyed, and the wrappers removed from the cigars contained therein or the cigars treated in such a way that they cannot be removed from factory for sale without being reworked.

Sec. 163. No rebate will be allowed or paid when the stamps on the packages containing cigars have not been taken an account of and the said stamps destroyed in the presence of the officers herein mentioned, nor when the record of stamps destroyed does not accord with the stamp book of the collector by whom issued.

Sec. 164. When the cigars to be reworked have paid duty, a rebate of the duty paid, less seventy-five cents per thousand to cover cost of supervision, stamps, &c., on the quantity of cigars entered for manufacture, will be allowed the manufacturer, and will be paid by the department, upon receipt of a sworn statement from the manufacturer, that the cigars so taken have been reworked and entered to the debit of stock book No. 2 as produced, accompanied by the certificate of the officer in charge of the manufactory, that the stamps and the packages were destroyed in his presence, and that the cigars were so treated that they could not be removed from the manufactory for sale without being reworked, which certificate must be countersigned by the Collector of the division.

Sec. 165. No fee for supervision will be charged when the bonded cigars reworked are the product of the manufactory where the operation is to be carried on.

Sec. 166. The reworking of the product of one manufacturer by another will not be permitted unless under special permission obtained from the department in each case.

Sec. 167. The blank forms used when tobacco is taken for remanufacture may also be used for cigars, the necessary alterations being made thereon.

ARTICLE 9.

A.—Marking or Branding Cigar Boxes.

Sec. 168 (*a.*) The law provides that there shall be burned, stamped, indented or impressed into every box containing cigars, in a legible and durable manner, the registered number of the factory, the number of the Inland Revenue division in which the factory is situated and the number of cigars contained in each box; the number of cigars contained in each box may, however, if desired, be stencilled on the surface of the wood or other material of which the package is made; but the registered number of the factory, and the number of the Inland Revenue division, must be burned, stamped, indented or impressed into every box, as required by law;

(*b.*) Empty cigar boxes which may have become broken or otherwise rendered unfit for use, may be destroyed in the presence of the officer in charge of the manufactory and credit taken therefor in the Daily Record.

B.—Cull Cigars.

Sec. 169. As in some cigar factories manufacturers have more or less cigars made, which are unfit for packing, collectors are hereby instructed that manufacturers may, upon application on the Form C 3, supplied by the Department, be permitted to take credit for such cigars when they are counted and broken up in the presence of the officer in charge. The credit entry will be made in column 9 of Daily Record, the entries being totalled to date and the proper deduction made. Every such entry must be initialled by the officer as an evidence of its correctness.

C.—Cigar Samples.

Sec. 170. In addition to the provisions of the Act in respect of sample boxes of cigars, the following regulations are hereby prescribed:—

(*a.*) A manufacturer of cigars may be permitted to take from the warehouse, under permit from the collector in each case, one package containing not more than one hundred cigars of each brand manufactured by him—these packages to remain on the factory premises unstamped, for the sole purpose of exhibiting the contents to his customers, and, when required for consumption, the regular ex-warehouse entry to be passed therefor, the duty paid and the packages stamped, as if just taken from the warehouse;

(*b.*) A manufacturer removing any of these packages without the ex-warehouse entry being passed, the duty paid, and the packages regularly stamped, branded and labelled, will be deemed to have illegally abstracted the same from warehouse, and will render himself liable to the penalties imposed in the Act for such offence: the goods, although in the possession of the manufacturer, will be considered as still in the warehouse and treated as such until the ex-warehouse entry is passed: the officer delivering such packages of cigars on permit, will keep a record of the number and capacity of packages of cigars so delivered and will mark such packages so that they can afterwards be identified by him;

(*c.*) Should any cigar manufacturer abuse the privilege hereby granted to him, by taking from the warehouse a greater number of packages than are deemed necessary by the inspector of tobacco, the Department reserves the right to withdraw from such manufacturer the privilege now granted to all.

Sec. 171. Duty-paid boxes of cigars may be permitted to remain open in any licensed cigar factory, upon the following,—and only upon the following conditions:—

(*a.*) That the number of boxes thus remaining open in any factory premises shall not at any time exceed three;

(*b.*) That the stamps thereon shall be cut or broken in the presence of an officer of Inland Revenue, unless the packages are taken from those which may have been brought in with cut stamps and placed in bonding warehouse as hereinafter provided;

(*c.*) That the officer shall forthwith so mark the package by writing date when opened and placing his signature thereon, that it can be hereafter identified by him;

(*d.*) Immediately every such package is emptied the manufacturer shall inform the officer of the fact, when said empty package and the stamp thereon shall be completely destroyed in the presence of said officer and a credit entry made in stock book No. 2 for the original contents thereof.

D.—As to return of packages with cut stamps.

Sec. 172. The stamps on cigar boxes which may have been cut after being removed from the manufactory, and which the manufacturer may in the course of business desire to have returned thereto, may be brought into the manufactory under the following conditions:—

(*a.*) That they be brought into the manufactory only after notice in writing, of his intention to do so, has been served by the manufacturer on the Collector and at a time when an officer of Inland Revenue is present to take an account of the same;

(*b.*) That the packages with cut stamps be at once placed in the bonding "cigar" or "raw leaf" warehouse and kept separate from all other goods therein, and that they shall remain in said warehouse until such time as the manufacturer may desire them for immediate removal from the manufactory or for use, as per sections 168, 169 and 170 of these regulations;

(*c.*) That the regular entries be made in stock book No. 2, when the packages are brought into or removed from manufactory, in the same manner as for other duty-paid cigars; and,—

(*d.*) That any packages with cut stamps brought into manufactory without due notice being given, an account taken of them by an officer of this Department, and the packages and contents secured in bonding warehouse, or which may be found in any manufactory premises with stamps cut otherwise than as herein provided, shall render the manufacturer so offending liable to all penalties prescribed therefor under the Inland Revenue Act.

E.—Warehousing and Ex-warehousing of Cigars.

Sec. 173. The following provisions made by the Department of Inland Revenue in respect of the warehousing and ex-warehousing of cigars, are hereby established and confirmed, viz.:—

(*a.*) Packages containing cigars when entered for warehouse need not be marked with the number of the entry under which warehoused, but only with the number of the month and year in addition to the specific information required by section 261 of "The Inland Revenue Act."

(*b.*) When ex-warehousing cigars, the manufacturer may take the cigars from any lot in warehouse, provided the number of packages and denomination are the same as those upon which he has paid duty.

(*c.*) Cigars when placed in warehouse, shall be stowed and arranged in lots according to denomination of packages.

(*d.*) Under this system it will not be necessary for Collectors to open an account with each warehouse entry, but only a general account with each individual. On the entry papers it will be unnecessary to show marks and numbers.

(*e.*) The above instructions are subject to the provisions of section 54 of "The Inland Revenue Act."

ACTICLE 10.

Cutting Machines.

Sec. 174. (*a*). No person not having a license to manufacture tobacco or cigars shall be permitted to use, nor (without having notified the Collector of Inland Revenue thereof in writing) to have in possession any machine for the purpose of cutting tobacco; except that persons dealing in manufactured tobacco at retail may, upon signing a declaration that such machine will be used solely for cutting duty-paid "plug" or "cavendish" tobacco for immediate sale thereof to their customers, receive a permit to use the same during the pleasure of the Minister of Inland Revenue; but the said dealers will not be allowed to keep on hand any tobacco so cut, the cutting

machine only to be used for cutting tobacco at the request of a customer, and for immediate delivery to him.

(*b*). All persons (other than those hereinbefore excepted) having in their possession any tobacco-cutting machines, are required to notify the Collector of Inland Revenue of the same, and it shall be the duty of the said Collector to cause the same to be so fastened or sealed as to render it incapable of being used without removal of the said seal, and any such machine found unsealed, whether such machine had been sealed by an officer of Inland Revenue or not, shall be seized and forfeited to the Crown.

(*c*). All tobacco-cutting machines found in possession of any person other than those hereinbefore mentioned, or in the possession of other than a private individual not dealing in tobacco, and using the same for cutting tobacco for his own use, (which machine must not be a rotary cutting machine,) are forfeited and may be seized and removed by any officer of Inland Revenue.

Article 11.—Assessment for Deficiencies.

Tobacco.

Sec. 175. Section 268 of The Inland Revenue Act, provides that the deficiency in any tobacco manufactory shall not, at any time, exceed six per cent.

Cigars.

Sec. 176. Section 269 of said Act directs that "there shall be produced from each and every twenty-five pounds of unsteamed raw leaf scraps, cuttings or other material taken for use in a cigar manufactory at least one thousand cigars, but if at any time the Department of Inland Revenue determines that the standard herein established exceeds or falls short of what is hereafter ascertained to be the true standard, the Governor in Council may amend or alter such standard by regulation to the extent of three pounds."

(*a*). Under such direction the standard for the production of 1,000 cigars is reduced from 25 lbs. of raw leaf tobacco to 22 lbs., and such standard is made applicable to all transactions subsequent to the 1st day of July, 1884 ;

(*b*.) Allowance will be made for leaf tobacco sold or returned, or for cuttings or clippings when they are of such a character that they may be made into cigars, or are sold or removed for that purpose. Officers are, however, to understand that the scraps and cuttings, if to be credited against the production account, must be free from dust, sand and tobacco-dust. No allowance will be made for stems, or for ordinary scraps and waste incidental to the business. In the making of finer grades of cigars, particularly of Havana tobacco, manufacturers often use only the best portion of the leaf and sell the balance to be used as filling for a lower or cheaper grade of cigars : in such cases an allowance will be made for such stock when sold or removed ;

(*c*.) The annual stock statements have been prepared so that officers can readily understand the mode upon which the production is ascertained ;

(*d*.) The Commissioner of Inland Revenue is empowered by section 273 of the said Act to make an assessment, and to order the collection from the manufacturer of the duty at the highest rate chargeable on the tobacco or cigars produced in the manufactory where the deficiency is found to exist.

Article 12.

Additional Forfeiture.

Sec. 177. Any tobacco or cigars not made by the manufacturer whose name or factory number is marked or branded on the package in which contained ; and any tobacco or cigars not of the brand represented by the manufacturer's label on the package in which contained, shall be seized and remain forfeited to the Crown.

Article 13.

Stock Statements

Sec. 178. In preparing statement B. of annual stock statement (G 15.) all stemmed raw leaf tobacco taken for use, and all stemmed raw leaf tobacco in process of manufacture at beginning and end of period, is to be treated as if resulting from raw leaf tobacco which contained twenty-five per cent of stems, *i.e.*, $\frac{1}{3}$ is to be added to the weight of stemmed leaf. This does not apply to scraps and cuttings.

Sec. 179. All unpacked cigars on hand at time of stock taking are to be computed at a uniform rate of twenty-two (22) pounds per thousand.

Sec. 180. The Collector will attach to each cigar manufacturer's stock statement the certificate of the officer in charge as to any deficiency or surplus that may be found in the unpacked cigar account. When the account comes out correct, the officer's certificate must state so. All possible care must be used in stock-taking.

Sec. 181. Collectors, unless otherwise advised, will collect from the tobacco and cigar manufacturers of their respective divisions the duty upon the quantity of tobacco or cigars deficient of the standard established by law and also the duty on the quantity of cigars found deficient in unpacked cigar account as shown by stock statements each year.

Sec. 182. The manufacturer may then take credit in column 9 of his Daily Record for the quantity so deficient in unpacked cigar account in order to bring that book in accord with stock.

Sec. 183. When a surplus is found it should be at once charged up in the same column.

Sec. 184. The duties under the foregoing instructions will be accounted for on the Form D. 11, which must contain full explanations of the source from which they are derived.

Sec. 185. All tobacco and cigar stock statements are to be forwarded to the Department in duplicate, one copy for the Inspector of tobacco factories and the other for the Department.

Article 14.

Reward for Information in Regard to Illicit Manufacture and Sale of Tobacco or Cigars.

Sec. 186. (*a*.) For such information as will lead to the discovery and seizure of an illicit tobacco or cigar manufactory, or any illicit tobacco or cigars, one-half of the appraised value of the articles seized.

(*b*.) For such information as will lead to the conviction of the parties owning or working an illicit tobacco or cigar manufactory, one-half the amount of the penalties recovered, not exceeding $200.

(*c*.) If the parties convicted are unable to pay the penalties imposed, and are committed to gaol for non payment, the Department will make good to the informer one-fourth of the penalties imposed.

(*d*.) The names of the parties giving the information are not to be made known, unless by their own desire or consent.

Article 15.

Drawback.

Sec. 187. In accordance with the provisions of section 259 of the Inland Revenue Act, as to drawback on cut tobacco and cigarettes in certain cases, the Department of Inland Revenue is authorized to pay over such drawback upon receiving the certificates of the Collectors of Inland Revenue, setting forth the number of stamps, of denominations applicable to packages mentioned in section 259, aforesaid, delivered and paid for during the currency of each month, and entered upon the monthly return of the manufacturer, such payments to be treated as "Refunds of Excise Revenue."

(*a*.) It is provided by subsection added by section 7 of the Act 53 Victoria, chapter 23, to section 259 of "The Inland Revenue Act," that "a drawback of five per cent "on the value of the stamps used shall be allowed to "manufacturers of foreign leaf tobacco licensed under "the Act in respect of uncut plug or Cavendish tobacco "manufactured by them and put up in packages containing four pounds or less, which drawback shall be paid "under such regulations as the Governor in Council "establishes in that behalf."

(*b*.) In virtue of such provisions the following regulations are hereby established, namely :—

1st. That the application for the drawback be made quarterly, and be accompanied by a statement showing the number of packages of tobacco at each weight, the aggregate quantity of tobacco, the aggregate duty and the amount of drawback claimed.

2nd. The statement attached to the application must bear the certificate of the officer in charge of the factory as to its correctness, and also the certificate of the Collector of the Division—that the quantity of tobacco referred to was covered by stamps of a denomination of four pounds or under, and that it was entered for consumption, and the duty paid by the manufacturer in whose factory it was produced.

ARTICLE 16.

Ports of Entry for Raw Leaf Tobacco.

Sec. 188. The following are constituted ports of entry at which raw leaf tobacco may be imported into Canada, in addition to those mentioned in Section 307 of "The Inland Revenue Act":—

Yarmouth, in the Province of Nova Scotia.
O. C. March 5, 1877.
The Village of Percé, in the Province of Quebec.
O. C. September 18, 1879.
The City of Three Rivers, in the Province of Quebec.
O. C. April 19, 1884.
The Town of Goderich, in the Province of Ontario.
O. C. July 10, 1884.
The Town of Galt, in the Province of Ontario.
O. C. March 23, 1885.
The City of Ottawa, in the Province of Ontario.
O. C. June 30, 1885.
The Town of Listowel, in the Province of Ontario.
O. C. April 27, 1886.
The Town of Tilsonburg, in the Province of Ontario.
O. C. July 27, 1887.
The Town of Walkerton, in the Province of Ontario.
O. C. January 9, 1889.
Granby, in the Province of Quebec.
O. C. January 21, 1890. 13-4

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Saturday, the 17th day of September, 1892.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that the reserve of two townships in width along the boundary line between Canada and the United States, from the western boundary of Manitoba to the Rocky Mountains, for the purpose of serving as a quarantine ground along which animals in quarantine will be allowed to graze, shall be and the same is hereby abolished, and that the reservations hereinafter described shall be, and the same are hereby declared to be permanent reservations for quarantine purposes in lieu thereof, namely:—

1st. Townships 1, Ranges 19, 20, 21, 22 and 23, in part, being that section of the country lying between the north and south branches of the Milk River in Township 1.

2nd. Townships 1, Ranges 12, 13, 14 and 15 in part, Townships 2, Ranges 12, 13, 14 and 15, in part, being that section of the country between the Milk River on the north and the international boundary on the south, with Writing Stone Coulée on the east and the right of way of the Alberta Railway and Coal Company's line on the west.

3rd. Townships 1, Ranges 4, 5 and 6 in part, Townships 2, Ranges 4, 5 and 6 in part, being that section of country between the Milk River on the west and south and the Many Berries Creek on the east, all within Townships 1 and 2,—all the range numbers given being those officially known as being west of the Fourth Meridian.

JOHN J. McGEE,
14-4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Saturday, the 17th day of September, 1892.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS from information received there is reason to believe that the disease of Asiatic Cholera has declared itself in the City of New York, and that five deaths have occurred therefrom;

And whereas it is advisable to extend the regulations applicable to maritime ports other than regular quarantine stations to the inland ports on the frontier between Canada and the United States in the particulars in which such regulations can be made to apply to an inland port;

And whereas by section 3 of chapter 68 of the Revised Statutes, intituled "An Act respecting Quarantine" it is provided that the regulations made under it "shall have the force of law, and any person disobeying any such regulation is guilty of a misdemeanor and liable to fine or imprisonment or both, as the court directs; or such person may be sued for the penalties contained in such regulation";

And further it is provided in section 4 of the said Act, that—

"The Governor in Council may by such regulations require the owners or persons in charge of goods or things conveyed by land to any place in Canada, to allow the proper officer appointed under such regulations to inspect and examine the same, and to answer truly all questions asked of them by such officer concerning the same, and to allow such goods or things to remain so long in the custody of such officer and to be so treated, cleansed and purified as such officer thinks necessary for the purposes of this Act; and the Governor in Council may by such regulations require all persons arriving by land at any place in Canada to allow themselves to be inspected and examined by the proper officer appointed under such regulations, and to answer truly all questions asked of them by such officer, and to remain so long at such place and to be so treated, cleansed and purified as such officer thinks necessary for the purposes of this Act"—

His Excellency, in virtue of the provisions of chapter 68 of the Revised Statutes, intituled "An Act respecting Quarantine," and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to make the following regulations—the same to stand for Quarantine Regulations in virtue of the provisions of the said Act, namely:—

1. Each Collector of Customs at any frontier port in his quality of quarantine officer as provided in section 31 of chapter 6 of the Consolidated Orders in Council of Canada, shall, by virtue of such office, be a Justice of the Peace under the authority and for the purposes of such Act.

2. Any Collector of Customs in his quality of quarantine officer shall, if he is informed of the presence of any infectious disease such as defined in section 27, chapter 6 of the Consolidated Orders in Council, or if he has reason seriously to suspect the presence of such disease, forthwith order an inspection to be made of the car, carriage, vehicle, boat, or thing bringing such disease, by a medical man, who shall for such purpose be and is hereby constituted a quarantine medical officer to carry into effect the purposes of the said Act, with the powers specified in the extract from section 4 of the said Act above recited.

3. The fee payable to such medical man for such inspection shall not exceed the sum of four dollars for each visit, and in the event of infectious sickness being found such fee shall be payable by the company or owner of the car, carriage, vehicle, boat, or thing bringing such disease.

4. The Customs Collector in his quality of quarantine officer shall, on the report of such medical quarantine inspector cause the detention of the car, carriage, vehicle, boat or thing bringing such infectious disease until the requirements defined in section 33, chapter 6, Consolidated Orders in Council, are satisfied.

JOHN J. McGEE,
13-4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Saturday, the 17th day of September, 1892.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, under the authority granted by section 2 of the Act 55-56 Vic., chap. 23, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, has been pleased to appoint the following persons for the purpose of choosing samples of wheat and other grain grown East of Port Arthur, to be standards by

which inspectors of grain shall be governed in the work of inspection, viz. :—

Montreal.

W. W. Ogilvie, D. G. McBean, Adam G. Thomson, R. M. Esdaile.

Toronto.

W. D. Matthews, (chairman), G. A. Chapman, Thomas Flynn, M. McLaughlan, T. O. Kemp. E. Adamson, inspector.

The Board so appointed to meet in the City of Toronto, between the 25th day of September and the 10th day of October, at the call of the chairman, who shall be directed to give due notice of such time and place of meeting by advertisement in the Montreal *Gazette* and Toronto *Empire*.

His Excellency has been further pleased, under the authority and by and with the advice above cited, to appoint the following persons for the same purpose in respect of wheat and other grain grown west of Port Arthur, viz :—

N. Bawlf, chairman ; S. A. McGaw, S. Spink, Kenneth Campbell, Brandon ; H. S. Patterson, Portage-la-Prairie ; Chas. Braithwaite, J. D. Sibbald, M. McLaughlan, R. M. Esdaile, John Benson, Hugh N. Baird, Frank E. Gibbs, inspector, David Horn, inspector.

Such Board to meet at the call of the chairman, between the 15th of September and the 10th of October.

JOHN J. McGEE,
13-4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES.

COPYRIGHTS

Entered during the week ending October 13th, 1892, at the Department of Agriculture,—Copyright and Trade Mark Branch.

6655. "Ave Maria." Adaptation from the celebrated "Intermezzo," from "Cavalleria Rusticana." English words by Fred. E. Weatherly. Italian words by P. Mazzoni. Music by Pietro Mascagni. E. Ascherberg & Co., London, England, 7th October, 1892.

6656. "Intermezzo," from "L'Amico Fritz," by Pietro Mascagni. Original Edition. E. Ascherberg & Co., London, England, 7th October, 1892.

6657. "Intermezzo," from "Cavalleria Rusticana," by Pietro Mascagni. E. Ascherberg & Co., London, England, 7th October, 1892.

6658. "Castorologia : or, The History and Traditions of the Canadian Beaver." By Horace T. Martin, Montreal, Que., 7th October, 1892.

6659. "Advanced System for Locating Errors, without Re-checking or Copying Entries." By Henry Goldman, Montreal, Que., 8th October, 1892.

6660. "British Columbia, Manitoba, North-West Territories and Ontario Gazetteer and Directory, 1892-93." Might's Directory Co., Toronto, Ont., 10th October, 1892.

6661. "Lithograph *re* The Toronto Brewing and Malting Company." John Buchanan Anderson, Toronto, Ont., 11th October, 1892.

6662. "Rapports Judiciaires Revisés de la Province de Québec," par l'Honorable M. Mathieu. Tome IV. Wilfred John Wilson, Montreal, Que., 11th October, 1892.

6663. "Bella Napoli. (Barcarolle.) Words by Clifton Bingham. Music by F. Boscovitz. The Anglo-Canadian Music Publishers' Association (L'd.), London, England, 11th October, 1892.

6664. "Le Médaillier du Canada." (The Canadian Coin Cabinet.) Deuxième Edition. Par Joseph Le-Roux, M.D., Montréal, Qué., 12 octobre 1892.

6665. "Bell Telephone Company of Canada (Limited), Toronto and Toronto Junction Exchanges, Subscribers' Directory, Ontario Department, September, 1892." The Bell Telephone Company of Canada (Limited), Montreal, Que., 13th October, 1892.

6666. "An Island Paradise and Reminiscences of Travel." By H. Spencer Howell, Galt, Ont., 13th October, 1892.

JOHN LOWE,
16-1 Deputy of the Minister of Agriculture.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that whereas the Government of Canada is entitled to all the Crown lands within 20 miles of the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway from the summit of the Rocky Mountains to the statutory terminus of that railway at Port Moody ; and whereas the Government of British Columbia has assumed a line proposed by itself, but not agreed by the Government of Canada, to be the boundary of the railway belt, and has disposed of land accordingly, the public are, therefore, warned that sales of Crown lands made by the Government of British Columbia within 20 miles of the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway are illegal and will not be recognised by the Government of Canada.

By order,

JOHN R. HALL,
Secretary.

Department of the Interior,
Ottawa, 13th October, 1892. 16-4

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under "The Companies Act" letters patent have been issued under the Great Seal of Canada, bearing date the 8th day of October, 1892, incorporating the Hon. Joseph M. Gazzam and Arthur O. Granger, both of the City of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, one of the United States of America, gentlemen ; William John White, advocate, Robert Riddell Samuel, agent, Arthur William Patrick Buchanan, gentleman, all of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec for the following purposes, viz. :—The acquiring of patents, licenses, and rights in connection with the generation, production or distribution of artificial light and heat, and thereunder manufacturing, using and distributing apparatus relating and applicable to, and for the production and application of the articles referred to in the said patents ; the construction, erection and maintenance of works and apparatus for generating, producing and distributing artificial light and heat, and generally the manufacturing and dealing in devices, fittings, improvements, and combinations for illuminating and heating purposes, and all matters connected therewith, throughout the Dominion of Canada,—by the name of "The Auer Incandescent Light Company" (Limited), with a total capital stock of five hundred thousand dollars, divided into five thousand shares of one hundred dollars.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 13th day of October, 1892.

J. C. PATTERSON,
16-3 Secretary of State.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under "The Companies Act," letters patent have been issued under the Great Seal of Canada, bearing date the 8th day of October, 1892, incorporating James Park, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, Province of Ontario, merchant ; Charles Seward Blackwell, of the Town of Lindsay, in the County of Victoria, Province of Ontario, merchant ; Andrew Park, of the said City of Toronto, merchant ; Susan Blackwell, of the said Town of Lindsay, widow ; Margaret Thompson Park, of the said City of Toronto, married woman, and Thomas Blackwell, of the said Town of Lindsay, grocer, for the following purposes, viz. :—To buy, sell, trade and deal in live stock of all kinds and their produce ; to cure and manufacture pork and all kinds of meats, lard, tallow and animal produce, and to trade and deal therein ; to buy, sell, trade and deal in agricultural products of all kinds both as principals and commission merchants ; to purchase and acquire the business carried on by James Park & Son, of Toronto, as pork-packers, commission merchants and produce dealers, throughout the Dominion of Canada,—by the name of "The Park Blackwell and Company" (Limited), with a total capital stock of fifty thousand dollars, divided into five hundred shares of one hundred dollars each.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 14th day of October, 1892.

J. C. PATTERSON,
16-3 Secretary of State.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under "The Companies Act," letters patent have been issued under the Great Seal of Canada, bearing date the 8th day of October, 1892, incorporating Henry Lyman, of the City of Montreal, wholesale druggist; Henry Herbert Lyman, of the same place, wholesale druggist; Frederick Styles Lyman, of the same place, advocate; Albert Clarence Lyman, of the same place, notary public; Walter Ernest Lyman, of the same place, insurance manager; John Henderson, of the City of Toronto, Province of Ontario, wholesale druggist; George W. Lillie, of the same place, wholesale druggist; James Watt, of the same place, accountant, and Charles McDonald Hay, of the same place, druggist, for the following purposes, viz.:—*a*. To purchase and acquire the business carried on by the firm of Lyman Bros. & Co., of Toronto, wholesale druggists, chemists and manufacturers, including the lands, buildings, plant, machinery, stock in trade, trade marks, goodwill, rights, credits and assets generally of the said business, and to undertake and assume the liabilities of the said firm in respect of the said business; *b*. To carry on the said business in all its branches, and to extend the same as may be found necessary or desirable; *c*. To acquire any real or leasehold estate or buildings, and to make sale or disposition thereof as may be necessary or expedient for the purposes of the said business,—by the name of "The Lyman Brothers and Company" (Limited), with a total capital stock of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, divided into three thousand shares of fifty dollars.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 13th day of October, 1892.

J. C. PATTERSON,
Secretary of State.

16-3

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under "The Companies Act" letters patent have been issued under the Great Seal of Canada, bearing date the 8th day of October, 1892, incorporating William Henry Verity, Robert Henry Verity, William John Verity, all three of Exeter, Ontario, manufacturers; Hart Almerrin Massey, of Toronto, Ontario, manufacturer, and Edmund W. H. Van Allen, of Brantford, Ontario, manufacturer, for the following purposes, viz.:—*a*. To purchase, acquire and take over as a going concern the business carried on by the firm of W. H. Verity & Sons, of Exeter, in the County of Huron, manufacturers of plows, including the lands, plant, machinery, tools, fixtures, patterns, patents, inventions, trade marks, trade names, shoprights, copyrights, brands and devices of the said business, and the good-will, rights, credits and assets generally thereof; *b*. To carry on the said business in all its branches and to extend the same, and to manufacture, buy, sell, repair and deal in plows, scufflers, land-rollers, corn, bean and potato planters, and the parts and castings of each and every of them, and all machinery, plant, tools, furniture, materials and supplies used in the manufacture of the same and each and every of them; *c*. To apply for, purchase or otherwise acquire any exclusive right, letters patent of invention, patent rights or privileges in connection with the business of the company and any licenses to work, use or turn to account the same; *d*. To purchase or otherwise acquire any business within the objects of this company, and any lands, property, privileges, rights, contracts and liabilities appertaining to the same; *e*. To acquire shares, debentures and securities of other similar companies as the consideration for goods, wares, or merchandise sold to such similar companies in the ordinary course of business,—by the name of "Verity Plow Company" (Limited), with a total capital stock of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, divided into fifteen hundred shares of one hundred dollars.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 13th day of October, 1892.

J. C. PATTERSON,
Secretary of State.

16-3

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under "The Companies Act" letters patent have been issued under the Great Seal of Canada, bearing date the 26th day of September, 1892, incorporating James Lydiatt, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, Province of Ontario, glass manufacturer; John E. Neville, of the Town of Berlin, in the County of Waterloo, Province of Ontario, druggist; William David Burn, of the City of Toronto aforesaid, banker; John W. Faircloth, of the said City of Toronto, stained glass manufacturer; Thomas F. White, of the Village of Port Colborne, in the County of Welland, Province of Ontario, brewer, for the following purposes, viz: The manufacture and sale of all kinds of glass, glassware, and glass materials throughout the Dominion of Canada,—by the name of "The Erie Glass Company of Canada, (Limited)," with a total capital stock of fifty thousand dollars divided into five hundred shares of one hundred dollars.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 26th day of September, 1892.

J. C. PATTERSON,
Secretary of State.

14-3

STATUTES OF CANADA, 1892.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Statutes of last session, 55-56 Vict., 1892, vols. I. and II., are now ready for sale at the Department of Public Printing and Stationery.

Vol. I. contains the Orders in Council and Public Acts; price	$1 25
Vol. II. consists of the Private Acts; price	0 75
Price for the two volumes bound together, ¼ sheep binding, per copy	2 00
Separate copies of any of the Public or Private Acts are also for sale.	
The Criminal Code will be ready about the 15th of October; price	0 50

Price lists of Public Documents on sale at the Department will be furnished free to any party on application.

14

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 42 of 1892.

I. RE-ESTABLISHMENT OF RICH POINT LIGHT.

The Lighthouse at Rich Point, north shore of Ingornachoix Bay, on the west coast of Newfoundland, maintained by the Government of the Dominion of Canada, which was destroyed by fire in 1890, has been rebuilt, and will be put in operation on the 20th October next.

Lat. N. 50° 42' 0"
Long. W. 57° 24' 30"

The new tower is an octagonal wooden building, painted white, surmounted by an iron lantern painted red. It stands on the site of the old building, near the extreme point, on ground 44 feet above the water. Its height from the ground to the vane on the lantern is 58 feet.

The light will be a revolving catoptric white light, showing two bright flashes, with an interval of fifteen seconds between their points of greatest brilliancy, followed by an interval of 30 seconds, during the greater part of which the light will be eclipsed, the light thus completing a revolution in forty-five seconds. The light is elevated 93 feet above high water mark, and should be visible 15 miles from all points of approach seaward.

This notice affects Admiralty charts Nos. 232*b*, 284, 2516 and 2918, and the Canadian List of Lights and Fog Signals No. 6.

II. IMPROVEMENT OF CITROUILLE POINT LIGHT.

The pole light temporarily maintained on Citrouille Point (Pointe aux Citrouilles), on the north shore of the River St. Lawrence, between the villages of Batiscan and Champlain, in the County of Champlain and Province of Quebec, has been improved by replacing the pole by an enclosed lighthouse standing on a crib-work pier.

Lat. N. 46° 27' 12"
Long. W. 72° 16' 10"

The light, which was put in operation for the first time on the 14th instant, is, as heretofore, fixed white. It is elevated 40 feet above high water mark, and should be visible 11 miles from all points of approach. The illuminating apparatus is dioptric, of small size.

The pier is built on a gravel ridge at the most prominent part of the low-lying point. The lighthouse is a square wooden building, painted white, surmounted by an iron lantern painted red, standing on a platform on the middle of the hip roof. The height from the ground to the vane on the lantern is 41 feet.

This notice affects Admiralty charts Nos. 797, 2780 and 2830*a*, and Canadian List of Lights and Fog Signals No. 81.

III. EXACT POSITION OF TRYON SHOAL WHISTLING BUOY.

Referring to Part III of Notice to Mariners No. 36 of 1892, describing the placing of a whistling buoy on Tryon Shoal, in Northumberland Strait, south-west coast of Prince Edward Island, the exact position of the buoy has since been fixed.

Lat. N. 46° 8' 55"
Long. W. 63° 31' 48"

From the buoy, Crapaud Chapel, bearing N. E. ¼ E., distant 5¼ miles, is just open of the range lights on the Point; Carleton Point, bearing N.N.W. ½ W., distant 9⅔ miles, is just open of Cape Traverse, the sextant angle between these two marks being 76 degrees; and the south trend of Indian Point bears W. ¾ N. distant 10⅔ miles.

The buoy is moored in 5½ fathoms, at low water springs.

WM. SMITH,
Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

Department of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa, Canada, 23rd September, 1892.

☞All bearings are magnetic and are given from seaward, miles are nautical miles, heights are above high water, and all depths are at mean low water.

Pilots, masters or others interested are earnestly requested to send information of dangers, changes in aids to navigation, notice of new shoals or channels, errors in publications, or any other facts affecting the navigation of Canadian waters, to the Deputy Minister of Marine, Ottawa, Canada. 15–3

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 40 of 1892.

ST. MARY'S RIVER LIGHTS.

HARWOOD POINT RANGE.

Notice is given by the Lighthouse Board of the United States of America, that two fixed white tubular-lantern lights, shown from uprights about 750 feet apart, were established on the 8th September, 1892, at Harwood Point, south-east end of Sugar Island, on the Michigan shore of the St. Mary's River, between Lakes Huron and Superior. The range intersects with the Dark Hole west range at Little Mud Lake buoy, black No. 13, marking the deflecting point near the upper end of Little Mud Lake from the latter range, and guides N. ½ W. to an intersection with the Hen and Chickens range at Stribling Point buoy, red No. 12.

This notice affects Admiralty charts Nos. 325 and 326.

WM. SMITH,
Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

Department of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa, Canada, 16th September, 1892.

☞ All bearings are magnetic and are given from seaward, miles are nautical miles, heights are above high water, and all depths are at mean low water.

Pilots, masters, or others interested are earnestly requested to send information of dangers, changes in aids to navigation, notice of new shoals or channels, errors in publications, or any other facts affecting the navigation of Canadian waters, to the Deputy Minister of Marine, Ottawa, Canada. 14–3

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 41 of 1892.

I. CAPE MAGDALEN FOG WHISTLE.

A steam fog whistle, established by the Government of Canada at Cape Magdalen Light Station, on the south or Gaspé coast of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, will be put in operation on the 24th September, instant.

Lat. N. 49° 15' 40"
Long. W. 65° 19' 30"

The whistle will give single blasts of 8 seconds' duration every half minute. There will consequently be an interval of 22 seconds between every two blasts.

The fog alarm building is of wood, painted white with a brown roof, and stands on top of the cliff, in front, and a little to the west, of the lighthouse tower.

The whistle is elevated about 128 feet above high water mark.

This notice affects Admiralty charts Nos. 307, 1621 and 2516, and the substance of it should be entered in the Canadian List of Lights and Fog Signals under No. 28.

II. AMERICAN LIGHT ON ST. CROIX RIVER.

Notice is given by the United States of America Coast and Geodetic survey of the recent establishment of a fixed red beacon light on the south side of the St. Croix River, about 2½ miles below Calais, Maine, and 500 feet above Whitlock's Mill, Mark Point light bearing E. N. E. ⅞ E. distant about 8 cables.

This notice affects Admiralty charts Nos. 352, 2013 and 2670.

WM. SMITH,
Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

Department of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa, Canada, 17th September, 1892.

☞ All bearings are magnetic and are given from seaward, miles are nautical miles, heights are above high water, and all depths are at mean low water.

Pilots, masters, or others interested are earnestly requested to send information of dangers, changes in aids to navigation, notice of new shoals or channels, errors in publications, or any other facts affecting the navigation of Canadian waters, to the Deputy Minister of Marine, Ottawa, Canada. 14-3

STATEMENT OF THE PUBLIC DEBT OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA, ON THE 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1892.

	$ cts.	$ cts.
Liabilities—		
Payable in England	199,678,262 50	
do in Canada	9,655,293 29	
Dominion Notes	18,446,479 41	
Savings Banks	39,790,262 04	
Trust Funds	8,155,554 01	
Province Accounts	16,407,374 13	
Miscellaneous and Banking Accounts	1,690,474 96	
Bank Circulation Redemption Fund	1,762,183 94	
Total Gross Debt		295,585,884 28
Assets—		
Investments—Sinking Funds	28,583,475 29	
Other Investments	5,263,337 95	
Province Accounts	10,662,417 39	
Miscellaneous and Banking Accounts	12,453,169 85	
		56,962,400 48
Total Net Debt		238,623,483 80
do 31st August		241,035,335 40
Decrease of Debt		2,411,851 60
STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE ON CAPITAL ACCOUNT, &c.		
Expenditure to 30th Sept. on:—		
Public Works, Railways and Canals	857,518 07	
Dominion Lands	6,433 66	
Railway Subsidies	266,353 00	
		1,130,304 73

W. FITZGERALD,
Assistant Deputy Minister of Finance.

Certified correct,
M. G. DICKIESON, Accountant.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 10th October, 1892.

16-tf

STATEMENT of the Revenue and Expenditure on account of the Consolidated Fund of the Dominion o Canada, as by Returns furnished to the Finance Department to the night of the 30th September, 1892.

	$ cts
REVENUE:	
Customs	1,977,846 67
Excise	686,722 68
Post Office	195,000 00
Public Works, including Railways	361,203 07
Miscellaneous	63,195 68
	3,283,968 10
REVENUE to 31st August, 1892	6,030,517 47
	9,314,485 57
EXPENDITURE	1,604,506 06
do to 31st August, 1892	4,149,440 21
	5,753,946 27

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy Minister of Finance.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 7th October, 1892.

15-tf

CIRCULATION AND SPECIE.

	31st July.	31st August.	30th September.	31st October.	30th November.	31st December.
Fractionals	188,019 75	188,799 25	189,382 50			
$1 & $2	6,473,895 00	6,677,849 00	6,845,354 50			
$4	493,818 00	487,452 00	478,186 00			
$5, $10 & $20	10,174 16	10,029 16	10,019 16			
$50 & $100	427,950 00	374,350 00	315,000 00			
$500 & $1000	10,135,000 00	10,709,500 00	10,662,000 00			
Total	17,728,856 91	18,447,979 41	18,499,942 16			

	31st January.	29th February.	31st March.	30th April.	31st May.	30th June.
Fractionals						
$1 & $2						
$4						
$5, $10 & $20						
$50 & $100						
$500 & $1000						
Total						

Fractional Notes	189,382 50
Provincial Notes other than Ones and Twos	13,319 16
Provincial and Dominion Ones and Twos	6,845,354 50
Dominion Fours	478,186 00
Montr'l Large Notes	5,602,250 00
Toronto "	3,209,450 00
Halifax "	942,000 00
St. John "	686,000 00
Winnipeg "	12,500 00
Charlottetown "	39,000 00
Victoria "	482,500 00
Total	$18,499,942 16

Specie held by the several Assistant Receivers General, on the 30th September, 1892		$6,209,666 01
Guaranteed Sterling Debentures		1,946,666 67
Guaranteed Debentures to be held under the Revised Statutes of Canada, cap. 31—		$8,156,332 68
10 p. c. on $18,499,942.16	$1,849,994 21	
Specie to be held under the Revised Statutes of Canada, cap. 31—		
15 p. c. on $18,499,942.16	2,774,991 32	$4,624,985 53
Excess of Specie and Guaranteed Debentures		$3,531,347 15
Unguaranteed Debentures		$14,250,000 00
Unguaranteed Debentures to be held under the Revised Statutes of Canada, cap. 31—		
75 p. c. on $18,499,942.16		13,874,956 62
Excess of Unguaranteed Debentures		$ 375,043 38

SUMMARY.

Excess of Specie and Guaranteed Debentures	$3,531,347 15
Excess of Unguaranteed Debentures	375,043 38
Total Excess	$3,906,390 53

FRED. TOLLER,
Comptroller Dominion Currency.

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy Minister of Finance.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 14th October, 1892.

16-tf

UNREVISED STATEMENT of Inland Revenue accrued during the month of September, 1892.

Source of Revenue.	Amounts.	Total.
	$ cts.	$ cts.
Spirits	362,477 42	
Malt	76,284 32	
Malt Liquor	200 00	
Tobacco	213,071 81	
Cigars	60,244 06	
Inspection of Petroleum	5,667 65	
Manufactures in Bond	3,876 65	
Seizures	872 13	
Other Receipts	1,948 27	
Total Excise Revenue		724,642 31
Culling Timber		871 97
Hydraulic and other Rents		205 00
Minor Public Works		
Inspection of Weights and Measures		2,933 44
" Gas		618 50
Law Stamps		465 50
Other Revenues		75 00
Grand Total Revenue		729,811 72

E. MIALL, Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 14th October, 1892.

16-tf

SUMMARY STATEMENT showing the Quantity and Value of Goods entered for Consumption in the Dominion of Canada and the Duty Collected thereon during the month ending 31st August, 1892.

ARTICLES.		ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Duty.
		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Acids	$		6,038 00	2,822 71
Agricultural Implements	"		57,955 00	20,355 53
Ale, Beer and Porter	Galls.	40,057	18,397 00	8,096 06
Animals	$		22,745 00	5,661 20
Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c.	"		95,490 00	18,979 51
Brass and manufactures of	"		41,012 00	10,705 11
Breadstuffs, viz. :—				
Grain of all kinds	Bush.	77,842	41,799 00	6,374 65
Flour	Brls.	3,833	15,307 00	2,864 57
Meal	"	4,904	12,233 00	1,974 43
Rice and other Breadstuffs	$		23,348 00	7,263 20
Candles	Lbs.	11,061	1,300 00	318 70
Chicory	"	15,373	562 00	614 42
Coal and Coke	Tons.	120,510	272,449 00	68,179 13
Coffee from U. S.	Lbs.	30,371	5,832 00	1,053 48
Copper and manufactures of	$		27,242 00	3,811 55
Cordage of all kinds	"		8,240 00	2,057 60
Cotton, manufactures of	"		314,869 00	84,516 44
Drugs and Medicines	"		121,459 00	32,963 04
Earthen, Stone and Chinaware	"		74,906 00	24,972 51
Fancy Goods	"		177,260 00	52,540 31
Fish	"		18,687 00	3,784 00
Fruit, Dried	"		33,586 00	15,581 87
" Green, &c.	"		104,968 00	15,145 68
Furs	"		49,624 00	9,014 05
Glass and Glassware	"		108,201 00	29,639 75
Gunpowder and explosive substances	"		11,600 00	3,985 28
Hats, Caps and Bonnets	"		146,211 00	43,871 85
Hops	Lbs.	30,264	5,706 00	1,815 84
Iron and Steel, and manufactures of	$		875,171 00	244,473 34
Jewellery and Watches and manufactures of gold and silver	"		55,696 00	12,437 86
Lead and manufactures of	"		30,439 00	5,865 11
Leather and manufactures of	"		119,204 00	25,392 71
Marble and Stone, and manufactures of	"		20,719 00	4,880 64
Malt	Bush.	6,262	5,074 00	939 30
Metals, Composition, &c., and manufactures of	$		27,863 00	8,120 09
Musical Instruments	"		22,881 00	6,322 55
Oil, Coal and Kerosene, &c., &c.	Galls.	341,730	29,397 00	24,604 56
" all other	"	211,207	57,336 00	14,113 04
Paints and Colours	$		45,661 00	6,171 66
Paper and manufactures of	"		92,579 00	27,928 78
Perfumery	"		3,893 00	1,182 90
Provisions, viz. :				
Bacon. Ham, Shoulders, Sides, Beef, Pork, Mutton, Butter, Cheese, Lard, &c.	$		57,824 00	17,650 51
Salt, not imported from Great Britain or British Possessions, or for Gulf Fisheries	Lbs.	2,036,864	8,787 00	1,766 99
Seeds	$		14,153 00	1,434 85
Silks, manufactures of	"		368,380 00	110,306 31
Soap of all kinds	"		14,258 00	5,272 52
Spices, ground and unground	"		11,223 00	1,894 95
Starch	Lbs.	73,469	4,622 00	1,488 12
Spirits of all kinds	Galls.	73,604	81,119 00	158,121 85
Wines, other than Sparkling	"	34,279	27,410 00	18,810 36
" Sparkling	Doz.	1,291	10,926 00	6,113 59
Sugar, above No. 14, D.S.	Lbs.	40,016	1,219 00	321 55
" Sugar Candy	"	11,714	1,797 00	773 15
" Cane, Sugar, &c.	"	1,765	45 00	2 25
" Molasses	Galls.	541,539	108,574 00	8,180 97
" Glucose and Syrups	Lbs.	141,762	2,844 00	2,126 47
Tea from United States	"	80,034	12,314 00	1,231 40
Tobacco and Cigars	"	16,597	25,697 00	25,305 10
Wood and manufactures of	$		84,218 00	23,033 54
Woollen manufactures	"		1,546,663 00	481,617 77
All other dutiable articles	$		1,019,127 00	260,907 93
Total Dutiable Goods			6,604,139 00	1,987,755 19
Coin and Bullion (except U. S. silver coin)			1,323,952 00	
Free Goods, all other			5,590,484 00	
Grand Total entered for Consumption			13,518,575 00	1,987,755 19

THOS. J. WATTERS,
Asst. Commissioner of Customs.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 22nd September, 1892.

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STATEMENT of Goods Exported from the Dominion of Canada, during the month of August, 1892.

	Produce of Canada.	Produce of other Countries.	Total.
	$	$	$
Produce of the Mine	412,218	36,305	448,523
do Fisheries	766,791	11,286	778,077
do Forest	4,309,752	213,179	4,522,931
Animals and their produce	4,159,973	198,878	4,358,851
Agricultural Products	1,564,451	826,493	2,390,944
Manufactures	580,637	76,976	657,613
Miscellaneous Articles	30,599	43,553	74,152
Totals	11,824,421	1,406,670	13,231,091
Bullion	8,750	.....	8,750
Coin	.....	8,766	8,766
Grand Total	11,833,171	1,415,436	13,248,607

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 15th September, 1892.

THOS. J. WATTERS,
Asst. Commissioner of Customs.
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DR. POST OFFICE Savings Bank Account for the month of August, 1892. CR.

(Furnished to the Minister of Finance in accordance with the Post Office Act, 1875 Sec. 69, and Public Accounts Audit Act, 1878, Sec. 20.)

	$ cts.		$ cts
Balance in hands of the Minister of Finance on 31st July, 1892	22,458,364 89	Withdrawals during month	452,274 46
Deposits in the Post Office Savings Banks during month of August	594,435 00		
Interest allowed to Depositors, on accounts closed during month	714 64	Balance :— At the credit of Depositors' Accounts	22,601,240 07
	23,053,514 53		23,053,514 53

N. S. GARLAND,
Clerk of Financial Statistics.

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy Minister of Finance.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
OTTAWA, 20th September, 1892.

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STATEMENT of the Balance at Cr. of Depositors in the Dominion Government Savings Banks, on 31st August, 1892. Published in accordance with Consolidated Statutes, Chapter 121, Section 16.

BANK.	Balance, 31st July, 1892.	Deposits for August, 1892.	Total.	Withdrawn, August, 1892.	Balance, 31st August, 1892.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Ontario :—					
Toronto	526,841 77	11,105 41	537,947 18	14,679 11	523,268 07
Manitoba :—					
Winnipeg	710,626 30	24,076 00	734,702 30	27,608 02	707,094 28
British Columbia :—					
Victoria	715,401 24	20,865 00	736,266 24	24,080 89	712,185 35
Nova Scotia :—					
Acadia Mines	42,463 29	310 00	42,773 29	115 97	42,657 32
Amherst	222,729 46	8,612 00	231,341 46	2,674 60	228,666 86
Annapolis	235,964 75	2,780 00	238,744 75	3,371 11	235,373 64
Arichat	188,853 28	2,954 00	191,807 28	1,806 89	190,000 39
Barrington	151,577 85	2,664 00	154,241 85	1,130 13	153,111 72
Bridgewater	115,870 65	1,889 00	117,759 65	1,961 45	115,798 20
Guysboro'	94,482 74	719 00	95,201 74	1,361 65	93,840 09
Halifax	2,627,698 30	38,466 00	2,666,164 30	38,888 89	2,627,275 41
Kentville	300,921 09	6,225 00	307,146 09	6,813 27	300,332 82
Liverpool	250,125 78	5,708 00	255,833 78	4,435 13	251,398 65
Lunenburg	247,686 99	2,429 00	250,115 99	1,549 26	248,566 73
Maitland	55,118 79	1,047 00	56,165 79	1,316 49	54,849 30
New Glasgow	359,703 40	5,719 00	365,422 40	5,492 73	359,929 67
Parrsboro'	90,961 36	1,486 00	92,447 36	870 00	91,577 36
Pictou	287,598 77	2,859 00	290,457 77	3,942 89	286,514 88
Port Hood	127,999 52	2,182 00	130,181 52	1,653 82	128,527 70
Shelburne	105,167 66	4,750 00	109,917 66	4,382 90	105,534 76
Sherbrooke	53,981 84	888 00	54,869 84	1,025 00	52,844 84
Sydney	310,606 64	4,235 00	314,841 64	2,884 31	311,957 33
Sydney Mines	78,690 80	985 00	79,675 80	411 79	79,264 01
Truro	331,858 04	8,209 00	340,067 04	8,870 40	331,196 64
Wallace	72,220 48	2,495 00	74,715 48	3,719 10	70,996 38
Weymouth	107,999 58	1,472 00	109,471 58	753 23	108,718 35
Yarmouth	632,122 22	11,786 00	643,908 22	8,032 03	635,876 19
New Brunswick :—					
Bathurst	124,001 12	4,531 00	128,532 12	3,326 97	125,205 15
Chatham	243,284 40	3,916 00	247,200 40	1,198 45	246,001 95
Dalhousie	339,011 37	5,590 00	344,601 37	3,657 83	340,943 54
Dorchester	97,775 80	795 00	98,570 80	1,477 86	97,092 94
Fredericton	523,278 60	15,643 83	538,922 43	8,501 10	530,421 33
Newcastle	217,361 70	4,165 00	221,526 70	2,229 19	219,297 51
St. Andrews	320,365 24	3,253 64	323,618 88	5,323 71	318,295 17
St. John	3,543,074 58	59,010 00	3,602,084 58	44,540 68	3,557,543 90
Sussex	151,106 48	2,713 00	153,819 48	1,853 60	151,965 88
Woodstock	431,461 20	8,754 00	440,215 20	6,459 33	433,755 87
Prince Edward Island :—					
Charlottetown	1,806,392 27	29,056 00	1,835,448 27	30,801 65	1,804,646 62
Summerside	316,236 31	6 244 00	322,480 31	7,342 29	315,138 02
Total	17,158,621 66	0,586 88	17,479,208 54	90,543 72	17,188,664 82

C. J. ANDERSON,
Chief Savings Bank Branch.

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy Minister of Finance.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 20th September, 1892.

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RETURN OF THE AMOUNT OF LIABILITIES AND ASSETS OF THE MONTREAL CITY AND DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK, AND OF THE CAISSE D'ÉCONOMIE DE NOTRE-DAME DE QUÉBEC, ON THE 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1892.

	CAPITAL.		LIABILITIES.								
	Capital Stock.	Capital paid up.	Dominion Govt. deposits payable on demand.	Provincial Govt. deposits payable on demand.	Other deposits payable on demand.	Dominion Govt. deposits payable after notice or on a fixed day.	Provincial Govt. deposits payable after notice or on a fixed day.	Other deposits payable after notice or on a fixed day.	Special Poor Fund or Charity Fund Trust.	Other Liabilities not included under the foregoing heads.	Total Liabilities.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts
City and District Savings Bank.....	2,000,000 00	600,000 00	93,341 86	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,750,866 91	180,000 00	35,408 71	9,059,617 48
Caisse d'Economie Notre-Dame de Québec	1,000,000 00	250,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,805,537 89	83,000 00	74,502 13	3,963,040 02

ASSETS.

	Dominion Securities.	Provincial or Municipal Securities.	Loans for which Dominion or Provincial Securities are held as Collateral Security.	Loans for which Bank Stocks are held as Collateral Security.	Loans for which other Stocks, Bonds or Debentures as authorised by law are held as Collateral Security.	Cash in hand or in deposit on call in Chartered Banks.	Special Poor Fund or Charity Fund Investments.	Investments in Bank Stock made previous to the incorporation of the Bank.	Other Assets not included under the foregoing heads.	Total Assets.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
City and District Savings Bank.....	1,500,000 00	2,389,155 76	304,182 20	2,590,049 42	1,848,415 74	830,124 99	180,000 00	.....	* 502,888 77	10,144,816 88
Caisse d'Economie Notre-Dame de Québec.....	.....	1,878,954 51	237,940 56	311,190 59	1,021,426 07	640,955 55	83,000 00	73,239 00	86,372 62	4,333,078 90

* Including landed property of Bank $443,925.11

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy Minister of Finance.

N. S. GARLAND,
Clerk of Financial Statistics.

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FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 11th October, 1892.

NAME OF THE COMPANY.	Chief Agent to receive process,	Amount of Deposit. Deposits marked (A) are applicable solely to Life Policies existing 31st March, 1878; marked (B) to policies issued or assumed subsequent to that date.	Description of Insurance business for which Licensed.
The Accident Insurance Company of North America	Edward Rawlings, Manager, Montreal	$23,500 Montreal Harbour bonds; $500, Municipal Debentures, and $550, 5 p. c. Canada stock. (Accepted at $22,150)	Accident.
The Ætna Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut	F. W. Evans, General Agent, Montreal	$19,000 Municipal Securities, $4,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds, and $89,000 Canadian Pacific RailwayBonds. (Accepted at $100,800)	Fire and Inland Marine.
The Ætna Life Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut	Wm. H. Orr, Manager, Toronto	$360,500 Province of Quebec Debentures, $149,893 Province of Manitoba Debentures; $50,000 Province of New Brunswick Bonds; $100,000 Prince Edward Island Bonds; $60,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds; $2,595,061 Municipal Debentures and $150,000 U. S. Registered Bonds. Total $3,465,354. Accepted value, $3,184,531, being $100,000 (A), and $3,084,531 (B)	Life.
The Agricultural Insurance Company of Watertown, N.Y., U.S.	Joseph Flynn, Chief Agent, Toronto	$141,600 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $126,000)	Fire.
The Alliance Assurance Company	G. H. McHenry, Chief Agent, Montreal	$311,142 Canada 3 p.c. stock	Fire.
The American Surety Company of New York	Alexander Dixon, Chief Agent, Toronto	$50,000 U.S. Bonds	Guarantee.
The Atlas Assurance Company	Matthew C. Hinshaw, Chief Agent, Montreal	£17,000 stg., Canada 3½ per cent. Inscribed Stock, and £5,000 stg., New South Wales 3½ per cent. Inscribed Stock	Fire.
The Boiler Inspection and Insurance Company of Canada	W. B. McMurrich, Agent, Toronto	$46,724 Municipal Debentures, and $8,000 Loan Company Debentures. (Accepted at $49,252)	Steam Boilers, &c.
The British Empire Mutual Life Assurance Company, London, Eng.	Fred. Stancliffe, Chief Agent, Montreal	Canada 4 per cent. Bonds, £1,400 stg.; Province of British Columbia Bonds, £1,000 stg.; Tasmanian Bonds £6,800 stg.; Municipal Debentures, £15,800. (Accepted at $113,977.33). Also $632,500 invested in the hands of Canadian Trustees under the Insurance Act	Life.
The British America Assurance Company, Toronto	John Morison, Governor, Toronto	$60,540 Municipal Debentures and $1,000 Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds. (Accepted at $54,900)	Fire and Inland Marine.
The British and Foreign Marine Insurance Company (Limited)	E. L. Bond, Chief Agent, Montreal	$112,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $100,800)	Inland Marine.
The Caledonian Insurance Company	Lansing Lewis, Manager, Montreal	Province of Quebec Bonds, $3,893.33; Canada Bonds, $4,866.67; Municipal Debentures, $106,438.86. (Accepted at $104,555)	Fire.
The Canada Accident Assurance Company	Henry Sutherland, Chief Agent, Toronto	$22,302 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $20,072)	Accident.
The Canada Life Assurance Company, Hamilton	A. G. Ramsay, Manager, Hamilton	$61,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $54,900)	Life.
†The Citizens' Insurance Company of Canada	E. P. Heaton, Chief Agent, Montreal	$131,744 Municipal Debentures; $5,840 Canada Central Railway Second Mortgage Bonds, and $2,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds. (Accepted at $125,370, being $54,710 for Life, $20,260 for Accident, and $50,400 for Fire)	Fire, Life and Accident.
*The City of London Fire Insurance Company (Limited)	H. M. Blackburn, Chief Agent, Toronto	£24,000 stg. Canada Stock and £3,000 South Australian Stock	Fire.
The Commercial Union Assurance Company (Limited) of London, Eng.	Evans & McGregor, General Agents, Montreal	$107,067 Cape of Good Hope 4 per cent. Stock (Life A); $29,200 Canada 4 per cent. Stock (Life B); $106,580 Canada 4 per cent. Stock; $73,000 Queensland Bonds and £12,000 Swedish Government 4 per cent. Bonds (Fire)	Fire, Inland Marine and Life.
The Confederation Life Association of Canada	J. K. Macdonald, Managing Director, Toronto	$84,500 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $76,050)	Life.
The Connecticut Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn	Geo. H. McHenry, Chief Agent, Montreal	$100,000 Canada 4 per cent. Stock	Fire.
The Covenant Mutual Benefit Association	A. H. Hoover, Chief Agent, Toronto	$53,533 Canada 3 per cent. Stock	Life, on the assessment plan.
The Dominion Life Assurance Company	Thos. Hilliard, Managing Director, Waterloo, O.	$56,303 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $50,195)	Life.
The Dominion Plate Glass Insurance Company	Alexander Ramsay, Chief Agent, Montreal	$5,000 Province of Quebec Bonds and $11,000 Municipal Securities. Total, $16,000. (Accepted at $14,900)	Plate Glass.
The Dominion Safety Fund Life Association	J. De Wolfe Spurr, President and Agent, St. John, B. N.	$19,000 Province of Nova Scotia Bonds and $31,000 Province of New Brunswick Bonds	Life.
The Eastern Assurance Company	Chas. D. Cory, Chief Agent, Halifax, N.S.	$56,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $50,400)	Fire.
The Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation (Limited)	Fred. Stancliffe, General Manager, Montreal	£6,500 stg., 2½ per cent. Annuities, £5,000 stg., South Australian Govt. 4 per cent. Bonds, and £10,840 Province of Quebec Bonds	Fire Re-assurance.
The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, N.Y.	Seargent P. Stearns, Manager, Montreal	$100,000 U.S. Bonds (A) $375,000 U.S. Bonds and $482,000 Municipal Debentures (B) (accepted at $908,800, being $100,000 A, and $808,800, B). Also $1,180,000 in the hands of Canadian Trustees under the Insurance Act	Life.
The Federal Life Assurance Company of Ontario	David Dexter, Managing Director, Hamilton	Municipal Debentures, $44,807. Canada Pacific Railway Bonds, $11,000. (Accepted $50,226)	Life.

LIST OF INSURANCE COMPANIES LICENSED TO DO BUSINESS IN CANADA UNDER THE INSURANCE ACT—*Continued.*

NAME OF THE COMPANY.	Chief Agent to receive process.	Amount of Deposit. Deposits marked (A) are applicable solely to Life Policies existing 31st March, 1878; marked (B) to policies issued or assumed subsequent to that date.	Description of Insurance business for which Licensed.
The Fire Insurance Association (Limited), London, England	John Kennedy, Chief Agent, Montreal	$100,000 Canada Stock	Fire.
The Germania Life Insurance Company	Jeffers & Rönne, Chief Agents, Toronto	$50,000 Canada Bonds	Life.
The Great West Life Assurance Company	J. H. Brock, Managing Director, Winnipeg, M.	$56,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $50,400)	Life.
The GuaranteeCompany of North America	Edward Rawlings, Manager, Montreal	$27,000 Municipal Securities; $29,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds and $2,400 Canada Stock. (Accepted at $53,800)	Guarantee.
The Guardian Fire and Life Assurance Company, London, England	E. P. Heaton, Chief Agent, Montreal	$94,900 Canada Guaranteed Bonds and $73,000 Canada Stock	Fire.
The Hartford Fire Insurance Company, Hartford, Connecticut	F. W. Evans, General Agent, Montreal	$62,500 Mun. Securit. and $25,420 Bank Stock. (Accepted at $100,000).	Fire.
The Imperial Insurance Company of London, England	E. D. Lacy, Agent, Montreal	$129,453 Canada Stock and $63,266.67 Province of British Columbia, 3 per cent Stock	Fire.
The Insurance Company of North America	Robert Hampson, Chief Agent, Montreal	$111,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $100,000)	Fire and Inland Marine.
The Lancashire Insurance Company	J. G. Thompson, Chief Agent, Toronto	$97,333 Canada 4 per cent. stock and $95,000 Canada 4 per cent. Bonds.	Fire.
The Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company	G. F. C. Smith, Chief Agent, Montreal	$36,000 Municipal Debentures; $10,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds, and $277,133.33 Canada Stock. (Accepted at $318,533)	Fire and Life.
The Lloyds Plate Glass Insurance Company of New York	Levi Beemer, Chief Agent, Toronto	$10,000 Canada Bonds	Plate Glass.
The London Assurance Corporation, England	E. A. Lilly, Attorney and Agent, Montreal	$167,000 Municipal Securities. (Accepted at $150,300)	Fire, Life and Inland Marine.
The London Guarantee and Accident Co. (Limited)	A. T. McCord, Chief Agent, Toronto	£11,000 stg. Canada Stock	Guarantee and Accident.
The London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company, Liverpool	W. A. Sims, Chief Agent, Toronto	£22,000 stg. Canada 4 per cent. Inscribed Stock and £5,000 stg. Canada 3 per cent. Stock	Fire.
The London and Lancashire Life Assurance Company	B. Hal Brown, Manager, Montreal	$10,000 Victoria, B.C., Bonds; $2,000 Canada Bonds; $23,500 Province of Quebec Bonds; and Municipal Securities, $85,280. Also $938,197 invested with Canadian Trustees under Insurance Act. Accepted at $1,050,449, being $100,000 (A) and $950,449 (B)	Life.
The London Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Canada, London, Ont.	D. C. Macdonald, Secretary, London, Ont.	$40,020 Municipal Debentures and $15,600 Loan Companies Debentures. (Accepted at $50,058)	Fire.
The London Life Insurance Company	J. G. Richter, Manager, London, Ont.	$60,000 Loan Company Debentures. (Accepted at $54,000)	Life.
The Manchester Fire Assurance Company	James Boomer, Manager, Toronto	$102,200 Canada 3½ per cent Stock	Fire.
The Manufacturers' Accident Insurance Company	John F. Ellis, Managing Director, Toronto	$20,000 Canada Bonds	Accident.
The Manufacturers' Life Insurance Company	John F. Ellis, Managing Director, Toronto	$50,000 Canada Bonds	Life.
The Massachusetts Benefit Association	James G. Foster, Chief Agent, Toronto	$50,000 U.S. Bonds	Life, on the assessment plan.
The Mercantile Fire Insurance Company	James Lockie, Secretary, Waterloo, Ont	$55,916 Municipal Securities. (Accepted at $50,057)	Fire.
The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company of New York	Albert Goldthorpe, Chief Agent, Toronto	$116,800 Canadian Pacific Railway 3½ per cent. Land Grant Bonds. (Accepted at $101,178)	Life.
Mongenais, Boivin & Co	L. I. Boivin, Agent, Montreal	$5,000 Canada Stock and $8,567 Municipal Securities. (Accepted at $12,711)	Plate Glass.
The Mutual Accident Association (Limited)	Eastmure & Lightbourn, Chief Agents, Toronto	$37,960 Canada 3½ per cent. Inscribed Stock	Accident and Plate Glass.
The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York	Samuel H. Ewing, Attorney, Montreal	$125,000 Canada 4 per cent. Bonds; $400,000 Province of Nova Scotia Bonds; $199,000 Province of New Brunswick Bonds; and $990,333 Municipal Securities. Total, $1,714,333. (Accepted at $1,615,300).	Life.
The Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association, New York	Jno. S. Hall, Chief Agent, Montreal	$50,000 Province of Quebec Bonds and $53,533.33 Canada 3 per cent. Sterling Bonds. (Accepted at $100,857)	Life, on the assessment plan.
The National Assurance Company of Ireland	Matthew C. Hinshaw, Chief Agent, Montreal	$100,161 Canada Stock	Fire.
The New York Life Insurance Company	F. W. Campbell, M.D., Attorney, Montreal	$100,000 U.S. Bonds (Life A) $993,000 C.P.R. Bonds, $80,000 Province of Quebec Bonds, and $100,000 Municipal Debentures (Life B). (Accepted at $1,163,700, being $100,000 Life A and $1,063,700 Life B). Also $750,000 invested with Canadian Trustees under the Insurance Act.	Life.
The North American Life Assurance Company	Wm. McCabe, Managing Director, Toronto	$59,823 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $53,775)	Life.
The North British and Mercantile Insurance Company	Thos. Davidson, Managing Director, Montreal	$175,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds; $281,000 Municipal Debentures; $75,000 Province of New Brunswick Bonds; $31,146.67 Province of Manitoba Bonds; $50,613.33 Victoria Government Bonds; $97,333.33 Queensland bonds. Total, $710,093.33. Accepted at $658,193: being $266,347 Fire, $52,200 Life A, and $339,646 Life B	Fire and Life.
The Northern Assurance Company of Aberdeen and London	Robert W. Tyre, Manager, Montreal	$100,253 British Columbia Bonds and $111,446.67 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $200,555)	Fire.
The Norwich and London Accident Insurance Association	Scott & Walmsley, General Agents, Toronto	$58,400 Canada Stock	Accident.
The Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society, Norwich, England	Alex. Dixon, Manager, Toronto	$100,000 Canada Stock	Fire.
The Ontario Mutual Life Assurance Company	Wm. Hendry, Manager, Waterloo	$104,852 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $92,693)	Life.
The Phenix Insurance Company of Brooklyn	L. C. Camp, Chief Agent, Toronto	$100,000 U.S. Bonds	Fire and Inland Marine.

NAME OF THE COMPANY.	Chief Agent to receive process.	Amount of Deposit. Deposits marked (A) are applicable solely to Life Policies existing 31st March, 1878; marked (B) to policies issued or assumed subsequent to that date.	Description of Insurance business for which Licensed.
The Phœnix Fire Assurance Company, London, England	Paterson & Son, General Agents, Montreal	$57,500 Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds and $135,293 Canada Stock. (Accepted at $187,043)	Fire.
The Phœnix Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn	Gerald E. Hart, Manager, Montreal	$69,000 Municipal Debentures and $44,000 C. P. Railway Bonds. (Accepted at $101,700)	Fire.
The Provident Savings Life Assurance Society	R. H. Matson, Chief Agent, Toronto	$13,500 Province of Quebec Bonds and $41,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $50,400)	Life
The Quebec Fire Assurance Company	Edwin Jones, President, Quebec	Province of New Brunswick Bonds, $10,000, Province of Quebec Bonds, $16,500, and Municipal Debentures, $33,000. Total, $59,500. (Accepted at $56,200)	Fire.
*The Queen Fire and Life Insurance Company, England	H. J. Mudge, Chief Agent, Montreal	$51,100 Canada 4 p.c. inscribed stock, and $42,373.33 Municipal Debentures. Total, $93,473. Accepted at $89,236)	Life.
The Queen Insurance Company of America	H. J. Mudge, Chief Agent, Montreal	$100,000 U.S. Bonds, $60,000 City of Halifax 5 p. c. Stock, $48,667 New Zealand 4 p. c. Stock, $24,333.33 Province of Quebec Bonds, and $29,200 Province of Manitoba 5 p. c. Debentures. Total, $262,200. (Accepted at $256,200)	Fire.
The Reliance Mutual Life Assurance Society, London, England	J. Cassie Hatton, Attorney, Montreal	$110,277 British Annuities, being $100,000 Life (A) and $10,277 Life (B)	Life.
*The Royal Canadian Insurance Company	Harry Cutt, Secretary, Montreal	$57,500 Municipal securities. (Accepted at $51,750)	Fire and Inland Marine.
The Royal Insurance Company	Wm. Tatley, Chief Agent, Montreal	$178,533 Canada 4 p. c. Inscribed Stock, and $511,000 British Annuities. Total $689,533, being $150,000 Fire, $50,000 Life (A) and $489,533 General	Fire and Life.
The Scottish Union and National Insurance Co	Walter Kavanagh, Agent, Montreal	$97,333.33 Canada 4 p. c. Inscribed Stock and $3,500 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $100,483)	Fire.
The Standard Life Assurance Company, Scotland	W. M. Ramsay, Manager, Montreal	$1,855,152 Municipal Debs., $106,500 Montreal Harbour Bds., and $9,000 Province of Quebec Debentures. Total, $1,970,652. (Accepted at $1,772,687, being $129,561 Life A, and $1,643,126 Life B)	Life.
The Star Life Assurance Society of England	Alfred D. Perry, General Agent, Toronto	$146,000 Canada 4 p. c. Stock	Life.
The Sun Insurance Office, London, Eng	H. M. Blackburn, Chief Agent, Toronto	$48,667 Canada Stock and $243,333 British Local Loans	Fire.
The Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada	R. Macaulay, Managing Director, Montreal	$63,890 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $57,501)	Life and Accident.
The Temperance and General Life Assurance Company of North America.	Henry Sutherland, Chief Agent, Toronto	$64,225 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $50,000)	Life.
The Travelers' Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn	William Hanson, Chief Agent, Montreal	$74,947 Province of Manitoba 5 p. c. Bonds, $584,615 Municipal Debentures, $35,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds, and $50,000 Canadian Pacific R.R. Bonds. Total, $744,562. (Accepted at $677,600), being $103,500 (Life A), $534,100 (Life B), and $40,000 (Accident)	Life and Accident.
The Union Mutual Life Insurance Company of Maine	Wm. Mulock, Attorney, Toronto	Province of Ontario Annuity Bonds, present value $398,452; Montreal Harbour Bonds, $30,000; and Province of New Brunswick Bonds, $100,000. Total accepted value, $525,452, being $100,000 (A) and $425,452 (B)	Life.
The Union Society, London, Eng	T. L. Morrisey, Chief Agent, Montreal	£22,000 Consolidated Stock	Fire.
The United Fire Insurance Company (Limited)	Chief Agency, Montreal	Province of Quebec Bonds, $85,653.33; Province of Manitoba Bonds, $9,246.66; Municipal Debentures, $7,000. Total, $101,900. (Accepted at $101,200)	Fire.
The United States Life Insurance Company	Thos. A. Temple, Attorney, St. John, N.B	$100,000 U. S. Bonds	Life.
The Western Assurance Company, Toronto	J. J. Kenny, Managing Director, Toronto	$32,100 Municipal Debentures and $25,600 Loan Company Debentures. (Accepted at $51,930)	Fire and Inland Marine.

* This Company has ceased to do new business in Canada and has given notice of an application to withdraw its deposit.

† This Company has ceased to transact the business of fire and life insurance in Canada and has given notice of an application to withdraw its deposits held on behalf of those branches.

THE FOLLOWING LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES HAVING CEASED TO TRANSACT NEW BUSINESS IN CANADA, ARE ENTITLED UNDER SECTION 32 OF "THE INSURANCE ACT" TO TRANSACT ALL BUSINESS CONNECTED WITH POLICIES EXISTING AT 31ST MARCH, 1878, AND THEIR DEPOSITS ARE APPLICABLE TO THOSE POLICIES SUBJECT TO THE PROVISIONS OF THE INSURANCE ACTS OF 1868 AND 1871.

NAME OF THE COMPANY.	Chief Agent to receive process.	Amount of Deposit.	Business.
The Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., U.S.	F. W. Evans, General Agent, Montreal	$100,000 U.S. Bonds	Life.
The Edinburgh Life Assurance Company	David Higgins, Chief Agent, Toronto	$113,000 Municipal Debentures and $48,667 Cape Good Hope 4 p.c. stock (Accepted at $150,367)	Life.
The Life Association of Scotland	Archibald Inglis, Chief Agent, Montreal	$50,127 Canada 4 p.c. Bonds, $2,433 Canada 4 p.c. Stock, $4,866 Canada Guaranteed Bonds, $48,667 Province of Quebec Debentures, $48,667 City of Toronto Bonds. (Accepted at $149,893)	Life.
The National Life Insurance Company of the United States of America	Chas. Powis, Chief Agent, Hamilton, Ont.	$110,000 Bank deposit receipts	Life.
The North-Western Mutual Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee	M. W. Mills, Chief Agent, Toronto	$100,000 U.S. Bonds	Life.
The Phœnix Mutual Life Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut	H. D. Simpson, Attorney, Montreal	$30,000 Municipal Debentures, and $99,280 Niagara Falls Park Bonds. (Accepted at $126,280)	Life.
The Scottish Amicable Life Assurance Society	William W. Robertson, Attorney, Montreal	36 Bonds Canada Atlantic Railway, guaranteed. Par $111,257.82. Present value, at 4½ per cent., $90,660.67. Also $100,000 Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds	Life.
The Scottish Provident Institution	John Dunlop, Attorney, Montreal	$100,000 Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds. (Accepted at $90,000)	Life.

THE FOLLOWING INSURANCE COMPANIES ARE REGISTERED UNDER THE INSURANCE ACT, AND ARE PERMITTED TO TRANSACT THE BUSINESS OF LIFE INSURANCE IN CANADA UPON THE ASSESSMENT PLAN.

Name of Company.	Chief Agent to receive process.
The Canadian Mutual Life Association	W. Pemberton Page, Secretary, Toronto.
The Commercial Travellers' Mutual Benefit Society	W. G. H. Lowe, Chief Agent, Toronto.
The Home Life Association of Canada	James G. Howorth, Chief Agent, Toronto.
The Mutual Relief Society of Nova Scotia	Thomas B. Crosby, Chief Agent, Yarmouth, N.S.
The Provincial Provident Institution	E. S. Miller, Secretary, St. Thomas, Ont.

NOTE.—The Glasgow and London Insurance Company has reinsured its outstanding risks with the Citizens' Insurance Company, and a portion of its deposit has been released.
The American Steam Boiler Insurance Company has ceased doing business in Canada. The deposit is still in the hands of the Hon. Receiver General, but notice of an application to withdraw the same has been given.

Office of the Superintendent of Insurance,
Ottawa, 13th October, 1892.

W. FITZGERALD, Superintendent of Insurance. 16-tf

TO ADVERTISERS IN THE *GAZETTE*.

PARTIES sending advertisements to be inserted in "The Canada Gazette," will please observe the following rules :

1st. Address "The Canada Gazette, Ottawa, Canada."
2nd. Indicate the number of insertions required.
3rd. Invariably remit the fees for such advertisements, together with the price of one Gazette, as below. Otherwise they will not be inserted. The rates are ten cts. for the first insertion, and five cents for each subsequent insertion per line of nine words, each figure counting as one word. No advertisement is inserted for a less charge than one dollar.

By settled or understood practice as prescribed by law, the rules of Parliament or decisions of the Department of Justice, notices receive the following insertions :—

Notices of applications for divorce—27 insertions.

Notices of the withdrawal of deposits of Insurance Companies—13 insertions.

Notices of ordinary applications to Parliament—9 insertions.

Notices of applications for Letters Patent—6 insertions.

Notices of dividends and meetings of Banks and Insurance Companies—1 calendar month, or 5 insertions.

Subscribers will also notice that the subscription, $4 per annum, is invariably payable in advance, and that the "Gazette" will be stopped from them at the end of the period paid for. Single numbers will be charged ten cts. each, and when more than one are required by advertisers, must be remitted for likewise.

S. E. DAWSON,
Queen's Printer and Controller of Stationery.
Department of Public Printing and Stationery,
Ottawa, November, 1891.

APPLICATIONS TO PARLIAMENT.

Rules relating to Notices for Private Bills.

All applications for Private Bills, properly the subjects of legislation by the Parliament of Canada, within the purview of "The British North America Act, 1867," whether for the erection of a Bridge, the making of a Railroad, Turnpike Road or Telegraph Line ; the construction or improvement of a Harbour, Canal, Lock, Dam or Slide, or other like work ; the granting the right of Ferry ; the incorporation of any particular Trade or Calling, or of any Banking or other Joint Stock Company ; or otherwise for the granting to any individual or individuals, any exclusive or peculiar rights or privileges whatever, or for doing any matter or thing which, in its operation, would affect the rights or property of other parties, or relate to any particular class of the community ; or for making any amendment of a like nature to any former Act, shall require a Notice, clearly and distinctly specifying the nature and object of the application, and (except in the case of existing corporations) signed by, or on behalf of the applicants, to be published as follows, viz :

In the Provinces of Quebec and Manitoba.

A notice inserted in the *Canada Gazette*, in the English and French languages, and in one newspaper in the English, and in one in the French language in the District affected, or in both languages in one paper, if there be but one in the said District, or if there be no paper published therein, then, in both languages, in a paper in the nearest District in which a newspaper is published.

In any other Province or Territory.

A notice inserted in the *Canada Gazette*, and in one newspaper published in the County or District, or Union of Counties affected, or if there be no paper published therein, then in a newspaper in the nearest County or District in which a newspaper is published. Such Notices to be continued in each case, for a period of two months during the interval of time between the close of the next preceding Session and the consideration of the Petition. And copies of the newspapers containing the first and last insertion of such notice shall be sent to the Clerk of each House.

When a Petition is for leave to bring in a Private Bill for the erection of a Toll Bridge, the petitioner or petitioners, upon giving the notice prescribed by the preceding Rule, shall also, at the same time, and in the same manner, give notice of the rates which they intend to ask ; the extent of the privilege, the height of the arches, the interval between the abutments or piers for the passage of rafts and vessels, and whether they intend to erect a drawbridge, and the dimensions of the same.

Any person seeking to obtain any Private Bill shall, eight days before the meeting of Parliament, deposit with the Clerk of the House, in which the bill is to originate, a copy of such bill in the English or French language, with a sum sufficient to pay for translating and printing the same—600 copies to be printed in English, and 200 copies in French—the translation to be done by the officers of the House, and the printing by the contractor. The applicant shall be also required to pay the Clerk of the Senate, or the accountant of the House of Commons (as the case may be) a sum of $200 and the cost of printing the Act in the Statutes, and lodge the receipt of the same with the Clerk of the Committee to which such Bill is referred—such payment to be made immediately after the second reading, and before the consideration of the Bill by such Committee.

The fee payable on any Private Bill is paid only in the House in which it originates.

No Petition for a Private Bill is received by either House after the first ten days of the session.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Clerk of the Senate.

JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Clerk of the Commons.

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Additional Rules of the House of Commons respecting Private Bills.

All Private Bills for Acts of Incorporation shall be so framed as to incorporate by reference the *clauses* of the *General Acts* relating to the details to be provided for by such Bills ;—special grounds shall be established for any proposed departure from this principle, or for the introduction of other provisions as to such details, and a note shall be appended to the Bill indicating the provisions thereof, in which the *General Act* is proposed to be departed from ;—Bills which are not framed in accordance with this *Rule*, shall be re-cast by the promoters, and reprinted at their expense, before any Committee passes upon the *Clauses*.

51*a*. All Private Bills for Acts of incorporation of, or in amendment of Acts incorporating Railway Companies, shall be drawn in accordance with the Model Bill adopted by the House on 23rd June, 1887, copies of which may be obtained from the Clerk of the House.

(a.) The provisions contained in any Bill which are not in accord with the Model Bill, shall be inserted between brackets, and when revised by the proper officer shall be so printed, and bills which are not in accordance with this Rule shall be returned to the promoters to be re-cast before being revised and printed ;

(b.) Any sections of existing Acts which are proposed to be amended shall be re-printed in full with the amendments inserted in their proper places and between brackets ;

(c.) Any exceptional provisions that it may be proposed to insert in any Bill shall be clearly specified in the Notice of Application for the same.

51*b*. No Bill for the incorporation of a Railway Company, or for changing the route of the railway of any company already incorporated, shall be considered by the Railway Committee until there has been filed with the Committee, at least one week before the consideration of the Bill :—

(a.) A Map or Plan drawn upon a scale of not less than half an inch to the mile, showing the location upon which it is intended to construct the proposed work, and showing also the lines of existing or authorized works of a similar character within, or in any way affecting the district, or any part thereof, which the proposed work is intended to serve, and such map

or plan shall be signed by the Engineer or other person making the same ;

(b.) An exhibit showing the total amount of capital proposed to be raised for the purposes of the undertaking, and the manner in which it is proposed to raise the same, whether by ordinary shares, bonds, debentures, or other securities, and the amount of each, respectively.

JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Clerk of the Commons.

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SUBSTANCE OF RULES OF THE SENATE RELATING TO NOTICES AND APPLICATIONS FOR BILLS OF DIVORCE.

Every applicant for a Bill of Divorce shall give notice of his or her intended application, and shall specify therein from whom and for what cause such divorce is sought, and shall cause such notice to be published during six months before the presentation of his or her petition for the said Bill, in the CANADA GAZETTE and in two newspapers published in the District in Quebec, Manitoba, British Columbia or the North-West Territories, or in the County or Union of Counties in other Provinces, wherein such applicant usually resided at the time of the separation of the parties ; but if the requisite number of papers cannot be found therein, then in an adjoining District or County or Union of Counties. Notices given in the Provinces of Quebec and Manitoba are to be published in one English and one French newspaper, if there be such newspapers published in the District, but otherwise shall be published in each newspaper in both languages.

A copy of the said Notice shall, not less than one month before the date of the presentation of the Petition, at the instance of the applicant, be served personally on the person from whom the divorce is sought, when that can be done.

No petition for divorce shall be received after the first thirty days of each session.

The petition of an applicant for divorce must be fairly written and must be signed by the Petitioner, and should briefly set forth the marriage, when, where and by whom the ceremony was performed, the grounds on which relief is asked and the nature of the relief prayed, and should also negative condonation, collusion and connivance. The allegations of the petition must be verified by declaration of the Petitioner, under the "*Act respecting Extra-Judicial Oaths.*"

The applicant shall deposit with the Clerk of the Senate, eight days before the opening of Parliament, a copy, in the English or French language, of the proposed Bill of Divorce, and therewith a sum sufficient to pay for translating and printing 600 copies thereof in English and 200 copies in French.

No petition for a Bill of Divorce shall be presented unless the applicant has paid into the hands of the Clerk of the Senate the sum of two hundred dollars ($200).

The petition when presented shall be accompanied by the evidence of the publication of the notice, and by declaration in evidence of the service of a copy thereof, and by a copy of the proposed Bill.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Clerk of the Senate.

NOTICE is hereby given that Joshua Nicholas Filman, of the Township of East Flamboro, in the County of Wentworth, in the Province of Ontario, yeoman, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from his wife, Emma Matilda Filman, of the Township of East Flamboro, in the said County of Wentworth and Province of Ontario, on the grounds of adultery and desertion.

LAZIER & MONCK,
Solicitors for applicant.

Dated at Hamilton, Ont., this 28th September, 1892. 14-27

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, for an Act to incorporate a company for the purpose of constructing, equipping, maintaining and operating a line of railway to run from a point at or near Penticton at the foot of Okanagan Lake, in the Province of British Columbia, to some point at or near the Narrows of Lake Osooyos in said Province, with power to construct, equip, maintain and operate branch lines, and also to construct and operate telegraph and telephone lines in connection with the said railway, together with the usual powers to acquire lands, privileges, bonuses or aids from the Dominion or Provincial Governments and to make traffic and other arrangements with railway, steamboat and other companies, and for all other usual and necessary powers, rights and privileges.

DAVIS & MARSHALL,
Solicitors for applicants.

Vancouver, B.C., 19th August, A.D. 1892. 9–10

NOTICE is hereby given that James Frederick Doran, of Lachine, in the County of Jacques Cartier, Province of Quebec, clerk, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from his wife Mary Augusta Wood, lately of Winnipeg, Province of Manitoba, now of Paris, France, on the ground of adultery and desertion.

J. FRED. DORAN,
Applicant.

Dated at Montreal, Province of Quebec, the 20th July, 1892. 5–27

NOTICE is hereby given that Robert Young Hebden of the City of New York, in the State of New York, in the United States of America, (heretofore of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec), one of the agents of the Bank of Montreal, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from his wife Edith Montagu Hebden (*née* Patterson), heretofore of the said City of Montreal, but whose present residence is unknown, on the grounds of adultery and desertion.

GORMULLY & SINCLAIR,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated at Ottawa, in the Province of Ontario, this 22nd day of July, A.D. 1892. 4–27

NOTICE is hereby given that Annette Marion Goff of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from her husband, Edward Robert Taché Rowand, of the City of Winnipeg, in the Province of Manitoba, Gentleman, on the grounds of adultery and cruelty.

CARTER & GOLDSTEIN,
Solicitors for applicant.

Dated at Montreal, Province of Quebec, this 18th day of July, 1892. 4–27

NOTICE is hereby given that Edmund Holyoake Heward, of the Town of St. John's, in the District of Iberville, in the Province of Quebec, manager at St. John's of the Merchants Bank of Canada, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from his wife, Dame Marie Louise Elwes, presently of the City of Chicago, in the State of Illinois, one of the United States of America, on the ground of adultery.

L. G. MACDONALD,
Solicitor for applicant.

By CHRISTIE, CHRISTIE & GREENE,
His agents at Ottawa.

Dated at St. John's, the 4th day of July, 1892. 3–27

NOTICE is hereby given that Robert Oliver King, of the Township of Brantford, in the County of Brant and Province of Ontario, farmer, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from his wife Jennie Gowling, on the grounds of adultery and desertion.

GEORGE D. HEYD,
Solicitor for applicant.

By GEMMILL & MAY,
His agents at Ottawa.

Dated at Brantford, this 5th day of July, A.D. 1892. 2-27

NOTICE is hereby given that James Balfour, of the City of Hamilton, in the County of Wentworth, in the Province of Ontario, architect, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from his wife Georgina Catharine Balfour, of the City of Hamilton aforesaid, on the ground of adultery.

BELL & PRINGLE,
Solicitors for James Balfour.

Dated at Hamilton, Province of Ontario, this 30th day of June, 1892. 2-27

NOTICE is hereby given that John Francis Schwaller, of the Town of Thorold, in the County of Welland, and Province of Ontario, merchant, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from his wife Florence Schwaller, now of the Town of Niagara Falls, in the County and Province aforesaid, on the grounds of desertion, adultery and bigamy.

PATTISON, COLLIER & SHAW,
Solicitors for applicant.

Dated at Thorold, in the Province of Ontario, this 7th day of April, A.D. 1892. 51-27

NOTICE is hereby given that Martha Ballantyne, of the Township of Scarboro, in the County of York, in the Province of Ontario, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of divorce from her husband, William Ballantyne, of the City of Hamilton, in the County of Wentworth, labourer, on the ground of adultery and desertion.

CHISHOLM & LOGIE,
Solicitors for applicant.

Dated at Hamilton, Province of Ontario, 31st day of March, 1892. 47-27

APPLICATIONS FOR CHARTER BY LETTERS PATENT.

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of "The Companies Act," Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate, and politic under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned.

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is "The Moore Lumber Company" (Limited).

2. The purposes for which incorporation is sought, are,—*(a.)* To manufacture, purchase and sell saw-logs, timber and lumber, and carry on the lumber business and manufacture of sawn lumber generally in all its branches, and transact all matters or business ordinarily incidental thereto or connected therewith.

(b.) For the purposes of the company to acquire and hold by purchase, lease, license or otherwise, timber, lands, limits, licenses, berths, or rights to cut and remove logs, lumber and trees of every description, and to acquire and hold other real or personal estate in fee or otherwise, and to purchase or erect saw-mills, plant and all necessary machinery for the proper carrying on of said works,

(c.) To sell, lease or otherwise dispose of the said limits, real or personal estate of the company or any part thereof, and to accept and hold mortgages or other securities for the payment thereof or for the payment of obligations due to the company, with power to raise, borrow or secure the payment of money due or owing by the company by mortgaging, assigning or pledging the said limits, and real or personal property of the company, and

(d.) To exercise generally all the powers incidental or necessary to or connected with the due carrying out of the said objects or any of them.

3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be at the City of Ottawa, in the Province of Ontario.

4. The intended amount of the capital stock of the said company is $300,000.

5. The number of shares is to be 3,000, and the amount of each share is to be of the value of $100.

6. The names in full and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follows:—Edward Davis Moore, of the City of Ottawa, in the County of Carleton and Province of Ontario, lumberer; Charles Augustus Moore, of said city, lumberer; William Hamilton Cockburn Moore, of said City of Ottawa, lumberer; Frederick David Moore, of the County of Ottawa, in the Province of Quebec, lumberer; Annie Louisa Augusta Skead, of the City of Ottawa, wife of Edward Selkirk Skead, of same place, gentleman; and Thomas Halder Kirby, Charles Henry Carriere and Peter Larmonth, all of the said City of Ottawa, gentlemen; of whom Edward Davis Moore, Thomas Halder Kirby, Charles Henry Carriere and Peter Larmonth are to be the first or provisional directors of the said company.

NELLIS & MONK,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated at Ottawa, 13th October, 1892. 16-6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council under "The Companies Act," for letters patent under the Great Seal of the Dominion of Canada, incorporating the applicants and such others as may become shareholders in the company thereby created, a body corporate and politic by the name and for the purposes hereinafter set forth:—

1. The corporate name of the proposed company is "Parker Eakins Company" (Limited).

2. The purposes for which incorporation is sought are as follow, viz:—

(a.) The purchasing and acquiring the business heretofore carried on by Edward F. Parker, Arthur W. Eakins, Abel C. Robbins and Charles S. P. Robbins under the firm name of Parker Eakins and Co., at Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, as general merchants, importers, exporters, carriers, general agents, etc., including the good will and so much and such parts of the real estate, stock in trade, and assets of the firm as may be decided upon by the company.

(b.) The carrying on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere, of a general shipping, agency, commission, and brokerage business; the purchasing, selling, importing into and exporting from the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere, manufacturing, preparing for market and dealing in timber, lumber, wood, minerals, live stock, fish, flour, grains, all kinds of produce, general merchandise and commodities of every kinds;

(c.) The carrying on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere of the business of merchants, traders, manufacturers, packers, fishermen, ship and vessel owners, warehousemen, wharfingers, forwarders, carriers, ship and steamship agents;

(d.) The construction, purchasing, acquiring, chartering and employing steamers and other vessels of all kinds for the purposes aforesaid and for the purposes of conveying passengers, goods, wares, merchandise, produce, freight and mails (when authorized by the Post Office Department) between such parts in any part of the world as may be deemed expedient; the acquiring, owning and operating lines of steam and

other ships connecting any of the Provinces of the Dominion with any other or others of the said Provinces or extending beyond the limits of any of the said Provinces, and also lines of steamship and other ships between any of the Provinces of the Dominion and any British or Foreign Country ;

(*e.*) The purchasing or otherwise acquiring any business within the objects of the company, and any lands, property, privileges, rights, franchises, contracts and liabilities appertaining to the same ;

(*f.*) The purchasing, constructing, altering and maintaining any buildings or works necessary or convenient for the purposes of the company ; and acquiring, holding, alienating and conveying any property whether real, personal or mixed, requisite for carrying on the undertakings of said company or deemed so to be ;

(*g.*) The letting or sub-letting any property of the company ; the selling or otherwise disposing of the business of the company or any part thereof, for such consideration as the company may think fit ;

(*h.*) The buying out of or amalgamating with any business or company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of this company ;

(*i.*) And generally the doing of all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects and for the carrying out of the purposes of the company.

3. The chief place of business of the company will be the Town of Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.

4. The intended amount of the capital stock is ($100,000) one hundred thousand dollars.

5. The number of shares will be one thousand and the amount of each share one hundred dollars.

6. The names in full and the address and calling of each of the applicants are :—Edward F. Parker, merchant, Arthur W. Eakins, merchant, Charles S. P. Robbins, merchant, Robert S. Eakins, merchant, Edgar K. Spinney, merchant, Abel C. Robbins, ship-owner, Henry E. Haley, accountant, Frank C. Kinney, clerk, and Job Hatfield, insurance broker, all of Yarmouth, in the County of Yarmouth, in the Province of Nova Scotia, and Smith Harding, of Tusket, in the said County of Yarmouth, merchant.

7. The said Edward F. Parker, Arthur W. Eakins, Charles S. P. Robbins, Robert S. Eakins and Edgar K. Spinney will be the first or provisional directors of the said company.

CORNING & CHIPMAN,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated at Yarmouth, N.S., this 1st day of October, A.D. 1892. 15–6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice, application will be made by the parties hereinafter named to the Governor in Council, for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of "The Companies Act."

1. The name of the company is to be "The Cortland Electrical Manufacturing Company" (Limited).

2. The purposes for which incorporation is sought are,—(*a.*) To buy or take over the automatic fire alarum business heretofore carried on under letters patent of inventions recorded in the Patent Office of the Dominion of Canada, under number "32097," on "Improvements in Thermostats" and number 36514 on "Improvements in Electric Annunciators," together with the said patents and all other patents and rights to patents to which Harvey Cortland, of the City of Toronto, electrician, is entitled as inventor in the Dominion of Canada, on inventions relating to fire alarums or connected therewith, and the stock in trade, plants, apparatus, machinery, tools, materials and assets generally of the said business, and to carry on the business of manufacturing, erecting and maintaining, selling, hiring out or leasing automatic or other fire, burglar and other alarums, and time and temperature regulators and annunciators, and to build, contract and maintain such lines, exchanges, and offices for transmission of signals and intelligence as may be necessary for such business, and to acquire such other inventions, patents and patent rights as may be applicable, necessary or expedient for such business, and to sell, grant and assign to other persons or companies the right and benefit of such patents, and the right to use, sell, hire out or lease such patents, rights, inventions or contrivances or any of them ; and to grant licenses to other persons to use such patents, rights or inventions ; and to own, sell and transfer stock and shares in other corporations organized to carry on the said business in the Dominion of Canada or any other part or parts thereof ;

(*b.*) To manufacture, sell, handle, and deal generally as agents or otherwise in electric supplies, machinery and appliances, goods and materials used in connection with the generation, application and transmission of electricity ;

(*c.*) To acquire and hold any real or leasehold estate or buildings, and any mine or mines necessary or expedient for the purposes of the company, and to make sale, disposition or use thereof as may be necessary or expedient for the purposes of the said company.

3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be at the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario.

4. The amount of the capital stock of the said company is to be $40,000.

5. The number of shares is to be 400, and the amount of each shares is to be $100.

6. The names in full and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow :—Harvey Cortland, of the City of Toronto, electrician ; William Henry Comstock, of the Town of Brockville, Esquire ; Edward A. Spears, of the City of Toronto, electrician ; and Charles Snow Cossitt, of the Town of Brockville, accountant ; and George Ira Mallory, of the Town of Brockville, accountant.

7. The said Harvey Cortland, William Henry Comstock, and Charles Snow Cossitt are to be the first and provisional directors of the said company.

SHAW & ELLIOT,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated at Toronto, this 5th day of October, 1892.

15–6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of "The Companies Act," Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body politic and corporate, under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned.

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is the "Montreal Auer Incandescent Light Company" (Limited).

2. The purposes within the purview of the Act for which incorporation is sought, are the acquiring of patents, licenses and rights, and thereunder manufacturing, using, and distributing apparatus relating and applicable to and for the production and application of the articles referred to in the said patents ; the construction, erection, and maintenance of works and apparatus for generating, producing, and distributing artificial light and heat, and generally the manufacturing and dealing in devices, fittings, improvements and combinations for illuminating and heating purposes, and all matters connected therewith.

3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be at the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

4. The intended amount of the capital stock is one million dollars.

5. The number of shares is to be ten thousand, and the amount of each share is to be of the value of one hundred dollars.

6. The names in full and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow :—Henry Gregory Granger, of the City of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, one of the United States of America, engineer ; William John White, advocate, Charles Albert Duclos, advocate, Arthur William Patrick Buchanan, gentleman, Edward Hobson Barker, gentleman, all of the City of Montreal, in the Province of

Quebec ; of whom the said Henry Gregory Granger, William John White, Charles Albert Duclos, Arthur William Patrick Buchanan and Edward Hobson Barker, are to be the first or provisional directors, and of whom the majority are British subjects resident in Canada.

WHITE & DUCLOS,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated at Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, this 28th day of September, 1892. 14–6

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Governor in Council for letters patent under the Great Seal, for a charter of incorporation to incorporate the applicants hereinafter mentioned and such others as may become shareholders of said company, a body politic and corporate duly incorporated under the provisions of "The Companies Act."

1. The corporate name of the proposed company will be "The Dominion Burglary Guarantee Company " (Limited).

2. The purpose for which incorporation is sought is to guarantee persons and corporations against loss and damage by burglary.

3. The place within Canada which is to be the chief place of business of the said company is the City and District of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

4. The proposed amount of capital stock of the said company is the sum of two hundred thousand dollars ($200,000).

5. The number of the shares of the said company is two thousand, and the amount of each share is one hundred dollars.

6. The names in full and address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow :—The Honourable George Alexander Drummond, gentleman, member of the Senate of Canada ; Samuel Finlay, gentleman, Hugh Graham, publisher, Frederick Fairman, manufacturer, James Naismith Greenshields, advocate and Queen's Counsel, Edwin Percival Heaton, manager, William Strachan, manufacturer, Anthony Haig Sims, manufacturer, Benjamin Tooke, manufacturer, Robert Bickerdike, banker, George Douglas Ross, merchant, Thomas Jordan, merchant, Joseph Eveleigh, manufacturer, Edward Frank Mosley, manufacturer, John Alfred Grose, superintendent, all of the city and district of Montreal ; and Arthur Percy Sherwood, commissioner of Dominion police, and John W. McRae, gentleman, both of the City of Ottawa, in the Province of Ontario ; and Lyman Brown, manufacturer, and Brent Good, manufacturer, both of the City of New York, in the State of New York, one of the United States of America ; of whom the Honourable George Alexander Drummond, Samuel Finlay, Hugh Graham, Frederick Fairman, John Alfred Grose, Edwin Percival Heaton, Anthony Haig Sims and James Naismith Greenshields shall be the first or provisional directors of said company ; all of whom are British subjects and are resident in the City of Montreal, in the District of Montreal, and Province of Quebec.

R. A. E. GREENSHIELDS,
Solicitor for applicants.

Montreal, 27th September, 1892. 14-7

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given under the terms of "The Companies Act " that the undersigned will apply to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for letters patent under the said Act incorporating them and such other persons as may hereafter become shareholders, as a body politic and corporate under the following terms and conditions :—

The proposed corporate name of the company is "Dominion Blanket and Fibre Co. (Limited)."

The purposes for which incorporation is sought are to manufacture blankets, woollens, cottons and jute cloths, fibre-chamois and fibre-chamois garments, and generally to manufacture and trade in the above and other manufactures ; further, to lease or purchase and hold real estate for the purposes of said manufactures, and to build thereupon all buildings, dams, etc., appertaining to the company's business, and residences for employees and others connected therewith, and stores or other buildings for carrying on the general business of merchants ; and further, to build such tramways as may be necessary to communicate with the works of the company and the water front, and there to construct all necessary wharves and other structures for facilitating loading and unloading of vessels ; also to construct and operate steamboats and other vessels for the conveyance of the materials and goods handled by the company, and to convey and carry such goods and property of other persons or corporations as may be entrusted to them as carriers on such steamboats or other vessels, and also to convey passengers on same and to collect pay for such services ; and also to construct a system of waterworks for the supply of the employees of the company and others.

The principal place of business shall be the City of Montreal.

The proposed amount of the capital stock of the company is $250,000, divided into 2,500 shares of one hundred dollars each.

The names in full, the address and the calling of each of the applicants are as follow :—Frederick Fairman, merchant, Dugald Graham, gentleman, Samuel Carsley, merchant, Robert Murdoch Liddell, merchant, Edward Alfred Small, merchant, John Cameron McLauchlin, manufacturer, Edmond Arthur Robert, manufacturer, Simon S. Silverman, merchant, James McBride, merchant, Robert McKay, merchant, George Bishop, engraver, Charles Morton, manager, all of the City and District of Montreal; all of whom are residents of Canada, and all of whom shall constitute the provisional directors of the said company.

ARCHIBALD & FOSTER,
Attorneys ad litem for said Co.

Montreal, 26th September, 1892. 14-6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice, application will be made by the persons hereinafter named to the Governor General in Council for the grant of a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of "The Companies Act," and the amendments thereto.

1. The name of the company is to be "The Ahearn Electric Heating and Manufacturing Company" (Limited).

2. The objects for which incorporation is sought are,—

(*a.*) To carry on the business of supplying heat and light by electricity in all its branches, and in particular to construct, lay down, establish, fix and carry out all necessary cables, wires, lines, accumulators and works, and to generate, accumulate, distribute and supply electricity, and to light streets, buildings, houses and places, public and private ;

(*b.*) To carry on the business of electricians, mechanical engineers, and suppliers of electricity for the purposes of light, heat, motive power or otherwise ;

(*c.*) To carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in apparatus for generating and supplying electricity for the purposes of light, heat, motive power or otherwise, and of manufacturers of and dealers in all apparatus, machinery and things required for or capable of being used in connection with the generation, distribution, supply, accumulation and employment of electricity ;

(*d.*) To carry on any other business which may seem to the company capable of being conveniently carried on in connection with the above or calculated directly or indirectly to enhance the value of or render profitable any of the company's property or rights ;

(*e.*) To acquire and undertake the whole or any part of the business, property and liabilities of any person or company carrying on any business which the company is authorized to carry on, or possessed of property suitable for the purposes of the company ;

(*f.*) To sell or dispose of the undertaking of the company or any part thereof, for such consideration as the company may see fit, and in particular for shares, debentures or securities of any other company

having objects altogether or in part similar to those hereby applied for ;

(*g.*) To purchase, take on lease, or in exchange, hire or otherwise acquire any real and personal property and any rights or privileges, water powers or rights which the company may think necessary or convenient for the purposes of its business ;

(*h.*) To purchase or otherwise acquire any patents for any invention which the company may see fit, and to sell any patents acquired by them or any rights of selling, using or manufacturing thereunder ;

(*i.*) To conduct electricity by any means on, through, under or along the sides of streets, highways, bridges, and public places of any cities, towns, and municipalities in Canada, or across or under any navigable rivers in Canada ; provided that the company shall not interfere with the public right of travelling on or using such streets, highways, bridges, public places or navigable waters ; and provided also that the said company shall only open, use or interfere with such streets, highways, bridges and public places with the consent of the cities, towns or other municipalities respectively having jurisdiction over the same, and subject to such agreements in respect thereof, as shall be made between the said company and such municipalities, and under and subject to any by-laws of the councils of such municipalities, passed in pursuance thereof ;

(*j.*) To do all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects or any of them ;

(*k.*) To amalgamate with any other company having objects altogether or in part similar.

3. The chief place of business shall be the City of Ottawa.

4. The amount of capital stock of the company shall be $250,000.

5. The number of shares shall be 2,500, and the amount of each share $100.

6. The names in full and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow :—Thos. Ahearn, electrician, Robert Blackburn, gentleman, William Scott, miller, J. W. McRae, forwarder, George P. Brophy, civil engineer, Thomas Workman, hardware merchant, and Peter Whelan, lumber agent, all of the said City of Ottawa ; all of whom shall be the first or provisional directors of the company.

CHRYSLER & LEWIS,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated Ottawa, 21st September, 1892. 13–6

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that within one month after the last publication hereof in the *Canada Gazette*, the persons hereinafter mentioned will apply to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for the grant of a charter of incorporation by letters patent, under the Great Seal of Canada, in pursuance of the provisions of "The Companies Act," chap. 119, R.S.C., and amendments thereto.

1. That the name of the company is to be "The Peterborough Milling Company" (Limited).

2. That the object for which incorporation is sought is,—(*a.*) To own and lease or sell or partly lease and partly sell water and other power, in the Town and County of Peterborough ; (*b.*) To engage in such manufacturing, milling or other business as may from time to time be necessary for the full use of the said water power or for its transmission and distribution ; (*c.*) To conduct the business of lumber and timber merchants, including the purchasing, transporting, manufacturing and selling of timber and its manufactured products ; together with the right to acquire timber limits and do all things necessary for the proper carrying on of the business of saw-mill owners, lumber merchants and dealers therein ; (*d.*) To purchase and sell wheat and other grain, and to manufacture it or them into such articles or products as are usually manufactured or produced therefrom, and to sell such productions ; (*e.*) To carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in woollen goods of every description, and to do all things necessary for or incidental to the proper carrying on of said business ; (*f.*) To subscribe for and to take stock in any manufacturing company, and to purchase and sell Government or municipal debentures and bonds or the stock of any chartered banks or of any companies incorporated under any law or act either of the Dominion of Canada or of any of the provinces ; (*g.*) To do all such other things as may be necessary to enable the company to properly utilize a mill privilege ; (*h.*) And to purchase and sell or hold in fee simple or otherwise, real estate

3. That the operations of the said company are to be carried on in the Town of Peterborough, which is also to be its chief place of business.

4. That the amount of the capital stock of the company is to be ninety-five thousand dollars.

5. That the number of shares is to be nine hundred and fifty, and the amount of each share one hundred dollars.

6. That the names in full and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow :—William Cluxton, of the Town of Peterborough, in the County of Peterborough, Esquire ; James Stevenson, of the Town of Peterborough, in the County of Peterborough, Esquire ; James Kendry, of the Town of Peterborough, in the County of Peterborough, manager ; H. A. Mulhern, of the Town of Peterborough, in the County of Peterborough, miller ; Alexander Moore Hamilton, of the Village of Warkworth, in the County of Northumberland, miller.

7. That the said William Cluxton, James Stevenson, James Kendry, H. A. Mulhern, and Alexander Moore Hamilton, are to be the first directors of the company.

DENNISTOUN & STEVENSON,
12–7 Solicitors for the applicants.

NOTICE is hereby given that after the expiration of one month from the first publication and within one month from the last publication of this notice, application will be made by the persons hereinafter named to His Excellency the Governor General, through the Honourable the Secretary of State, for a grant of charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of "The Companies Act," and amendments thereto.

1. The name of the proposed company is to be "The Central Electric Light Company of Montreal" (Limited).

2. The objects of the said company shall be to furnish electric lights, motive powers and heating apparatus in the City of Montreal and elsewhere in the Dominion of Canada, to manufacture electric wires and all necessary appliances to transmit electricity.

3. The chief place of business of the said company shall be in the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, or at such other places as may be from time to time determined.

4. The amount of capital stock of the said company is to be $500,000.

5. The said stock is to be divided into five thousand shares of one hundred dollars each.

6. The following are the names in full and address and calling of each applicant :—Louis Perrault, Montreal, printer ; Honoré Beaugrand, Montreal, journalist ; Trefflé Berthiaume, Montreal, journalist ; E. M. Lovelace, Montreal, merchant ; Odilon Dupuis, Montreal, merchant ; Jos. Melançon, Montreal, notary ; Joseph A. Rodier, Montreal, doctor ; Alphonse Raza, Montreal, architect ; Charles Berger, Montreal, contractor ; Joseph Brunet, Montreal, contractor ; James Cochrane, Montreal, contractor ; Louis Cousineau, Montreal, contractor ; and Emmanuel St. Louis, Montreal, contractor.

7. The said Louis Perrault, Honoré Beaugrand, Trefflé Berthiaume, E. M. Lovelace and Odilon Dupuis, are to be the first directors of the said company.

PRÉFONTAINE & ST. JEAN,
12–7 Solicitors for applicants.

Dated at Montreal, this 14th day of September, 1892.

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the pro-

visions of "The Companies Act," Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned.

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is "The Weather and Water Proof Paint Company of Canada" (Limited).

2. The purposes for which incorporation is sought are to carry on the business of manufacturing and selling paints and painters supplies, and to acquire by purchase or otherwise, and to own and use in their works, and to sell any patent rights applicable, necessary or expedient for such business.

3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be at the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario.

4. The proposed amount of the capital stock is $5,000.00.

5. The number of shares is to be two hundred, and the amount of each share $25.00.

6. The names in full and address and calling of each of the applicants are as follows :—James Conrad Shook, of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, lumber merchant ; William McGahey, of the City of Chicago, Cook County, Illinois, manufacturer ; Charles William Chadwick, of the said City of Toronto, gentleman ; John Wesley Roswell, of the said City of Toronto, barrister-at-law ; and Edward Rogers Wood, of the same place, secretary of the Central Canada Loan and Savings Company ; all of whom are to be first or provisional directors of the said company.

J. W. ROSWELL,
Solicitor for applicants.

Toronto, 14th September, 1892. 12-6

MISCELLANEOUS.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF MANITOBA.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of six per cent per annum upon the paid-up capital stock of this bank has this day been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at the banking house, in Winnipeg, on and after Saturday, the 12th day of November next.

By order of the Board,

D. MACARTHUR,
President.

Winnipeg, 3rd October, 1892. 16-5

NOTICE is hereby given that the ordinary general half-yearly meeting of the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada will be held at the City Terminus Hotel, Cannon Street, London, E.C., on Monday, the 31st day of October, 1892, at two o'clock p.m. precisely, for the purpose of receiving a report from the directors, and for the transaction of other business of the company.

Notice is also hereby given that at the said meeting an agreement between the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada and the following subsidiary companies, namely :—

The Jacques Cartier Union Railway Company ;
The Montreal and Champlain Junction Railway Company ;
The Beauharnois Junction Railway Company ;
The Midland Railway of Canada ;
The Peterborough and Chemong Lake Railway Company :
The Lake Simcoe Junction Railway Company ;
The Grand Trunk, Georgian Bay and Lake Erie Railway Company ;
The London, Huron and Bruce Railway Company ;
The Galt and Guelph Railway Company ;
The Brantford, Norfolk and Port Burwell Railway Company ;
The Wellington, Grey and Bruce Railway Company ;
The North Simcoe Railway Company ;
The Waterloo Junction Railway Company, and
The Cobourg, Blairton and Marmora Railway Company,

having for its object the uniting of said subsidiary companies and the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada into one company, under the name of the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada, on the terms and conditions therein set forth, will be submitted for the approval or disapproval of the proprietors, and in case of its approval the proprietors will be asked to authorize an application to the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada for an Act confirming said agreement.

Notice is also given that an Act passed in the last session of the Parliament of Canada, intituled "The Grand Trunk Railway Act, 1892," will be submitted for acceptance.

Notice is also further given that the transfer books of the company will be closed from Wednesday, the 12th day of October, to the day of meeting, both days inclusive.

By order,

H. W. TYLER, president.
J. B. RENTON, secretary.

Dashwood House, 9, New Broad Street,
London, E.C., 8th October, 1892. 15-4

NOTICE is hereby given that a special general meeting of the shareholders of the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company will be held at the Rossin House, in the City of Toronto, on Tuesday, the 8th day of November, 1892, at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of considering and authorizing the issue of bonds, debentures or other securities upon the franchises, rolling stock, assets and property real and personal of the said railway company, and upon the franchises, rolling stock, assets and property real and personal of the Brantford, Waterloo and Lake Erie Railway Company, which has been amalgamated with and merged into the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company, pursuant to chapter 86 of 54-55 Victoria, Statutes of Canada, and otherwise acting in relation thereto.

And also for the purpose of considering, adopting and authorizing the execution and delivery of a mortgage by the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company, upon the said amalgamated companies' franchises, rolling stock, assets and property real and personal, to a Trustee or Trustees to secure the issue of the bonds, debentures or other securities, which may be authorized at such meeting, and for the transaction of such other business as may be properly brought before the meeting.

EPHRAIM MILLER,
Secretary,
Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Co.

Dated 5th October, 1892. 15-5

LA BANQUE NATIONALE.

ON and after Wednesday, the second day of November next, this bank will pay to its shareholders a dividend of three per cent upon its capital for the six months ending on the 31st October next.

The transfer book will be closed from the 17th to the 31st October next, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of directors,

P. LAFRANCE,
Cashier.

Quebec, 27th September, 1892. 14-5

DOMINION BANK.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of five per cent upon the capital stock of this institution has this day been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at the banking house, in this city, on and after Tuesday, the 1st day of November next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st of October next, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,

R. H. BETHUNE,
Cashier.

Toronto, 21st September, 1892. 14-5

ALBERTA RAILWAY AND COAL COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Alberta Railway and Coal Company, will be held on Wednesday, 26th October, 1892, at 2 p.m., at the head office of the company, 37, Old Jewry, London, E.C.

By order,

GEORGE EDWARDS,
Secretary.

37, Old Jewry, London, E.C., September, 1892. 13–4

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that the Queen Insurance Company intends to cease to carry on the business of life insurance in Canada, and that said company will, on the 1st day of November next, apply to the Honourable the Minister of Finance for the release of its assets and securities, and all Canadian holders of life policies issued by the Queen Insurance Company who may wish to oppose such release are hereby notified to file their oppositions with the said Minister on or before said date.

H. J. MUDGE,
Chief agent.

Montreal, 25th July, 1892. 5–13

NOTICE is hereby given, pursuant to the provisions of "An Act respecting certain works constructed in or upon Navigable Waters," chapter 92 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, that I the undersigned shall, thirty days after date, apply to the Governor General of Canada in Council for his approval of a certain wharf proposed to be constructed by me in Victoria Harbour, fronting lot 16, block L, Harbour Estate in the City of Victoria, British Columbia, and that I have deposited plans thereof and a description of the proposed site with the Minister of Public Works at Ottawa, and a duplicate of each in the office of the Registrar General of Titles at Victoria aforesaid.

ROWLAND WM. COLVIN,
By his Solicitor LINDLEY CREASE.

Dated the 7th day of September, 1892. 12–5

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that the American Steam Boiler Insurance Company of New York, has applied to the Honourable the Minister of Finance and Receiver General of Canada, for the release on the 30th November, 1892, of its deposit made on account of the business of Steam Boiler Insurance.

And notice is hereby given calling upon all Canadian policy-holders in the said company opposing such release to file their opposition with the Honourable the Minister of Finance and Receiver General of Canada, on or before 30th November, 1892.

E. LAFLEUR,
Solicitor,
American Steam Boiler Insurance Co.

Dated this 10th day of August, 1892. 7–13

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council, at Parliament Buildings, at the City of Ottawa, Ontario, on Monday, the 31st day of October, A.D. 1892, at the hour of eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the approval by His Excellency the Governor in Council of the agreement of amalgamation between the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company, of the first part, and the Brantford, Waterloo and Lake Erie Railway Company, of the second part, duly executed by the said respective companies, and bearing date the ninth day of August, A.D. 1892, and that all persons interested may appear at the time and place aforesaid and be heard on such application.

EPHRAIM MILLER,
Secretary,
The Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Ry. Co.,
S. C. GIBBS,
Secretary,
The Brantford, Waterloo and Lake Erie Ry. Co.

Dated this 25th day of August, A.D. 1892. 9–9

PUISSANCE DU CANADA.

BUREAU DU GREFFIER DE LA COURONNE EN CHANCELLERIE DU CANADA.

IL A PLU À SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL d'appeler au Sénat, par Lettres Patentes sous le Grand Sceau,—

JOHN FERGUSON, écuyer, M.D., de la ville de Niagara Falls, Ont., pour la Province d'Ontario.

ALPHONSE DESJARDINS, écuyer, M.P., de la cité de Montréal, pour la division de de-Lorimier, dans la province de Québec.

SAML. E. ST. O. CHAPLEAU,
Greffier de la Couronne en Chancellerie,
Canada.

NOMINATIONS.

DÉPARTEMENT DU SECRÉTAIRE D'ÉTAT DU CANADA.

IL A PLU À SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL de faire les nominations suivantes, savoir :—

OTTAWA, 12 octobre 1892.

L'HONORABLE JONATHAN SAXTON CAMPBELL WURTELE, Juge de la Cour Supérieure dans et pour la province de Québec : Juge-Puîné de la Cour du Banc de la Reine dans et pour la province de Québec, *vice* l'Honorable Alexander Cross, démissionnaire.

—

29 septembre 1892.

JOHN MCSWEYN, de la ville de Lindsay, dans la province d'Ontario, écuyer, et d'Osgoode Hall, avocat : Député-Juge de la Cour de Comté du comté de Victoria, dans la dite province d'Ontario.

PROCLAMATIONS.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Député du Gouverneur.

[L.S.]

CANADA.

VICTORIA, par la Grâce de Dieu, Reine du Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande, Défenseur de la foi, etc., etc., etc.

A Nos Très-Aimés et Fidèles les Sénateurs de la Puissance du Canada et les membres élus pour servir dans la Chambre des Communes de Notre dite Puissance, et à tous et chacun de vous,—SALUT :

PROCLAMATION.

ATTENDU que Notre Parlement du Canada se trouve prorogé au vingt-septième jour du mois de septembre courant, auquel temps vous étiez tenus et il vous était enjoint d'être présents en Notre cité

d'Ottawa ; SACHEZ MAINTENANT, que pour diverses causes et considérations et pour la plus grande aise et commodité de Nos bien-aimés sujets, Nous avons cru convenable, par et de l'avis de Notre Conseil Privé du Canada, de vous exempter tous et chacun de vous d'être présents au temps susdit, vous convoquant et par ces présentes vous enjoignant à tous et chacun de vous de vous trouver avec Nous en Notre Parlement du Canada, en Notre Cité d'OTTAWA, LUNDI, le SEPTIÈME jour du mois de NOVEMBRE prochain, pour prendre en considération l'état et la prospérité de Notre dite Puissance du Canada, et y agir comme de droit. CE À QUOI VOUS NE DEVEZ MANQUER.

EN FOI DE QUOI, Nous avons fait émettre nos présentes Lettres Patentes et à icelles fait apposer le Grand Sceau du Canada. TÉMOIN, JOHN J. MCGEE, écuyer, Député de Notre Très-fidèle et Bien-Aimé, le Très-honorable Sir FREDERICK ARTHUR STANLEY, Baron Stanley de Preston, dans le comté de Lancaster, dans la Pairie du Royaume-Uni, Chevalier Grand-croix de Notre très-honorable Ordre du Bain ; Gouverneur-général du Canada, et vice-amiral d'icelui.

A Notre Hôtel du Gouvernement, en Notre cité d'OTTAWA, ce VINGT-SIXIÈME jour de SEPTEMBRE, dans l'année de Notre-Seigneur, mil huit cent quatre-vingt-douze, et de Notre Règne la cinquante-sixième.

Par ordre,

SAML. E. ST. O. CHAPLEAU,
Greffier de la Couronne en Chancellerie,
Canada. 14–tf

STANLEY DE PRESTON.

[L.S.]

CANADA.

VICTORIA, par la grâce de Dieu, Reine du Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande, Défenseur de la Foi, etc., etc., etc.

A tous ceux qui les présentes verront ou qu'icelles pourront concerner,—SALUT :

PROCLAMATION.

JNO. S. D. THOMPSON, Procureur Général, Canada. } ATTENDU qu'il a plu au Dieu Tout-Puissant, dans sa bonté extrême, d'accorder au Canada une abondante récolte et bien d'autres bienfaits,—

En conséquence, Nous avons cru que ces bienfaits que partage notre population tout entière, doivent être reconnus d'une manière solennelle et publique ; et Nous avons fixé, par et de l'avis de Notre Conseil privé du Canada, jeudi, le dixième jour de novembre prochain, comme jour d'actions de grâces pour remercier le Dieu Tout-Puissant de l'abondante moisson et de tous les autres bienfaits qu'il Lui a plu d'accorder au Canada durant la présente année. Et Nous invitons tous Nos bien-aimés sujets du Canada d'observer le dit jour comme jour d'actions de grâces.

EN FOI DE QUOI, Nous avons fait émettre nos présentes Lettres Patentes et à icelles fait apposer le Grand Sceau du Canada. TÉMOIN, Notre très fidèle et bien aimé le Très-honorable Sir FREDERICK ARTHUR STANLEY, Baron Stanley de Preston, dans le comté de Lancaster, dans la Pairie du Royaume-Uni, Chevalier Grand-croix de Notre Très-honorable Ordre du Bain ; Gouverneur-général du Canada.

A Notre Hôtel du Gouvernement, en Notre CITÉ d'OTTAWA, ce VINGT-TROISIÈME jour de SEPTEMBRE, dans l'année de Notre-Seigneur mil huit cent quatre-vingt-douze, et de Notre Règne la cinquante-sixième.

Par ordre,

J. C. PATTERSON,
Secrétaire d'Etat.

16–3

DÉPÊCHES.

(Circulaire.)

DOWNING STREET,
29 août 1892.

MILORD,—J'ai l'honneur de vous transmettre, afin qu'elle soit publiée dans la colonie que vous administrez, copie d'un traité entre les gouvernements de la Grande-Bretagne et des Etats-Unis d'Amérique concernant les déserteurs de la marine marchande, signé à Washington, le 3e jour de juin, et dont les ratifications furent échangées à Washington le 1er août dernier, ainsi qu'une copie d'un arrêté de la Reine en conseil, daté le 18 d'août, étendant aux Etats-Unis les dispositions de "l'Acte des déserteurs étrangers, 1852."

J'ai l'honneur d'être,
Milord,
Votre très humble serviteur,
RIPON.

A l'Administrateur
du gouvernement du Canada.

—

Extrait de la "Gazette de Londres" de mardi le 23 août 1892.

MATELOTS DÉSERTEURS (ETATS-UNIS).

OSBORNE HOUSE, ILE DE WIGHT,
18 août 1892.

A la Cour, à Osborne House, Ile de Wight, le 18e jour d'août 1892.

PRÉSENTS :

Sa Très-Excellente Majesté la Reine.
Le lord Chancellier.
Le lord Président.
Le lord du Sceau privé.
Le marquis de Salisbury.
Le marquis de Lothian.
Lord George Hamilton.
Le vicomte Cross.
Le secrétaire lord Knutsford.
M. le secrétaire Stanhope.
M. Goschen.
M. Balfour.
Sir J. Parker Deane.

CONSIDÉRANT que par l'*Acte relatif aux déserteurs étrangers*, 1852, il est statué que lorsqu'il sera démontré à Sa Majesté que des facilités convenables sont ou seront données pour la reprise ou l'arrestation des marins qui désertent des navires marchands britanniques dans les territoires d'une puissance étrangère, Sa Majesté pourra, par arrêté en conseil établissant que ces facilités sont ou seront données, déclarer que les marins non esclaves qui désertent des navires marchands appartenant à un sujet de cette puissance, lorsqu'ils seront dans les limites des possessions de Sa Majesté, pourront être arrêtés et renvoyés à bord de leurs navires respectifs, et pourra limiter l'opération de cet arrêté et en rendre l'opération sujette aux conditions et restrictions, s'il en est, qui seront jugées convenables ;

Et considérant qu'il a été démontré à Sa Majesté que des facilités convenables seront données pour la reprise et l'arrestation des marins (n'étant pas des citoyens des Etats-Unis) qui désertent les navires marchands britanniques dans les territoires appartenant aux dits Etats-Unis, en vertu d'un traité entre Sa Majesté et le Président des Etats-Unis signé à Washington le troisième jour de juin mil huit cent quatre-vingt-douze, et dont les ratifications furent échangées le premier jour d'août mil huit cent quatre-vingt-douze :

A ces causes, il a plu à Sa Majesté, en vertu du pouvoir que lui confère le dit *Acte relatif aux déserteurs étrangers*, 1852, et par et de l'avis de son Conseil privé, ordonner et déclarer, et il est par le présent ordonné et déclaré, qu'à compter de la publication du présent

arrêté dans la *London Gazette*, les marins, non esclaves ni sujets britanniques, qui, dans les limites des possessions de Sa Majesté, déserteront de navires marchands appartenant à des citoyens des Etats-Unis, pourront être arrêtés et reconduits à bord de leurs navires respectifs. Pourvu toujours que si un déserteur a commis un crime dans les limites des possessions de Sa Majesté, il puisse être détenu jusqu'à ce qu'il ait subi son procès devant une cour compétente, et jusqu'à ce que sa sentence, s'il en est prononcé, soit exécutée.

Et le Secrétaire d'Etat au département de l'Intérieur, le Secrétaire d'Etat pour les Colonies et le Secrétaire d'Etat pour l'Inde, en conseil, donneront les instructions nécessaires pour l'exécution du présent.

C. L. PEEL.

—

TRAITÉ entre la Grande-Bretagne et les Etats-Unis concernant les déserteurs de la marine marchande. Signé à Washington, le 3 juin 1892 ; ratifications échangées à Washington le 1er d'août 1892.

CONSIDÉRANT que les gouvernements de la Grande-Bretagne et des Etats-Unis d'Amérique désirent pourvoir à l'arrestation, la reprise et la réintégration des personnes qui désertent des navires marchands de leurs pays respectifs pendant qu'ils sont dans les ports de l'autre pays, et de conclure un traité à l'effet susdit, les hautes parties contractantes ont en conséquence nommé comme leurs plénipotentiaires pour conclure le dit traité, savoir :—

Sa Majesté la Reine du Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande, Sir Julian Pauncefote, G.C.M.G., C.C.B., envoyé extraordinaire et ministre plénipotentiaire de Sa Majesté aux Etats-Unis ; et Le Président des Etats-Unis d'Amérique, James G. Blaine, Secrétaire d'Etat des Etats-Unis ;

Lesquels, après s'être communiqué leurs pleins pouvoirs respectifs trouvés en bonne et due forme, sont convenus des articles ci-dessous :—

ARTICLE I.

Les consuls généraux, consuls, vice-consuls et agents consulaires de l'une ou l'autre des hautes parties contractantes, résidant dans les possessions ou colonies de l'autre, auront le pouvoir de requérir des autorités compétentes l'aide que prescrit la loi pour l'arrestation, la reprise et la réintégration des matelots qui désertent d'un navire appartenant à un sujet ou citoyen de leurs pays respectifs pendant qu'ils sont dans les ports de l'autre pays. Toutefois, si tel déserteur avait commis un crime ou une infraction dans le pays où il est trouvé, sa reddition ou réintégration pourra etre retardée jusqu'à ce que le tribunal devant lequel la cause est pendante, ou devant lequel elle peut être portée, ait prononcé sa sentence, et que la sentence ait été exécutée.

Il est entendu que les stipulations qui précèdent ne s'appliqueront qu'aux sujets ou citoyens du pays où la désertion aura lieu.

ARTICLE II.

Le présent traité sera ratifié et les ratifications seront échangées à Londres ou à Washington sans délai.

ARTICLE III.

Le présent traité deviendra exécutoire à l'expiration de trente jours à compter de la date de l'échange des stipulations. Il restera en vigueur pendant cinq ans après cette date, et ensuite jusqu'à ce qu'il soit terminé par un avis de douze mois donné par une des hautes parties contractantes à l'autre.

En foi de quoi, nous les plénipotentiaires respectifs avons signé le présent traité et y avons apposé nos sceaux.

Fait en double à Washington ce troisième jour de juin mil huit quatre-vingt-douze.

[L.S.] JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE.
[L.S.] JAMES G. BLAINE.

14-3

ARRÊTÉS EN CONSEIL.

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Samedi, le 17e jour de septembre 1892.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

IL plaît à Son Excellence, en vertu de l'autorité qui lui est conférée par l'article 2 de l'acte 55-56 Vic., chap. 23, et par et avec l'avis du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada, de nommer les personnes suivantes pour faire un choix d'échantillons de blé et autre grain cultivé à l'est de Port Arthur, afin de servir comme types pour guider les inspecteurs dans leur travail d'inspection, savoir :—

Montréal.

W. W. Ogilvie, D. D. McBean, Adam G. Thomson, R. M. Esdaile.

Toronto.

W. D. Matthews (président), G. A. Chapman, Thomas Flynn, M. McLaughlan, T. O. Kemp. A. Adamson, inspecteur.

Le bureau ainsi nommé se réunira en la cité de Toronto entre le 25e jour de septembre et le 10e jour d'octobre, sur l'invitation du président, qui sera enjoint de donner un avis raisonnable de l'époque et de l'endroit de la réunion par annonce dans la *Gazette* de Montréal, et l'*Empire* de Toronto.

Il a plu aussi à Son Excellence, en vertu de l'autorité susdite et par et avec l'avis susdit, de nommer les personnes suivantes pour le même objet au sujet du blé et autre grain cultivé à l'ouest de Port-Arthur, savoir :—

N. Bawlf, président, S. A. McGaw, S. Spink, Kenneth Campbell, Brandon ; H. S. Patterson, Portage-la-Prairie ; Chas. Braithwaite, J. D. Sibbald, M. McLaughlan, R. M. Esdaile, John Benson, Hugh N. Baird. Frank E. Gibbs, inspecteur, David Horn, inspecteur.

Ce bureau se réunira sur l'invitation du président, entre le 15e jour de septembre et le 10e jour d'octobre.

JOHN J. McGEE,
13-4 Greffier du Conseil privé.

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Lundi, le 26e jour de septembre 1892.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

CONSIDÉRANT que le Secrétaire d'Etat représente que d'après le rapport de l'officier-rapporteur nommé pour recevoir les votes des électeurs du comté de Drummond, dans la province de Québec, pour et contre une certaine pétition demandant de révoquer un arrêté en conseil daté du 8e jour de mai 1885, déclarant " l'Acte de tempérance du Canada, 1878 " en vigueur dans le dit comté de Drummond, à compter de la date mentionnée dans le dit arrêté en conseil et de la manière y prescrite, il appert que la dite pétition a été adoptée par les électeurs du dit comté, plus de la moitié de tous les votes enregistrés ayant été en faveur de l'adoption de la dite pétition, et que les procédures tenues par le dit officier-rapporteur l'ont été en conformité de l'acte ;

Et considérant que plus de trente jours se sont écoulés depuis le jour où la dite pétition a été adoptée,—

Il plaît à Son Excellence, en vertu de l'autorité qui lui est conférée par l'article substitué par l'article 3 de l'acte 51 Victoria, chapitre 35, intitulé " Acte à l'effet de modifier l'Acte de tempérance du Canada," à l'article 96 de " l'Acte de tempérance du Canada," et par et avec l'avis du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada, d'ordonner et déclarer que le dit arrêté en conseil du 8e jour de mai 1885, par lequel la deuxième partie de " l'Acte de tempérance du Canada " était rendue exécutoire dans le dit comté de Drummond, soit et il est par le présent révoqué.

JOHN J. McGEE,
14-4 Greffier du Conseil privé.

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT À OTTAWA.

Samedi, le 17e jour de septembre 1892.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

IL plaît à Son Excellence, par et avec l'avis du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada, d'ordonner que la réserve de deux townships en largeur le long de la ligne frontière entre le Canada et les Etats-Unis partant de la limite ouest du Manitoba et allant jusqu'aux Montagnes-Rocheuses destinées à servir de terrain de quarantaine le long duquel les animaux en quarantaine pourront paître, soit et elle est par le présent abolie, et que les réserves ci-après décrites seront et elles sont par le présent déclarées être des réserves permanentes pour des fins de quarantaine, au lieu de la réserve susdite, savoir :—

1. Les townships 1, rangs 19, 20, 21, 22 et 23, en partie, étant cette région du pays sise entre les bras nord et sud de la rivière au Lait dans le township 1.

2. Les townships 1, rangs 12, 13, 14 et 15 en partie, les townships 2, rangs 12, 13, 14 et 15 en partie, étant cette région du pays sise entre la rivière au Lait au nord et la limite internationale au sud, avec la Coulée de la Pierre-à-écrire à l'est, et le droit de chemin de la ligne de la Compagnie de chemin de fer et de houille d'Alberta à l'ouest.

3. Les townships 1, rangs 4, 5 et 6 en partie, les townships 2, rangs 4, 5 et 6 en partie, étant cette région de pays site entre la rivière au Lait à l'ouest et au sud, et le Creek Many Berries à l'est, le tout dans les townships 1 et 2. Tous les numéros de rangs donnés étant ceux officiellement connus comme étant à l'ouest du quatrième méridien.

JOHN J. McGEE,
14-4 Greffier du Conseil privé.

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT À OTTAWA.

Samedi, le 17e jour de septembre 1892.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

CONSIDÉRANT que d'après des informations reçues il y a raison de croire que la maladie du choléra asiatique s'est déclarée dans la cité de New-York, et qu'elle y a causé cinq décès ;

Et considérant qu'il est à propos d'étendre les règlements applicables aux ports de mer autres que les stations régulières de quarantaine, aux ports de l'intérieur sur la frontière entre le Canada et les Etats-Unis, en tant que ces règlements peuvent s'appliquer à un port de l'intérieur ;

Et considérant que par l'article 3 du chapitre 68 des Statuts Revisés, intitulé "Acte concernant la quarantaine," il est statué que les règlements faits en vertu du dit acte, "auront force de loi ; et toute personne "qui désobéit à quelqu'un de ces règlements est coupable de délit et passible d'amende ou d'emprisonnement, ou des deux peines, selon que la cour l'ordonnera,—ou elle peut être poursuivie pour les peines "portées aux dits règlements."

Et de plus il est statué dans l'article 4 du dit acte, que—

"Le Gouverneur en conseil peut, par ces règlements, "requérir les propriétaires ou les personnes chargées "du soin ou de la garde de marchandises ou choses "transportées par terre à quelque lieu en Canada, de "permettre à l'officier à ce préposé en vertu de ces "règlements de faire la visite et l'examen de ces marchandises ou choses, de répondre suivant la vérité à "toutes les questions qui leur seront faites par cet "officier relativement à ces marchandises ou choses,— "et de permettre que celles-ci restent sous la garde du "dit officier durant l'espace de temps, et soient nettoyées, "désinfectées et purifiées de la manière qu'il croira "nécessaire pour les fins du présent acte ; et le Gouverneur en Conseil peut, par ces règlements, ordonner "que les personnes arrivant par terre en quelque lieu "que ce soit en Canada se laissent visiter et examiner "par l'officier qu'il appartiendra, nommé en vertu des "dits règlements,—qu'elles répondent suivant la vérité "à toutes les questions qui leur seront faites par cet "officier,—et qu'elles séjournent au dit lieu, durant "l'espace de temps, et se laissent traiter, purifier et "désinfecter de la manière que le dit officier croira "nécessaire pour les fins du présent acte"—.

Il plaît à Son Excellence, en vertu des dispositions du chapitre 68 des Statuts Revisés, intitulé "Acte concernant la quarantaine," et par et avec l'avis du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada, d'établir les règlements suivants, qui seront censés être des règlements de quarantaine en vertu des dispositions du dit acte, savoir :—

1. Chaque percepteur des douanes à un port de la frontière, en sa capacité d'officier de la quarantaine tel que prescrit par l'article 31 du chapitre 6 des Arrêtés en conseil refondus du Canada, sera, en vertu de cette charge un juge de paix sous l'empire et pour les fins de tel acte.

2. Tout percepteur des douanes en sa capacité d'officier de la quarantaine devra, s'il es informé de la présence d'une maladie infectieuse telle que définie dans l'article 27 du chapitre 6 des Arrêtés en conseil refondus, ou s'il a raison grave de soupçonner la présence de telle maladie, immédiatement ordonner qu'une inspection soit faite par un médecin du wagon, voiture, véhicule, bateau ou chose apportant telle maladie, et ce médecin sera pour la dite fin, et il est par le présent constitué médecin autorisé de quarantaine pour mettre à exécution les prescriptions du dit acte et sera revêtu des pouvoirs spécifiés dans l'extrait de l'article 4 du dit acte ci-dessus cité.

3. L'honoraire payable à ce médecin pour cette inspection ne devra pas excéder la somme de quatre piastres pour chaque visite, et dans le cas où il serait découvert quelque maladie infectieuse cet honoraire sera payable par la compagnie ou propriétaire du wagon, voiture, véhicule, bateau ou chose apportant cette maladie.

4. Le percepteur des douanes, en sa capacité d'officier de la quarantaine devra, sur le rapport de ce médecin inspecteur de quarantaine, faire détenir le wagon, voiture, véhicule, bateau ou chose apportant cette maladie infectieuse jusqu'à ce qu'on ait rempli les formalités prescrites par l'article 33 du chapitre 6 des Arrêtés en conseil refondus.

JOHN J. McGEE,
13-4 Greffier du Conseil privé.

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT À OTTAWA.

Lundi, le 22e jour de septembre 1892.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

IL plaît à Son Excellence, en vertu des dispositions du chapitre 34 des Statuts Revisés du Canada, intitulé "Acte du revenu de l'intérieur," et par et avec l'avis du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada, d'établir les règlements suivants au sujet du tabac et des cigares et des manufactures de tabac et de cigares, et les dits règlements sont par le présent faits et établis.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Greffier du Conseil privé.

RÈGLEMENTS CONCERNANT LE TABAC ET LES CIGARES.

TITRE 1.—MATIÈRE PREMIÈRE.

A.—Comment traiter le tabac en feuilles, les déchets, les rognures, les tiges, la réglisse ou autres matières, apportés, produits ou employés dans une manufacture de tabac ou de cigares, ou qui sont sortis de la dite manufacture.

Article 1. Aussitôt que du tabac ou toute autre matière première sera reçu à la manufacture, la quantité en sera vérifiée par le fabricant sous la surveillance immédiate de l'officier préposé, dont le devoir sera de s'assurer de l'exactitude de tous les poids, et, quand il sera requis par le fabricant, de constater la déduction à faire pour l'eau.

Art. 2. Le tabac étalon, tel que défini par l'acte, est celui qui contient 10 pour cent d'eau, mais le département n'a pas l'intention de s'arrêter à une différence d'un ou de deux pour cent en plus ou en moins.

Art. 3. Cependant, quand il y a un excédent d'eau évident au delà de la proportion ci-dessus mentionnée, c'est-à-dire 10 pour cent, le fabricant peut, s'il le désire, le faire constater, et si cet excédent atteint ou dépasse 12 pour cent, le surplus de 10 pour cent doit être déduit du poids total. En d'autres termes, quand le tabac sera trop imprégné d'eau, on déduira 10 pour cent de son poids et on ne tiendra pas compte de la différence en plus.

Art. 4. Tout échantillon pris en vue de constater la proportion d'eau qu'il contient sera fourni gratuitement par le fabricant ou le propriétaire.

Art. 5. Il n'est pas nécessaire de prendre des échantillons de chaque paquet ou colis. Quand, après un examen attentif de deux colis ou plus, le préposé considère que le lot est à peu près uniforme en ce qui regarde la quantité d'eau, il peut choisir un échantillon pour représenter le lot. Le département désire que le fabricant subisse le moins de perte possible par la constatation de la quantité d'eau contenue dans son tabac ; et chaque fois qu'un fabricant est convaincu que le tabac en feuilles ou tout autre tabac non fabriqué apporté à sa manufacture en aucun temps n'est ni au-dessus ni au-dessous de l'étalon, il peut consigner dans ses livres son poids réel sans faire examiner aucun échantillon, mais dans ce cas ce poids sera considéré comme étant le poids étalon et il ne sera fait par la suite aucune remise si la production de la manufacture est au-dessous de l'étalon fixé par la loi.

Art. 6. Pour le certificat qui sera donné au percepteur des douanes, sous l'autorité de l'article 312 de l'*Acte du revenu de l'intérieur*, on emploiera à l'avenir la formule (n° 28). Le percepteur veillera à ce que ce certificat soit soigneusement libellé et annexé (à la gomme) à la déclaration en douane du tabac en feuilles auquel il se rapporte.

Art. 7. Les tiges, déchets, rognures, débris ou autres rebuts de tabac produits, employés, enlevés ou détruits dans ou de toute manufacture de tabac ou de cigares, seront inscrits en livres étalons.

Art. 8. Tous tabacs en feuilles, tiges, déchets, rognures, débris, rebuts et tabacs en voie de fabrication à l'époque où l'inventaire se fera, seront portés en livres étalons, et dans ces cas on aura soin que les échantillons choisis pour le séchage représentent bien la moyenne d'humidité de chacun des lots où on les aura pris.

Art. 9. Chaque fois qu'il sera nécessaire de constater la quantité d'eau qu'ils contiennent, les échantillons devront être choisis avec soin, de façon à donner une moyenne aussi exacte que possible de l'ensemble des lots. Ces échantillons devront peser chacun d'un quarteron à une demi-livre ; on les pèsera soigneusement aussitôt qu'ils auront été pris sur le lot, et on ne devra les y prendre qu'au moment le plus rapproché possible du pesage du lot. On les sèchera ensuite soigneusement dans les fours qui ont déjà été ou seront fournis aux principaux bureaux. La différence de poids avant et après le séchage représentera la quantité d'eau contenue dans le tabac.

Art. 10. Les bureaux les plus importants sont pourvus de balances spéciales qui indiqueront sur le fléau la proportion d'eau au-dessus de l'étalon, ce qui dispensera de bien des calculs.

La balance est construite de telle façon qu'après avoir contrebalancé le poids du plateau de dessiccation au moyen de plomb de chasse versé dans le vaisseau de contrepoids, vous pouvez peser un échantillon d'un quart de livre, d'une demi-livre ou d'une livre, selon que vous aurez arrangé le poids curseur pour peser l'un ou l'autre, en ayant soin de placer le poids curseur à 100 lorsque vous pesez avant que le tabac soit séché ; après la dessiccation la place que prendra le poids curseur sur le fléau pour contrebalancer l'échantillon indiquera sur l'échelle inférieure du fléau le percentage d'eau de l'échantillon.

Art. 11. L'officier préposé à la surveillance d'une manufacture de tabac ou de cigares tiendra registre du poids de tous les colis de tabac en feuilles ou d'autres matières premières qui entreront dans la manufacture. Le département fournira un livre à cette fin.

Art. 12. Lorsqu'il sera reçu du tabac en feuilles privé de ses tiges dans quelque manufacture de cigares, l'entrée qui en sera faite devra mentionner la nature de ce tabac à sa réception ainsi que plus tard lorsqu'il sera pris pour emploi, et la quantité ainsi reçue et prise pour emploi devra être également mentionnée dans une note au bas de la page sur le relevé mensuel du fabricant (F. 4,) et sur l'inventaire annuel, (G. 15).

Art. 13. Tous les paquets ou colis de matières premières reçues dans la manufacture seront numérotés consécutivement, en commençant par le numéro un, le premier jour de juillet de chaque année.

Art. 14. Une étiquette sera mise sur chaque colis, et indiquera la date de son entreposement, le numéro primitif et le numéro de série du colis, son poids brut, la tare, et le poids net et réel du tabac ou de toute autre matière première y contenue, et, s'il s'agit de tabac en feuilles, de déchets et de rognures, de tiges et d'autres produits non manufacturés du tabac en feuilles, les livres, le percentage d'eau et le nombre de livres étalons de tabac y contenus. Pour raison d'uniformité, l'étiquette dont on se servira jusqu'à nouvel ordre du département, se lira comme il suit, et le département la délivrera sur demande :—

N° 25.

Accise.

ÉTIQUETTES POUR COLIS DE TABAC EN FEUILLES, ETC.

	DÉTAILS.	Détails quand le contenu entier du colis n'est pas sorti d'entrepôt.	
	Numéros des colis. N° primitif ... N° de série	Date.	Quantité, lbs.
Nom du fabricant.....			
Date de l'entreposement...	18.....		
Nature du contenu.....			
Poids brut	....lbs.		
Tare	....lbs.		
Poids net	....lbs.		
Déduction pour humidité.....	....p.c. = ...lbs.		
Etalon.....	....lbs.		
Signature du préposé...	....lbs.		
	(Continuez les détails au dos de l'étiquette.)		

On ne remplira pas le blanc des deux dernières lignes s'il s'agit de réglisse, de sucre, de gomme ou de matières premières autres que le tabac en feuilles, ses rognures ou ses autres produits, vu qu'il ne peut être fait de déduction pour la quantité d'eau que ces articles peuvent contenir.

Art. 15. Tous tabacs en feuilles ou autres matières, sur réception et aussitôt qu'on en aura fait un état, seront placés dans l'entrepôt destiné à cette fin et fermé avec un cadenas officiel, dont la clé demeurera entre les mains du préposé.

Art. 16. Les tabacs en feuilles et autres matières premières seront remis aux fabricants de tabac et de cigares en telles quantités qu'ils auront besoin d'employer ; comme ils peuvent avoir accès à l'entrepôt tous les jours, si c'est nécessaire, et prendre du tabac d'autant de colis qu'ils le désireront, comme s'il était sous leur contrôle exclusif, il est inutile d'en emporter en plus grande quantité que les besoins de chaque jour n'en requièrent. Si on prend des colis complets pour les employer, on devra les déclarer à la sortie de l'entrepôt selon le poids marqué sur ces colis à leur entrée.

(a.) Si, dans l'opinion du département, une manufacture de tabac ou de cigares ne possède pas les commodités nécessaires pour emmagasiner tout le tabac en feuilles et les autres matières premières dans la pièce fermée à clef désignée pour cette fin, sans causer trop de tracas au fabricant, le percepteur peut permettre qu'on emmagasine telle quantité qu'il jugera convenable dans d'autres parties de la manufacture ; et dans ce cas le fabricant mettra sur chaque paquet ou colis non destiné à être employé prochainement une carte rouge de pas moins de quatre pouces carrés sur laquelle les mots "En Entrepôt" seront imprimés en lettres hautes de pas moins d'un pouce ; et l'enlèvement de cette carte ou de partie du contenu de ce colis avant que le poids du colis n'ait été porté au débit du "Journal" comme "pris pour emploi," sera considéré comme un enlèvement illégal de marchandises d'un entrepôt et rendra le fabricant passible des pénalités fixées par la loi ;

(b.) Quand le contenu d'un colis est pris pour usage en différentes fois, la dernière déclaration devra faire concorder le total avec la quantité entreposée originairement et marquée sur ce colis ;

(c.) Il sera permis à un fabricant de prendre des colis entiers ou telle portion de colis qu'il aura besoin d'em-

ployer ; mais s'il devient évident en aucun temps que ses déclarations couvrent des quantités qui dépassent les bornes de son commerce, le percepteur demandera au département des instructions particulières.

Art. 17. Toutes les tiges se trouvant dans une manufacture de tabac ou de cigares, à moins d'être utilisées, ou qu'on ait l'intention de les utiliser immédiatement dans la manufacture, ou gardées par le fabricant dans le but de les exporter, devront être pesées une fois par mois au moins et détruites ou mises sous clé de la manière ci-après indiquée.

Les tiges, déchets, rognures et débris produits dans une manufacture de tabac ou de cigares reportés au fonds des existences et portés au débit du Magasinier *(Stock book)* n° 1, à moins d'être détruits ou enlevés, ou qu'on déclare vouloir les utiliser immédiatement, devront être déposés dans un entrepôt de tabac en feuilles.

Art. 18. On les détruira par le feu, mais un autre moyen pourra être autorisé spécialement. Les percepteurs sont autorisés à délivrer de temps à autre aux jardiniers connus des tiges de tabac devant servir uniquement à des fins horticoles. La quantité à fournir et les garanties à prendre pour que ces tiges ne soient pas détournées de leur destination sont laissées à la discrétion du percepteur. On pourra se procurer des formules d'obligation (A. 8,) et des permis (Bb. 13), en en faisant la demande au département. Si des personnes dignes de confiance désirent se servir de tiges de tabac pour engrais, le percepteur pourra leur en livrer en quantités qu'il jugera à propos. Cependant, dans ce cas, les tiges devront être mêlées avec l'engrais, en présence et à la satisfaction du préposé du département ; ce qui étant fait il ne sera exigé aucune obligation. Le fabricant ou la personne qui reçoit les tiges comme il sera réciproquement convenu, devra payer les frais résultant de la présence du préposé du revenu à l'endroit où les tiges sont ainsi détruites. Il sera fait une entrée des tiges fournies soit pour des fins horticoles, soit pour des fins d'engrais dans le *Relevé mensuel des tiges de tabac.* (G. 17.)

Art. 19. Les tiges, déchets, rognures et débris, avant d'être déclarés pour transport ou destruction, seront portés au débit du Magasinier n° 1.

Art. 20. Le tabac en feuilles qui aura été inscrit dans le "Journal" d'un fabricant de tabac ou de cigares comme pris pour emploi, ne pourra ensuite être sorti de la manufacture à l'état brut, à moins d'une permission spéciale obtenue dans chaque cas du percepteur.

Art. 21. Le tabac en feuilles et les déchets et rognures lorsqu'ils seront sortis d'une manufacture de tabac ou de cigares, devront, avant d'être déplacés, être pesés de nouveau et éprouvés et le manquant (s'il y en a) devra être constaté et la quantité ainsi déterminée sera entrée en livres étalons et devra être consignée à l'ordre du percepteur de la division où il sont entrés pour être déplacés. Si on découvre que le manquant est survenu sur le tabac ou les déchets et rognures pendant l'entreposement, il sera fait au département une demande d'entrée libre pour ces articles ou pour qu'ils soient traités autrement, selon que le département le jugera à propos.

Art. 22. En faisant l'inventaire du tabac et des matières premières mis sous cadenas officiel, il ne sera pas nécessaire de peser chacun des colis en entrepôt, mais seulement un nombre suffisant pour faire voir au préposé que les colis sont tels que l'étiquette l'indique. Quand le tabac n'est pas sous cadenas officiel, chaque colis doit être soigneusement pesé.

Art. 23. Comme on ne compte pas les tiges et débris en établissant la production dans les fabriques de cigares, les percepteurs tiendront la main à ce que ces produits soient régulièrement portés au débit du Magasinier n° 1, de façon qu'il n'en reste aucun solde à inscrire comme en voie de fabrication lors de l'inventaire.

Art. 24. Les aromates reçus dans une manufacture de tabac ou de cigares ne seront pas examinés par le préposé, mais le fabricant devra enregistrer leur poids comme dans le cas des autres matières premières.

B.—De la vente en bloc, par un fabricant à un autre, des déchets, rognures, tiges et balayures de tabac.

Art. 25. Chaque fois qu'un fabricant de tabac ou de cigares désirera vendre ses rebuts, déchets, rognures, tiges et balayures de tabac, en bloc et comme matière première, à un autre fabricant de tabac ou de cigares, pour être façonnés ou manufacturés, il lui sera loisible de le faire aux conditions suivantes, savoir :

(a.) Les déchets et les rognures, les tiges et les balayures de tabac, devront être mis en colis séparés et ne devront être mêlés dans aucun cas, et il ne sera pas permis non plus d'y ajouter du tabac en feuilles pour compléter le colis. Les différentes classes de tabac seront séparées et par paquets distincts ;

(b.) La mutation devra être faite en entrepôt, et les marchandises consignées à l'ordre du percepteur du revenu de l'intérieur de la division à laquelle les marchandises doivent être transportées, de la même manière que pour les articles manufacturés ;

(c.) Les colis contenant les marchandises seront numérotés consécutivement et porteront chacun le chiffre du poids brut, de la tare, du poids net, et celui du poids étalon du tabac non manufacturé y contenu, plus le numéro de registre de la manufacture, le numéro de la déclaration d'entreposement, sa date, et le numéro de la division du revenu de l'intérieur ;

(d.) Personne autre que les fabricants de tabac et de cigares n'aura la permission soit d'acheter soit de vendre cette qualité de tabac, à moins qu'il ne soit empaqueté et estampillé et n'ait acquitté les droits fixés par la loi.

Art. 26. Si un fabricant de tabac ou de cigares désire vendre ses rebuts, déchets, rognures, tiges ou balayures de tabac pour l'exportation dans un pays étranger, il devra en faire une déclaration d'exportation en entrepôt de la même manière et sous l'empire des règlements qui gouvernent l'expédition et l'exportation des articles manufacturés.

Art. 27. Les fabricants de cigares ne pourront faire de petits paquets de rognures pour la consommation.

C.—De la mutation de la fleur de tabac en poudre et des déchets de tabac à chiquer haché fin d'une manufacture à une autre.

Art. 28. La fleur de tabac en poudre non préparée pour être utilisée, mais qui aura besoin de passer par quelque autre procédé, en la tamisant, marinant, aromatisant, ou autrement, avant qu'elle ne soit en état d'être employée ou consommée, pourra être vendue directement par un fabricant de tabac à un autre conformément aux règlements suivants :—

(a.) La fleur de tabac en poudre sera mise en colis, et ces colis seront numérotés consécutivement et porteront l'indication de leurs poids brut, tare et poids net, et de plus le numéro de registre de la manufacture d'où ils sont retirés, le numéro de la déclaration d'entreposement, sa date, et le numéro de la division du revenu de l'intérieur ;

(b.) La fleur de tabac en poudre ira d'une manufacture à une autre en entrepôt, les déclarations d'entreposement et de sortie et l'obligation de sortie nécessaires devant être faites et données comme dans le cas des autres mutations en entrepôt.

Art. 29. Les déchets de tabac à chiquer fin peuvent être vendus en bloc comme les rognures, débris, etc., par un fabricant de tabac à un autre ; mais s'ils sont mis en paquets pour le débit et la consommation, ces paquets devront contenir un vingtième, un seizième, un dixième, un huitième, un cinquième, un quart de livre, une demi-livre ou une livre chacun, et être estampillés comme les autres petits paquets de tabac. La loi n'autorise pas l'empaquetage des déchets de tabac à chiquer fin par cinq ou dix livres, comme pour le tabac à chiquer fin lui-même.

Art. 30. Les déchets de tabac à chiquer fin peuvent être vendus en bloc par un fabricant de tabac à un autre, conformément aux règlements qui suivent :—

(a.) Ils seront mis en paquets, qui seront numérotés consécutivement et indiqueront leurs poids brut, tare et poids net (ce dernier en livres apparentes et en livres étalons), et de plus le numéro de registre de la manufacture où ils auront été préparés ou dont ils auront été retirés, le numéro de la déclaration d'entreposement, sa date, et le numéro de la division du revenu de l'intérieur ;

(b.) Les déchets de tabac à chiquer fin, de même que la fleur de tabac à priser, seront transportés d'une manufacture à une autre en entrepôt.

Art. 31. Sur réception de la fleur de tabac en poudre ou des déchets de tabac à chiquer fin dans la manufacture où ils seront consignés, on les mettra dans l'entrepôt du tabac en feuilles, et on les délivrera au fabricant en telles quantités dont il aura besoin pour les utiliser.

Art. 32. La fleur de tabac en poudre et les déchets de tabac à chiquer fin, après la déclaration de la sortie en vue de leur préparation dans une autre manufacture de tabac licenciée, seront traités dans tous les livres comme matières premières, et comme ces opérations ne seront probablement pas assez importantes pour qu'il faille surcharger les livres de colonnes particulières à leur sujet, on les y traitera de la manière suivante dans les cas de sortie, savoir :—

(a.) Les inscriptions se feront à l'encre rouge ;

(b.) La date de leur production se fera dans la colonne 21 du "Journal" ; quand ils seront "débités au fonds" et "sortis de la manufacture," on consignera la date dans les colonnes 10 et 26 du Magasinier n° 1, respectivement ;

(c.) Dans la manufacture où ils seront reçus, on indiquera aux colonnes 9 et 25 du Magasinier n° 1, quand ils

seront " apportés " et " pris pour emploi," respectivement, et aussi dans la colonne 7 du Journal, quand ils seront " pris pour emploi."

(d.) Les explications seront consignées dans les colonnes 2 et 19 du Magasinier n° 1 et les colonnes 2 et 15 du Journal ;

(e.) Les totaux relatifs aux déchets de tabac à chiquer fin et de la fleur de tabac à priser seront écrits à l'encre rouge, et distincts et séparés des totaux des débris, rognures et rebuts, tels qu'indiqués aux colonnes ci-haut mentionnées.

D.—Echantillons de tabac en feuilles.

Art. 33. Comme on semble ne pas parfaitement comprendre comment il faut traiter les petites quantités de tabac en feuilles importées comme échantillons, et sur lesquelles le département ne peut percevoir de droits, les règlements suivants sont faits pour l'usage des préposés des douanes aux ports où ces échantillons sont importés :—

(a.) Ces échantillons doivent être entreposés dans un entrepôt de douane de la même manière que tout autre tabac en feuilles importé ;

(b.) La sortie de ces échantillons de l'entrepôt de douane en quantités n'excédant pas cent cinquante livres à la fois pourra être autorisée à la suite d'une obligation de sortie consentie au percepteur des douanes par les personnes qui veulent retirer le tabac, et du cautionnement d'un franc-tenancier résidant, ou d'une autre personne solvable résidant à ou près du port où l'obligation est donnée. Chaque paquet ou échantillon séparé sera soigneusement scellé et estampillé afin de pouvoir être identifié ;

(c.) La déclaration de sortie constatera exactement la quantité, la nature et la qualité du tabac à retirer, telles que connues dans le commerce, y compris tous les détails nécessaires pour reconnaître l'identité des divers échantillons ou paquets ;

(d.) Le percepteur des douanes inscrira sur le dos de chaque papier de sortie la date à laquelle expirera l'obligation de sortie, et y mentionnera que le porteur est autorisé à emporter avec lui le tabac y désigné dans le but de l'exhiber à ses clients ;

(e.) Les conditions de l'obligation seront que, dans un temps spécifié, le tabac devra être livré à un fabricant de tabac ou de cigares licencié et inscrit dans ses livres, ou qu'il sera exporté ;

(f.) L'obligation ne sera annulée que sur la production d'un certificat d'un préposé de l'accise à l'effet que le tabac a été inscrit dans les livres d'un fabricant de tabac ou de cigares licencié, ou d'un certificat d'un préposé des douanes à l'effet que le tabac a été exporté, et cela dans les délais fixés ;

(g.) Outre ce certificat, dans le cas d'exportation, il faudra s'être conformé à tous les règlements d'entreposement en vigueur relativement à l'exportation des marchandises en douane avant que l'obligation ne soit annulée ;

(h.) Chaque fois que l'obligation ne sera pas annulée de la manière ci-dessus, et dans les délais fixés, il sera du devoir du percepteur des douanes devant qui elle aura été consentie de requérir des personnes en cause le paiement immédiat de la somme pénale stipulée dans l'obligation, laquelle, en conformité de l'article 312 de l'*Acte du revenu de l'intérieur*, sera égale à 30 centins par livre du tabac y mentionné ;

(i.) Lorsque des échantillons sont colportés par le commis voyageur d'une personne ayant licence pour entreposer du tabac en feuilles sous l'autorité de l'*Acte du revenu de l'intérieur*, un état exact de ces échantillons sera dressé par le préposé de l'accise et inscrit dans les livres de l'entreposeur, et les mêmes moyens seront pris pour constater leur identité que dans le cas des échantillons qui viennent d'être importés ;

(j.) Il sera consenti à leur sujet une obligation de la même nature que pour les échantillons qui viennent d'être importés, sauf cette différence, qu'au lieu de renfermer l'alternative de l'exportation, les conditions exigeront leur retour à l'entrepôt de l'entreposeur licencié, qui les inscrira dans ses livres ;

(k.) Chaque fois qu'il le voudra, l'importateur pourra payer un droit de trente centins par livre sur les échantillons de tabac en feuilles et y faire apposer l'estampille spéciale des échantillons de tabac en feuilles pourvue à cette fin, et emporter et exhiber ses échantillons sans être tenu de consentir une obligation de sortie, d'avoir le certificat des préposés de l'accise touchant leur inscription dans les livres d'un fabricant, ni à quoi que ce soit concernant l'exportation des échantillons ;

(l.) Les estampilles spéciales des échantillons de tabac en feuilles seront détruites quand le tabac entrera pour être employé dans une manufacture de tabac ou de cigares.

TITRE II.

A.—Estampilles pour le tabac.

Art. 34. Sous l'autorité de l'*Acte du revenu de l'intérieur*, des estampilles des dénominations suivantes ont été gravées, et leur usage est par les présentes prescrit, savoir :—

(a.) Des petites estampilles, en feuilles, de la dénomination de dix, vingt, cinquante et cent pour cigarettes, d'un seizième de livre pour le tabac en poudre, et d'un dixième de livre pour le tabac haché.

(b.) Des bandes estampillées, en feuilles, de la dénomination d'un vingtième, d'un seizième, d'un douzième, d'un dixième, d'un neuvième, d'un huitième, d'un sixième, d'un cinquième, d'un quart, d'une demi-livre et d'une livre, pour tous paquets réguliers de tabac haché et pulvérisé, déchets, tiges, rognures et balayures de tabac ;

(c.) Des bandes estampillées, en feuilles, de la dénomination de cinq et de dix livres, pour seaux, barils ou tambours de tabac à chiquer haché fin ;

(d.) Des bandes estampillées, en feuilles, de la dénomination d'un seizième, d'un huitième, d'un quart, d'une demi-livre et d'une livre, pour paquets ou colis de tabac en poudre, aussi bien que pour les paquets ou colis de tabac haché et pulvérisé, déchets, tiges, rognures et balayures, tel que dans la clause (*b*) ci-dessus ;

(e.) Des bandes estampillées, en feuilles, de la dénomination de cinq et de dix livres, pour paquets ou colis renfermant du tabac en poudre qui ne contient pas plus de quarante pour cent d'eau ;

(f.) Des bandes estampillées, en feuilles, de la dénomination de cinq, dix et vingt livres, pour paquets ou colis de tabac en poudre contenant plus de quarante pour cent d'eau ;

(g.) Coupons estampillés, en livrets, de la dénomination de une, cinq, dix, quinze et vingt livres, avec coupons d'une demi-livre, et de trente-cinq, soixante, soixante-dix et cent livres, avec coupons d'une livre.

Art. 35. Sauf dans le cas de cigarettes, aucune estampille d'une dénomination moindre qu'un huitième de livre n'a été faite pour le tabac produit par la feuille canadienne seule.

Art. 36. Le devoir de tout officier qui a la surveillance d'une manufacture de tabac ou de cigares l'oblige de veiller à ce que les paquets revêtus d'une estampille ne contiennent pas plus de tabac ou de cigares que l'estampille n'en doit couvrir, et les paquets doivent dans tous les cas être complets, c'est-à-dire, qu'on ne mettra pas une estampille de dix livres sur un paquet d'une capacité de quinze à vingt livres, lors même que ce paquet ne contient que dix livres de tabac. S'il découvre en aucun temps des paquets de tabac ou de cigares portant des estampilles représentant une quantité moindre que celle qu'ils contiennent, il est de son devoir de les détenir comme confisqués et de communiquer le cas dans tous ses détails au département par le canal du percepteur de la division.

Art. 37. La couleur et la description des estampilles employées pour les paquets ou colis de tabac et de cigares seront déterminées par le département du Revenu de l'Intérieur.

B.—Estampilles pour les cigares.

Art. 38. Le commissaire du revenu de l'intérieur a fait graver des estampilles de cigares des dénominations suivantes pour le prélèvement des droits sur les cigares :—

(a.) Des bandes estampillées, en feuilles, pour boîtes ou paquets contenant trois, six, dix, vingt-cinq, cinquante, cent et deux cents cigares chacune ;

(b.) Des bandes estampillées, en feuilles, pour boîtes d'échantillons de cigares contenant chacune vingt-cinq cigares ;

(c.) Des bandes estampillées, en feuilles, pour boîtes de cigares importés, (le droit portant sur la livre, comme ci-devant) ;

(d.) Les fabricants devront toujours faire la demande d'estampilles à paquets soit de trois ou de six cigares pour au moins 1,000 cigares.

Art. 39. Les estampilles devant servir pour les boîtes d'échantillons de cigares sont de couleur jaune et portent la lettre " F," si on les emploie pour les cigares qui proviennent du tabac en feuilles étranger, et la lettre " C " si les cigares sont manufacturés avec le tabac en feuilles canadien.

C.—Estampilles pour le tabac canadien (ou blanc) en torquettes.

Art. 40. Les estampilles pour le tabac canadien en torquettes embrassent les dénominations d'un quart de livre, d'une demi-livre et d'une livre chacune.

Art. 41. Les estampilles de ces dénominations seront fournies aux maîtres de poste et à d'autres personnes par

tout le pays, lesquels tiendront un registre des noms de ceux à qui ils vendront des estampilles, ainsi que du numéro de la licence et du numéro et de la dénomination des estampilles vendues à chacun (ayant soin de n'en vendre qu'aux porteurs de licences). On leur fournira un livre à ces fins. Le registres des ventes en question sera en tout temps ouvert à l'examen des préposés du revenu de l'intérieur.

Art. 42. On devra observer les règlements suivants relativement à la vente des estampilles pour le tabac canadien en torquette :—

(a.) Faire un relevé quotidien des ventes (ou aussi souvent qu'il y en a) comme la chose se pratique dans le cas des autres perceptions. Employer la formule D.12, laquelle établira : (*a.*) Les noms des acheteurs ; (*b.*) La dénomination et les numéros consécutifs des estampilles ; (*c.*) Le poids total représenté par les estampilles ; et (*d.*) Le montant total des droits ;

(b.) Lorsqu'il sera fait plus d'une vente le même jour, il ne sera pas nécessaire de faire un papier d'entrée distinct pour chaque vente ; mais les noms des personnes autorisées à vendre des estampilles à commission ne devront pas figurer sur la même entrée que les ventes à d'autres personnes ;

(c.) Dans le cas d'estampilles vendues à commission, le plein montant des droits à percevoir sur le poids représenté par les estampilles devra être déposé au crédit du receveur général, le percepteur prenant le montant de la commission à même l'avance à lui faite pour dépenses imprévues ;

(d.) A la fin de chaque moins (ou plus souvent s'il est nécessaire) le percepteur transmettra au département un état des montants accordés à titre de commission, notant le numéro de chaque entrée, le montant des droits qu'elle représente, et le montant de la commission accordée. Cet état sera vérifié et s'il est exact, il sera émis un chèque pour le montant.

(e.) Si jamais on emploie des estampilles pour du "tabac canadien en torquette" qui a été saisi, on devra se servir d'une feuille de déclaration distincte pour ces estampilles, ou elles pourront encore figurer sur la feuille de déclaration employée pour rendre compte du produit de la saisie.

Art. 43. Le tabac canadien en torquettes ne peut être manufacturé pour le débit par le cultivateur à moins qu'il n'ait pris une licence, qui coûte deux piastres ; et la loi inflige une forte amende à tout cultivateur qui manufacturerait pour le vendre du tabac canadien en torquettes sans avoir pris sa licence. Les percepteurs du revenu de l'intérieur et les autres officiers qui agissent au nom de ce département prendront, en conséquence, tous les moyens en leur pouvoir pour faire savoir aux cultivateurs combien il leur importe de prendre ces permis et d'estampiller le tabac canadien en torquettes avant de le mettre en vente.

Art. 44. Les estampilles doivent être fixées au rôle ou rouleau en les entrelaçant avec celui-ci quand il est terminé, de façon que les deux bouts de l'estampille en fassent une fois le tour, et en les y assujétissant solidement avec de la gomme ou de la colle. Dans tous les cas, l'estampille doit être apposée au moyen de bonne gomme, et chaque officier de ce département est requis, en autant que la chose est en son pouvoir de faire comprendre aux cultivateurs qui manufacturent le tabac canadien en torquettes pour la vente, qu'il est nécessaire que l'estampille adhère fermement au tabac pour protéger celui-ci contre la saisie, car si on découvre, quelque part ailleurs qu'en la possession du cultivateur fabricant licencié ou dans l'établissement d'un fabricant licencié seulement pour le manufacture du tabac canadien en feuilles, des paquets ne portant pas l'estampille dûment apposée, ceux-ci seront certainement saisis et confisqués en conformité de la loi.

Art. 45. La loi inflige aussi de fortes amendes aux personnes qui ouvrent un paquet ou colis de tabac sans briser l'estampille y apposée, ou en la possession desquelles un paquet ouvert irrégulièrement serait trouvé, ou encore des estampilles qui auraient servi.

Chaque officier profitera, en conséquence, de toutes les occasions qu'il aura pour faire connaître ces choses à ceux qu'elles concernent.

D.—Estampilles de mutations en entrepôt.

Art. 46. Les estampilles pour permis de mutation en entrepôt, qui doivent être apposées sur les paquets ou colis de tabac retirés des entrepôts, sont des dénominations suivantes, savoir :—

(a.) Pour apposer sur les seaux, barils, tambours ou autre colis de tabac à chiquer haché fin, pesant cinq et dix livres chacun ;

(b.) Pour apposer sur les paquets de cinq, de dix et de vingt livres de tabac à priser ;

(c.) Pour apposer sur les paquets de tabac en tablette pesant de cinq à vingt-cinq livres ;

(d.) Pour apposer sur les paquets de tabac en tablettes pesant de trente-cinq à cent dix livres ;

(e.) Pour apposer sur les colis, boîtes ou paquets de cigares.

Art. 47. Il faut les apposer comme il suit :—

(a.), *(b.)* et *(c.)* seront apposées de façon à couvrir à peu près également le couvercle et le corps du colis ou paquet ;

(c.) et *(d.)* devront être apposées à l'endroit même de la boîte ou du colis qui est réservé à l'estampille qui indique le paiement des droits, savoir : sur un coin ou angle de la boîte ou colis, à égale distance des bouts, adhérant à peu près également à chaque côté.

Art. 48. Chaque colis de tabac ou de cigares déplacé en entrepôt devra porter une estampille de mutation en entrepôt désignée pour l'espèce de paquet ou colis dont il s'agit ; l'estampille sera apposée au colis et annulée par le fabricant ou son agent. L'annulation se fera au moyen du timbre à rouleau employé pour la première annulation de l'estampille de droits payés. Si le fabricant le désire, les estampilles de mutation en entrepôt peuvent être mises sur les colis qu'il entend retirer lorsque le tabac ou les cigares sont placés dans l'entrepôt.

Comme ceci est uniquement pour accommoder le fabricant, l'entente doit être qu'il ne demandera ces estampilles que pour les apposer sur les paquets qu'il *sait* devoir être entrés pour mutation ou transfert en entrepôt. S'il ne le peut, les estampilles ne pourront être fournies qu'au temps de l'entrée des articles pour mutation ou transfert. Les préposés aux manufactures de tabac et de cigares sont requis de veiller à ce que ces estampilles soient employées régulièrement.

E.—Estampilles pour la douane.

Art. 49. Des arrangements ont été pris avec le département des douanes pour qu'à l'avenir le département du Revenu de l'Intérieur fournisse, par l'entremise de ses percepteurs, les estampilles pour les tabacs importés. Les percepteurs du revenu de l'intérieur se mettront en conséquence en communication avec le ou les percepteurs des douanes qui peuvent demander à en être munis par le bureau d'accise et les prieront de faire la commande au percepteur du revenu de l'intérieur de la quantité d'estampilles dont ils auront probablement besoin à leurs ports respectifs.

Art. 50. Comme il faut un assez long temps pour se procurer des estampilles quand on n'en a pas à l'époque de la commande, les percepteurs du revenu de l'intérieur susdit, prieront les percepteurs des douanes de faire leur réquisition le plus tôt possible.

Art. 51. Les dénominations d'estampilles pour le tabac et les cigares importés, sont les mêmes que celles servant aux articles de même nature fabriqués en Canada, plus l'addition d'une estampille pour les échantillons de tabac en feuilles, les estampilles de cigares au taux des droits par livre au lieu de par mille, et les estampilles de cigarettes des dénominations de un quarantième et un vingtième d'une livre.

F.—Fourniture des estampilles.

Art. 52. Les estampilles seront fournies par le département sur demande régulière faite par le percepteur du revenu de l'intérieur, qui aura soin de s'y prendre assez à l'avance pour en tenir toujours un approvisionnement égal à la demande probable pour trois mois, comme le veut l'article 280 de l'*Acte du revenu de l'intérieur*. Aussitôt qu'il recevra un envoi d'estampilles, le percepteur ou tout autre préposé les comptera, et si l'envoi concorde avec le reçu qui l'accompagne, il datera et signera celui-ci et le renverra au département par la plus prochaine malle, et il portera les estampilles reçues au débit dans son "Journal général des estampilles de tabac (K. 21*a.*)" S'il y a erreur, il en avertira aussitôt le département, et il portera le nombre exact qu'il aura reçu au débit de son compte d'estampilles. Les percepteurs et les autres officiers devront rendre compte de chaque estampille qu'ils auront reconnu avoir reçue.

Art. 53. Chaque dénomination d'estampilles aura son compte distinct, qui sera tenu en la manière indiquée à la première page des cahiers d'estampilles, c'est-à-dire en portant au débit le nombre reçu et au crédit le nombre émis. En ouvrant ces comptes, on commencera par porter au débit le nombre d'estampilles des diverses dénominations que l'on a en mains.

Art. 54. Les percepteurs sont priés d'envoyer au département, le premier de chaque mois, par la poste et enregistrés, tous les cahiers contenant des souches marginales ou des coupons non employés dont les dernières estampilles auront été détachées dans le cours du mois précédent. On en coupera proprement les couverts à l'égalité des sou-

hes. Les morceaux ainsi détachés ne seront pas envoyés au département. Tous les cahiers contenant des souches de coupons ainsi renvoyés porteront dans l'espace en blanc en regard de chaque feuille de coupons le nombre de livres représenté par les coupons non employés de cette page. A la feuille blanche qui commence chaque cahier sera fait un relevé du nombre de livres représentés par les coupons non employés de chaque feuille en détail avec indication du total. Les percepteurs se créditeront de ces coupons renvoyés dans leur journal général des estampilles pour le tabac (K. 21*a*).

G.—Manière d'apposer les estampilles de tabac et de cigares.

Art. 55. En vertu de l'article 280 de l'*Acte du revenu de l'intérieur*, il est par le présent prescrit que les estampilles seront apposées sur les paquets ou colis de tabac et de cigares de la manière suivante, savoir :—Tous les colis ou paquets de tabac, excepté le tabac à chiquer haché fin et le tabac en poudre, contenant cinq livres et plus, recevront une estampille et des coupons gradués d'une dénomination correspondant au poids net du tabac y contenu. Par exemple, un colis contenant de dix à vingt-cinq livres et de soixante à quatre-vingts livres, peut être et sera couvert d'une seule estampille en employant les coupons attachés à l'estampille si le poids du colis n'est pas exactement de dix, quinze, vingt, soixante ou soixante-dix livres : si le poids est exactement de ces chiffres, on n'emploiera qu'une estampille sans coupons. Quand le poids du tabac contenu dans le colis est entre dix et vingt-cinq livres, et entre soixante et quatre-vingts livres, on se sert des coupons en même temps que de l'estampille qui porte ces chiffres, afin qu'avec un ou plusieurs coupons elle puisse correspondre au poids réel du colis. Il n'est pas permis de se servir de coupons de demi-livre pour les colis contenant vingt-cinq livres et plus. Tous les autres colis de tabac seront revêtus d'estampilles de la dénomination fixée par le département, et il ne sera apposé qu'une seule estampille sur chaque colis.

Art. 56. Sur toute espèce de boîtes ou colis de tabac cavendish, en tablettes, en torquettes, ou de toute autre forme, l'estampille sera apposée sur un coin ou angle de la boîte ou du colis, à égale distance des bouts, et en la fixant à peu près également sur chaque côté. Et toutes les boîtes et colis en bois auront une rainure de pas moins d'un trente-deuxième de pouce de profondeur, afin d'y mettre l'estampille et l'empêcher d'être déchirée ou usée dans le transport.

Art. 57. Sur tous barils, tambours, seaux et autres colis contenant cinq et dix livres de tabac à chiquer fin, et cinq, dix et vingt livres de tabac en poudre, tel que permis par la loi, l'estampille qui a la forme d'une bande sera mise en travers du couvercle, de sorte qu'elle descende de chaque côté du colis et le scelle bien.

Art. 58. Les bandes estampillées, employées soit pour les colis contenant du tabac à fumer, du tabac à chiquer fin, du tabac à priser, des cigares ou des cigarettes, doivent être apposées de façon à sceller efficacement les colis et à rendre impossible leur ouverture ou l'enlèvement de leur contenu sans détruire ou briser les estampilles. Sur les boîtes de cigares on doit les mettre à pas moins de trois quarts de pouce du bout.

Art. 59. La pratique suivie, qui consiste à mettre les cigarettes dans des petits paquets tenus ensemble au moyen d'une bande étroite, et placés dans un grand colis qui est seul estampillé, ne sera plus permise. Toutes les cigarettes devront être mises dans des colis, tel que prévu par l'acte, et chaque colis devra porter l'estampille régulière du revenu.

Art. 60. Les bandes estampillées pour le tabac sont assez longues pour passer sur les deux bouts du colis et contourner les angles opposés, scellant ainsi efficacement le colis, et c'est ainsi qu'on doit les apposer ; quand on s'en sert pour des sacs qui ne s'ouvrent qu'à une seule extrémité, il faut les apposer de façon à bien clore celle-ci.

Art. 61. On appose les estampilles sur les colis en se servant d'une matière adhésive qui les colle au bois, au papier, etc., solidement et permanemment. Après que les estampilles mises sur les colis en bois ou en métal auront séché et qu'elles auront été annulées, tel que prescrit, il faut y passer une couche de vernis, en ayant soin cependant de ne pas obscurcir ni effacer l'impression faite sur l'estampille.

Art. 62. Les estampilles de tabac ou de cigares n'adhéreront pas à l'étain en feuille, avec la gomme ou la colle ordinaires. Le fabricant devra alors ou envelopper l'étain dans un papier, ou se procurer quelque gomme ou colle avec laquelle les estampilles puissent adhérer tellement aux colis qu'il soit impossible de les en enlever sans les détruire.

Art. 63. Il ne sera pas permis aux fabricants ni aux importateurs de cigares d'entourer la boîte ou le colis qui contient les cigares d'une enveloppe extérieure de papier ou autre matière et d'apposer l'estampille sur cette enveloppe. L'estampille doit être mise sur le colis même pour y demeurer comme preuve qu'il est légalement en la possession du propriétaire.

RECETTES.

Art. 64. Voici des recettes pour faire à peu de frais d'excellente colle et d'excellent vernis ; elles ont été essayées et peuvent être recommandées :—

Pour la colle :—Dissoudre une livre de gomme arabique dans une chopine et trois quarts d'eau bouillante ; ajoutez de deux à quatre onces d'acide acétique ; tenir bien bouché quand on ne s'en sert pas. Appliquez également sur l'estampille ou l'avis, et pressez fortement sur le bois ou toute autre matière dont le colis est fait.

Pour le vernis :—Mettre dans une bouteille suffisamment grande une demi-livre de gomme laque blanchie, écrasée fin, et ajoutez de l'alcool très fort ; agitez de temps à autre jusqu'à dissolution parfaite, et tenez bouché pour empêcher l'évaporation. Si le vernis devenait trop épais, ajoutez un peu d'alcool.

Art. 65. Les estampilles doivent être apposées aux colis de tabac ou de cigares, dans la manufacture, par le fabricant ou son agent ; dans l'entrepôt licencié, par l'entreposeur ou son agent, et dans l'entrepôt de douane, par le préposé des douanes. Bien que la responsabilité de l'estampillage du tabac sorti de l'entrepôt d'accise d'un marchand repose sur le propriétaire de l'entrepôt, l'officier livrant le tabac doit l'aider dans l'apposition et l'annulation des estampilles, quand la chose peut se faire aussitôt après la sortie des marchandises de l'entrepôt.

H.—Etampes et poinçons d'annulation.

Art. 66. Autorisé par l'article 281 de l'*Acte du revenu de l'intérieur*, le commissaire du revenu de l'intérieur fournira des poinçons d'acier pour l'annulation de toutes les estampilles apposées sur les colis ou paquets en bois ou faits partie en bois et partie d'autres matériaux et qui contiendront du tabac. Ces poinçons seront expédiés aux divers percepteurs du revenu de l'intérieur et seront par eux prêtés au fabricant de tabac ou à la personne mentionnée dans la réquisition à cet effet, mais à personne autre.

Art. 67. Pour opérer l'annulation, il faudra appliquer deux fois le poinçon sur l'estampille apposée au paquet ou colis, une première fois sur l'endroit de l'estampille marquée *Cancellation by steel die* (Annulation par poinçon d'acier), et la seconde fois sur le haut de la vignette de l'estampille.

Art. 68. Un rouleau d'acier est aussi fourni pour l'oblitération par incision des estampilles apposées sur les boîtes en ferblanc contenant du tabac ; on le passe d'un bord de l'estampille à l'autre et jusque sur le métal dont le colis est fait. Il faut s'en servir de manière à couper l'estampille et à prolonger la ligne de séparation jusque sur le métal. On l'applique sur l'estampille de chaque côté du colis, mais il faut faire en sorte de ne pas toucher à la marque d'annulation faite par l'étampe de caoutchouc.

Art. 69. Les percepteurs tiendront un compte de tous les poinçons d'acier et autres instruments qui leur seront confiés, et une liste des noms de toutes les personnes à qui ils seront fournis, avec la date de leur livraison. Ils ne devront être fournis qu'aux fabricants de tabac dûment autorisés et aux autres personnes d'après les instructions du département. S'il arrive que le poinçon soit brisé ou endommagé entre les mains d'un fabricant ou d'une autre personne au point de devenir inutile, ou quand une personne qui aura reçu ce poinçon officiel cessera d'avoir droit de s'en servir légalement, il sera remis au percepteur qui le gardera en sa possession sujet aux ordres départementaux et porté au crédit de cette personne.

Art. 70. La loi oblige tout fabricant de tabac qui met son tabac en colis, comme ci-dessus, et toute personne qui retire du tabac d'un entrepôt d'accise, à se servir de ce poinçon, et les estampilles apposées sur ces colis ne seront pas considérées comme suffisamment annulées, et les colis et leur contenu seront exposés à la saisie, chaque fois qu'on en découvrira dont les estampilles n'auront pas été annulées avec le poinçon officiel et de la manière ci-après indiquée, savoir : l'estampille doit être annulée de telle façon qu'une partie en soit *enfoncée et logée dans le bois* du colis, ou, si celui-ci est en métal, que l'estampille soit coupée et que la ligne de séparation se prolonge jusque sur le métal.

Art. 71. Les timbres à rouleau pour l'annulation des estampilles de tabac et de cigares seront aussi fournis par le département, sur la demande régulière qui en sera faite.

Ces timbres à rouleau d'annulation sont comme suit, savoir :—

(a.) A l'usage des fabricants de tabac pour annuler les bandes estampillées apposées sur le tabac mis en paquets

de papier, de toile ou d'autre matière molle, et pour la première annulation de toutes les autres estampilles apposées sur des paquets ou colis de tabac ;

(b.) A l'usage des fabricants de cigares pour annuler les bandes estampillées employées pour les boîtes de cigares ;

(c.) A l'usage des personnes qui ont des entrepôts licenciés, pour annuler (en outre de l'annulation par le poinçon d'acier ou autre instrument) les estampilles sur les paquets ou colis sortis d'entrepôt pour le paiement des droits, d'un entrepôt autre que celui du fabricant où le tabac a été manufacturé ;

(d.) A l'usage des percepteurs pour annuler les estampilles sur les paquets ou colis de tabac et de cigares transportés en entrepôt en vertu des dispositions de l'article 25 des *Règlements des entrepôts* et pour annuler les estampilles sur le tabac sorti d'entrepôt d'un entrepôt du revenu de l'intérieur, établi sous l'autorité de l'article 65 de l'*Acte du revenu de l'intérieur.*

(e.) A l'usage des préposés des douanes pour annuler les bandes estampillées apposées sur le tabac importé mis en paquet dans du papier, de la toile ou dans d'autres matières molles, et pour la première annulation de toutes les autres estampilles mises sur des paquets ou colis de tabac ;

(f.) A l'usage des préposés des douanes pour annuler les bandes estampillées mises sur les boîtes de cigares.

Art. 72. En faisant la demande de ces timbres à rouleau on emploiera pour l'uniformité, les formules suivantes : Citez le numéro de la manufacture, ou la lettre de l'entrepôt, le numéro de la division et le nom de la personne qui fait cette demande comme suit :—

1.30. Rouleau de manufacture de tabac, pour J. E. Tuckett.

2.28. Rouleau de manufacture de cigares, pour S. Myers.

A. 17. Rouleau d'entrepôt de tabac, pour D. C. Brosseau.

A. 17. " de cigares "

30 Tabac } Rouleau général d'entrepôt d'accise
30 Cigares } pour la division de *(Hamilton).*

Si le rouleau est pour l'usage des douanes, le port devrait être indiqué ainsi :—

Douanes, Tabac, Weymouth, N.-E.
Douanes, Cigares, Woodstock, N.-B.

Art. 73. Les personnes qui feront par la suite la demande de timbres à rouleau devront faire enregistrer leurs noms au département avant qu'ils ne leur soient fournis. Lorsque par suite de l'usure ordinaire il sera nécessaire d'avoir de nouvelles bandes en caoutchouc un nouveau timbre complet sera fourni à demande, et à sa réception l'ancien devra être renvoyé au département.

Art. 74. Les percepteurs doivent tenir un compte de toutes les étampes d'annulation qui leur sont confiées comme pour les poinçons d'annulation en acier.

Art. 75. La loi exige que toutes les estampilles mises sur les paquets ou colis de tabac ou de cigares soient annulées au moyen d'une étampe ou d'un poinçon officiels, et il est maintenant prescrit que lorsqu'elles sont sur d'autres boîtes ou colis et que des boîtes en bois ou des colis de cavendish, l'annulation se fera au moyen du timbre à rouleau reconnu par le département ; outre cette annulation, les estampilles apposées sur les boîtes en bois auront à subir celle du poinçon d'acier, et les estampilles apposées sur les colis en métal celles du rouleau d'acier à incision fourni à cette fin.

I.—Mode d'annulation des estampilles de tabac et de cigares.

Art. 76. Toutes les estampilles seront annulées aussitôt après leur apposition sur les colis, mais l'annulation au moyen du timbre à rouleau, sauf dans le cas des cigares, peut être faite par le fabricant ou une autre personne immédiatement avant cette apposition.

Art. 77. Les estampilles de tabac doivent être annulées en mettant sur chacune, dans l'espace oblong laissé à cette fin, l'empreinte du numéro de registre de la manufacture ou de la lettre de l'entrepôt du marchand et du numéro de la division du revenu de l'intérieur. Des timbres à rouleau à main en caoutchouc seront fournis par le département à cette fin, aux frais de la personne qui se les procurera ; mais si un fabricant désire se servir d'un timbre s'appliquant différemment, permission pourra lui être donnée d'employer ce mode d'annulation exclusivement.

Art. 78. Les estampilles employées pour les colis de cinq ou dix livres de tabac à chiquer haché fin, pour les colis de cinq, dix et vingt livres de tabac à priser, et pour les quarts de boîtes, les demi-boîtes et boîtes de tabac, si celles-ci sont en bois, doivent en outre être annulées au moyen du poinçon d'acier fourni à cette fin, lequel renfonce une partie de l'estampille dans le bois du colis et doit être appliqué deux fois, la première fois dans l'espace réservé pour cela, la seconde fois sur la vignette de l'estampille. La seconde annulation des estampilles mises sur les boîtes ou colis en métal se fera au moyen du rouleau d'acier à incision fourni à cette fin, et qui coupe l'estampille et continue la ligne de séparation au delà de l'estampille jusque sur le métal du colis ; on l'applique sur l'estampille des deux côtés du colis.

Art. 79. Les estampilles sur les colis de tabac importé seront annulées de la manière suivante, savoir :—Les estampilles sur les colis composés de papier, de coton, d'étain en feuille ou autre matière molle ou flexible, le seront au moyen d'un timbre à rouleau qui imprimera sur l'estampille le nom du port où a été faite la déclaration pour le paiement des droits, ou bien cette information pourra être écrite sur l'estampille. Les estampilles sur les colis en bois contenant du tabac en tablettes, du tabac haché fin pour chiquer, et des paquets de tabac à priser, seront annulées comme dit plus haut, mais outre cela elles seront aussi annulées au moyen du poinçon d'acier. Les estampilles sur les colis composés de métal, lorsqu'ils sont importés, seront, outre l'annulation ci-dessus, annulées au moyen du rouleau d'acier à incision fourni à cette fin, et qui coupe l'estampille et prolonge la ligne de séparation au delà de l'estampille jusque sur le métal dont le colis est composé.

Art. 80. Les estampilles sur les colis de tabac sorti de l'entrepôt pour la consommation par un marchand ou une personne autre que le fabricant et à la manufacture où le tabac est préparé ou empaqueté, seront annulées par la personne qui le sort d'entrepôt, au moyen d'un timbre à rouleau qui imprime, dans l'espace réservé à cette fin sur l'estampille, la lettre de l'entrepôt, et le numéro de la division du revenu de l'intérieur. Sur les colis en bois, les estampilles seront en outre annulées au moyen du poinçon d'acier fourni à cette fin, lequel poinçon renfonce une partie de l'estampille dans le bois qui forme le colis ; et sur les colis en métal, cette annulation se fera par le rouleau d'acier à incision fourni à cette fin, lequel instrument coupe l'estampille et prolonge la ligne de séparation au delà de l'estampille jusque sur le métal qui forme le colis.

Art. 81. Sur les colis de tabac sortis de l'entrepôt à la manufacture qui a préparé ou empaqueté le tabac, les estampilles seront annulées suivant les prescriptions des articles soixante et dix-neuf (79) et quatre-vingt (80) des présents règlements.

Art. 82. Les estampilles sur les boîtes à cigares seront annulées au moyen d'un timbre à rouleau fourni à cette fin ; l'empreinte de cette étampe dépasse l'estampille des droits payés du revenu de l'intérieur, et se prolonge sur le bois qui forme le colis. L'empreinte doit toujours se continuer sans interruption en travers de l'estampille, le lettrage étant fortement imprimé sur l'espace réservé pour l'annulation. Cette étampe d'annulation ainsi employée doit imprimer sur l'estampille le numéro du registre de la manufacture, et le numéro de la division du revenu de l'intérieur, tel que voulu pour toutes les autres estampilles.

Art. 83. L'annulation des estampilles de douane sur les paquets de cigares se fera au moyen d'un timbre à rouleau, comme il est dit à l'article précédent, mais l'information, qui sera imprimée dans l'espace réservé pour l'annulation, sera le nom du port où ils auront été retirés de l'entrepôt pour le paiement des droits.

Art. 84. En annulant les estampilles au moyen de l'empreinte comme il est ici prescrit, il faudra toujours se servir des espaces laissés en blanc à cette fin sur les estampilles.

Art. 85. L'annulation des estampilles de tabac ou de cigares se fera par les personnes suivantes, savoir :—

(*a.*) A une manufacture de tabac ou de cigares, par le fabricant ou son agent ;

(*b.*) A un entrepôt (autre que celui du fabricant où le tabac ou les cigares ont été fabriquées), par la personne qui retire le tabac ou les cigares de l'entrepôt ; et

(*c.*) Celle des estampilles sur le tabac et les cigares importés, par les préposés des douanes au port où le tabac ou les cigares sont sortis de l'entrepôt pour le paiement des droits.

Art. 86. L'importance qu'on attache à l'annulation de toutes les estampilles est démontrée par les fortes amendes et peines imposées à toute personne qui enlève de quelque fabrique ou endroit destiné à la fabrication du tabac ou des cigares, aucuns de ces effets sans qu'ils portent des estampilles dûment annulées, ainsi que par les amendes et peines imposées à toute personne qui vend ou offre en vente ou a en sa possession du tabac ou des cigares dont les estampilles ne *sont pas convenablement annulées.* L'intérêt du gouvernement, de même que la sûreté et la protection de ceux qui font le commerce du tabac ou des

cigares, exigent que les fabricants et autres apposent et annulent convenablement toutes les estampilles.

J.—Destruction des estampilles sur les colis ou paquets vides de tabac et cigares.

Art. 87. D'après l'article 263 de l'*Acte du revenu de l'intérieur*, toute personne qui vide une boîte, un sac, un vaisseau ou une chemise ou enveloppe quelconque portant une estampille et renfermant du tabac ou des cigares, est obligée d'en détruire l'estampille. Et toute personne qui néglige ou refuse de le faire est passible pour chaque contravention d'une amende n'excédant pas cent piastres.

Art. 88. Cette disposition de la loi s'applique non seulement aux débitants qui vident les paquets ou colis pour en débiter le contenu, mais aussi à toute personne qui achète du tabac ou des cigares pour son propre usage, et qui vide ces paquets ou colis. Cette personne doit détruire l'estampille.

Art. 89. Les percepteurs et autres préposés du revenu sont prévenus que bien que l'article 263 de l'acte exige que la destruction de l'estampille se fasse par l'enlèvement de toutes ses parties du paquet ou colis, le département, pour le présent, ne poursuivra pas dans le cas où l'estampille sera détruite en la défigurant ou en la détruisant de manière à ce qu'elle ne puisse plus servir. Ceci pourra se faire en enlevant les parties de l'estampille des différents endroits sur chacun des côtés du paquet ou colis; la proportion ainsi enlevée devant être en tout égale à au moins un quart de l'estampille.

K.—Étiquette d'avertissement.—Tabac et cigares.

Art. 90. Sur chaque paquet ou colis de tabac pesant plus d'une livre, que ce colis soit en bois ou d'autre matière, la loi veut qu'il y soit imprimé ou fermement collé une étiquette portant le numéro de la manufacture et le numéro de la division dans laquelle elle est située, et l'avis suivant :—

"Avis.—Le fabricant de ce tabac s'est conformé aux prescriptions de la loi. Il faut strictement observer les instructions ci-dessous, sous peine des amendes imposées par les statuts du Canada :—

1. Ouvrir ce colis de manière à briser l'estampille.
2. Ne pas se servir de ce colis pour y mettre d'autre tabac, une fois que le contenu actuel en aura été enlevé.
3. Le contenu ne doit être enlevé que pour vente immédiate, et
4. Lorsque le colis sera vide l'estampille doit être détruite.

Art. 91. Pour les boîtes, barillets, seaux, caisses ou autres colis de tabac pesant plus d'une livre, l'étiquette qui doit porter l'avis précédent devra avoir au moins quatre pouces et pas plus de six pouces de longueur, et pas moins de deux pouces et demi de largeur, et contiendra, en outre de l'avis, les indications suivantes, imprimées en lettres bien lisibles, savoir : (1) le numéro de la manufacture, et (2) le numéro de la division du revenu de l'intérieur. Ces étiquettes seront dans la forme ci-dessous, savoir :—

"Manufacture No.....Division du Revenu de l'Intérieur No.....

"Avis.—Le fabricant de ce tabac s'est conformé aux prescriptions de la loi. Il faut strictement observer les instructions ci-dessous, sous peine des amendes imposées par les statuts du Canada :—

1. Ouvrir ce colis de manière à briser l'estampille.
2. Ne pas se servir de ce colis pour y mettre d'autre tabac, une fois que le contenu actuel en aura été enlevé.
3. Le contenu ne doit être enlevé que pour vente immédiate, et
4. Lorsque le colis sera vide l'estampille doit être détruite.

Art. 92. La loi stipule que "tout fabricant de cigares collera fermement sur chaque boîte ou paquet contenant des cigares fabriqués par ou pour lui, une étiquette sur laquelle seront imprimés le numéro de sa manufacture, le numéro de la division du revenu de l'intérieur dans laquelle elle est située, et les mots suivants :

"Manufacture No....Division du Revenu de l'Intérieur No.....

"Avis.—Le fabricant de ces cigares s'est conformé aux prescriptions de la loi. Il faut strictement observer les instructions ci-dessous, sous peine des amendes imposés par les statuts du Canada :—

1. Ouvrir ce colis de manière à briser l'estampille.
2. Ne pas se servir de ce colis pour y mettre d'autres cigares, une fois que le contenu actuel en aura été enlevé.
3. Le contenu ne doit être enlevé que pour vente immédiate, et
4. Lorsque le colis sera vide l'estampille et le colis doivent être détruits.

Art. 93. Cette étiquette, pour toutes les boîtes de cigares, n'aura pas moins de trois pouces de longueur et deux pouces de largeur ; ou, si elle est de forme circulaire ou ovale, elle couvrira pas moins de six pouces carrés de papier, et sera assez grande pour contenir en sus de l'avis prescrit, en lettres distinctes et lisibles : (1) le numéro de la manufacture, et (2) le numéro de la division du revenu de l'intérieur.

Art. 94. La formule suivante d'avertissement est prescrite et devra être employée sur les colis extérieurs contenant des cigarettes lorsque en paquets de dix (10) ou vingt (20) cigarettes chacun, et sur le tabac haché et le tabac en poudre en paquets d'une livre et moins, l'étiquette d'avertissement sur chacun des petits paquets formant le contenu, n'étant pas nécessaire.

"Manufacture No....Division du Revenu de l'Intérieur No....

"Avis.—Le fabricant des cigarettes (tabac haché ou tabac en poudre) ci-contenues s'est conformé à toutes les prescriptions de la loi. Tous sont prévenus de ne pas se servir de ce paquet ou colis pour y mettre des cigarettes (du tabac haché ou du tabac en poudre) de nouveau, ni de se servir de l'estampille, ni des enveloppes estampillées apposées sur les paquets ou colis de cigarettes (tabac haché, tabac en poudre), formant le contenu de ce paquet ou colis, sous peine des amendes prescrites par la loi à cet égard."

Les mots "Manufacture No....," "Division du Revenu de l'Intérieur No....," et "fabricant" seront omis quand l'étiquette sera apposée sur des paquets ou colis de cigarettes importées (de tabac haché importé ou de tabac à priser importé), et remplacés respectivement par le nom du port où importé, et le numéro de la déclaration de sortie d'entrepôt pour paiement des droits, et le mot "importateur."

Art. 95. La formule suivante "d'étiquette spéciale d'avertissement" devra être employée sur les paquets de tabac ou de cigares qui ont été saisis, confisqués, et vendus sous l'autorité de ce département, et sera fournie à demande.

C. S.

ACCISE.

TABAC OU CIGARES.

Saisie No.....

Etiquette spéciale d'avertissement.

Division du Revenu de l'Intérieur de.....

Avis.—On doit se conformer strictement aux instructions ci-dessous sous peine des amendes imposées par les statuts du Canada :—

1. Ouvrir ce colis de manière à briser l'estampille.
2. Ne pas se servir de ce colis pour y mettre d'autre tabac, une fois que le contenu actuel en aura été enlevé.
3. Le contenu ne doit être enlevé que pour vente immédiate, et
4. Aussitôt que le colis sera vide l'estampille doit être détruite, et dans le cas de cigares le colis aussi.

Les renseignements que le fabricant doit mettre sur les paquets ou colis, pourront dans ce cas être marqués au patron découpé, et le numéro de la saisie y sera ajouté.

Art. 96. Relativement aux cigares en paquets de trois (3) et de six (6) cigares chacun, il ne sera pas nécessaire qu'une étiquette soit apposée sur d'aussi petits paquets ou colis, mais les colis extérieurs qui les contiennent devront porter la formule d'avis suivante : "Avis.—Le fabricant des cigares ci-contenus s'est conformé à toutes les prescriptions de la loi. Tous sont prévenus de ne pas se servir de nouveau des paquets de cigares estampillés formant le contenu de ce paquet ou colis sous peine des amendes prescrites par la loi à cet égard."

Si les cigares sont importés le mot "fabricant," sera remplacé par le mot "importateur."

Art. 97. Les importateurs de tabac et de cigares sont aussi tenus par la loi d'apposer un avis sur chaque paquet de tabac pesant plus d'une livre et sur chaque paquet de cigares contenant dix cigares et plus importé par eux ou pour eux.

Art. 98. L'apposition de cette étiquette ou avis est obligatoire pour le fabricant ou l'importateur. Elle doit être imprimée ou le renseignement requis pourra être imprimé ou gravé sur ce qui compose le colis. Elle doit être fournie et apposée par le fabricant ou l'importateur avant que le tabac ou les cigares ne soient enlevés de l'endroit où ils sont fabriqués, ou auquel ils sont importés. Personne n'a le droit et il ne sera permis à personne dans aucun cas de déranger cet avis, de l'enlever de la boîte ou paquet, d'y substituer une autre étiquette, ou de la couvrir d'une étiquette à lui ou celle de toute autre personne.

Art. 99. Cette étiquette ou avis doit être distinctement l'étiquette qu'exige la loi. Les étiquettes seront apposées au colis dans un endroit visible où elles ne seront pas exposées à être déchirées en ouvrant le paquet, et où elles

grand, Montréal, journaliste ; Trefflé Berthiaume, Montréal, journaliste ; E. M. Lovelace, Montréal, marchand ; Odilon Dupuis, Montréal, marchand ; Jos. Melançon, Montréal, notaire ; J. A. Rodier, Montréal, médecin ; A. Raza, Montréal, architecte ; Charles Berger, Montréal, entrepreneur ; Jos. Brunet, Montréal, entrepreneur ; James Cochrane, Montréal, entrepreneur ; Louis Cousineau, Montréal, entrepreneur ; Emmanuel St. Louis, Montréal, entrepreneur.

7. Les susdits Louis Perrault, Honoré Beaugrand, Trefflé Berthiaume, E. M. Lovelace et Odilon Dupuis seront les directeurs provisoires de la dite compagnie.

PRÉFONTAINE ET ST. JEAN,
Procureurs des requérants.

Daté à Montréal, le 14e jour de septembre 1892.
12–7

AVIS DIVERS.

BANQUE DE COMMERCE DU MANITOBA.

AVIS est donné par le présent qu'un dividende au taux de six pour cent par année sur le capital versé de cette banque a été ce jour déclaré pour le semestre courant, et sera payable à la banque à Winnipeg, à compter de samedi, le 12e jour de novembre prochain.

Par ordre du conseil de direction,
D. MACARTHUR,
Président.

Winnipeg, 3 octobre 1892. 16–5

LA BANQUE NATIONALE.

MERCREDI, le deux novembre prochain, et après cette banque paiera à ses actionnaires un dividende de trois pour cent sur son capital pour le semestre finissant le 31 octobre prochain.

Le livre de transport d'actions sera clos depuis le 17 au 31 octobre prochain, inclusivement.

Par ordre du bureau de direction,
P. LAFRANCE,
Caissier.

Québec, le 27 septembre 1892. 14–5

AVIS est donné par le présent que l'assemblée semi-annuelle générale ordinaire de la Compagnie du Grand Tronc de chemin de fer du Canada aura lieu au City Terminus Hotel, Cannon Street, Londres, E.C., lundi, le 31e jour d'octobre 1892, à deux heures p.m. précises, dans le but de recevoir un rapport des directeurs, et pour la transaction d'autres affaires de la compagnie.

Avis est aussi donné par le présent qu'à la dite assemblée une convention entre la Compagnie du Grand Tronc de chemin de fer du Canada, et les compagnies subsidiaires ci-dessous, savoir :—

La Compagnie de chemin de fer Union Jacques Cartier,
La Compagnie de chemin de fer de Jonction de Montréal et Champlain,
La Compagnie du chemin de fer de Jonction de Beauharnois,
La Compagnie de chemin de fer Midland du Canada,
La Compagnie de chemin de fer Peterborough et lac Chemong,
La Compagnie de chemin de fer de Jonction du lac Simcoe,
La Compagnie de chemin de fer Grand Tronc, Baie Georgienne et Lac Erié,
La Compagnie de chemin de fer London, Huron et Bruce,
La Compagnie de chemin de fer Galt et Guelph,
La Compagnie de chemin de fer Brantford, Norfolk et Port Burwell,
La Compagnie de chemin de fer Wellington, Grey et Bruce,
La Compagnie de chemin de fer North Simcoe,
La Compagnie de chemin de fer de Jonction de Waterloo, et
La Compagnie de chemin de fer Cobourg, Blairton et Marmora,

ayant pour objet de réunir les dites compagnies subsidiaires et la Compagnie du Grand Tronc de chemin de fer du Canada en une seule compagnie sous le nom de "Compagnie du Grand Tronc de chemin de fer du Canada" aux termes et conditions énoncés dans la dite convention,—sera soumise à l'approbation ou désapprobation des propriétaires, et si elle est approuvée on demandera aux propriétaires l'autorisation de s'adresser au parlement de Canada à l'effet d'obtenir un acte confirmant la dite convention.

Avis est aussi donné qu'un acte passé durant la dite session du parlement du Canada, intitulé "Acte du Grand Tronc de chemin de fer, 1892" sera soumis à leur acceptation.

Avis est de plus donné que les livres de transferts de la compagnie seront fermés à compter de mercredi, le 12e jour d'octobre jusqu'au jour de l'assemblée, ces deux jours inclusivement.

Par ordre,
H. W. TYLER, président.
J. B. RENTON, secrétaire.

Dashwood House, 9, New Broad Street,
Londres, E.C., 8 octobre 1892. 15–4

AVIS public est donné par le présent que la Compagnie Américaine d'assurance de chaudières à vapeur de New-York a demandé à l'honorable ministre des Finances et Receveur Général du Canada d'être libérée de ses valeurs déposées à compte des opérations d'assurance des chaudières à vapeur.

Et avis est par le présent donné à tous les porteurs de polices de la dite compagnie en Canada qui s'opposent à cette remise de dépôts, de produire leur opposition au bureau de l'honorable Ministre des Finances et Receveur Général du Canada, le ou avant le 30 novembre 1892.

E. LAFLEUR,
Solliciteur,
Compagnie Américaine d'assurance
des chaudières à vapeur.

Daté ce 10 août 1892. 7–13

AVIS public est donné par le présent que la Compagnie d'assurance Queen a l'intention de cesser de faire des opérations d'assurance sur la vie en Canada, et que le 1er novembre prochain la dite compagnie s'adressera à l'honorable ministre des Finances pour la libération de ses valeurs et effets déposés comme garantie, et tous les porteurs canadiens de polices sur la vie émises par la Compagnie d'assurance Queen qui désireraient s'opposer à cette libération sont par le présent avertis de produire leurs oppositions entre les mains du dit ministre au jour susdit ou avant.

H. J. MUDGE,
Agent en chef.

Montréal, 25 juillet 1892. 5–13

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OTTAWA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1892.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

APPOINTMENTS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE OF CANADA.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz. :—

Ottawa, 17th October, 1892.

The Honourable Edgar Dewdney, of the City of Ottawa, in the Province of Ontario, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada : to be Lieutenant Governor of the Province of British Columbia, from and after the first day of November next.

—

1st October, 1892.

The Honourable Sir Alexandre Lacoste, Knight, Chief Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench of the Province of Quebec : to be a Member of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada.

Thomas Mayne Daly, Esquire, of the Town of Brandon, in the Province of Manitoba, a Member of the House of Commons for the electoral division of Selkirk : to be a Member of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada.

—

17th October, 1892.

The Honourable Thomas Mayne Daly : to be Minister of the Interior, *vice* the Honorable Edgar Dewdney, resigned.

PROCLAMATIONS.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Deputy Governor.

[L.S.]

CANADA.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To Our Beloved and Faithful the Senators of the Dominion of Canada, and the Members elected to serve in the House of Commons of Our said Dominion, and to each and every of you,— Greeting :

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS Our Parliament of Canada stands prorogued to the twenty-seventh day of the month of September instant, at which time, at Our City of Ottawa, you were held and constrained to appear ; Now Know Ye, that for divers causes and considerations, and taking into consideration the ease and convenience of Our Loving Subjects, We have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council for Canada, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on MONDAY, the SEVENTH day of the month of NOVEMBER next, you meet Us in Our Parliament of Canada, at Our City of OTTAWA, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of Our said Dominion of Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary. Herein Fail Not.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. Witness, John J. McGee, Esquire, Deputy of Our Right Trusty and Well-Beloved the Right Honourable Sir Frederick Arthur Stanley, Baron Stanley of Preston, in the County of Lancaster, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom ; Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Governor General of Canada and Vice Admiral of the same.

At Our Government House, in Our City of OTTAWA, this TWENTY-SIXTH day of SEPTEMBER, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, and in the fifty-sixth year of Our Reign.

By Command,

SAML. E. ST. O. CHAPLEAU.
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery,
Canada. 14-tf

STANLEY OF PRESTON.

[L.S.]

CANADA.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, QUEEN, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To all to whom these presents shall come, or whom the same may in anywise concern,—GREETING :

A PROCLAMATION.

JNO. S. D. THOMPSON, Attorney General, Canada. } WHEREAS it hath pleased Almighty God, in His Great Goodness to vouchsafe unto Our Dominion of Canada, a bountiful harvest and manifold other blessings,—

WE, therefore, considering that these blessings enjoyed by Our people throughout the said Dominion do call for a solemn and public acknowledgment, have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council for Canada, to appoint, and We do appoint Thursday, the tenth day of November next, as a day of General Thanksgiving to Almighty God for the bountiful harvest and the many other blessings vouchsafed to Canada during the present year ; and We do invite all Our loving subjects throughout Canada to observe the said day as a day of General Thanksgiving.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS, Our Right Trusty and Well-Beloved the Right Honourable Sir FREDERICK ARTHUR STANLEY, Baron Stanley of Preston, in the County of Lancaster, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom ; Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Honourable Order of the Bath ; Governor General of Canada.

At Our Government House, in Our City of OTTAWA, this TWENTY-THIRD day of SEPTEMBER, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, and in the Fifty-sixth year of Our Reign.

By Command,

J. C. PATTERSON,
Secretary of State.

16–3

ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Thursday, the 20th day of October, 1892.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS, under the provisions of the Act of the Parliament of Canada, 47 Victoria, chapter 6, ntituled "An Act respecting the Vancouver Island Railway, the Esquimalt Graving Dock, and certain railway lands of the Province of British Columbia g anted to the Dominion," and the Act of the Legislature of the Province of British Columbia, number e ven, of one thousand eight hundred and eighty, intituled "An Act to authorize the grant of certain public lands on the mainland of British Columbia to the Government of the Dominion of Canada, for Canadian Pacific Railway purposes," as amended by the Act of the said Legislature, number fourteen, passed in the session held in the years 1883 and 1884, intituled "An Act relating to the Island Railway, the Graving Dock and Railway lands of the Province," all the lands within twenty miles of the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway from the summit of the Rocky Mountains to the statutory terminus at Port Moody are granted to Her Majesty as represented by the Government of Canada, and therefore any laws of the Province of British Columbia in regard to lands and the boundaries of lands cannot have any bearing or effect upon lands which are within this railway belt, and such lands are within the control of the Government and Parliament of Canada,—

His Excellency, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to declare and does hereby declare, that all sales of land which may have been made or which may hereafter be made without the authority of the Government of Canada or without title from the Government of Canada within twenty miles of either side of the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, are illegal and void.

Whereof all persons whom it may concern are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

17–4

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Monday, the 26th day of September, 1892.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS the Secretary of State represents that from the report of the Returning Officer appointed to take the votes of the electors of the County of Drummond, in the Province of Quebec, for and against a certain petition to revoke an Order in Council dated the 8th day of May, 1885, declaring "The Canada Temperance Act, 1878," in force in the said County of Drummond, from and after the date mentioned in the said Order in Council and in the manner therein prescribed, it appears that the said petition has been adopted by the electors of the said county, more than one-half of all the votes polled having been for the adoption of the said petition, and that the proceedings held by the Returning Officer have been in conformity with the Act ;

And whereas more than thirty days have elapsed since the day on which the said petition was adopted,—

His Excellency, under the authority conferred upon him by the section substituted by section 3 of the Act 51 Victoria, chapter 35, intituled "An Act in amendment of the Canada Temperance Act," for section 96 of "The Canada Temperance Act," and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order and declare that the said Order in Council of the 8th day of May, 1885, whereby the second part of "The Canada Temperance Act" was brought into force in the said County of Drummond, shall be and the same is hereby revoked.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

14–4

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Saturday, the 17th day of September, 1892.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that the reserve of two townships in width along the boundary line between Canada and the United States, from the western boundary of Manitoba to the Rocky Mountains, for the purpose of serving as a quarantine ground along which animals in quarantine will be allowed to graze, shall be and the same is hereby abolished, and that the reservations hereinafter described shall be, and the same are hereby declared to be permanent reservations for quarantine purposes in lieu thereof, namely :—

1st. Townships 1, Ranges 19, 20, 21, 22 and 23, in part, being that section of the country lying between the north and south branches of the Milk River in Township 1.

2nd. Townships 1, Ranges 12, 13, 14 and 15 in part, Townships 2, Ranges 12, 13, 14 and 15, in part, being that section of the country between the Milk River on the north and the international boundary on the south, with Writing Stone Coulée on the east and the right of way of the Alberta Railway and Coal Company's line on the west.

3rd. Townships 1, Ranges 4, 5 and 6 in part, Townships 2, Ranges 4, 5 and 6 in part, being that section of country between the Milk River on the west and south and the Many Berries Creek on the east, all within Townships 1 and 2,—all the range numbers given being those officially known as being west of the Fourth Meridian.

JOHN J. McGEE,
14-4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES.

COPYRIGHTS

Entered during the week ending October 20th, 1892, at the Department of Agriculture,—Copyright and Trade Mark Branch.

6667. "National and Vacation Songs." Edited by Wm. H. Smith, F. T. S. C. Eng. F. E. Grafton & Sons, Montreal, Que., 14th October, 1892.

6668. "Love's Promise Waltz." For Piano, by Marie Stuart. Whaley, Royce & Co., Toronto, Ont., 15th October, 1892.

6669. "Conférences sur la Question Ouvrière." Par le Rév. Père Ch. Gohiet, O.M.I., Th. et Ph.D., avec Préface par le Rév. Père J. J. Fillâtre, O.M.I., Th.D. Leclerc et Roy, Québec, Qué., 15 octobre 1892.

6670. "The Ontario Reports, Volume XXI." The Law Society of Upper Canada, Toronto, Ont., 17th October, 1892.

6671. "Lyric and other Poems." By Samuel John Macknight, Dartmouth, N.S., 18th October, 1892.

6672. "The Law of the Canadian Constitution." By William Henry Pope Clement, Toronto, Ont., 19th October, 1891.

6673. "The Rev. Oliver Arnold, First Rector of Sussex, N.B, with some account of his Life, his Parish and his Successors: and the Old Indian College; with Illustrations." By Leonard Allison, B.A., Sussex, N.B., 19th October, 1892.

6674. "Insurance Plan of Toronto, Canada, Vol. II." C. E. Goad, Montreal, Que., 19th October, 1892.

6675. "Insurance Plans of Brockville, Kingston and Alliston, Ontario, Canada." C. E. Goad, Montreal, Que., 19th October, 1892.

6676. "Insurance Plans of Bedford, Terrebonne and Fraserville, (Rivière du Loup en bas) Québec, Canada." Charles Edward Goad, Montreal, Que., 19th October, 1892.

6677. "Adrienne Waltzes." By L. V. Williams. The Anglo-Canadian Music Publishers' Association (L'd) London, England, 19th October, 1892.

6678. "Enkosis: or The Chief Game of Lacrosse." (Chart.) Fredk. T. Butler, Toronto, Ont., 19th October, 1892.

6679. "The Travellers' Hand-Book for the Prevention of Sea Sickness." Egerton Villiers Tuthill, Montreal, Que., 19th October, 1892.

INTERIM COPYRIGHTS.

385. "Insurance Plan of Montreal, Que., Vol. II." Charles Edward Goad, Montreal, Que, 18th October, 1892.

386. "Insurance Plan of Montreal, Que., Vol. III," Charles Edward Goad, Montreal, Que., 18th October, 1892.

387. "Insurance Plan of Montreal, Que., Vol. IV." Charles Edward Goad, Montreal, Que., 18th October, 1892.

388. "Insurance Plan of Montreal, Que., Vol. V." Charles Edward Goad, Montreal, Que., 18th October, 1892.

JOHN LOWE,
17-1 Deputy of the Minister of Agriculture.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under "The Companies Act" letters patent have been issued under the Great Seal of Canada, bearing date the 12th day of October, 1892, incorporating William Reichling, of the City of Toronto, designer; John Samuel Playle, of the City of Toronto, salesman; Phaon Allen Brauss, of the City of Toronto, merchant; William Trimble, of the City of Toronto, adjuster of machines; Florence Silberstein, of the City of Toronto, married woman, for the following purposes, viz.:—The trade or business of manufacturing table and piano covers, scarves, anti-macassars, guipures, buggy dusters, embroidered flannels, and all kinds of Swiss, French and German decorative art embroideries, ladies' dresses, skirts, capes, cloaks and mantles, and other articles of a like nature,—by the name of "The Dominion Embroidery Company of Toronto" (Limited), with a total capital stock of forty thousand dollars, divided into one thousand six hundred shares of twenty-five dollars.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 21st day of October, 1892.

J. C. PATTERSON,
17-3 Secretary of State.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under "The Companies Act" supplementary letters patent have been issued under the Great Seal of Canada, bearing date the 14th day of October, 1892, whereby the total capital stock of the "Canadian General Electric Company" (Limited), is increased from one million ($1,000,000) dollars to two million ($2,000,000) dollars.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 21st day of October, 1892.

J. C. PATTERSON,
17-3 Secretary of State.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 43 of 1892.

ERRATA.

DESCRIPTION OF ENTRANCE ISLAND LIGHT.

In the bearings given for the red sector of the Entrance Island Light in Notice to Mariners No. 33 of 1892, the bearing W. by N. $\frac{1}{8}$ N. (N. 59 $\frac{1}{2}$° W. true), should be W. $\frac{3}{8}$ N. In other respects the bearings given in that Notice are correct, the arc being one of 7$\frac{1}{2}$ degrees.

ROCK IN BAMFIELD CREEK.

The geographical position of the rock described in Notice to Mariners No. 32 of 1892, taken from plan No. 592 is Lat. N. 48° 49' 44"; Long. W. 125° 8' 44", and not as given.

WM. SMITH,
Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

Department of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa, Canada, 1st October, 1892.

☞ All bearings are magnetic and are given from seaward, miles are nautical miles, heights are above high water, and all depths are at mean low water.

Pilots, masters, or others interested are earnestly requested to send information of dangers, changes in aids to navigation, notice of new shoals or channels, errors in publications, or any other facts affecting the navigation of Canadian waters, to the Deputy Minister of Marine, Ottawa, Canada. 17-3

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 44 of 1892.

I. ROCKS BETWEEN MARTIN AND BROOM POINTS, NEWFOUNDLAND.

Commander D. McN. Riddel, of H. M. S. "Pelican," reports the existence of a dangerous rocky ridge, with several very shoal heads on it, extending from Whale Rocks, 1 mile north-westward of Martin Point, to the Brandies, 1 mile westward of Boston Point, off the west coast of Newfoundland.

Lat. N. 49° 48'
Long. W. 57° 55'

Vessels should not approach the coast between Martin and Broom Points.

This notice affects Admiralty charts Nos. 232*b*, 283, 284 and 2,516.

II. POSITION OF SYDNEY BAR LIGHTHOUSE.

Staff-Commander W. Tooker, R. N., in charge of the Admiralty Survey of Newfoundland, reports that the lighthouse on the south-east bar, on the eastern side of Sydney Harbour, Cape Breton Island, is situated about 800 feet westward of the position hitherto charted, or with the Roman Catholic Church near the north-west bar bearing N. W. $\frac{3}{8}$ N., (N. 67° W. true), distant $1\frac{3}{10}$ miles; and the Roman Catholic Chapel near Gillivray Point E. N. E. E'ly., (N. 42° E. true).

Lat. N. 46° 12' 26"
Long. W. 60° 12' 39"

This notice affects Admiralty charts Nos. 2,042, 2,516, 2,666, 2,687 and 2,727.

WM. SMITH,
Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

Department of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa, Canada, 4th October, 1892.

☞All bearings are magnetic and are given from seaward, miles are nautical miles, heights are above high water, and all depths are at mean low water.

Pilots, masters, or others interested are earnestly requested to send information of dangers, changes in aids to navigation, notice of new shoals or channels, errors in publications, or any other facts affecting the navigation of Canadian waters, to the Deputy Minister of Marine, Ottawa, Canada. 17–3

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 45 of 1892.

DOVER LIGHTHOUSE.

A lighthouse established by the Government of Canada on the southern end of Callaghan Island, in Port Dover or Dover Harbour, in the County of Halifax, on the southern or Atlantic coast of Nova Scotia, will be put in operation on the 1st November next.

Lat. N. 44° 29' 24"
Long. W. 63° 51' 33"

The building is of wood painted white, and consists of a square tower with keeper's dwelling attached. The tower is surmounted by an iron lantern painted red, and is 31 feet high from its base to the vane on the lantern.

The light will be fixed white, elevated 50 feet above high water mark, and should be visible 12 miles from all points of approach. The illuminating apparatus is dioptric, of small size.

The light is intended to guide into Dover Harbour. Vessels running for it on a N. N. W. course will pass clear to the westward of Shag Bay breakers, which are marked by a red iron can buoy, and enter the harbour to the eastward of Fleming Island.

This notice affects Admiralty charts Nos. 343, 730, 2,666 and 2,670, and the substance of it should be entered in the Canadian List of Lights and Fog Signals under the number 399a.

WM. SMITH,
Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

Department of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa, Canada, 11th October, 1892.

☞ All bearings are magnetic and are given from seaward, miles are nautical miles, heights are above high water, and all depths are at mean low water.

Pilots, masters, or others interested are earnestly requested to send information of dangers, changes in aids to navigation, notice of new shoals or channels, errors in publications, or any other facts affecting the navigation of Canadian waters, to the Deputy Minister of Marine, Ottawa, Canada. 17–3

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 42 of 1892.

I. RE-ESTABLISHMENT OF RICH POINT LIGHT.

The Lighthouse at Rich Point, north shore of Ingornachoix Bay, on the west coast of Newfoundland, maintained by the Government of the Dominion of Canada, which was destroyed by fire in 1890, has been rebuilt, and will be put in operation on the 20th October next.

Lat. N. 50° 42' 0"
Long. W. 57° 24' 30"

The new tower is an octagonal wooden building, painted white, surmounted by an iron lantern painted red. It stands on the site of the old building, near the extreme point, on ground 44 feet above the water. Its height from the ground to the vane on the lantern is 58 feet.

The light will be a revolving catoptric white light, showing two bright flashes, with an interval of fifteen seconds between their points of greatest brilliancy, followed by an interval of 30 seconds, during the greater part of which the light will be eclipsed, the light thus completing a revolution in forty-five seconds. The light is elevated 93 feet above high water mark, and should be visible 15 miles from all points of approach seaward.

This notice affects Admiralty charts Nos. 232*b*, 284, 2516 and 2918, and the Canadian List of Lights and Fog Signals No. 6.

II. IMPROVEMENT OF CITROUILLE POINT LIGHT.

The pole light temporarily maintained on Citrouille Point (Pointe aux Citrouilles), on the north shore of the River St. Lawrence, between the villages of Batiscan and Champlain, in the County of Champlain and Province of Quebec, has been improved by replacing the pole by an enclosed lighthouse standing on a crib-work pier.

Lat. N. 46° 27' 12"
Long. W. 72° 16' 10"

The light, which was put in operation for the first time on the 14th instant, is, as heretofore, fixed white. It is elevated 40 feet above high water mark, and should be visible 11 miles from all points of approach. The illuminating apparatus is dioptric, of small size.

The pier is built on a gravel ridge at the most prominent part of the low-lying point. The lighthouse is a square wooden building, painted white, surmounted by an iron lantern painted red, standing on a platform on the middle of the hip roof. The height from the ground to the vane on the lantern is 41 feet.

This notice affects Admiralty charts Nos. 797, 2780 and 2830*a*, and Canadian List of Lights and Fog Signals No. 81.

III. EXACT POSITION OF TRYON SHOAL WHISTLING BUOY.

Referring to Part III of Notice to Mariners No. 36 of 1892, describing the placing of a whistling buoy on Tryon Shoal, in Northumberland Strait, south-west coast of Prince Edward Island, the exact position of the buoy has since been fixed.

Lat. N. 46° 8' 55"
Long. W. 63° 31' 48"

From the buoy, Crapaud Chapel, bearing N.E. $\frac{1}{4}$ E., distant $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles, is just open of the range lights on the Point; Carleton Point, bearing N.N.W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W., distant $9\frac{2}{3}$ miles, is just open of Cape Traverse, the sextant angle between these two marks being 76 degrees; and the south trend of Indian Point bears W. $\frac{3}{4}$ N. distant $10\frac{2}{3}$ miles.

The buoy is moored in $5\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms, at low water springs.

WM. SMITH,
Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

Department of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa, Canada, 23rd September, 1892.

☞All bearings are magnetic and are given from seaward, miles are nautical miles, heights are above high water, and all depths are at mean low water.

Pilots, masters or others interested are earnestly requested to send information of dangers, changes in aids to navigation, notice of new shoals or channels, errors in publications, or any other facts affecting the navigation of Canadian waters, to the Deputy Minister of Marine, Ottawa, Canada. 15–3

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under "The Companies Act" letters patent have been issued under the Great Seal of Canada, bearing date the 8th day of October, 1892, incorporating the Hon. Joseph M. Gazzam and Arthur O. Granger, both of the City of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, one of the United States of America, gentlemen ; William John White, advocate, Robert Riddell Samuel, agent, Arthur William Patrick Buchanan, gentleman, all of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec for the following purposes, viz. :—The acquiring of patents, licenses, and rights in connection with the generation, production or distribution of artificial light and heat, and thereunder manufacturing, using and distributing apparatus relating and applicable to, and for the production and application of the articles referred to in the said patents ; the construction, erection and maintenance of works and apparatus for generating, producing and distributing artificial light and heat, and generally the manufacturing and dealing in devices, fittings, improvements, and combinations for illuminating and heating purposes, and all matters connected therewith, throughout the Dominion of Canada,—by the name of "The Auer Incandescent Light Company" (Limited), with a total capital stock of five hundred thousand dollars, divided into five thousand shares of one hundred dollars.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 13th day of October, 1892.

J. C. PATTERSON,
16-3 Secretary of State.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under "The Companies Act," letters patent have been issued under the Great Seal of Canada, bearing date the 8th day of October, 1892, incorporating James Park, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, Province of Ontario, merchant ; Charles Seward Blackwell, of the Town of Lindsay, in the County of Victoria, Province of Ontario, merchant ; Andrew Park, of the said City of Toronto, merchant ; Susan Blackwell, of the said Town of Lindsay, widow ; Margaret Thompson Park, of the said City of Toronto, married woman, and Thomas Blackwell, of the said Town of Lindsay, grocer, for the following purposes, viz. :—To buy, sell, trade and deal in live stock of all kinds and their produce ; to cure and manufacture pork and all kinds of meats, lard, tallow and animal produce, and to trade and deal therein ; to buy, sell, trade and deal in agricultural products of all kinds both as principals and commission merchants ; to purchase and acquire the business carried on by James Park & Son, of Toronto, as pork-packers, commission merchants and produce dealers, throughout the Dominion of Canada,—by the name of "The Park Blackwell and Company" (Limited), with a total capital stock of fifty thousand dollars, divided into five hundred shares of one hundred dollars each.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 14th day of October, 1892.

J. C. PATTERSON,
16-3 Secretary of State.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under "The Companies Act," letters patent have been issued under the Great Seal of Canada, bearing date the 8th day of October, 1892, incorporating Henry Lyman, of the City of Montreal, wholesale druggist ; Henry Herbert Lyman, of the same place, wholesale druggist ; Frederick Styles Lyman, of the same place, advocate ; Albert Clarence Lyman, of the same place, notary public ; Walter Ernest Lyman, of the same place, insurance manager ; John Henderson, of the City of Toronto, Province of Ontario, wholesale druggist ; George W. Lillie, of the same place, wholesale druggist ; James Watt, of the same place, accountant, and Charles McDonald Hay, of the same place, druggist, for the following purposes, viz. :—*a.* To purchase and acquire the business carried on by the firm of Lyman Bros. & Co., of Toronto, wholesale druggists, chemists and manufacturers, including the lands, buildings, plant, machinery, stock in trade, trade marks, goodwill, rights, credits and assets generally of the said business, and to undertake and assume the liabilities of the said firm in respect of the said business ; *b.* To carry on the said business in all its branches, and to extend the same as may be found necessary or desirable ; *c.* To acquire any real or leasehold estate or buildings, and to make sale or disposition thereof as may be necessary or expedient for the purposes of the said business,—by the name of "The Lyman Brothers and Company" (Limited), with a total capital stock of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, divided into three thousand shares of fifty dollars.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 13th day of October, 1892.

J. C. PATTERSON,
16-3 Secretary of State.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under "The Companies Act" letters patent have been issued under the Great Seal of Canada, bearing date the 8th day of October, 1892, incorporating William Henry Verity, Robert Henry Verity, William John Verity, all three of Exeter, Ontario, manufacturers ; Hart Almerrin Massey, of Toronto, Ontario, manufacturer, and Edmund W. H. Van Allen, of Brantford, Ontario, manufacturer, for the following purposes, viz. :—*a.* To purchase, acquire and take over as a going concern the business carried on by the firm of W. H. Verity & Sons, of Exeter, in the County of Huron, manufacturers of plows, including the lands, plant, machinery, tools, fixtures, patterns, patents, inventions, trade marks, trade names, shoprights, copyrights, brands and devices of the said business, and the good-will, rights, credits and assets generally thereof ; *b.* To carry on the said business in all its branches and to extend the same, and to manufacture, buy, sell, repair and deal in plows, scufflers, land-rollers, corn, bean and potato planters, and the parts and castings of each and every of them, and all machinery, plant, tools, furniture, materials and supplies used in the manufacture of the same and each and every of them ; *c.* To apply for, purchase or otherwise acquire any exclusive right, letters patent of invention, patent rights or privileges in connection with the business of the company and any licenses to work, use or turn to account the same ; *d.* To purchase or otherwise acquire any business within the objects of this company, and any lands, property, privileges, rights, contracts and liabilities appertaining to the same ; *e.* To acquire shares, debentures and securities of other similar companies as the consideration for goods, wares, or merchandise sold to such similar companies in the ordinary course of business,—by the name of "Verity Plow Company" (Limited), with a total capital stock of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, divided into fifteen hundred shares of one hundred dollars.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 13th day of October, 1892.

J. C. PATTERSON,
16-3 Secretary of State.

STATUTES OF CANADA, 1892.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Statutes of last session, 55-56 Vict., 1892, vols. I. and II., are now ready for sale at the Department of Public Printing and Stationery.

Vol. I. contains the Orders in Council and Public Acts ; price.....	$1 25
Vol. II. consists of the Private Acts ; price.....	0 75
Price for the two volumes bound together, ¼ sheep binding, per copy....	2 00
Separate copies of any of the Public or Private Acts are also for sale.	
The Criminal Code will be ready about the 15th of October ; price.....	0 50

Price lists of Public Documents on sale at the Department will be furnished free to any party on application. 14-tf

STATEMENT OF THE PUBLIC DEBT OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA, ON THE 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1892.

	$ cts.	$ cts.
Liabilities—		
Payable in England	199,678,262 50	
do in Canada	9,655,293 29	
Dominion Notes	18,446,479 41	
Savings Banks	39,790,262 04	
Trust Funds	8,155,554 01	
Province Accounts	16,407,374 13	
Miscellaneous and Banking Accounts	1,690,474 96	
Bank Circulation Redemption Fund	1,762,183 94	
Total Gross Debt		295,585,884 28
Assets—		
Investments—Sinking Funds	28,583,475 29	
Other Investments	5,263,337 95	
Province Accounts	10,662,417 39	
Miscellaneous and Banking Accounts	12,453,169 85	
		56,962,400 48
Total Net Debt		238,623,483 80
do 31st August		241,035,335 40
Decrease of Debt		2,411,851 60
STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE ON CAPITAL ACCOUNT, &c.		
Expenditure to 30th Sept. on:—		
Public Works, Railways and Canals	857,518 07	
Dominion Lands	6,433 66	
Railway Subsidies	266,353 00	
		1,130,304 73

W. FITZGERALD,
Assistant Deputy Minister of Finance.

Certified correct,
M. G. DICKIESON, Accountant.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 10th October, 1892.

16-tf

STATEMENT of the Revenue and Expenditure on account of the Consolidated Fund of the Dominion of Canada, as by Returns furnished to the Finance Department to the night of the 30th September, 1892.

	$ cts
REVENUE:	
Customs	1,977,846 67
Excise	686,722 68
Post Office	195,000 00
Public Works, including Railways	361,203 07
Miscellaneous	63,195 68
	3,283,968 10
REVENUE to 31st August, 1892	6,030,517 47
	9,314,485 57
EXPENDITURE	1,604,506 06
do to 31st August, 1892	4,149,440 21
	5,753,946 27

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy Minister of Finance.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 7th October, 1892.

15-tf

CIRCULATION AND SPECIE.

	31st July.	31st August.	30th September.	31st October.	30th November.	31st December.
Fractionals	188,019 75	188,799 25	189,382 50			
$1 & $2	6,473,895 00	6,677,849 00	6,845,354 50			
$4	493,818 00	487,452 00	478,186 00			
$5, $10 & $20	10,174 16	10,029 16	10,019 16			
$50 & $100	427,950 00	374,350 00	315,000 00			
$500 & $1000	10,135,000 00	10,709,500 00	10,662,000 00			
Total	17,728,856 91	18,447,979 41	18,499,942 16			

	31st January.	29th February.	31st March.	30th April.	31st May.	30th June.
Fractionals						
$1 & $2						
$4						
$5, $10 & $20						
$50 & $100						
$500 & $1000						
Total						

Fractional Notes	189,382 50
Provincial Notes other than Ones and Twos	13,319 16
Provincial and Dominion Ones and Twos	6,845,354 50
Dominion Fours	478,186 00
Montr'l Large Notes	5,602,250 00
Toronto "	3,209,450 00
Halifax "	942,000 00
St. John "	686,000 00
Winnipeg "	12,500 00
Charlottetown "	39,000 00
Victoria "	482,500 00
Total	$18,499,942 16

Specie held by the several Assistant Receivers General, on the 30th September, 1892		$6,209,666 01
Guaranteed Sterling Debentures		1,946,666 67
Guaranteed Debentures to be held under the Revised Statutes of Canada, cap. 31—		$8,156,332 68
10 p. c. on $18,499,942.16	$1,849,994 21	
Specie to be held under the Revised Statutes of Canada, cap. 31—		
15 p. c. on $18,499,942.16	2,774,991 32	$4,624,985 53
Excess of Specie and Guaranteed Debentures		$3,531,347 15
Unguaranteed Debentures		$14,250,000 00
Unguaranteed Debentures to be held under the Revised Statutes of Canada, cap. 31—		
75 p. c. on $18,499,942.16		13,874,956 62
Excess of Unguaranteed Debentures		$ 375,043 38

SUMMARY.

Excess of Specie and Guaranteed Debentures	$3,531,347 15
Excess of Unguaranteed Debentures	375,043 38
Total Excess	$3,906,390 53

FRED. TOLLER,
Comptroller Dominion Currency.

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy Minister of Finance.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 14th October, 1892.

16-tf

UNREVISED STATEMENT of Inland Revenue accrued during the month of September, 1892.

Source of Revenue.	Amounts.	Total.
	$ cts.	$ cts.
Spirits	362,477 42	
Malt	76,284 32	
Malt Liquor	200 00	
Tobacco	213,071 81	
Cigars	60,244 06	
Inspection of Petroleum	5,667 65	
Manufactures in Bond	3,876 65	
Seizures	872 13	
Other Receipts	1,948 27	
Total Excise Revenue		724,642 31
Culling Timber		871 97
Hydraulic and other Rents		205 00
Minor Public Works		
Inspection of Weights and Measures		2,933 44
" Gas		618 50
Law Stamps		465 50
Other Revenues		75 00
Grand Total Revenue		729,811 72

E. MIALL, Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 14th October, 1892.

16-tf

SUMMARY STATEMENT showing the Quantity and Value of Goods entered for Consumption in the Dominion of Canada and the Duty Collected thereon during the month ending 31st August, 1892.

ARTICLES.		ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Duty.
			$ cts.	$ cts.
Acids	$	....	6,038 00	2,822 71
Agricultural Implements	"	....	57,955 00	20,355 53
Ale, Beer and Porter	Galls.	40,057	18,397 00	8,096 06
Animals	$	.....	22,745 00	5,661 20
Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c.	"	.....	95,490 00	18,979 51
Brass and manufactures of	"	.....	41,012 00	10,705 11
Breadstuffs, viz. :—				
Grain of all kinds	Bush.	77,842	41,799 00	6,374 65
Flour	Brls.	3,833	15,307 00	2,864 57
Meal	"	4,904	12,233 00	1,974 43
Rice and other Breadstuffs	$	.....	23,348 00	7,263 20
Candles	Lbs.	11,061	1,300 00	318 70
Chicory	"	15,373	562 00	614 42
Coal and Coke	Tons.	120,510	272,449 00	68,179 13
Coffee from U. S.	Lbs.	30,371	5,832 00	1,053 48
Copper and manufactures of	$	.....	27,242 00	3,811 55
Cordage of all kinds	"	.....	8,240 00	2,057 60
Cotton, manufactures of	"	.....	314,869 00	84,516 44
Drugs and Medicines	"	.....	121,459 00	32,963 04
Earthen, Stone and Chinaware	"	.....	74,906 00	24,972 51
Fancy Goods	"	.....	177,260 00	52,540 31
Fish	"	.....	18,687 00	3,784 00
Fruit, Dried	"	.....	33,586 00	15,581 87
" Green, &c	"	.....	104,968 00	15,145 68
Furs	"	.....	49,624 00	9,014 05
Glass and Glassware	"	.....	108,201 00	29,639 75
Gunpowder and explosive substances	"	.....	11,600 00	3,985 28
Hats, Caps and Bonnets	"	.....	146,211 00	43,871 85
Hops	Lbs.	30,264	5,706 00	1,815 84
Iron and Steel, and manufactures of	$	.....	875,171 00	244,473 34
Jewellery and Watches and manufactures of gold and silver	"	.....	55,696 00	12,437 86
Lead and manufactures of	"	.....	30,439 00	5,865 11
Leather and manufactures of	"	.....	119,204 00	25,392 71
Marble and Stone, and manufactures of	"	.....	20,719 00	4,880 64
Malt	Bush.	6,262	5,074 00	939 30
Metals, Composition, &c., and manufactures of	$	.....	27,863 00	8,120 09
Musical Instruments	"	.....	22,881 00	6,322 55
Oil, Coal and Kerosene, &c., &c.	Galls.	341,730	29,397 00	24,604 56
" all other	"	211,207	57,336 00	14,113 04
Paints and Colours	$	.....	45,661 00	6,171 66
Paper and manufactures of	"	.....	92,579 00	27,928 78
Perfumery	"	.....	3,893 00	1,182 90
Provisions, viz. :				
Bacon. Ham, Shoulders, Sides, Beef, Pork, Mutton, Butter, Cheese, Lard, &c	$	.....	57,824 00	17,650 51
Salt, not imported from Great Britain or British Possessions, or for Gulf Fisheries	Lbs.	2,036,864	8,787 00	1,766 99
Seeds	$	.....	14,153 00	1,434 85
Silks, manufactures of	"	.....	368,380 00	110,306 31
Soap of all kinds	"	.....	14,258 00	5,272 52
Spices, ground and unground	"	.....	11,223 00	1,894 95
Starch	Lbs.	73,469	4,622 00	1,488 12
Spirits of all kinds	Galls.	73,604	81,119 00	158,121 85
Wines, other than Sparkling	"	34,279	27,410 00	18,810 36
" Sparkling	Doz.	1,291	10,926 00	6,113 59
Sugar, above No. 14, D.S.	Lbs.	40,016	1,219 00	321 55
" Sugar Candy	"	11,714	1,797 00	773 15
" Cane, Sugar, &c	"	1,765	45 00	2 25
" Molasses	Galls.	541,539	108,574 00	8,180 97
" Glucose and Syrups	Lbs.	141,762	2,844 00	2,126 47
Tea from United States	"	80,034	12,314 00	1,231 40
Tobacco and Cigars	"	16,597	25,697 00	25,305 10
Wood and manufactures of	$	.....	84,218 00	23,033 54
Woollen manufactures	"	.....	1,546,663 00	481,617 77
All other dutiable articles	$	.....	1,019,127 00	260,907 93
Total Dutiable Goods		.....	6,604,139 00	1,987,755 19
Coin and Bullion (except U. S. silver coin)		.....	1,323,952 00	
Free Goods, all other		.....	5,590,484 00	
Grand Total entered for Consumption		.....	13,518,575 00	1,987,755 19

THOS. J. WATTERS,
Asst. Commissioner of Customs.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 22nd September, 1892.

13–tf

STATEMENT of Goods Exported from the Dominion of Canada, during the month of August, 1892.

	Produce of Canada.	Produce of other Countries.	Total.
	$	$	$
Produce of the Mine	412,218	36,305	448,523
do Fisheries	766,791	11,286	778,077
do Forest	4,309,752	213,179	4,522,931
Animals and their produce	4,159,973	198,878	4,358,851
Agricultural Products	1,564,451	826,493	2,390,944
Manufactures	580,637	76,976	657,613
Miscellaneous Articles	30,599	43,553	74,152
Totals	11,824,421	1,406,670	13,231,091
Bullion	8,750	.....	8,750
Coin	.....	8,766	8,766
Grand Total	11,833,171	1,415,436	13,248,607

THOS. J. WATTERS,
Asst. Commissioner of Customs.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 15th September, 1892.

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DR. POST OFFICE Savings Bank Account for the month of September, 1892. CR.

(Furnished to the Minister of Finance in accordance with the Post Office Act, 1875, Sec. 69, and Public Accounts Audit Act, 1878, Sec. 20.)

	$ cts.		$ cts.
Balance in hands of the Minister of Finance on 31st August, 1892	22,601,240 07	Withdrawals during month	547,000 44
Deposits in the Post Office Savings Banks during month	577,151 00		
Interest allowed to Depositors, on accounts closed during month	1,711 09	Balance:— At the credit of Depositors' Accounts	22,633,101 72
	23,180,102 16		23,180,102 16

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy Minister of Finance.

N. S. GARLAND,
Clerk of Financial Statistics.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
OTTAWA, 18th October, 1892.

17–tf

STATEMENT of the Balance at Cr. of Depositors in the Dominion Government Savings Banks, on 30th September, 1892. Published in accordance with Consolidated Statutes, Chapter 121, Section 16.

BANK.	Balance, 31st August, 1892.	Deposits for September, 1892.	Total.	Withdrawn, September, 1892.	Balance, 30th September, 1892.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Ontario :—					
Toronto	523,268 07	10,964 43	534,232 50	9,177 39	525,055 11
Manitoba :—					
Winnipeg	707,094 28	22,394 00	729,488 28	30,690 02	698,798 26
British Columbia :—					
Victoria	712,185 35	17,169 59	729,354 94	23,991 06	705,363 88
Nova Scotia :—					
Acadia Mines	42,657 32	336 00	42,993 32	220 00	42,773 32
Amherst	228,666 86	6,579 00	235,245 86	3,153 42	232,092 44
Annapolis	235,373 64	3,487 00	238,860 64	5,092 83	233,767 81
Arichat	190,000 39	2,315 00	192,315 39	1,593 29	190,722 10
Barrington	153,111 72	1,038 00	154,149 72	684 42	153,465 30
Bridgewater	115,798 20	1,488 00	117,286 20	3,332 12	113,954 08
Guysboro'	93,840 09	1,125 00	94,965 09	1,527 84	93,437 25
Halifax	2,627,275 41	43,054 00	2,670,329 41	40,576 51	2,629,752 90
Kentville	300,332 82	6,410 00	306,742 82	8,091 26	297,651 56
Liverpool	251,398 65	3,206 00	254,604 65	3,417 31	251,187 34
Lunenburg	248,566 73	936 00	249,502 73	2,163 98	247,338 75
Maitland	54,849 30	2,119 00	56,968 30	5,193 74	51,774 56
New Glasgow	359,929 67	5,138 00	365,067 67	9,497 40	355,570 27
Parrsboro'	91,577 36	2,543 00	94,120 36	1,551 46	92,568 90
Pictou	286,514 88	4,792 00	291,306 88	3,515 56	287,791 32
Port Hood	128,527 70	2,399 00	130,926 70	2,448 34	128,478 36
Shelburne	105,534 76	4,836 00	110,370 76	873 62	109,497 14
Sherbrooke	53,844 84	1,855 00	55,699 84	912 12	54,787 72
Sydney	311,957 33	3,241 00	315,198 33	3,475 69	311,722 64
Sydney Mines	79,264 01	1,158 00	80,422 01	701 68	79,720 33
Truro	331,196 64	5,733 00	336,929 64	9,359 55	327,570 09
Wallace	70,996 38	1,269 00	72,265 38	1,470 92	70,794 46
Weymouth	108,718 35	1,476 00	110,194 35	1,014 01	109,180 34
Yarmouth	635,876 19	8,168 00	644,044 19	6,961 09	637,083 10
New Brunswick :—					
Bathurst	125,205 15	2,262 00	127,467 15	1,832 58	125,634 57
Chatham	246,001 95	3,749 00	249,750 95	4,838 20	244,912 75
Dalhousie	340,943 54	3,465 00	344,408 54	2,860 15	341,548 39
Dorchester	97,092 94	2,068 00	99,160 94	2,048 56	97,112 38
Fredericton	530,421 33	11,861 00	542,282 33	8,444 09	533,838 24
Newcastle	219,297 51	2,680 66	221,978 17	1,721 43	220,256 74
St. Andrews	318,295 17	3,446 05	321,741 22	6,340 03	315,401 19
St. John	3,557,543 90	47,572 00	3,605,115 90	38,572 87	3,566,543 03
Sussex	151,965 88	2,373 00	154,338 88	1,866 18	152,472 70
Woodstock	433,755 87	7,751 00	441,506 87	5,948 04	435,558 83
Prince Edward Island :—					
Charlottetown	1,804,646 62	26,100 00	1,830,746 62	39,813 51	1,790,933 11
Summerside	315,138 02	6,421 00	321,559 02	5,484 82	316,074 20
Total	17,188,664 82	284,977 73	17,473,642 55	300,457 09	17,173,185 46

C. J. ANDERSON,
Chief Savings Bank Branch.

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy Minister of Finance.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 20th October, 1892.

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RETURN OF THE AMOUNT OF LIABILITIES AND ASSETS OF THE MONTREAL CITY AND DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK, AND OF THE CAISSE D'ÉCONOMIE DE NOTRE-DAME DE QUÉBEC, ON THE 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1892.

	CAPITAL.		LIABILITIES.								
	Capital Stock.	Capital paid up.	Dominion Govt. deposits payable on demand.	Provincial Govt. deposits payable on demand.	Other deposits payable on demand.	Dominion Govt. deposits payable after notice or on a fixed day.	Provincial Govt. deposits payable after notice or on a fixed day.	Other deposits payable after notice or on a fixed day.	Special Poor Fund or Charity Fund Trust.	Other Liabilities not included under the foregoing heads.	Total Liabilities.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts
City and District Savings Bank.....	2,000,000 00	600,000 00	93,341 86	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,750,866 91	180,000 00	35,408 71	9,059,617 48
Caisse d'Economie Notre-Dame de Québec	1,000,000 00	250,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,805,537 89	83,000 00	74,502 13	3,963,040 02

ASSETS.

	Dominion Securities.	Provincial or Municipal Securities.	Loans for which Dominion or Provincial Securities are held as Collateral Security.	Loans for which Bank Stocks are held as Collateral Security.	Loans for which other Stocks, Bonds or Debentures as authorised by law are held as Collateral Security.	Cash in hand or in deposit on call in Chartered Banks.	Special Poor Fund or Charity Fund Investments.	Investments in Bank Stock made previous to the incorporation of the Bank.	Other Assets not included under the foregoing heads.	Total Assets.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
City and District Savings Bank.	1,500,000 00	2,389,155 76	304,182 20	2,590,049 42	1,848,415 74	830,124 99	180,000 00	.....	* 502,888 77	10,144,816 88
Caisse d Economie Notre-Dame de Québec.....	.....	1,878,954 51	237,940 56	311,190 59	1,021,426 07	640,955 55	83,000 00	73,239 09	86,372 62	4,333,078 90

* Including landed property of Bank $443,925.11

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy Minister of Finance.

N. S. GARLAND,
Clerk of Financial Statistics.

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FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 11th October, 1892.

NAME OF THE COMPANY.	Chief Agent to receive process.	Amount of Deposit. Deposits marked (A) are applicable solely to Life Policies existing 31st March, 1878; marked (B) to policies issued or assumed subsequent to that date.	Description of Insurance business for which Licensed.
The Accident Insurance Company of North America	Edward Rawlings, Manager, Montreal	$23,500 Montreal Harbour bonds; $500, Municipal Debentures, and $550, 5 p. c. Canada stock. (Accepted at $22,150)	Accident.
The Ætna Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut	F. W. Evans, General Agent, Montreal	$19,000 Municipal Securities, $4,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds, and $89,000 Canadian Pacific RailwayBonds. (Accepted at $100,800)	Fire and Inland Marine.
The Ætna Life Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut	Wm. H. Orr, Manager, Toronto	$360,500 Province of Quebec Debentures, $149,893 Province of Manitoba Debentures; $50,000 Province of New Brunswick Bonds; $100,000 Prince Edward Island Bonds; $60,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds; $2,595,061 Municipal Debentures and $150,000 U. S. Registered Bonds. Total $3,465,354. Accepted value, $3,184,531, being $100,000 (A), and $3,084,531 (B)	Life.
The Agricultural Insurance Company of Watertown, N.Y., U.S.	Joseph Flynn, Chief Agent, Toronto	$141,600 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $126,000)	Fire.
The Alliance Assurance Company	G. H. McHenry, Chief Agent, Montreal	$311,142 Canada 3 p.c. stock	Fire.
The American Surety Company of New York	Alexander Dixon, Chief Agent, Toronto	$50,000 U.S. Bonds	Guarantee.
The Atlas Assurance Company	Matthew C. Hinshaw, Chief Agent, Montreal	£17,000 stg., Canada 3½ per cent. Inscribed Stock, and £5,000 stg., New South Wales 3½ per cent. Inscribed Stock	Fire.
The Boiler Inspection and Insurance Company of Canada	W. B. McMurrich, Agent, Toronto	$46,724 Municipal Debentures, and $8,000 Loan Company Debentures. (Accepted at $49,252)	Steam Boilers, &c.
The British Empire Mutual Life Assurance Company, London, Eng.	Fred. Stancliffe, Chief Agent, Montreal	Canada 4 per cent. Bonds, £1,400 stg.; Province of British Columbia Bonds, £1,000 stg.; Tasmanian Bonds £6,800 stg.; Municipal Debentures, £15,800. (Accepted at $113,,977.33). Also $632,500 invested in the hands of Canadian Trustees under the Insurance Act	Life.
The British America Assurance Company, Toronto	John Morison, Governor, Toronto	$60,500 Municipal Debentures and $1,000 Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds. (Accepted at $54,900)	Fire and Inland Marine.
The British and Foreign Marine Insurance Company (Limited)	E. L. Bond, Chief Agent, Montreal	$112,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $100,800)	Inland Marine.
The Caledonian Insurance Company	Lansing Lewis, Manager, Montreal	Province of Quebec Bonds, $3,893.33; Canada Bonds, $4,866.67; Municipal Debentures, $106,438.86. (Accepted at $104,555)	Fire.
The Canada Accident Assurance Company	Henry Sutherland, Chief Agent, Toronto	$22,302 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $20,072)	Accident.
The Canada Life Assurance Company, Hamilton	A. G. Ramsay, Manager, Hamilton	$61,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $54,900)	Life.
†The Citizens' Insurance Company of Canada	E. P. Heaton, Chief Agent, Montreal	$131,744 Municipal Debentures; $5,840 Canada Central Railway Second Mortgage Bonds, and $2,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds. (Accepted at $125,370, being $54,710 for Life, $20,260 for Accident, and $50,400 for Fire)	Fire, Life and Accident.
*The City of London Fire Insurance Company (Limited)	H. M. Blackburn, Chief Agent, Toronto	£24,000 stg. Canada Stock and £3,000 South Australian Stock	Fire.
The Commercial Union Assurance Company (Limited) of London, Eng.	Evans & McGregor, General Agents, Montreal	$107,067 Cape of Good Hope 4 per cent. Stock (Life A); $29,200 Canada 4 per cent. Stock (Life B); $106,580 Canada 4 per cent. Stock; $73,000 Queensland Bonds and £12,000 Swedish Government 4 per cent. Bonds (Fire)	Fire, Inland Marine and Life.
The Confederation Life Association of Canada	J. K. Macdonald, Managing Director, Toronto	$84,500 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $76,050)	Life.
The Connecticut Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn	Geo. H. McHenry, Chief Agent, Montreal	$100,000 Canada 4 per cent. Stock	Fire.
The Covenant Mutual Benefit Association	A. H. Hoover, Chief Agent, Toronto	$53,533 Canada 3 per cent. Stock	Life, on the assessment plan.
The Dominion Life Assurance Company	Thos. Hilliard, Managing Director, Waterloo, O.	$56,303 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $50,195)	Life.
The Dominion Plate Glass Insurance Company	Alexander Ramsay, Chief Agent, Montreal	$5,000 Province of Quebec Bonds and $11,000 Municipal Securities. Total, $16,000. (Accepted at $14,900)	Plate Glass.
The Dominion Safety Fund Life Association	J. De Wolfe Spurr, President and Agent, St. John, B. N.	$19,000 Province of Nova Scotia Bonds and $31,000 Province of New Brunswick Bonds	Life.
The Eastern Assurance Company	Chas. D. Cory, Chief Agent, Halifax, N.S.	$56,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $50,400)	Fire.
The Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation (Limited)	Fred. Stancliffe, General Manager, Montreal	£6,500 stg., 2½ per cent. Annuities, £5,000 stg., South Australian Govt. 4 per cent. Bonds, and £10,840 Province of Quebec Bonds	Fire Re-assurance.
The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, N.Y.	Seargent P. Stearns, Manager, Montreal	$100,000 U.S. Bonds (A) $375,000 U.S. Bonds and $482,000 Municipal Debentures (B) (accepted at $908,800, being $100,000 A, and $808,800, B). Also $1,180,000 in the hands of Canadian Trustees under the Insurance Act	Life.
The Federal Life Assurance Company of Ontario	David Dexter, Managing Director, Hamilton	Municipal Debentures, $44,807. Canada Pacific Railway Bonds, $11,000. (Accepted $50,226)	Life.

LIST OF INSURANCE COMPANIES LICENSED TO DO BUSINESS IN CANADA UNDER THE INSURANCE ACT—*Continued.*

NAME OF THE COMPANY.	Chief Agent to receive process.	Amount of Deposit. Deposits marked (A) are applicable solely to Life Policies existing 31st March, 1878; marked (B) to policies issued or assumed subsequent to that date.	Description of Insurance business for which Licensed.
The Fire Insurance Association (Limited), London, England	John Kennedy, Chief Agent, Montreal	$100,000 Canada Stock	Fire
The Germania Life Insurance Company	Jeffers & Rönne, Chief Agents, Toronto	$50,000 Canada Bonds	Life.
The Great West Life Assurance Company	J. H. Brock, Managing Director, Winnipeg, M.	$56,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $50,400)	Life.
The GuaranteeCompany of North America	Edward Rawlings, Manager, Montreal	$27,000 Municipal Securities; $29,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds and $2,400 Canada Stock. (Accepted at $53,800).	Guarantee.
The Guardian Fire and Life Assurance Company, London, England	E. P. Heaton, Chief Agent, Montreal	$94,900 Canada Guaranteed Bonds and $73,000 Canada Stock	Fire.
The Hartford Fire Insurance Company, Hartford, Connecticut	E. W. Evans, General Agent, Montreal	$62,500 Mun. Securit. and $25,420 Bank Stock. (Accepted at $100,000).	Fire.
The Imperial Insurance Company of London, England	E. D. Lacy, Agent, Montreal	$129,453 Canada Stock and $63,266.67 Province of British Columbia, 3 per cent Stock	Fire.
The Insurance Company of North America	Robert Hampson, Chief Agent, Montreal	$111,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $100,000)	Fire and Inland Marine.
The Lancashire Insurance Company	J. G. Thompson, Chief Agent, Toronto	$97,333 Canada 4 per cent. stock and $95,000 Canada 4 per cent. Bonds.	Fire.
The Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company	G. F. C. Smith, Chief Agent, Montreal	$36,000 Municipal Debentures, $10,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds, and $277,133.33 Canada Stock. (Accepted at $318,533)	Fire and Life.
The Lloyds Plate Glass Insurance Company of New York	Levi Beemer, Chief Agent, Toronto	$10,000 Canada Bonds	Plate Glass.
The London Assurance Corporation, England	E. A. Lilly, Attorney and Agent, Montreal	$167,000 Municipal Securities. (Accepted at $150,300)	Fire, Life and Inland Marine.
The London Guarantee and Accident Co. (Limited)	A. T. McCord, Chief Agent, Toronto	£11,000 stg. Canada Stock	Guarantee and Accident.
The London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company, Liverpool	W. A. Sims, Chief Agent, Toronto	£22,000 stg. Canada 4 per cent. Inscribed Stock and £5,000 stg. Canada 3 per cent. Stock	Fire.
The London and Lancashire Life Assurance Company	B. Hal Brown, Manager, Montreal.	$10,000 Victoria, B.C., Bonds; $2,000 Canada Bonds; $23,500 Province of Quebec Bonds; and Municipal Securities, $85,280. Also $938,197 invested with Canadian Trustees under Insurance Act. Accepted at $1,050,449, being $100,000 (A) and $950,449 (B)	Life.
The London Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Canada, London, Ont.	D. C. Macdonald, Secretary, London, Ont.	$40,020 Municipal Debentures and $15,600 Loan Companies Debentures. (Accepted at $50,058)	Fire.
The London Life Insurance Company	J. G. Richter, Manager, London, Ont.	$60,000 Loan Company Debentures. (Accepted at $54,000)	Life.
The Manchester Fire Assurance Company	James Boomer, Manager, Toronto	$102,200 Canada 3½ per cent Stock	Fire.
The Manufacturers' Accident Insurance Company	John F. Ellis, Managing Director, Toronto	$20,000 Canada Bonds	Accident.
The Manufacturers' Life Insurance Company	John F. Ellis, Managing Director, Toronto	$50,000 Canada Bonds	Life.
The Massachusetts Benefit Association	T. E. P. Sutton, Chief Agent, Toronto	$50,000 U.S. Bonds	Life, on the assessment plan.
The Mercantile Fire Insurance Company	James Lockie, Secretary, Waterloo, Ont	$55,916 Municipal Securities. (Accepted at $50,057)	Fire.
The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company of New York	Albert Goldthorpe, Chief Agent, Toronto	$116,800 Canadian Pacific Railway 3½ per cent. Land Grant Bonds. (Accepted at $101,178)	Life.
Mongenais, Boivin & Co	L. I. Boivin, Agent, Montreal	$5,000 Canada Stock and $8,567 Municipal Securities. (Accepted at $12,711)	Plate Glass.
The Mutual Accident Association (Limited)	Eastmure & Lightbourn, Chief Agents, Toronto	$37,960 Canada 3½ per cent. Inscribed Stock	Accident and Plate Glass.
The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York	Samuel H. Ewing, Attorney, Montreal	$125,000 Canada 4 per cent. Bonds; $400,000 Province of Nova Scotia Bonds; $199,000 Province of New Brunswick Bonds; and $990,333 Municipal Securities. Total, $1,714,333. (Accepted at $1,615,300)	Life.
The Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association, New York	Jno. S. Hall, Chief Agent, Montreal	$50,000 Province of Quebec Bonds and $53,533.33 Canada 3 per cent. Sterling Bonds. (Accepted at $100,857)	Life, on the assessment plan.
The National Assurance Company of Ireland	Matthew C. Hinshaw, Chief Agent, Montreal	$100,161 Canada Stock	Fire.
The New York Life Insurance Company	F. W. Campbell, M.D., Attorney, Montreal.	$100,000 U.S. Bonds (Life A) $993,000 C.P.R. Bonds, $80,000 Province of Quebec Bonds, and $100,000 Municipal Debentures (Life B). (Accepted at $1,163,700, being $100,000 Life A and $1,063,700 Life B). Also $750,000 invested with Canadian Trustees under the Insurance Act.	Life.
The North American Life Assurance Company	Wm. McCabe, Managing Director, Toronto	$59,823 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $53,775)	Life.
The North British and Mercantile Insurance Company	Thos. Davidson, Managing Director, Montreal	$175,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds; $281,000 Municipal Debentures; $75,000 Province of New Brunswick Bonds; $31,146.67 Province of Manitoba Bonds; $50,613.33 Victoria Government Bonds; $97,333.33 Queensland bonds. Total, $710,093.33. Accepted at $658,193: being $266,347 Fire, $52,200 Life A, and $339,646 Life B	Fire and Life.
The Northern Assurance Company of Aberdeen and London	Robert W. Tyre, Manager, Montreal	$100,253 British Columbia Bonds and $111,446.67 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $200,555)	Fire.
The Norwich and London Accident Insurance Association	Scott & Walmsley, General Agents, Toronto	$58,400 Canada Stock	Accident.
The Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society, Norwich, England	Alex. Dixon, Manager, Toronto	$100,000 Canada Stock	Fire.
The Ontario Mutual Life Assurance Company	Wm. Hendry, Manager, Waterloo	$104,852 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $92,693)	Life.
The Phenix Insurance Company of Brooklyn	L. C. Camp, Chief Agent, Toronto	$100,000 U.S. Bonds	Fire and Inland ine.

NAME OF THE COMPANY.	Chief Agent to receive process.	Amount of Deposit. Deposits marked (A) are applicable solely to Life Policies existing 31st March, 1878; marked (B) to policies issued or assumed subsequent to that date.	Description of Insurance business for which Licensed.
The Phœnix Fire Assurance Company, London, England	Paterson & Son, General Agents, Montreal	$57,500 Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds and $135,293 Canada Stock. (Accepted at $187,043)	Fire.
The Phœnix Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn	Gerald E. Hart, Manager, Montreal	$69,000 Municipal Debentures and $44,000 C. P. Railway Bonds. (Accepted at $101,700)	Fire.
The Provident Savings Life Assurance Society	R. H. Matson, Chief Agent, Toronto	$13,500 Province of Quebec Bonds and $41,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $50,400)	Life
The Quebec Fire Assurance Company	Edwin Jones, President, Quebec	Province of New Brunswick Bonds, $10,000, Province of Quebec Bonds, $16,500, and Municipal Debentures, $33,000. Total, $59,500. (Accepted at $56,200)	Fire.
*The Queen Fire and Life Insurance Company, England	H. J. Mudge, Chief Agent, Montreal	$51,100 Canada 4 p.c. inscribed stock, and $42,373.33 Municipal Debentures. Total, $93,473. Accepted at $89,236)	Life.
The Queen Insurance Company of America	H. J. Mudge, Chief Agent, Montreal	$100,000 U.S. Bonds, $60,000 City of Halifax 5 p. c. Stock, $48,667 New Zealand 4 p. c. Stock, $24,333.33 Province of Quebec Bonds, and $29,200 Province of Manitoba 5 p. c. Debentures. Total, $262,200. (Accepted at $256,200)	Fire.
The Reliance Mutual Life Assurance Society, London, England	J. Cassie Hatton, Attorney, Montreal	$110,277 British Annuities, being $100,000 Life (A) and $10,277 Life (B).	Life.
*The Royal Canadian Insurance Company	Harry Cutt, Secretary, Montreal	$57,500 Municipal securities. (Accepted at $51,750)	Fire and Inland Marine.
The Royal Insurance Company	Wm. Tatley, Chief Agent, Montreal	$178,533 Canada 4 p. c. Inscribed Stock, and $511,000 British Annuities. Total $689,533, being $150,000 Fire, $50,000 Life (A) and $489,533 General	Fire and Life.
The Scottish Union and National Insurance Co	Walter Kavanagh, Agent, Montreal	$97,333.33 Canada 4 p. c. Inscribed Stock and $3,500 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $100,483)	Fire.
The Standard Life Assurance Company, Scotland	W. M. Ramsay, Manager, Montreal	$1,855,152 Municipal Debs., $106,500 Montreal Harbour Bds., and $9,000 Province of Quebec Debentures. Total, $1,970,652. (Accepted at $1,772,687, being $129,561 Life A, and $1,643,126 Life B)	Life.
The Star Life Assurance Society of England	Alfred D. Perry, General Agent, Toronto	$146,000 Canada 4 p. c. Stock	Life.
The Sun Insurance Office, London, Eng	H. M. Blackburn, Chief Agent, Toronto	$48,667 Canada Stock and $243,333 British Local Loans	Fire.
The Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada	R. Macaulay, Managing Director, Montreal	$63,890 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $57,501)	Life and Accident.
The Temperance and General Life Assurance Company of North America	Henry Sutherland, Chief Agent, Toronto	$64,225 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $50,009)	Life.
The Travelers' Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn	William Hanson, Chief Agent, Montreal	$74,947 Province of Manitoba 5 p. c. Bonds, $584,615 Municipal Debentures, $35,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds, and $50,000 Canadian Pacific R.R. Bonds. Total, $744,562. (Accepted at $677,600), being $103,500 (Life A), $534,100 (Life B), and $40,000 (Accident).	Life and Accident.
The Union Mutual Life Insurance Company of Maine	Wm. Mulock, Attorney, Toronto	Province of Ontario Annuity Bonds, present value $398,452; Montreal Harbour Bonds, $30,000; and Province of New Brunswick Bonds, $100,000. Total accepted value, $525,452, being $100,000 (A) and $425,452 (B).	Life.
The Union Society, London, Eng	T. L. Morrisey, Chief Agent, Montreal	£22,000 Consolidated Stock	Fire.
The United Fire Insurance Company (Limited)	Chief Agency, Montreal	Province of Quebec Bonds, $85,653.33; Province of Manitoba Bonds, $9,246.66; Municipal Debentures, $7,000. Total, $101,900. (Accepted at $101,200)	Fire.
The United States Life Insurance Company	Thos. A. Temple, Attorney, St. John, N.B	$100,000 U. S. Bonds	Life.
The Western Assurance Company, Toronto	J. J. Kenny, Managing Director, Toronto	$32,100 Municipal Debentures and $25,600 Loan Company Debentures. (Accepted at $51,930)	Fire and Inland Marine.

* This Company has ceased to do new business in Canada and has given notice of an application to withdraw its deposit.

† This Company has ceased to transact the business of fire and life insurance in Canada and has given notice of an application to withdraw its deposits held on behalf of those branches.

THE FOLLOWING LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES HAVING CEASED TO TRANSACT NEW BUSINESS IN CANADA, ARE ENTITLED UNDER SECTION 32 OF "THE INSURANCE ACT" TO TRANSACT ALL BUSINESS CONNECTED WITH POLICIES EXISTING AT 31ST MARCH, 1878, AND THEIR DEPOSITS ARE APPLICABLE TO THOSE POLICIES SUBJECT TO THE PROVISIONS OF THE INSURANCE ACTS OF 1868 AND 1871.

NAME OF THE COMPANY.	Chief Agent to receive process.	Amount of Deposit.	Business.
The Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., U.S.	F. W. Evans, General Agent, Montreal	$100,000 U.S. Bonds	Life.
The Edinburgh Life Assurance Company	David Higgins, Chief Agent, Toronto	$113,000 Municipal Debentures and $48,667 Cape Good Hope 4 p.c. stock (Accepted at $150,367)	Life.
The Life Association of Scotland	Archibald Inglis, Chief Agent, Montreal	$50,127 Canada 4 p.c. Bonds, $2,433 Canada 4 p.c. Stock, $4,866 Canada Guaranteed Bonds, $48,667 Province of Quebec Debentures, $48,667 City of Toronto Bonds. (Accepted at $149,893)	Life.
The National Life Insurance Company of the United States of America	Chas. Powis, Chief Agent, Hamilton, Ont.	$110,000 Bank deposit receipts	Life.
The North-Western Mutual Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee	M. W. Mills, Chief Agent, Toronto	$100,000 U.S. Bonds	Life.
The Phœnix Mutual Life Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut	H. D. Simpson, Attorney, Montreal	$30,000 Municipal Debentures, and $99,280 Niagara Falls Park Bonds. (Accepted at $126,280)	Life.
The Scottish Amicable Life Assurance Society	William W. Robertson, Attorney, Montreal	36 Bonds Canada Atlantic Railway, guaranteed. Par $111,257.82. Present value, at 4½ per cent., $90,660.67. Also $100,000 Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds	Life.
The Scottish Provident Institution	John Dunlop, Attorney, Montreal	$100,000 Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds. (Accepted at $90,000)	Life.

THE FOLLOWING INSURANCE COMPANIES ARE REGISTERED UNDER THE INSURANCE ACT, AND ARE PERMITTED TO TRANSACT THE BUSINESS OF LIFE INSURANCE IN CANADA UPON THE ASSESSMENT PLAN.

Name of Company.	Chief Agent to receive process.
The Canadian Mutual Life Association	W. Pemberton Page, Secretary, Toronto.
The Commercial Travellers' Mutual Benefit Society	W. G. H. Lowe, Chief Agent, Toronto.
The Home Life Association of Canada	James G. Howorth, Chief Agent, Toronto.
The Mutual Relief Society of Nova Scotia	Thomas B. Crosby, Chief Agent, Yarmouth, N.S.
The Provincial Provident Institution	E. S. Miller, Secretary, St. Thomas, Ont.

NOTE.—The Glasgow and London Insurance Company has reinsured its outstanding risks with the Citizens' Insurance Company, and a portion of its deposit has been released.
The American Steam Boiler Insurance Company has ceased doing business in Canada. The deposit is still in the hands of the Hon. Receiver General, but notice of an application to withdraw the same has been given.

Office of the Superintendent of Insurance,
Ottawa, 15th October, 1892.

W. FITZGERALD, Superintendent of Insurance. 16-1f

THE FOLLOWING NEW POST OFFICES WERE ESTABLISHED IN CANADA ON THE 1ST OCTOBER, 1892.

Name of Post Office.	Township or Parish.	Electoral County and Province or Territory.	Postmaster.
Agricola	Sec. 34, Tp. 53, R. 22, W. of 4th M.	Alta.	Thos. G. Pearce.
Blue Springs		Yale-Kootenay B.C.	A. McDowell.
Centre Acadie		Kent N.B.	S. Barrieau.
Heron Bay (reopened)		Algoma O.	J. A. Nicol.
Hillesden	Sec. 22, Tp. 15, R. 6, W. of 2nd M.	Assa.	D. Ealey.
Howe Sound		New Westminster B.C.	G. W. Gibson, sr.
Ivry	Notre-Dame du Lac	Temiscouata Q.	J. L. Gagné.
Loch Erroch		New Westminster B.C.	Thos. Wilson.
Locke Road	Lot 7	Prince P.E.I.	M. Howard.
Lumsden	Sec. 33, Tp. 19, R. 21, W. of 2nd M.	Assa.	Thos. B. Hill.
McIntyre's Lake		Richmond N.S.	D. McIntyre.
Paudash (reopened)	Cardiff	Peterboro', E.R. O.	Miss A. Dixon.
Perley (reopened)	Sec. 34, Tp. 22, R. 2, W. of 2nd M	Assa.	T. A. Wiley.
River Dennis Station		Inverness N.S.	P. McLean.
Upper Kingsbury	Lunenburg	Lunenburg N.S.	R. Mossman.
Victoria West	Lot 13	Prince P.E.I.	N. McLennan.
Wallace (reopened)	Wallace	Wellington, N.R. O.	D. Schell.
West Bay Road		Inverness N.S.	D. McLeod.

CHANGES IN POST OFFICES ALREADY ESTABLISHED.

OFFICES CLOSED.

Centre Augusta	County of Grenville, S.R., O.	
Dorn Ridge	"	York, N.B.
Harvey Hill Mines	"	Megantic, Q.
Lorne	"	Selkirk, M.
Pointe au Bouleau	"	Saguenay, Q.
(a) Rivière du Loup Wharf	"	Temiscouata, Q.

(a) Closed during winter.

NAMES CHANGED.

*Albion	County of Cardwell, O.	to Bolton.
Black River	" Antigonish, N.S.	to Glassburn.
*Fort McLeod	Alta.	to Macleod.
Grande Ligne	County of St. John's, Q.	to Ste. Blaise.
North Arm	District of New Westminster, B.C.	to Eburne.
St François de Sales	County of Chicoutimi, Q.	to O'Donnell's Siding.
*West Toronto Junction	" York, W.R., O.	to Toronto Junction.

*Money Order and Savings Bank Offices

TO ADVERTISERS IN THE *GAZETTE*.

PARTIES sending advertisements to be inserted in "The Canada Gazette," will please observe the following rules :

1st. Address "The Canada Gazette, Ottawa, Canada."

2nd. Indicate the number of insertions required.

3rd. Invariably remit the fees for such advertisements, together with the price of one Gazette, as below. Otherwise they will not be inserted. The rates are ten cts. for the first insertion, and five cents for each subsequent insertion per line of nine words, each figure counting as one word. No advertisement is inserted for a less charge than one dollar.

By settled or understood practice as prescribed by law, the rules of Parliament or decisions of the Department of Justice, notices receive the following insertions :—

Notices of applications for divorce—27 insertions.

Notices of the withdrawal of deposits of Insurance Companies—13 insertions.

Notices of ordinary applications to Parliament—9 insertions.

Notices of applications for Letters Patent—6 insertions.

Notices of dividends and meetings of Banks and Insurance Companies—1 calendar month, or 5 insertions.

Subscribers will also notice that the subscription, $4 per annum, is invariably payable in advance, and that the "Gazette" will be stopped from them at the end of the period paid for. Single numbers will be charged ten cts. each, and when more than one are required by advertisers, must be remitted for likewise.

S. E. DAWSON,
Queen's Printer and Controller of Stationery.

Department of Public Printing and Stationery,
Ottawa, November, 1891.

APPLICATIONS TO PARLIAMENT.

Rules relating to Notices for Private Bills.

All applications for Private Bills, properly the subjects of legislation by the Parliament of Canada, within the purview of "The British North America Act, 1867," whether for the erection of a Bridge, the making of a Railroad, Turnpike Road or Telegraph Line ; the construction or improvement of a Harbour, Canal, Lock, Dam or Slide, or other like work ; the granting the right of Ferry ; the incorporation of any particular Trade or Calling, or of any Banking or other Joint Stock Company ; or otherwise for the granting to any individual or individuals, any exclusive or peculiar rights or privileges whatever, or for doing any matter or thing which, in its operation, would affect the rights or property of other parties, or relate to any particular class of the community ; or for making any amendment of a like nature to any former Act, shall require a Notice, clearly and distinctly specifying the nature and object of the application, and (except in the case of existing corporations) signed by, or on behalf of the applicants, to be published as follows, viz :

In the Provinces of Quebec and Manitoba.

A notice inserted in the *Canada Gazette*, in the English and French languages, and in one newspaper in the English, and in one in the French language in the District affected, or in both languages in one paper, if there be but one in the said District, or if there be no paper published therein, then, in both languages, in a paper in the nearest District in which a newspaper is published.

In any other Province or Territory.

A notice inserted in the *Canada Gazette*, and in one newspaper published in the County or District, or Union of Counties affected, or if there be no paper published therein, then in a newspaper in the nearest County or District in which a newspaper is published. Such Notices to be continued in each case, for a period of two months during the interval of time between the close of the next preceding Session and the consideration of the Petition. And copies of the newspapers containing the first and last insertion of such notice shall be sent to the Clerk of each House.

When a Petition is for leave to bring in a Private Bill for the erection of a Toll Bridge, the petitioner or petitioners, upon giving the notice prescribed by the preceding Rule, shall also, at the same time, and in the same manner, give notice of the rates which they intend to ask ; the extent of the privilege, the height of the arches, the interval between the abutments or piers for the passage of rafts and vessels, and whether they intend to erect a drawbridge, and the dimensions of the same.

Any person seeking to obtain any Private Bill shall, eight days before the meeting of Parliament, deposit with the Clerk of the House, in which the bill is to originate, a copy of such bill in the English or French language, with a sum sufficient to pay for translating and printing the same—600 copies to be printed in English, and 200 copies in French—the translation to be done by the officers of the House, and the printing by the contractor. The applicant shall be also required to pay the Clerk of the Senate, or the accountant of the House of Commons (as the case may be) a sum of $200 and the cost of printing the Act in the Statutes, and lodge the receipt of the same with the Clerk of the Committee to which such Bill is referred—such payment to be made immediately after the second reading, and before the consideration of the Bill by such Committee.

The fee payable on any Private Bill is paid only in the House in which it originates.

No Petition for a Private Bill is received by either House after the first ten days of the session.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Clerk of the Senate.

JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Clerk of the Commons.

Additional Rules of the House of Commons respecting Private Bills.

All Private Bills for Acts of Incorporation shall be so framed as to incorporate by reference the *clauses* of the *General Acts* relating to the details to be provided for by such Bills ;—special grounds shall be established for any proposed departure from this principle, or for the introduction of other provisions as to such details, and a note shall be appended to the Bill indicating the provisions thereof, in which the *General Act* is proposed to be departed from ;—Bills which are not framed in accordance with this *Rule*, shall be re-cast by the promoters, and reprinted at their expense, before any Committee passes upon the *Clauses*.

51*a*. All Private Bills for Acts of incorporation of, or in amendment of Acts incorporating Railway Companies, shall be drawn in accordance with the Model Bill adopted by the House on 23rd June, 1887, copies of which may be obtained from the Clerk of the House.

(a.) The provisions contained in any Bill which are not in accord with the Model Bill, shall be inserted between brackets, and when revised by the proper officer shall be so printed, and bills which are not in accordance with this Rule shall be returned to the promoters to be re-cast before being revised and printed ;

(b.) Any sections of existing Acts which are proposed to be amended shall be re-printed in full with the amendments inserted in their proper places and between brackets ;

(c.) Any exceptional provisions that it may be proposed to insert in any Bill shall be clearly specified in the Notice of Application for the same.

51*b*. No Bill for the incorporation of a Railway Company, or for changing the route of the railway of any company already incorporated, shall be considered by the Railway Committee until there has been filed with the Committee, at least one week before the consideration of the Bill :—

(a.) A Map or Plan drawn upon a scale of not less than half an inch to the mile, showing the location upon which it is intended to construct the proposed work, and showing also the lines of existing or authorized works of a similar character within, or in any way affecting the district, or any part thereof, which the proposed work is intended to serve, and such map

or plan shall be signed by the Engineer or other person making the same ;

(b.) An exhibit showing the total amount of capital proposed to be raised for the purposes of the undertaking, and the manner in which it is proposed to raise the same, whether by ordinary shares, bonds, debentures, or other securities, and the amount of each, respectively.

JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Clerk of the Commons.

SUBSTANCE OF RULES OF THE SENATE RELATING TO NOTICES AND APPLICATIONS FOR BILLS OF DIVORCE.

Every applicant for a Bill of Divorce shall give notice of his or her intended application, and shall specify therein from whom and for what cause such divorce is sought, and shall cause such notice to be published during six months before the presentation of his or her petition for the said Bill, in the CANADA GAZETTE and in two newspapers published in the District in Quebec, Manitoba, British Columbia or the North-West Territories, or in the County or Union of Counties in other Provinces, wherein such applicant usually resided at the time of the separation of the parties ; but if the requisite number of papers cannot be found therein, then in an adjoining District or County or Union of Counties. Notices given in the Provinces of Quebec and Manitoba are to be published in one English and one French newspaper, if there be such newspapers published in the District, but otherwise shall be published in each newspaper in both languages.

A copy of the said Notice shall, not less than one month before the date of the presentation of the Petition, at the instance of the applicant, be served personally on the person from whom the divorce is sought, when that can be done.

No petition for divorce shall be received after the first thirty days of each session.

The petition of an applicant for divorce must be fairly written and must be signed by the Petitioner, and should briefly set forth the marriage, when, where and by whom the ceremony was performed, the grounds on which relief is asked and the nature of the relief prayed, and should also negative condonation, collusion and connivance. The allegations of the petition must be verified by declaration of the Petitioner, under the "*Act respecting Extra-Judicial Oaths.*"

The applicant shall deposit with the Clerk of the Senate, eight days before the opening of Parliament, a copy, in the English or French language, of the proposed Bill of Divorce, and therewith a sum sufficient to pay for translating and printing 600 copies thereof in English and 200 copies in French.

No petition for a Bill of Divorce shall be presented unless the applicant has paid into the hands of the Clerk of the Senate the sum of two hundred dollars ($200).

The petition when presented shall be accompanied by the evidence of the publication of the notice, and by declaration in evidence of the service of a copy thereof, and by a copy of the proposed Bill.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Clerk of the Senate.

NOTICE is hereby given that Caroline Jane Downey, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, in the Province of Ontario, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from her husband Donald Clandeboye Downey, Esquire, heretofore of the Town of Whitby, in the County of Ontario, in the Province of Ontario, but whose present address is unknown, on the grounds of adultery and desertion.

GORMULLY & SINCLAIR,
Solicitors for applicant.

Dated at Ottawa, in the Province of Ontario, this 21st day of October, 1892. 17-27

NOTICE is hereby given that Joshua Nicholas Filman, of the Township of East Flamboro, in the County of Wentworth, in the Province of Ontario, yeoman, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from his wife, Emma Matilda Filman, of the Township of East Flamboro, in the said County of Wentworth and Province of Ontario, on the grounds of adultery and desertion.

LAZIER & MONCK,
Solicitors for applicant.

Dated at Hamilton, Ont., this 28th September, 1892. 14-27

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, for an Act to incorporate a company for the purpose of constructing, equipping, maintaining and operating a line of railway to run from a point at or near Penticton at the foot of Okanagan Lake, in the Province of British Columbia, to some point at or near the Narrows of Lake Osooyos in said Province, with power to construct, equip, maintain and operate branch lines, and also to construct and operate telegraph and telephone lines in connection with the said railway, together with the usual powers to acquire lands, privileges, bonuses or aids from the Dominion or Provincial Governments and to make traffic and other arrangements with railway, steamboat and other companies, and for all other usual and necessary powers, rights and privileges.

DAVIS & MARSHALL,
Solicitors for applicants.

Vancouver, B.C., 19th August, A.D. 1892. 9-10

NOTICE is hereby given that James Frederick Doran, of Lachine, in the County of Jacques Cartier, Province of Quebec, clerk, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from his wife Mary Augusta Wood, lately of Winnipeg, Province of Manitoba, now of Paris, France, on the ground of adultery and desertion.

J. FRED. DORAN,
Applicant.

Dated at Montreal, Province of Quebec, the 20th July, 1892. 5-27

NOTICE is hereby given that Robert Young Hebden of the City of New York, in the State of New York, in the United States of America, (heretofore of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec), one of the agents of the Bank of Montreal, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from his wife Edith Montagu Hebden (*née* Patterson), heretofore of the said City of Montreal, but whose present residence is unknown, on the grounds of adultery and desertion.

GORMULLY & SINCLAIR,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated at Ottawa, in the Province of Ontario, this 22nd day of July, A.D. 1892. 4-27

NOTICE is hereby given that Annette Marion Goff of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from her husband, Edward Robert Taché Rowand, of the City of Winnipeg, in the Province of Manitoba, Gentleman, on the grounds of adultery and cruelty.

CARTER & GOLDSTEIN,
Solicitors for applicant.

Dated at Montreal, Province of Quebec, this 18th day of July, 1892. 4-27

NOTICE is hereby given that Edmund Holyoake Heward, of the Town of St. John's, in the District of Iberville, in the Province of Quebec, manager at St. John's of the Merchants Bank of Canada, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from his wife, Dame Marie Louise Elwes, presently of the City of Chicago, in the State of Illinois, one of the United States of America, on the ground of adultery.

L. G. MACDONALD,
Solicitor for applicant.

By CHRISTIE, CHRISTIE & GREENE,
His agents at Ottawa.

Dated at St. John's, the 4th day of July, 1892. 3-27

NOTICE is hereby given that Robert Oliver King, of the Township of Brantford, in the County of Brant and Province of Ontario, farmer, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from his wife Jennie Gowling, on the grounds of adultery and desertion.

GEORGE D. HEYD,
Solicitor for applicant.

By GEMMILL & MAY,
His agents at Ottawa.

Dated at Brantford, this 5th day of July, A.D. 1892. 2-27

NOTICE is hereby given that James Balfour, of the City of Hamilton, in the County of Wentworth, in the Province of Ontario, architect, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from his wife Georgina Catharine Balfour, of the City of Hamilton aforesaid, on the ground of adultery.

BELL & PRINGLE,
Solicitors for James Balfour.

Dated at Hamilton, Province of Ontario, this 30th day of June, 1892. 2-27

NOTICE is hereby given that John Francis Schwaller, of the Town of Thorold, in the County of Welland, and Province of Ontario, merchant, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from his wife Florence Schwaller, now of the Town of Niagara Falls, in the County and Province aforesaid, on the grounds of desertion, adultery and bigamy.

PATTISON, COLLIER & SHAW,
Solicitors for applicant.

Dated at Thorold, in the Province of Ontario, this 7th day of April, A.D. 1892. 51-27

NOTICE is hereby given that Martha Ballantyne, of the Township of Scarboro, in the County of York, in the Province of Ontario, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of divorce from her husband, William Ballantyne, of the City of Hamilton, in the County of Wentworth, labourer, on the ground of adultery and desertion.

CHISHOLM & LOGIE,
Solicitors for applicant.

Dated at Hamilton, Province of Ontario, 31st day of March, 1892. 47-27

APPLICATIONS FOR CHARTER BY LETTERS PATENT.

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of "The Companies Act," Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned :—

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is "The Crawford Tug Company" (Limited).

2. The purposes within the purview of the Act for which incorporation is sought are the constructing, acquiring, chartering, navigating and maintaining any steam vessels or sailing vessels or other vessels for the purpose of carrying and conveying passengers, goods, mails or other traffic, and for the purpose of carrying on a general carrying, towing, wrecking and salvage business in all its branches, upon and over any of the navigable waters within or bordering upon the Dominion of Canada to and from any port therein, and to and from any foreign port, with power to sell, charter or dispose of any or all of the said vessels, or to grant or consent to bottomry, or other bonds on the same, and to make contracts with any person or corporation whatever, with power to make, draw, accept and endorse any promissory note, bill of exchange, draft or bank cheque requisite in the company's interest, also with power to borrow money on the debentures or bonds of the said company to the extent of fifty per cent of the paid up capital stock of the said company, also to construct or acquire any elevators, docks, offices or buildings that may be necessary for the carrying on of the company's business, also to acquire, hold, alienate and convey any real estate requisite for the carrying on of the undertaking of such company.

3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be the Village of Wiarton, in the Province of Ontario.

4. The intended amount of the capital stock is twenty thousand dollars.

5. The number of shares is to be two hundred, and the amount of each share is to be of the value of one hundred dollars.

6. The names in full and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follows :—Middleton Crawford, of the City of Toronto, gentleman ; James Victor Crawford, of the Village of Wiarton, in the County of Bruce, gentleman ; John Thomas Crawford, of said Village of Wiarton, captain ; George William Ames, of said Village, banker ; and Egerton W. Bourinot, of said Village, bank manager ; of which the said Middleton Crawford, James Victor Crawford and John Thomas Crawford are to be the first or provisional directors of the said company.

WM. MORTIMER CLARK & GRAY,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated at Toronto, this 17th day of October, 1892. 17-6

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter to incorporate by letters patent under the provisions of "The Companies Act," Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body politic and corporate under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned :—

1. The proposed name of the company is "The Montreal Silk Mills Company" (Limited).

2. The purposes for which incorporation is sought is to manufacture underwear of all materials and of all kinds, and to manufacture all kinds of silk and woollen goods, and to sell, handle and to deal generally in underwear of all kinds, and in all sorts of silk and woollen goods.

3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be at the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

4. The intended amount of the capital stock of the said company is $75,000.

5. The number of shares is to be 750, and the value of each share will be $100.

6. The names in full, the address and calling of each of the applicants, are as follow :—Louis Davis, merchant, John Haskell, merchant, John Barker, clerk, Henry Joshua Joseph, merchant, and Scott Joseph, merchant, all of the City and District of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, in the Dominion of Canada ; of whom the said Louis Davis, Henry

Joshua Joseph and John Haskell shall be the first or provisional directors of the said intended company, all of whom are British subjects and resident in the said City of Montreal and Province of Quebec, Dominion of Canada.

GREENSHIELDS & GREENSHIELDS,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated at Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, this 18th day of October, 1892. 17-6

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council, for a charter of incorporation by letters patent, under the provisions of "The Companies Act," Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body politic and corporate under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned :—

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is "The Dominion Rolled-Plate Company" (Limited).

2. The purposes within the purview of the Act for which incorporation is sought are, to carry on the manufacture of rolled-plate stock of all descriptions, and for the manufacture of jewellery and all other articles which are manufactured from such rolled-plate, and to sell, handle and deal generally in jewellery and goods manufactured from rolled-plate.

3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be at the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, in the Dominion of Canada.

4. The intended amount of the capital stock is to be $75,000.

5. The number of shares is to be seven hundred and fifty (750), and the amount of each share is to be of the value of $100.

6. The names in full, the address and calling of each of the said applicants are as follow :—Louis Davis, merchant, Henry Joshua Joseph, merchant, Henry Nutter, merchant, Charles Bolt, merchant, and Scott Joseph, clerk, all of the City and District of Montreal ; of whom the said Louis Davis, Henry Joshua Joseph, Henry Nutter, and Charles Bolt, are to be the first or provisional directors of the said company, all of whom are British subjects and are resident in the City of Montreal, Province of Quebec, Dominion of Canada.

GREENSHIELDS & GREENSHIELDS,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated at Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, this 18th day of October, 1892. 17-6

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that within one month after the last publication hereof in the *Canada Gazette*, the persons hereinafter mentioned will apply to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for the grant of a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of "The Companies Act."

1. That the name of the company is to be "The International Liquor Cure Company of Canada."

2. That the object for which incorporation is sought is the establishment and maintenance of institutions at various centres throughout Canada, for the treatment and cure of persons addicted to the use of intoxicants and narcotics and the manufacture and sale of the remedies therefor.

3. That the operations of the said company are to be carried on at different centres of population in Canada, of which the chief place of business is to be Toronto.

4. That the amount of capital stock of the said company is to be twenty-five thousand dollars.

5. That the number of shares is to be two hundred and fifty, and the amount of each share one hundred dollars.

6. That the names in full and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow :—Joseph Duncan McDonald, railroad contractor, Julius Beckman, bank cashier, Nathan Hoyt Brown, physician, William Robert Wilson, capitalist, Arthur Truesdell, wholesale flour merchant, Lewis McLarin Keene banker, Joseph T. May, capitalist, all of the City of Fremont, in the State of Nebraska, one of the United States of America ; Duncan McDonald, capitalist, of the Town of Perth, in the County of Lanark, in the Province of Ontario ; James Henry Hamilton, bank cashier, of Leigh, in the said State of Nebraska ; and Elmer Eugene Patten, pharmacist, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, in the said Province of Ontario.

7. That the said Duncan McDonald, Arthur Truesdell and Elmer Eugene Patten are to be the first directors of the company.

MACLAREN, MACDONALD, MERRITT & SHEPLEY,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated 20th October, 1892. 17-6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of "The Companies Act," Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate, and politic under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned.

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is "The Moore Lumber Company" (Limited).

2. The purposes for which incorporation is sought, are,—*(a.)* To manufacture, purchase and sell saw-logs, timber and lumber, and carry on the lumber business and manufacture of sawn lumber generally in all its branches, and transact all matters or business ordinarily incidental thereto or connected therewith.

(b.) For the purposes of the company to acquire and hold by purchase, lease, license or otherwise, timber, lands, limits, licenses, berths, or rights to cut and remove logs, lumber and trees of every description, and to acquire and hold other real or personal estate in fee or otherwise, and to purchase or erect saw-mills, plant and all necessary machinery for the proper carrying on of said works.

(c.) To sell, lease or otherwise dispose of the said limits, real or personal estate of the company or any part thereof, and to accept and hold mortgages or other securities for the payment thereof or for the payment of obligations due to the company, with power to raise, borrow or secure the payment of money due or owing by the company by mortgaging, assigning or pledging the said limits, and real or personal property of the company, and

(d.) To exercise generally all the powers incidental or necessary to or connected with the due carrying out of the said objects or any of them.

3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be at the City of Ottawa, in the Province of Ontario.

4. The intended amount of the capital stock of the said company is $300,000.

5. The number of shares is to be 3,000, and the amount of each share is to be of the value of $100.

6. The names in full and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follows :—Edward Davis Moore, of the City of Ottawa, in the County of Carleton and Province of Ontario, lumberer ; Charles Augustus Moore, of said city, lumberer ; William Hamilton Cockburn Moore, of said City of Ottawa, lumberer ; Frederick David Moore, of the County of Ottawa, in the Province of Quebec, lumberer ; Annie Louisa Augusta Skead, of the City of Ottawa, wife of Edward Selkirk Skead, of same place, gentleman ; and Thomas Halder Kirby, Charles Henry Carriere and Peter Larmonth, all of the said City of Ottawa, gentlemen ; of whom Edward Davis Moore, Thomas Halder Kirby, Charles Henry Carriere and Peter Larmonth are to be the first or provisional directors of the said company.

NELLIS & MONK,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated at Ottawa, 13th October, 1892. 16-6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council under "The Companies Act," for letters patent under the Great Seal of the Dominion of Canada, incorporating the applicants and such others as may become shareholders in the company thereby created, a body corporate and politic by the name and for the purposes hereinafter set forth :—

1. The corporate name of the proposed company is "Parker Eakins Company" (Limited).

2. The purposes for which incorporation is sought are as follow, viz :—

(*a.*) The purchasing and acquiring the business heretofore carried on by Edward F. Parker, Arthur W. Eakins, Abel C. Robbins and Charles S. P. Robbins under the firm name of Parker Eakins and Co., at Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, as general merchants, importers, exporters, carriers, general agents, etc., including the good will and so much and such parts of the real estate, stock in trade, and assets of the firm as may be decided upon by the company.

(*b.*) The carrying on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere, of a general shipping, agency, commission, and brokerage business ; the purchasing, selling, importing into and exporting from the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere, manufacturing, preparing for market and dealing in timber, lumber, wood, minerals, live stock, fish, flour, grains, all kinds of produce, general merchandise and commodities of every kinds ;

(*c.*) The carrying on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere of the business of merchants, traders, manufacturers, packers, fishermen, ship and vessel owners, warehousemen, wharfingers, forwarders, carriers, ship and steamship agents ;

(*d.*) The construction, purchasing, acquiring, chartering and employing steamers and other vessels of all kinds for the purposes aforesaid and for the purposes of conveying passengers, goods, wares, merchandise, produce, freight and mails (when authorized by the Post Office Department) between such parts in any part of the world as may be deemed expedient ; the acquiring, owning and operating lines of steam and other ships connecting any of the Provinces of the Dominion with any other or others of the said Provinces or extending beyond the limits of any of the said Provinces, and also lines of steamship and other ships between any of the Provinces of the Dominion and any British or Foreign Country ;

(*e.*) The purchasing or otherwise acquiring any business within the objects of the company, and any lands, property, privileges, rights, franchises, contracts and liabilities appertaining to the same ;

(*f.*) The purchasing, constructing, altering and maintaining any buildings or works necessary or convenient for the purposes of the company ; and acquiring, holding, alienating and conveying any property whether real, personal or mixed, requisite for carrying on the undertakings of said company or deemed so to be ;

(*g.*) The letting or sub-letting any property of the company ; the selling or otherwise disposing of the business of the company or any part thereof, for such consideration as the company may think fit ;

(*h.*) The buying out of or amalgamating with any business or company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of this company ;

(*i.*) And generally the doing of all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects and for the carrying out of the purposes of the company.

3. The chief place of business of the company will be the Town of Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.

4. The intended amount of the capital stock is ($100,000) one hundred thousand dollars.

5. The number of shares will be one thousand and the amount of each share one hundred dollars.

6. The names in full and the address and calling of each of the applicants are :—Edward F. Parker, merchant, Arthur W. Eakins, merchant, Charles S. P. Robbins, merchant, Robert S. Eakins, merchant, Edgar K. Spinney, merchant, Abel C. Robbins, ship-owner, Henry E. Haley, accountant, Frank C. Kinney, clerk, and Job Hatfield, insurance broker, all of Yarmouth, in the County of Yarmouth, in the Province of Nova Scotia, and Smith Harding, of Tusket, in the said County of Yarmouth, merchant.

7. The said Edward F. Parker, Arthur W. Eakins, Charles S. P. Robbins, Robert S. Eakins and Edgar K. Spinney will be the first or provisional directors of the said company.

CORNING & CHIPMAN,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated at Yarmouth, N.S., this 1st day of October, A.D. 1892. 15–6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice, application will be made by the parties hereinafter named to the Governor in Council, for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of "The Companies Act."

1. The name of the company is to be "The Cortland Electrical Manufacturing Company" (Limited).

2. The purposes for which incorporation is sought are,—(*a.*) To buy or take over the automatic fire alarum business heretofore carried on under letters patent of inventions recorded in the Patent Office of the Dominion of Canada, under number "32097," on "Improvements in Thermostats" and number 36514 on "Improvements in Electric Annunciators," together with the said patents and all other patents and rights to patents to which Harvey Cortland, of the City of Toronto, electrician, is entitled as inventor in the Dominion of Canada, on inventions relating to fire alarums or connected therewith, and the stock in trade, plants, apparatus, machinery, tools, materials and assets generally of the said business, and to carry on the business of manufacturing, erecting and maintaining, selling, hiring out or leasing automatic or other fire, burglar and other alarums, and time and temperature regulators and annunciators, and to build, contract and maintain such lines, exchanges, and offices for transmission of signals and intelligence as may be necessary for such business, and to acquire such other inventions, patents and patent rights as may be applicable, necessary or expedient for such business, and to sell, grant and assign to other persons or companies the right and benefit of such patents, and the right to use, sell, hire out or lease such patents, rights, inventions or contrivances or any of them ; and to grant licenses to other persons to use such patents, rights or inventions ; and to own, sell and transfer stock and shares in other corporations organized to carry on the said business in the Dominion of Canada or any other part or parts thereof ;

(*b.*) To manufacture, sell, handle, and deal generally as agents or otherwise in electric supplies, machinery and appliances, goods and materials used in connection with the generation, application and transmission of electricity ;

(*c.*) To acquire and hold any real or leasehold estate or buildings, and any mine or mines necessary or expedient for the purposes of the company, and to make sale, disposition or use thereof as may be necessary or expedient for the purposes of the said company.

3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be at the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario.

4. The amount of the capital stock of the said company is to be $40,000.

5. The number of shares is to be 400, and the amount of each shares is to be $100.

6. The names in full and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow :—Harvey Cortland, of the City of Toronto, electrician ; William Henry Comstock, of the Town of Brockville, Esquire ; Edward A. Spears, of the City of Toronto, electrician ; and Charles Snow Cossitt, of the Town of Brockville, accountant ; and George Ira Mallory, of the Town of Brockville, accountant.

7. The said Harvey Cortland, William Henry Comstock, and Charles Snow Cossitt are to be the first and provisional directors of the said company.

SHAW & ELLIOT,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated at Toronto, this 5th day of October, 1892. 15–6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of "The Companies Act," Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body politic and corporate, under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned.

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is the "Montreal Auer Incandescent Light Company" (Limited).

2. The purposes within the purview of the Act for which incorporation is sought, are the acquiring of patents, licenses and rights, and thereunder manufacturing, using, and distributing apparatus relating and applicable to and for the production and application of the articles referred to in the said patents; the construction, erection, and maintenance of works and apparatus for generating, producing, and distributing artificial light and heat, and generally the manufacturing and dealing in devices, fittings, improvements and combinations for illuminating and heating purposes, and all matters connected therewith.

3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be at the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

4. The intended amount of the capital stock is one million dollars.

5. The number of shares is to be ten thousand, and the amount of each share is to be of the value of one hundred dollars.

6. The names in full and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow:—Henry Gregory Granger, of the City of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, one of the United States of America, engineer; William John White, advocate, Charles Albert Duclos, advocate, Arthur William Patrick Buchanan, gentleman, Edward Hobson Barker, gentleman, all of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec; of whom the said Henry Gregory Granger, William John White, Charles Albert Duclos, Arthur William Patrick Buchanan and Edward Hobson Barker, are to be the first or provisional directors, and of whom the majority are British subjects resident in Canada.

WHITE & DUCLOS,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated at Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, this 28th day of September, 1892. 14-6

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Governor in Council for letters patent under the Great Seal, for a charter of incorporation to incorporate the applicants hereinafter mentioned and such others as may become shareholders of said company, a body politic and corporate duly incorporated under the provisions of "The Companies Act."

1. The corporate name of the proposed company will be "The Dominion Burglary Guarantee Company" (Limited).

2. The purpose for which incorporation is sought is to guarantee persons and corporations against loss and damage by burglary.

3. The place within Canada which is to be the chief place of business of the said company is the City and District of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

4. The proposed amount of capital stock of the said company is the sum of two hundred thousand dollars ($200,000).

5. The number of the shares of the said company is two thousand, and the amount of each share is one hundred dollars.

6. The names in full and address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow:—The Honourable George Alexander Drummond, gentleman, member of the Senate of Canada; Samuel Finlay, gentleman, Hugh Graham, publisher, Frederick Fairman, manufacturer, James Naismith Greenshields, advocate and Queen's Counsel, Edwin Percival Heaton, manager, William Strachan, manufacturer, Anthony Haig Sims, manufacturer, Benjamin Tooke, manufacturer, Robert Bickerdike, banker, George Douglas Ross, merchant, Thomas Jordan, merchant, Joseph Eveleigh, manufacturer, Edward Frank Mosley, manufacturer, John Alfred Grose, superintendent, all of the city and district of Montreal; and Arthur Percy Sherwood, commissioner of Dominion police, and John W. McRae, gentleman, both of the City of Ottawa, in the Province of Ontario; and Lyman Brown, manufacturer, and Brent Good, manufacturer, both of the City of New York, in the State of New York, one of the United States of America; of whom the Honourable George Alexander Drummond, Samuel Finlay, Hugh Graham, Frederick Fairman, John Alfred Grose, Edwin Percival Heaton, Anthony Haig Sims and James Naismith Greenshields shall be the first or provisional directors of said company; all of whom are British subjects and are resident in the City of Montreal, in the District of Montreal, and Province of Quebec.

R. A. E. GREENSHIELDS,
Solicitor for applicants.

Montreal, 27th September, 1892. 14-7

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given under the terms of "The Companies Act" that the undersigned will apply to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for letters patent under the said Act incorporating them and such other persons as may hereafter become shareholders, as a body politic and corporate under the following terms and conditions:—

The proposed corporate name of the company is "Dominion Blanket and Fibre Co. (Limited)."

The purposes for which incorporation is sought are to manufacture blankets, woollens, cottons and jute cloths, fibre-chamois and fibre-chamois garments, and generally to manufacture and trade in the above and other manufactures; further, to lease or purchase and hold real estate for the purposes of said manufactures, and to build thereupon all buildings, dams, etc., appertaining to the company's business, and residences for employees and others connected therewith, and stores or other buildings for carrying on the general business of merchants; and further, to build such tramways as may be necessary to communicate with the works of the company and the water front, and there to construct all necessary wharves and other structures for facilitating loading and unloading of vessels; also to construct and operate steamboats and other vessels for the conveyance of the materials and goods handled by the company, and to convey and carry such goods and property of other persons or corporations as may be entrusted to them as carriers on such steamboats or other vessels, and also to convey passengers on same and to collect pay for such services; and also to construct a system of waterworks for the supply of the employees of the company and others.

The principal place of business shall be the City of Montreal.

The proposed amount of the capital stock of the company is $250,000, divided into 2,500 shares of one hundred dollars each.

The names in full, the address and the calling of each of the applicants are as follow:—Frederick Fairman, merchant, Dugald Graham, gentleman, Samuel Carsley, merchant, Robert Murdoch Liddell, merchant, Edward Alfred Small, merchant, John Cameron McLauchlin, manufacturer, Edmond Arthur Robert, manufacturer, Simon S. Silverman, merchant, James McBride, merchant, Robert McKay, merchant, George Bishop, engraver, Charles Morton, manager, all of the City and District of Montreal; all of whom are residents of Canada, and all of whom shall constitute the provisional directors of the said company.

ARCHIBALD & FOSTER,
Attorneys ad litem for said Co.

Montreal, 26th September, 1892. 14-6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice, application will be made by the persons hereinafter named to the Governor General in Council for the grant of a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the

provisions of "The Companies Act," and the amendments thereto.

1. The name of the company is to be "The Ahearn Electric Heating and Manufacturing Company" (Limited).

2. The objects for which incorporation is sought are,—

(*a.*) To carry on the business of supplying heat and light by electricity in all its branches, and in particular to construct, lay down, establish, fix and carry out all necessary cables, wires, lines, accumulators and works, and to generate, accumulate, distribute and supply electricity, and to light streets, buildings, houses and places, public and private ;

(*b.*) To carry on the business of electricians, mechanical engineers, and suppliers of electricity for the purposes of light, heat, motive power or otherwise ;

(*c.*) To carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in apparatus for generating and supplying electricity for the purposes of light, heat, motive power or otherwise, and of manufacturers of and dealers in all apparatus, machinery and things required for or capable of being used in connection with the generation, distribution, supply, accumulation and employment of electricity ;

(*d.*) To carry on any other business which may seem to the company capable of being conveniently carried on in connection with the above or calculated directly or indirectly to enhance the value of or render profitable any of the company's property or rights ;

(*e.*) To acquire and undertake the whole or any part of the business, property and liabilities of any person or company carrying on any business which the company is authorized to carry on, or possessed of property suitable for the purposes of the company ;

(*f.*) To sell or dispose of the undertaking of the company or any part thereof, for such consideration as the company may see fit, and in particular for shares, debentures or securities of any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those hereby applied for ;

(*g.*) To purchase, take on lease, or in exchange, hire or otherwise acquire any real and personal property and any rights or privileges, water powers or rights which the company may think necessary or convenient for the purposes of its business ;

(*h.*) To purchase or otherwise acquire any patents for any invention which the company may see fit, and to sell any patents acquired by them or any rights of selling, using or manufacturing thereunder ;

(*i.*) To conduct electricity by any means on, through, under or along the sides of streets, highways, bridges, and public places of any cities, towns, and municipalities in Canada, or across or under any navigable rivers in Canada ; provided that the company shall not interfere with the public right of travelling on or using such streets, highways, bridges, public places or navigable waters ; and provided also that the said company shall only open, use or interfere with such streets, highways, bridges and public places with the consent of the cities, towns or other municipalities respectively having jurisdiction over the same, and subject to such agreements in respect thereof, as shall be made between the said company and such municipalities, and under and subject to any by-laws of the councils of such municipalities, passed in pursuance thereof ;

(*j.*) To do all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects or any of them ;

(*k.*) To amalgamate with any other company having objects altogether or in part similar.

3. The chief place of business shall be the City of Ottawa.

4. The amount of capital stock of the company shall be $250,000.

5. The number of shares shall be 2,500, and the amount of each share $100.

6. The names in full and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow :—Thos. Ahearn, electrician, Robert Blackburn, gentleman, William Scott, miller, J. W. McRae, forwarder, George P. Brophy, civil engineer, Thomas Workman, hardware merchant, and Peter Whelan, lumber agent, all of the said City of Ottawa ; all of whom shall be the first or provisional directors of the company.

CHRYSLER & LEWIS,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated Ottawa, 21st September, 1892. 13–6

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that within one month after the last publication hereof in the *Canada Gazette*, the persons hereinafter mentioned will apply to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for the grant of a charter of incorporation by letters patent, under the Great Seal of Canada, in pursuance of the provisions of "The Companies Act," chap. 119, R.S.C., and amendments thereto.

1. That the name of the company is to be "The Peterborough Milling Company" (Limited).

2. That the object for which incorporation is sought is,—(*a.*) To own and lease or sell or partly lease and partly sell water and other power, in the Town and County of Peterborough ; (*b.*) To engage in such manufacturing, milling or other business as may from time to time be necessary for the full use of the said water power or for its transmission and distribution ; (*c.*) To conduct the business of lumber and timber merchants, including the purchasing, transporting, manufacturing and selling of timber and its manufactured products ; together with the right to acquire timber limits and do all things necessary for the proper carrying on of the business of saw-mill owners, lumber merchants and dealers therein ; (*d.*) To purchase and sell wheat and other grain, and to manufacture it or them into such articles or products as are usually manufactured or produced therefrom, and to sell such productions ; (*e.*) To carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in woollen goods of every description, and to do all things necessary for or incidental to the proper carrying on of said business ; (*f.*) To subscribe for and to take stock in any manufacturing company, and to purchase and sell Government or municipal debentures and bonds or the stock of any chartered banks or of any companies incorporated under any law or act either of the Dominion of Canada or of any of the provinces ; (*g.*) To do all such other things as may be necessary to enable the company to properly utilize a mill privilege ; (*h.*) And to purchase and sell or hold in fee simple or otherwise, real estate.

3. That the operations of the said company are to be carried on in the Town of Peterborough, which is also to be its chief place of business.

4. That the amount of the capital stock of the company is to be ninety-five thousand dollars.

5. That the number of shares is to be nine hundred and fifty, and the amount of each share one hundred dollars.

6. That the names in full and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow :—William Cluxton, of the Town of Peterborough, in the County of Peterborough, Esquire ; James Stevenson, of the Town of Peterborough, in the County of Peterborough, Esquire ; James Kendry, of the Town of Peterborough, in the County of Peterborough, manager ; H. A. Mulhern, of the Town of Peterborough, in the County of Peterborough, miller ; Alexander Moore Hamilton, of the Village of Warkworth, in the County of Northumberland, miller.

7. That the said William Cluxton, James Stevenson, James Kendry, H. A. Mulhern, and Alexander Moore Hamilton, are to be the first directors of the company.

DENNISTOUN & STEVENSON,
Solicitors for the applicants.

12–7

NOTICE is hereby given that after the expiration of one month from the first publication and within one month from the last publication of this notice, application will be made by the persons hereinafter named to His Excellency the Governor General, through the Honourable the Secretary of State, for a grant of charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of "The Companies Act," and amendments thereto.

1. The name of the proposed company is to be "The Central Electric Light Company of Montreal" (Limited).

2. The objects of the said company shall be to furnish electric lights, motive powers and heating apparatus in the City of Montreal and elsewhere in the Dominion of Canada, to manufacture electric wires and all necessary appliances to transmit electricity.

3. The chief place of business of the said company shall be in the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, or at such other places as may be from time to time determined.

4. The amount of capital stock of the said company is to be $500,000.

5. The said stock is to be divided into five thousand shares of one hundred dollars each.

6. The following are the names in full and address and calling of each applicant :—Louis Perrault, Montreal, printer; Honoré Beaugrand, Montreal, journalist; Trefflé Berthiaume, Montreal, journalist; E. M. Lovelace, Montreal, merchant; Odilon Dupuis, Montreal, merchant; Jos. Melançon, Montreal, notary; Joseph A. Rodier, Montreal, doctor; Alphonse Raza, Montreal, architect; Charles Berger, Montreal, contractor; Joseph Brunet, Montreal, contractor; James Cochrane, Montreal, contractor; Louis Cousineau, Montreal, contractor; and Emmanuel St. Louis, Montreal, contractor.

7. The said Louis Perrault, Honoré Beaugrand, Trefflé Berthiaume, E. M. Lovelace and Odilon Dupuis, are to be the first directors of the said company.

PRÉFONTAINE & ST. JEAN,
Solicitors for applicants.

12–7

Dated at Montreal, this 14th day of September, 1892.

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of "The Companies Act," Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned.

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is "The Weather and Water Proof Paint Company of Canada" (Limited).

2. The purposes for which incorporation is sought are to carry on the business of manufacturing and selling paints and painters supplies, and to acquire by purchase or otherwise, and to own and use in their works, and to sell any patent rights applicable, necessary or expedient for such business.

3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be at the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario.

4. The proposed amount of the capital stock is $5,000.00.

5. The number of shares is to be two hundred, and the amount of each share $25.00.

6. The names in full and address and calling of each of the applicants are as follows :—James Conrad Shook, of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, lumber merchant; William McGahey, of the City of Chicago, Cook County, Illinois, manufacturer; Charles William Chadwick, of the said City of Toronto, gentleman; John Wesley Roswell, of the said City of Toronto, barrister-at-law; and Edward Rogers Wood, of the same place, secretary of the Central Canada Loan and Savings Company; all of whom are to be first or provisional directors of the said company.

J. W. ROSWELL,
Solicitor for applicants.

Toronto, 14th September, 1892. 12–6

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE is hereby given, pursuant to 38 Vict., chap. 88, sec. 10, that an interim copyright of the "Insurance Plan of the City of Montreal, Quebec, volumes II, III, IV and V," has been duly registered in the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, (Copyright Branch), in favour of Chas. E. Goad, Montreal. 17–1

NOTICE is hereby given, pursuant to 38 Victoria, chapter 88, sec. 10, that an interim copyright of "Rules for Enkosis, the Parlor or Chief game of Lacrosse," has this day been duly registered in the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, (Copyright Branch), in favour of Frederick T. Butler, Toronto, Ont.

19th September, 1892. 17–1

NOTICE is hereby given that application has been made to the Minister of Public Works at Ottawa, by the undersigned, on behalf of the Municipal Council of the Corporation of the Township of Richmond, for permission to construct a drawbridge across the North Arm of the Fraser River. Plans and specifications of the same may be seen at the office of the Minister of Public Works at Ottawa, and at the Dominion Land Office, New Westminster, B.C.

By order of the Council,

THOMAS M. RAE,
C. M. C.

Town Hall, North Arm, B.C.,
8th September, 1892. 17–5

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the provisions of 25 Vict., chap. 72, sec. 1 of the late Province of Canada, a commission by the Trust and Loan Company of Canada to William Bridgeman Bridgeman-Simpson, Esq., and Richard John Evans, Esq., bearing date the 15th day of September, A.D. 1892, appointing and confirming the said William Bridgeman Bridgeman-Simpson, Esq., and Richard John Evans, Esq., jointly and severally the Commissioners or Attorneys of the said company in Canada, for the purposes and with the powers and authorities therein set forth, was, on the 5th day of October, A.D. 1892, registered at full length in Liber 132, fols. 231 to 236 inclusive, and filed in the office of the Secretary of State of Canada.

LOUNT, MARSH & CAMERON,
Solicitors for the said
The Trust and Loan Company of Canada.

Dated at Toronto, this 17th day of October, A.D. 1892. 17–1

LA BANQUE JACQUES CARTIER.

DIVIDEND No. 54.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of three and a half (3½) per cent on the paid up capital stock of this institution, has been declared for the current half-year, and will be payable at its banking house, in Montreal, on and after the 1st day of December next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th November also next, both days inclusive.

A. L. de MARTIGNY,
Managing Director.

Montreal, 19th October, 1892. 17–6

BANQUE VILLE-MARIE.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of three per cent (3%) for the current half-year has been declared upon the paid up stock of this institution, and that the same will be payable at the head office of the Bank, in this city, on or after Thursday, the 1st day of December next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 21st to the 30th of November next, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,

W. WEIR,
President.

Montreal, 18th October, 1892. 17–5

THE TRADERS BANK OF CANADA.

DIVIDEND No. 14.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of six (6) per cent per annum on the paid up capital stock of the Bank has been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable

at its banking house, in this city, and its branches, on and after Thursday, the 1st of December next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th November, both days inclusive.

H. S. STRATHY,
General manager.

The Traders Bank of Canada,
Toronto, 18th October, 1892. 17–5

COMMERCIAL BANK OF MANITOBA.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of six per cent per annum upon the paid-up capital stock of this bank has this day been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at the banking house, in Winnipeg, on and after Saturday, the 12th day of November next.

By order of the Board,

D. MACARTHUR,
President.

Winnipeg, 3rd October, 1892. 16–5

LA BANQUE NATIONALE.

ON and after Wednesday, the second day of November next, this bank will pay to its shareholders a dividend of three per cent upon its capital for the six months ending on the 31st October next.

The transfer book will be closed from the 17th to the 31st October next, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of directors,

P. LAFRANCE,
Cashier.

Quebec, 27th September, 1892. 14–5

DOMINION BANK.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of five per cent upon the capital stock of this institution has this day been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at the banking house, in this city, on and after Tuesday, the 1st day of November next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st of October next, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,

R. H. BETHUNE,
Cashier.

Toronto, 21st September, 1892. 14–5

NOTICE is hereby given that a special general meeting of the shareholders of the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company will be held at the Rossin House, in the City of Toronto, on Tuesday, the 8th day of November, 1892, at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of considering and authorizing the issue of bonds, debentures or other securities upon the franchises, rolling stock, assets and property real and personal of the said railway company, and upon the franchises, rolling stock, assets and property real and personal of the Brantford, Waterloo and Lake Erie Railway Company, which has been amalgamated with and merged into the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company, pursuant to chapter 86 of 54-55 Victoria, Statutes of Canada, and otherwise acting in relation thereto.

And also for the purpose of considering, adopting and authorizing the execution and delivery of a mortgage by the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company, upon the said amalgamated companies' franchises, rolling stock, assets and property real and personal, to a Trustee or Trustees to secure the issue of the bonds, debentures or other securities, which may be authorized at such meeting, and for the transaction of such other business as may be properly brought before the meeting.

EPHRAIM MILLER,
Secretary,
Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Co.

Dated 5th October, 1892. 15–5

NOTICE is hereby given that the ordinary general half-yearly meeting of the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada will be held at the City Terminus Hotel, Cannon Street, London, E.C., on Monday, the 31st day of October, 1892, at two o'clock p.m. precisely, for the purpose of receiving a report from the directors, and for the transaction of other business of the company.

Notice is also hereby given that at the said meeting an agreement between the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada and the following subsidiary companies, namely :—

The Jacques Cartier Union Railway Company ;
The Montreal and Champlain Junction Railway Company ;
The Beauharnois Junction Railway Company ;
The Midland Railway of Canada ;
The Peterborough and Chemong Lake Railway Company :
The Lake Simcoe Junction Railway Company ;
The Grand Trunk, Georgian Bay and Lake Erie Railway Company ;
The London, Huron and Bruce Railway Company ;
The Galt and Guelph Railway Company ;
The Brantford, Norfolk and Port Burwell Railway Company ;
The Wellington, Grey and Bruce Railway Company ;
The North Simcoe Railway Company ;
The Waterloo Junction Railway Company, and
The Cobourg, Blairton and Marmora Railway Company,

having for its object the uniting of said subsidiary companies and the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada into one company, under the name of the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada, on the terms and conditions therein set forth, will be submitted for the approval or disapproval of the proprietors, and in case of its approval the proprietors will be asked to authorize an application to the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada for an Act confirming said agreement.

Notice is also given that an Act passed in the last session of the Parliament of Canada, intituled "The Grand Trunk Railway Act, 1892," will be submitted for acceptance.

Notice is also further given that the transfer books of the company will be closed from Wednesday, the 12th day of October, to the day of meeting, both days inclusive.

By order,

H. W. TYLER, president.
J. B. RENTON, secretary.

Dashwood House, 9, New Broad Street,
London, E.C., 8th October, 1892. 15–4

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council, at Parliament Buildings, at the City of Ottawa, Ontario, on Monday, the 31st day of October, A.D. 1892, at the hour of eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the approval by His Excellency the Governor in Council of the agreement of amalgamation between the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company, of the first part, and the Brantford, Waterloo and Lake Erie Railway Company, of the second part, duly executed by the said respective companies, and bearing date the ninth day of August, A.D. 1892, and that all persons interested may appear at the time and place aforesaid and be heard on such application.

EPHRAIM MILLER,
Secretary,
The Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Ry. Co.,
S. C. GIBBS,
Secretary,
The Brantford, Waterloo and Lake Erie Ry. Co.

Dated this 25th day of August, A.D. 1892. 9–9

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that the Queen Insurance Company intends to cease to carry on the business of life insurance in Canada, and that said company will, on the 1st day of November next, apply to the Honourable the Minister of Finance for the

release of its assets and securities, and all Canadian holders of life policies issued by the Queen Insurance Company who may wish to oppose such release are hereby notified to file their oppositions with the said Minister on or before said date.

H. J. MUDGE,
Chief agent.

Montreal, 25th July, 1892. 5–13

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that the American Steam Boiler Insurance Company of New York, has applied to the Honourable the Minister of Finance and Receiver General of Canada, for the release on the 30th November, 1892, of its deposit made on account of the business of Steam Boiler Insurance.

And notice is hereby given calling upon all Canadian policy-holders in the said company opposing such release to file their opposition with the Honourable the Minister of Finance and Receiver General of Canada, on or before 30th November, 1892.

E. LAFLEUR,
Solicitor,
American Steam Boiler Insurance Co.

Dated this 10th day of August, 1892. 7–13

PUISSANCE DU CANADA.

NOMINATIONS.

DÉPARTEMENT DU SECRÉTAIRE D'ÉTAT DU CANADA.

IL A PLU À SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL de faire les nominations suivantes, savoir :—

OTTAWA, 17 octobre 1892.

L'HONORABLE EDGAR DEWDNEY, de la cité d'Ottawa dans la province d'Ontario, membre du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada : Lieutenant-gouverneur de la province de la Colombie-Anglaise, le et après le premier jour de novembre prochain.

—

1er octobre 1892.

L'HONORABLE SIR ALEXANDRE LACOSTE, chevalier, juge-en-chef de la Cour du Banc de la Reine de la province de Québec : Membre du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada.

THOMAS MAYNE DALY, écuyer, de la ville de Brandon, dans la province du Manitoba, membre de la Chambre des Communes pour la division électorale de Selkirk : Membre du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada.

—

17 octobre 1892.

L'HONORABLE THOMAS MAYNE DALY, ministre de l'Intérieur, *vice* l'honorable Edgar Dewdney, démissionnaire.

PROCLAMATIONS.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Député du Gouverneur.

[L.S.]

CANADA.

VICTORIA, par la Grâce de Dieu, Reine du Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande, Défenseur de la foi, etc., etc., etc.

A Nos Très-Aimés et Fidèles les Sénateurs de la Puissance du Canada et les membres élus pour servir dans la Chambre des Communes de Notre dite Puissance, et à tous et chacun de vous,—SALUT :

PROCLAMATION.

ATTENDU que Notre Parlement du Canada se trouve prorogé au vingt-septième jour du mois de septembre courant, auquel temps vous étiez tenus et il vous était enjoint d'être présents en Notre cité d'Ottawa ; SACHEZ MAINTENANT, que pour diverses causes et considérations et pour la plus grande aise et commodité de Nos bien-aimés sujets, Nous avons cru convenable, par et de l'avis de Notre Conseil Privé du Canada, de vous exempter tous et chacun de vous d'être présents au temps susdit, vous convoquant et par ces présentes vous enjoignant à tous et chacun de vous de vous trouver avec Nous en Notre Parlement du Canada, en Notre Cité d'OTTAWA, LUNDI, le SEPTIÈME jour du mois de NOVEMBRE prochain, pour prendre en considération l'état et la prospérité de Notre dite Puissance du Canada, et y agir comme de droit. CE À QUOI VOUS NE DEVEZ MANQUER.

EN FOI DE QUOI, Nous avons fait émettre nos présentes Lettres Patentes et à icelles fait apposer le Grand Sceau du Canada. TÉMOIN, JOHN J. McGEE, écuyer, Député de Notre Très-fidèle et Bien-Aimé, le Très-honorable Sir FREDERICK ARTHUR STANLEY, Baron Stanley de Preston, dans le comté de Lancaster, dans la Pairie du Royaume-Uni, Chevalier Grand-croix de Notre très-honorable Ordre du Bain ; Gouverneur-général du Canada, et vice-amiral d'icelui.

A Notre Hôtel du Gouvernement, en Notre cité d'OTTAWA, ce VINGT-SIXIÈME jour de SEPTEMBRE, dans l'année de Notre-Seigneur, mil huit cent quatre-vingt-douze, et de Notre Règne la cinquante-sixième.

Par ordre,
SAML. E. ST. O. CHAPLEAU,
Greffier de la Couronne en Chancellerie,
Canada. 14–tf

STANLEY DE PRESTON.

[L.S.]

CANADA.

VICTORIA, par la grâce de Dieu, Reine du Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande, Défenseur de la Foi, etc., etc., etc.

A tous ceux qui les présentes verront ou qu'icelles pourront concerner,—SALUT :

PROCLAMATION.

JNO. S. D. THOMPSON, Procureur Général, Canada. } ATTENDU qu'il a plu au Dieu Tout-Puissant, dans sa bonté extrême, d'accorder au Canada une abondante récolte et bien d'autres bienfaits,—

En conséquence, Nous avons cru que ces bienfaits que partage notre population tout entière, doivent être reconnus d'une manière solennelle et publique ; et Nous avons fixé, par et de l'avis de Notre Conseil privé du Canada, jeudi, le dixième jour de novembre prochain, comme jour d'actions de grâces pour remercier le Dieu Tout-Puissant de l'abondante moisson et de tous les autres bienfaits qu'il Lui a plu d'accorder au Canada durant la présente année. Et Nous invitons tous Nos bien-aimés sujets du Canada d'observer le dit jour comme jour d'actions de grâces.

EN FOI DE QUOI, Nous avons fait émettre nos présentes Lettres Patentes et à icelles fait apposer le Grand Sceau du Canada. TÉMOIN, Notre très fidèle et bien aimé le Très-honorable Sir FREDE-

RICK ARTHUR STANLEY, Baron Stanley de Preston, dans le comté de Lancaster, dans la Pairie du Royaume-Uni, Chevalier Grand-croix de Notre Très-honorable Ordre du Bain ; Gouverneur-général du Canada.

A Notre Hôtel du Gouvernement, en Notre CITÉ d'OTTAWA, ce VINGT-TROISIÈME jour de SEPTEMBRE, dans l'année de Notre-Seigneur mil huit cent quatre-vingt-douze, et de Notre Règne la cinquante-sixième.

Par ordre,

J. C. PATTERSON,
Secrétaire d'Etat.

16-3

ARRÊTÉS EN CONSEIL.

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT À OTTAWA.

Lundi, le 26e jour de septembre 1892.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

CONSIDÉRANT que le Secrétaire d'Etat représente que d'après le rapport de l'officier-rapporteur nommé pour recevoir les votes des électeurs du comté de Drummond, dans la province de Québec, pour et contre une certaine pétition demandant de révoquer un arrêté en conseil daté du 8e jour de mai 1885, déclarant " l'Acte de tempérance du Canada, 1878 " en vigueur dans le dit comté de Drummond, à compter de la date mentionnée dans le dit arrêté en conseil et de la manière y prescrite, il appert que la dite pétition a été adoptée par les électeurs du dit comté, plus de la moitié de tous les votes enregistrés ayant été en faveur de l'adoption de la dite pétition, et que les procédures tenues par le dit officier-rapporteur l'ont été en conformité de l'acte ;

Et considérant que plus de trente jours se sont écoulés depuis le jour où la dite pétition a été adoptée,—

Il plaît à Son Excellence, en vertu de l'autorité qui lui est conférée par l'article substitué par l'article 3 de l'acte 51 Victoria, chapitre 35, intitulé " Acte à l'effet de modifier l'Acte de tempérance du Canada," à l'article 96 de " l'Acte de tempérance du Canada," et par et avec l'avis du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada, d'ordonner et déclarer que le dit arrêté en conseil du 8e jour de mai 1885, par lequel la deuxième partie de " l'Acte de tempérance du Canada " était rendue exécutoire dans le dit comté de Drummond, soit et il est par le présent révoqué.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Greffier du Conseil privé.

14-4

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT À OTTAWA.

Samedi, le 17e jour de septembre 1892.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

IL plaît à Son Excellence, par et avec l'avis du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada, d'ordonner que la réserve de deux townships en largeur le long de la ligne frontière entre le Canada et les Etats-Unis partant de la limite ouest du Manitoba et allant jusqu'aux Montagnes-Rocheuses destinées à servir de terrain de quarantaine le long duquel les animaux en quarantaine pourront paître, soit et elle est par le présent abolie, et que les réserves ci-après décrites seront et elles sont par le présent déclarées être des réserves permanentes pour des fins de quarantaine, au lieu de la réserve susdite, savoir :—

1. Les townships 1, rangs 19, 20, 21, 22 et 23, en partie, étant cette région du pays sise entre les bras nord et sud de la rivière au Lait dans le township 1.

2. Les townships 1, rangs 12, 13, 14 et 15 en partie, les townships 2, rangs 12, 13, 14 et 15 en partie, étant cette région du pays sise entre la rivière au Lait au nord et la limite internationale au sud, avec la Coulée de la Pierre-à-écrire à l'est, et le droit de chemin de la ligne de la Compagnie de chemin de fer et de houille d'Alberta à l'ouest.

3. Les townships 1, rangs 4, 5 et 6 en partie, les townships 2, rangs 4, 5 et 6 en partie, étant cette région de pays site entre la rivière au Lait à l'ouest et au sud, et le Creek Many Berries à l'est, le tout dans les townships 1 et 2. Tous les numéros de rangs donnés étant ceux officiellement connus comme étant à l'ouest du quatrième méridien.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Greffier du Conseil privé.

14-4

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT À OTTAWA.

Samedi, le 17e jour de septembre 1892.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

IL plaît à Son Excellence, en vertu de l'autorité qui lui est conférée par l'article 2 de l'acte 55-56 Vic., chap. 23, et par et avec l'avis du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada, de nommer les personnes suivantes pour faire un choix d'échantillons de blé et autre grain cultivé à l'est de Port Arthur, afin de servir comme types pour guider les inspecteurs dans leur travail d'inspection, savoir :—

Montréal.

W. W. Ogilvie, D. D. McBean, Adam G. Thomson, R. M. Esdaile.

Toronto.

W. D. Matthews (président), G. A. Chapman, Thomas Flynn, M. McLaughlan, T. O. Kemp. A. Adamson, inspecteur.

Le bureau ainsi nommé se réunira en la cité de Toronto entre le 25e jour de septembre et le 10e jour d'octobre, sur l'invitation du président, qui sera enjoint de donner un avis raisonnable de l'époque et de l'endroit de la réunion par annonce dans la *Gazette* de Montréal, et l'*Empire* de Toronto.

Il a plu aussi à Son Excellence, en vertu de l'autorité susdite et par et avec l'avis susdit, de nommer les personnes suivantes pour le même objet au sujet du blé et autre grain cultivé à l'ouest de Port-Arthur, savoir :—

N. Bawlf, président, S. A. McGaw, S. Spink, Kenneth Campbell, Brandon ; H. S. Patterson, Portage-la-Prairie ; Chas. Braithwaite, J. D. Sibbald, M. McLaughlan, R. M. Esdaile, John Benson, Hugh N. Baird. Frank E. Gibbs, inspecteur, David Horn, inspecteur.

Ce bureau se réunira sur l'invitation du président, entre le 15e jour de septembre et le 10e jour d'octobre.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Greffier du Conseil privé.

13-4

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT À OTTAWA.

Lundi, le 22e jour de septembre 1892.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

IL plaît à Son Excellence, en vertu des dispositions du chapitre 34 des Statuts Revisés du Canada, intitulé " Acte du revenu de l'intérieur," et par et avec l'avis du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada, d'établir les règlements suivants au sujet du tabac et des cigares et des manufactures de tabac et de cigares, et les dits règlements sont par le présent faits et établis.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Greffier du Conseil privé.

RÈGLEMENTS CONCERNANT LE TABAC ET LES CIGARES.

TITRE 1.—MATIÈRE PREMIÈRE.

A.—Comment traiter le tabac en feuilles, les déchets, les rognures, les tiges, la réglisse ou autres matières, apportés, produits ou employés dans une manufacture de tabac ou de cigares, ou qui sont sortis de la dite manufacture.

Article 1. Aussitôt que du tabac ou toute autre matière première sera reçu à la manufacture, la quantité en sera vérifiée par le fabricant sous la surveillance immédiate de l'officier préposé, dont le devoir sera de s'assurer de l'exactitude de tous les poids, et, quand il sera requis par le fabricant, de constater la déduction à faire pour l'eau.

Art. 2. Le tabac étalon, tel que défini par l'acte, est celui qui contient 10 pour cent d'eau, mais le département n'a pas l'intention de s'arrêter à une différence d'un ou de deux pour cent en plus ou en moins.

Art. 3. Cependant, quand il y a un excédent d'eau évident au delà de la proportion ci-dessus mentionnée, c'est-à-dire 10 pour cent, le fabricant peut, s'il le désire, le faire constater, et si cet excédent atteint ou dépasse 12 pour cent, le surplus de 10 pour cent doit être déduit du poids total. En d'autres termes, quand le tabac sera trop imprégné d'eau, on déduira 10 pour cent de son poids et on ne tiendra pas compte de la différence en plus.

Art. 4. Tout échantillon pris en vue de constater la proportion d'eau qu'il contient sera fourni gratuitement par le fabricant ou le propriétaire.

Art. 5. Il n'est pas nécessaire de prendre des échantillons de chaque paquet ou colis. Quand, après un examen attentif de deux colis ou plus, le préposé considère que le lot est à peu près uniforme en ce qui regarde la quantité d'eau, il peut choisir un échantillon pour représenter le lot. Le département désire que le fabricant subisse le moins de perte possible par la constatation de la quantité d'eau contenue dans son tabac ; et chaque fois qu'un fabricant est convaincu que le tabac en feuilles ou tout autre tabac non fabriqué apporté à sa manufacture en aucun temps n'est ni au-dessus ni au-dessous de l'étalon, il peut consigner dans ses livres son poids réel sans faire examiner aucun échantillon, mais dans ce cas ce poids sera considéré comme étant le poids étalon et il ne sera fait par la suite aucune remise si la production de la manufacture est au-dessous de l'étalon fixé par la loi.

Art. 6. Pour le certificat qui sera donné au percepteur des douanes, sous l'autorité de l'article 312 de l'*Acte du revenu de l'intérieur*, on emploiera à l'avenir la formule (n° 28). Le percepteur veillera à ce que ce certificat soit soigneusement libellé et annexé (à la gomme) à la déclaration en douane du tabac en feuilles auquel il se rapporte.

Art. 7. Les tiges, déchets, rognures, débris ou autres rebuts de tabac produits, employés, enlevés ou détruits dans ou de toute manufacture de tabac ou de cigares, seront inscrits en livres étalons.

Art. 8. Tous tabacs en feuilles, tiges, déchets, rognures, débris, rebuts et tabacs en voie de fabrication à l'époque où l'inventaire se fera, seront portés en livres étalons, et dans ces cas on aura soin que les échantillons choisis pour le séchage représentent bien la moyenne d'humidité de chacun des lots où on les aura pris.

Art. 9. Chaque fois qu'il sera nécessaire de constater la quantité d'eau qu'ils contiennent, les échantillons devront être choisis avec soin, de façon à donner une moyenne aussi exacte que possible de l'ensemble des lots. Ces échantillons devront peser chacun d'un quarteron à une demi-livre ; on les pèsera soigneusement aussitôt qu'ils auront été pris sur le lot, et on ne devra les y prendre qu'au moment le plus rapproché possible du pesage du lot. On les sèchera ensuite soigneusement dans les fours qui ont déjà été ou seront fournis aux principaux bureaux. La différence de poids avant et après le séchage représentera la quantité d'eau contenue dans le tabac.

Art. 10. Les bureaux les plus importants sont pourvus de balances spéciales qui indiqueront sur le fléau la proportion d'eau au-dessus de l'étalon, ce qui dispensera de bien des calculs.

La balance est construite de telle façon qu'après avoir contrebalancé le poids du plateau de dessiccation au moyen de plomb de chasse versé dans le vaisseau de contrepoids, vous pouvez peser un échantillon d'un quart de livre, d'une demi-livre ou d'une livre, selon que vous aurez arrangé le poids curseur pour peser l'un ou l'autre, en ayant soin de placer le poids curseur à 100 lorsque vous pesez avant que le tabac soit séché ; après la dessiccation la place que prendra le poids curseur sur le fléau pour contrebalancer l'échantillon indiquera sur l'échelle inférieure du fléau le percentage d'eau de l'échantillon.

Art. 11. L'officier préposé à la surveillance d'une manufacture de tabac ou de cigares tiendra registre du poids de tous les colis de tabac en feuilles ou d'autres matières premières qui entreront dans la manufacture. Le département fournira un livre à cette fin.

Art. 12. Lorsqu'il sera reçu du tabac en feuilles privé de ses tiges dans quelque manufacture de cigares, l'entrée qui en sera faite devra mentionner la nature de ce tabac à sa réception ainsi que plus tard lorsqu'il sera pris pour emploi, et la quantité ainsi reçue et prise pour emploi devra être également mentionnée dans une note au bas de la page sur le relevé mensuel du fabricant (F. 4,) et sur l'inventaire annuel, (G. 15).

Art. 13. Tous les paquets ou colis de matières premières reçues dans la manufacture seront numérotés consécutivement, en commençant par le numéro un, le premier jour de juillet de chaque année.

Art. 14. Une étiquette sera mise sur chaque colis, et indiquera la date de son entreposement, le numéro primitif et le numéro de série du colis, son poids brut, la tare, et le poids net et réel du tabac ou de toute autre matière première y contenue, et, s'il s'agit de tabac en feuilles, de déchets et de rognures, de tiges et d'autres produits non manufacturés du tabac en feuilles, les livres, le percentage d'eau et le nombre de livres étalons de tabac y contenus. Pour raison d'uniformité, l'étiquette dont on se servira jusqu'à nouvel ordre du département, se lira comme il suit, et le département la délivrera sur demande :—

N° 25.

Accise.

ÉTIQUETTES POUR COLIS DE TABAC EN FEUILLES, ETC.

	DÉTAILS.	Détails quand le contenu entier du colis n'est pas sorti d'entrepôt.	
	Numéros des colis. N° primitif.... N° de série....	Date.	Quantité, lbs.
Nom du fabricant.....	. ...	.... . .	.....
Date de l'entreposement...	....18.....	.....	.....
Nature du contenu.....	... .	.....	.....
Poids brut	.....lbs.	.....	.....
Tare	.....lbs.	.....	.....
Poids net	.....lbs.	.....	.....
Déduction pour humidité.....	....p.c. =.....lbs.	.....	.....
Étalon.....	.....lbs.	.....	.....
Signature du préposé...	....lbs.	...	.....

(Continuez les détails au dos de l'étiquette.)

On ne remplira pas le blanc des deux dernières lignes s'il s'agit de réglisse, de sucre, de gomme ou de matières premières autres que le tabac en feuilles, ses rognures ou ses autres produits, vu qu'il ne peut être fait de déduction pour la quantité d'eau que ces articles peuvent contenir.

Art. 15. Tous tabacs en feuilles ou autres matières, sur réception et aussitôt qu'on en aura fait un état, seront placés dans l'entrepôt destiné à cette fin et fermé avec un cadenas officiel, dont la clé demeurera entre les mains du préposé.

Art. 16. Les tabacs en feuilles et autres matières premières seront remis aux fabricants de tabac et de cigares en telles quantités qu'ils auront besoin d'employer ; comme ils peuvent avoir accès à l'entrepôt tous les jours, si c'est nécessaire, et prendre du tabac d'autant de colis qu'ils le désireront, comme s'il était sous leur contrôle exclusif, il est inutile d'en emporter en plus grande quantité que les besoins de chaque jour n'en requièrent. Si on prend des colis complets pour les employer, on devra les déclarer à la sortie de l'entrepôt selon le poids marqué sur ces colis à leur entrée.

(a.) Si, dans l'opinion du département, une manufacture de tabac ou de cigares ne possède pas les commodités nécessaires pour emmagasiner tout le tabac en feuilles et les autres matières premières dans la pièce fermée à clef désignée pour cette fin, sans causer trop de tracas au fabricant, le percepteur peut permettre qu'on emmagasine telle quantité qu'il jugera convenable dans d'autres parties de la manufacture ; et dans ce cas le fabricant mettra sur chaque paquet ou colis non destiné à être employé prochainement une carte rouge de pas moins de quatre pouces carrés sur laquelle les mots "En Entrepôt" seront imprimés en lettres hautes de pas moins d'un pouce ; et l'enlèvement de cette carte ou de partie du contenu de ce colis avant que le poids du colis n'ait été porté au débit du "Journal" comme "pris pour emploi," sera considéré comme un enlèvement illégal de marchandises d'un entrepôt et rendra le fabricant passible des pénalités fixées par la loi ;

(b.) Quand le contenu d'un colis st pris pour usage en différentes fois, la dernière déclaration devra faire concorder le total avec la quantité entreposée originairement et marquée sur ce colis ;

(c.) Il sera permis à un fabricant de prendre des colis entiers ou telle portion de colis qu'il aura besoin d em

ployer ; mais s'il devient évident en aucun temps que ses déclarations couvrent des quantités qui dépassent les bornes de son commerce, le percepteur demandera au département des instructions particulières.

Art. 17. Toutes les tiges se trouvant dans une manufacture de tabac ou de cigares, à moins d'être utilisées, ou qu'on ait l'intention de les utiliser immédiatement dans la manufacture, ou gardées par le fabricant dans le but de les exporter, devront être pesées une fois par mois au moins et détruites ou mises sous clé de la manière ci-après indiquée.

Les tiges, déchets, rognures et débris produits dans une manufacture de tabac ou de cigares reportés au fonds des existences et portés au débit du Magasinier *(Stock book)* n° 1, à moins d'être détruits ou enlevés, ou qu'on déclare vouloir les utiliser immédiatement, devront être déposés dans un entrepôt de tabac en feuilles.

Art. 18. On les détruira par le feu, mais un autre moyen pourra être autorisé spécialement. Les percepteurs sont autorisés à délivrer de temps à autre aux jardiniers connus des tiges de tabac devant servir uniquement à des fins horticoles. La quantité à fournir et les garanties à prendre pour que ces tiges ne soient pas détournées de leur destination sont laissées à la discrétion du percepteur. On pourra se procurer des formules d'obligation (A. 8,) et des permis (Bb. 13), en en faisant la demande au département. Si des personnes dignes de confiance désirent se servir de tiges de tabac pour engrais, le percepteur pourra leur en livrer en quantités qu'il jugera à propos. Cependant, dans ce cas, les tiges devront être mêlées avec l'engrais, en présence et à la satisfaction du préposé du département ; ce qui étant fait il ne sera exigé aucune obligation. Le fabricant ou la personne qui reçoit les tiges comme il sera réciproquement convenu, devra payer les frais résultant de la présence du préposé du revenu à l'endroit où les tiges sont ainsi détruites. Il sera fait une entrée des tiges fournies soit pour des fins horticoles, soit pour des fins d'engrais dans le *Relevé mensuel des tiges de tabac.* (G. 17.)

Art. 19. Les tiges, déchets, rognures et débris, avant d'être déclarés pour transport ou destruction, seront portés au débit du Magasinier n° 1.

Art. 20. Le tabac en feuilles qui aura été inscrit dans le "Journal" d'un fabricant de tabac ou de cigares comme pris pour emploi, ne pourra ensuite être sorti de la manufacture à l'état brut, à moins d'une permission spéciale obtenue dans chaque cas du percepteur.

Art. 21. Le tabac en feuilles et les déchets et rognures lorsqu'ils seront sortis d'une manufacture de tabac ou de cigares, devront, avant d'être déplacés, être pesés de nouveau et éprouvés et le manquant (s'il y en a) devra être constaté et la quantité ainsi déterminée sera entrée en livres étalons et devra être consignée à l'ordre du percepteur de la division où il sont entrés pour être déplacés. Si on découvre que le manquant est survenu sur le tabac ou les déchets et rognures pendant l'entreposement, il sera fait au département une demande d'entrée libre pour ces articles ou pour qu'ils soient traités autrement, selon que le département le jugera à propos.

Art. 22. En faisant l'inventaire du tabac et des matières premières mis sous cadenas officiel, il ne sera pas nécessaire de peser chacun des colis en entrepôt, mais seulement un nombre suffisant pour faire voir au préposé que les colis sont tels que l'étiquette l'indique. Quand le tabac n'est pas sous cadenas officiel, chaque colis doit être soigneusement pesé.

Art. 23. Comme on ne compte pas les tiges et débris en établissant la production dans les fabriques de cigares, les percepteurs tiendront la main à ce que ces produits soient régulièrement portés au débit du Magasinier n° 1, de façon qu'il n'en reste aucun solde à inscrire comme en voie de fabrication lors de l'inventaire.

Art. 24. Les aromates reçus dans une manufacture de tabac ou de cigares ne seront pas examinés par le préposé, mais le fabricant devra enregistrer leur poids comme dans le cas des autres matières premières.

B.—De la vente en bloc, par un fabricant à un autre, des déchets, rognures, tiges et balayures de tabac.

Art. 25. Chaque fois qu'un fabricant de tabac ou de cigares désirera vendre ses rebuts, déchets, rognures, tiges et balayures de tabac, en bloc et comme matière première, à un autre fabricant de tabac ou de cigares, pour être façonnés ou manufacturés, il lui sera loisible de le faire aux conditions suivantes, savoir :

(a.) Les déchets et les rognures, les tiges et les balayures de tabac, devront être mis en colis séparés et ne devront être mêlés dans aucun cas, et il ne sera pas permis non plus d'y ajouter du tabac en feuilles pour compléter le colis. Les différentes classes de tabac seront séparées et par paquets distincts ;

(b.) La mutation devra être faite en entrepôt, et les marchandises consignées à l'ordre du percepteur du revenu de l'intérieur de la division à laquelle les marchandises doivent être transportées, de la même manière que pour les articles manufacturés ;

(c.) Les colis contenant les marchandises seront numérotés consécutivement et porteront chacun le chiffre du poids brut, de la tare, du poids net, et celui du poids étalon du tabac non manufacturé y contenu, plus le numéro de registre de la manufacture, le numéro de la déclaration d'entreposement, sa date, et le numéro de la division du revenu de l'intérieur ;

(d.) Personne autre que les fabricants de tabac et de cigares n'aura la permission soit d'acheter soit de vendre cette qualité de tabac, à moins qu'il ne soit empaqueté et estampillé et n'ait acquitté les droits fixés par la loi.

Art. 26. Si un fabricant de tabac ou de cigares désire vendre ses rebuts, déchets, rognures, tiges ou balayures de tabac pour l'exportation dans un pays étranger, il devra en faire une déclaration d'exportation en entrepôt de la même manière et sous l'empire des règlements qui gouvernent l'expédition et l'exportation des articles manufacturés.

Art. 27. Les fabricants de cigares ne pourront faire de petits paquets de rognures pour la consommation.

C.—De la mutation de la fleur de tabac en poudre et des déchets de tabac à chiquer haché fin d'une manufacture à une autre.

Art. 28. La fleur de tabac en poudre non préparée pour être utilisée, mais qui aura besoin de passer par quelque autre procédé, en la tamisant, marinant, aromatisant, ou autrement, avant qu'elle ne soit en état d'être employée ou consommée, pourra être vendue directement par un fabricant de tabac à un autre conformément aux règlements suivants :—

(a.) La fleur de tabac en poudre sera mise en colis, et ces colis seront numérotés consécutivement et porteront l'indication de leurs poids brut, tare et poids net, et de plus le numéro de registre de la manufacture d'où ils sont retirés, le numéro de la déclaration d'entreposement, sa date, et le numéro de la division du revenu de l'intérieur ;

(b.) La fleur de tabac en poudre ira d'une manufacture à une autre en entrepôt, les déclarations d'entreposement et de sortie et l'obligation de sortie nécessaires devant être faites et données comme dans le cas des autres mutations en entrepôt.

Art. 29. Les déchets de tabac à chiquer fin peuvent être vendus en bloc comme les rognures, débris, etc., par un fabricant de tabac à un autre ; mais s'ils sont mis en paquets pour le débit et la consommation, ces paquets devront contenir un vingtième, un seizième, un dixième, un huitième, un cinquième, un quart de livre, une demi-livre ou une livre chacun, et être estampillés comme les autres petits paquets de tabac. La loi n'autorise pas l'empaquetage des déchets de tabac à chiquer fin par cinq ou dix livres, comme pour le tabac à chiquer fin lui-même.

Art. 30. Les déchets de tabac à chiquer fin peuvent être vendus en bloc par un fabricant de tabac à un autre, conformément aux règlements qui suivent :—

(a.) Ils seront mis en paquets, qui seront numérotés consécutivement et indiqueront leurs poids brut, tare et poids net (ce dernier en livres apparentes et en livres étalons), et de plus le numéro de registre de la manufacture où ils auront été préparés ou dont ils auront été retirés, le numéro de la déclaration d'entreposement, sa date, et le numéro de la division du revenu de l'intérieur ;

(b.) Les déchets de tabac à chiquer fin, de même que la fleur de tabac à priser, seront transportés d'une manufacture à une autre en entrepôt.

Art. 31. Sur réception de la fleur de tabac en poudre ou des déchets de tabac à chiquer fin dans la manufacture où ils seront consignés, on les mettra dans l'entrepôt du tabac en feuilles, et on les délivrera au fabricant en telles quantités dont il aura besoin pour les utiliser.

Art. 32. La fleur de tabac en poudre et les déchets de tabac à chiquer fin, après la déclaration de la sortie en vue de leur préparation dans une autre manufacture de tabac licenciée, seront traités dans tous les livres comme matières premières, et comme ces opérations ne seront probablement pas assez importantes pour qu'il faille surcharger les livres de colonnes particulières à leur sujet, on les y traitera de la manière suivante dans les cas de sortie, savoir :—

(a.) Les inscriptions se feront à l'encre rouge ;

(b.) La date de leur production se fera dans la colonne 21 du "Journal" ; quand ils seront "débités au fonds" et "sortis de la manufacture," on consignera la date dans les colonnes 10 et 26 du Magasinier n° 1, respectivement ;

(c.) Dans la manufacture où ils seront reçus, on indiquera aux colonnes 9 et 25 du Magasinier n° 1, quand ils

seront " apportés " et " pris pour emploi," respectivement, et aussi dans la colonne 7 du Journal, quand ils seront " pris pour emploi."

(d.) Les explications seront consignées dans les colonnes 2 et 19 du Magasinier n° 1 et les colonnes 2 et 15 du Journal ;

(e.) Les totaux relatifs aux déchets de tabac à chiquer fin et de la fleur de tabac à priser seront écrits à l'encre rouge, et distincts et séparés des totaux des débris, rognures et rebuts, tels qu'indiqués aux colonnes ci-haut mentionnées.

D.—Echantillons de tabac en feuilles.

Art. 33. Comme on semble ne pas parfaitement comprendre comment il faut traiter les petites quantités de tabac en feuilles importées comme échantillons, et sur lesquelles le département ne peut percevoir de droits, les règlements suivants sont faits pour l'usage des préposés des douanes aux ports où ces échantillons sont importés :—

(a.) Ces échantillons doivent être entreposés dans un entrepôt de douane de la même manière que tout autre tabac en feuilles importé ;

(b.) La sortie de ces échantillons de l'entrepôt de douane en quantités n'excédant pas cent cinquante livres à la fois pourra être autorisée à la suite d'une obligation de sortie consentie au percepteur des douanes par les personnes qui veulent retirer le tabac, et du cautionnement d'un franc-tenancier résidant, ou d'une autre personne solvable résidant à ou près du port où l'obligation est donnée. Chaque paquet ou échantillon séparé sera soigneusement scellé et estampillé afin de pouvoir être identifié ;

(c.) La déclaration de sortie constatera exactement la quantité, la nature et la qualité du tabac à retirer, telles que connues dans le commerce, y compris tous les détails nécessaires pour reconnaître l'identité des divers échantillons ou paquets ;

(d.) Le percepteur des douanes inscrira sur le dos de chaque papier de sortie la date à laquelle expirera l'obligation de sortie, et y mentionnera que le porteur est autorisé à emporter avec lui le tabac y désigné dans le but de l'exhiber à ses clients ;

(e.) Les conditions de l'obligation seront que, dans un temps spécifié, le tabac devra être livré à un fabricant de tabac ou de cigares licencié et inscrit dans ses livres, ou qu'il sera exporté ;

(f.) L'obligation ne sera annulée que sur la production d'un certificat d'un préposé de l'accise à l'effet que le tabac a été inscrit dans les livres d'un fabricant de tabac ou de cigares licencié, ou d'un certificat d'un préposé des douanes à l'effet que le tabac a été exporté, et cela dans les délais fixés ;

(g.) Outre ce certificat, dans le cas d'exportation, il faudra s'être conformé à tous les règlements d'entreposement en vigueur relativement à l'exportation des marchandises en douane avant que l'obligation ne soit annulée ;

(h.) Chaque fois que l'obligation ne sera pas annulée de la manière ci-dessus, et dans les délais fixés, il sera du devoir du percepteur des douanes devant qui elle aura été consentie de requérir des personnes en cause le paiement immédiat de la somme pénale stipulée dans l'obligation, laquelle, en conformité de l'article 312 de l'*Acte du revenu de l'intérieur*, sera égale à 30 centins par livre du tabac y mentionné ;

(i.) Lorsque des échantillons sont colportés par le commis voyageur d'une personne ayant licence pour entreposer du tabac en feuilles sous l'autorité de l'*Acte du revenu de l'intérieur*, un état exact de ces échantillons sera dressé par le préposé de l'accise et inscrit dans les livres de l'entreposeur, et les mêmes moyens seront pris pour constater leur identité que dans le cas des échantillons qui viennent d'être importés ;

(j.) Il sera consenti à leur sujet une obligation de la même nature que pour les échantillons qui viennent d'être importés, sauf cette différence, qu'au lieu de renfermer l'alternative de l'exportation, les conditions exigeront leur retour à l'entrepôt de l'entreposeur licencié, qui les inscrira dans ses livres ;

(k.) Chaque fois qu'il le voudra, l'importateur pourra payer un droit de trente centins par livre sur les échantillons de tabac en feuilles et y faire apposer l'estampille spéciale des échantillons de tabac en feuilles pourvue à cette fin, et emporter et exhiber ses échantillons sans être tenu de consentir une obligation de sortie, d'avoir le certificat des préposés de l'accise touchant leur inscription dans les livres d'un fabricant, ni à quoi que ce soit concernant l'exportation des échantillons ;

(l.) Les estampilles spéciales des échantillons de tabac en feuilles seront détruites quand le tabac entrera pour être employé dans une manufacture de tabac ou de cigares.

TITRE II.

A.—Estampilles pour le tabac.

Art. 34. Sous l'autorité de l'*Acte du revenu de l'intérieur*, des estampilles des dénominations suivantes ont été gravées, et leur usage est par les présentes prescrit, savoir :—

(a.) Des petites estampilles, en feuilles, de la dénomination de dix, vingt, cinquante et cent pour cigarettes, d'un seizième de livre pour le tabac en poudre, et d'un dixième de livre pour le tabac haché.

(b.) Des bandes estampillées, en feuilles, de la dénomination d'un vingtième, d'un seizième, d'un douzième, d'un dixième, d'un neuvième, d'un huitième, d'un sixième, d'un cinquième, d'un quart, d'une demi-livre et d'une livre, pour tous paquets réguliers de tabac haché et pulvérisé, déchets, tiges, rognures et balayures de tabac ;

(c.) Des bandes estampillées, en feuilles, de la dénomination de cinq et de dix livres, pour seaux, barils ou tambours de tabac à chiquer haché fin ;

(d.) Des bandes estampillées, en feuilles, de la dénomination d'un seizième, d'un huitième, d'un quart, d'une demi-livre et d'une livre, pour paquets ou colis de tabac en poudre, aussi bien que pour les paquets ou colis de tabac haché et pulvérisé, déchets, tiges, rognures et balayures, tel que dans la clause (*b*) ci-dessus ;

(e.) Des bandes estampillées, en feuilles, de la dénomination de cinq et de dix livres, pour paquets ou colis renfermant du tabac en poudre qui ne contient pas plus de quarante pour cent d'eau ;

(f.) Des bandes estampillées, en feuilles, de la dénomination de cinq, dix et vingt livres, pour paquets ou colis de tabac en poudre contenant plus de quarante pour cent d'eau ;

(g.) Coupons estampillés, en livrets, de la dénomination de une, cinq, dix, quinze et vingt livres, avec coupons d'une demi-livre, et de trente-cinq, soixante, soixante-dix et cent livres, avec coupons d'une livre.

Art. 35. Sauf dans le cas de cigarettes, aucune estampille d'une dénomination moindre qu'un huitième de livre n'a été faite pour le tabac produit par la feuille canadienne seule.

Art. 36. Le devoir de tout officier qui a la surveillance d'une manufacture de tabac ou de cigares l'oblige de veiller à ce que les paquets revêtus d'une estampille ne contiennent pas plus de tabac ou de cigares que l'estampille n'en doit couvrir, et les paquets doivent dans tous les cas être complets, c'est-à-dire, qu'on ne mettra pas une estampille de dix livres sur un paquet d'une capacité de quinze à vingt livres, lors même que ce paquet ne contient que dix livres de tabac. S'il découvre en aucun temps des paquets de tabac ou de cigares portant des estampilles représentant une quantité moindre que celle qu'ils contiennent, il est de son devoir de les détenir comme confisqués et de communiquer le cas dans tous ses détails au département par le canal du percepteur de la division.

Art. 37. La couleur et la description des estampilles employées pour les paquets ou colis de tabac et de cigares seront déterminées par le département du Revenu de l'Intérieur.

B.—Estampilles pour les cigares.

Art. 38. Le commissaire du revenu de l'intérieur a fait graver des estampilles de cigares des dénominations suivantes pour le prélèvement des droits sur les cigares :—

(a.) Des bandes estampillées, en feuilles, pour boîtes ou paquets contenant trois, six, dix, vingt-cinq, cinquante, cent et deux cents cigares chacune ;

(b.) Des bandes estampillées, en feuilles, pour boîtes d'échantillons de cigares contenant chacune vingt-cinq cigares ;

(c.) Des bandes estampillées, en feuilles, pour boîtes de cigares importés, (le droit portant sur la livre, comme ci-devant) ;

(d.) Les fabricants devront toujours faire la demande d'estampilles à paquets soit de trois ou de six cigares pour au moins 1,000 cigares.

Art. 39. Les estampilles devant servir pour les boîtes d'échantillons de cigares sont de couleur jaune et portent la lettre " F," si on les emploie pour les cigares qui proviennent du tabac en feuilles étranger, et la lettre " C " si les cigares sont manufacturés avec le tabac en feuilles canadien.

C.—Estampilles pour le tabac canadien (ou blanc) en torquettes.

Art. 40. Les estampilles pour le tabac canadien en torquettes embrassent les dénominations d'un quart de livre, d'une demi-livre et d'une livre chacune.

Art. 41. Les estampilles de ces dénominations seront fournies aux maîtres de poste et à d'autres personnes par

tout le pays, lesquels tiendront un registre des noms de ceux à qui ils vendront des estampilles, ainsi que du numéro de la licence et du numéro et de la dénomination des estampilles vendues à chacun (ayant soin de n'en vendre qu'aux porteurs de licences). On leur fournira un livre à ces fins. Le registres des ventes en question sera en tout temps ouvert à l'examen des préposés du revenu de l'intérieur.

Art. 42. On devra observer les règlements suivants relativement à la vente des estampilles pour le tabac canadien en torquette :—

(a.) Faire un relevé quotidien des ventes (ou aussi souvent qu'il y en a) comme la chose se pratique dans le cas des autres perceptions. Employer la formule D.12, laquelle établira : (*a.*) Les noms des acheteurs ; (*b.*) La dénomination et les numéros consécutifs des estampilles ; (*c.*) Le poids total représenté par les estampilles ; et (*d.*) Le montant total des droits ;

(b.) Lorsqu'il sera fait plus d'une vente le même jour, il ne sera pas nécessaire de faire un papier d'entrée distinct pour chaque vente ; mais les noms des personnes autorisées à vendre des estampilles à commission ne devront pas figurer sur la même entrée que les ventes à d'autres personnes ;

(c.) Dans le cas d'estampilles vendues à commission, le plein montant des droits à percevoir sur le poids représenté par les estampilles devra être déposé au crédit du receveur général, le percepteur prenant le montant de la commission à même l'avance à lui faite pour dépenses imprévues ;

(d.) A la fin de chaque moins (ou plus souvent s'il est nécessaire) le percepteur transmettra au département un état des montants accordés à titre de commission, notant le numéro de chaque entrée, le montant des droits qu'elle représente, et le montant de la commission accordée. Cet état sera vérifié et s'il est exact, il sera émis un chèque pour le montant.

(e.) Si jamais on emploie des estampilles pour du "tabac canadien en torquette" qui a été saisi, on devra se servir d'une feuille de déclaration distincte pour ces estampilles, ou elles pourront encore figurer sur la feuille de déclaration employée pour rendre compte du produit de la saisie.

Art. 43. Le tabac canadien en torquettes ne peut être manufacturé pour le débit par le cultivateur à moins qu'il n'ait pris une licence, qui coûte deux piastres ; et la loi inflige une forte amende à tout cultivateur qui manufacturerait pour le vendre du tabac canadien en torquettes sans avoir pris sa licence. Les percepteurs du revenu de l'intérieur et les autres officiers qui agissent au nom de ce département prendront, en conséquence, tous les moyens en leur pouvoir pour faire savoir aux cultivateurs combien il leur importe de prendre ces permis et d'estampiller le tabac canadien en torquettes avant de le mettre en vente.

Art. 44. Les estampilles doivent être fixées au rôle ou rouleau en les entrelaçant avec celui-ci quand il est terminé, de façon que les deux bouts de l'estampille en fassent une fois le tour, et en les y assujétissant solidement avec de la gomme ou de la colle. Dans tous les cas, l'estampille doit être apposée au moyen de bonne gomme, et chaque officier de ce département est requis, en autant que la chose est en son pouvoir de faire comprendre aux cultivateurs qui manufacturent le tabac canadien en torquettes pour la vente, qu'il est nécessaire que l'estampille adhère fermement au tabac pour protéger celui-ci contre la saisie, car si on découvre, quelque part ailleurs qu'en la possession du cultivateur fabricant licencié ou dans l'établissement d'un fabricant licencié seulement pour le manufacture du tabac canadien en feuilles, des paquets ne portant pas l'estampille dûment apposée, ceux-ci seront certainement saisis et confisqués en conformité de la loi.

Art. 45. La loi inflige aussi de fortes amendes aux personnes qui ouvrent un paquet ou colis de tabac sans briser l'estampille y apposée, ou en la possession desquelles un paquet ouvert irrégulièrement serait trouvé, ou encore des estampilles qui auraient servi.

Chaque officier profitera, en conséquence, de toutes les occasions qu'il aura pour faire connaître ces choses à ceux qu'elles concernent.

D.—Estampilles de mutations en entrepôt.

Art. 46. Les estampilles pour permis de mutation en entrepôt, qui doivent être apposées sur les paquets ou colis de tabac retirés des entrepôts, sont des dénominations suivantes, savoir :—

(a.) Pour apposer sur les seaux, barils, tambours ou autre colis de tabac à chiquer haché fin, pesant cinq et dix livres chacun ;

(b.) Pour apposer sur les paquets de cinq, de dix et de vingt livres de tabac à priser ;

(c.) Pour apposer sur les paquets de tabac en tablette pesant de cinq à vingt-cinq livres ;

(d.) Pour apposer sur les paquets de tabac en tablettes pesant de trente-cinq à cent dix livres ;

(e.) Pour apposer sur les colis, boîtes ou paquets de cigares.

Art. 47. Il faut les apposer comme il suit :—

(a.), *(b.)* et *(e.)* seront apposées de façon à couvrir à peu près également le couvercle et le corps du colis ou paquet ;

(c.) et *(d.)* devront être apposées à l'endroit même de la boîte ou du colis qui est réservé à l'estampille qui indique le paiement des droits, savoir : sur un coin ou angle de la boîte ou colis, à égale distance des bouts, adhérant à peu près également à chaque côté.

Art. 48. Chaque colis de tabac ou de cigares déplacé en entrepôt devra porter une estampille de mutation en entrepôt désignée pour l'espèce de paquet ou colis dont il s'agit ; l'estampille sera apposée au colis et annulée par le fabricant ou son agent. L'annulation se fera au moyen du timbre à rouleau employé pour la première annulation de l'estampille de droits payés. Si le fabricant le désire, les estampilles de mutation en entrepôt peuvent être mises sur les colis qu'il entend retirer lorsque le tabac ou les cigares sont placés dans l'entrepôt.

Comme ceci est uniquement pour accommoder le fabricant, l'entente doit être qu'il ne demandera ces estampilles que pour les apposer sur les paquets qu'il *sait* devoir être entrés pour mutation ou transfert en entrepôt. S'il ne le peut, les estampilles ne pourront être fournies qu'au temps de l'entrée des articles pour mutation ou transfert. Les préposés aux manufactures de tabac et de cigares sont requis de veiller à ce que ces estampilles soient employées régulièrement.

E.—Estampilles pour la douane.

Art. 49. Des arrangements ont été pris avec le département des douanes pour qu'à l'avenir le département du Revenu de l'Intérieur fournisse, par l'entremise de ses percepteurs, les estampilles pour les tabacs importés. Les percepteurs du revenu de l'intérieur se mettront en conséquence en communication avec le ou les percepteurs des douanes qui peuvent demander à en être munis par le bureau d'accise et les prieront de faire la commande au percepteur du revenu de l'intérieur de la quantité d'estampilles dont ils auront probablement besoin à leurs ports respectifs.

Art. 50. Comme il faut un assez long temps pour se procurer des estampilles quand on n'en a pas à l'époque de la commande, les percepteurs du revenu de l'intérieur susdit, prieront les percepteurs des douanes de faire leur réquisition le plus tôt possible.

Art. 51. Les dénominations d'estampilles pour le tabac et les cigares importés, sont les mêmes que celles servant aux articles de même nature fabriqués en Canada, plus l'addition d'une estampille pour les échantillons de tabac en feuilles, les estampilles de cigares au taux des droits par livre au lieu de par mille, et les estampilles de cigarettes des dénominations de un quarantième et un vingtième d'une livre.

F.—Fourniture des estampilles.

Art. 52. Les estampilles seront fournies par le département sur demande régulière faite par le percepteur du revenu de l'intérieur, qui aura soin de s'y prendre assez à l'avance pour en tenir toujours un approvisionnement égal à la demande probable pour trois mois, comme le veut l'article 280 de l'*Acte du revenu de l'intérieur*. Aussitôt qu'il recevra un envoi d'estampilles, le percepteur ou tout autre préposé les comptera, et si l'envoi concorde avec le reçu qui l'accompagne, il datera et signera celui-ci et le renverra au département par la plus prochaine malle, et il portera les estampilles reçues au débit dans son "Journal général des estampilles de tabac (K. 21*a*.)" S'il y a erreur, il en avertira aussitôt le département, et il portera le nombre exact qu'il aura reçu au débit de son compte d'estampilles. Les percepteurs et les autres officiers devront rendre compte de chaque estampille qu'ils auront reconnu avoir reçue.

Art. 53. Chaque dénomination d'estampilles aura son compte distinct, qui sera tenu en la manière indiquée à la première page des cahiers d'estampilles, c'est-à-dire en portant au débit le nombre reçu et au crédit le nombre émis. En ouvrant ces comptes, on commencera par porter au débit le nombre d'estampilles des diverses dénominations que l'on a en mains.

Art. 54. Les percepteurs sont priés d'envoyer au département, le premier de chaque mois, par la poste et enregistrés, tous les cahiers contenant des souches marginales ou des coupons non employés dont les dernières estampilles auront été détachées dans le cours du mois précédent. On en coupera proprement les couverts à l'égalité des sou-

ches. Les morceaux ainsi détachés ne seront pas envoyés au département. Tous les cahiers contenant des souches de coupons ainsi renvoyés porteront dans l'espace en blanc en regard de chaque feuille de coupons le nombre de livres représenté par les coupons non employés de cette page. A la feuille blanche qui commence chaque cahier sera fait un relevé du nombre de livres représentés par les coupons non employés de chaque feuille en détail avec indication du total. Les percepteurs se créditeront de ces coupons renvoyés dans leur journal général des estampilles pour le tabac (K. 21*a*).

G.—Manière d'apposer les estampilles de tabac et de cigares.

Art. 55. En vertu de l'article 280 de l'*Acte du revenu de l'intérieur*, il est par le présent prescrit que les estampilles seront apposées sur les paquets ou colis de tabac et de cigares de la manière suivante, savoir :—Tous les colis ou paquets de tabac, excepté le tabac à chiquer haché fin et le tabac en poudre, contenant cinq livres et plus, recevront une estampille et des coupons gradués d'une dénomination correspondant au poids net du tabac y contenu. Par exemple, un colis contenant de dix à vingt-cinq livres et de soixante à quatre-vingts livres, peut être et sera couvert d'une seule estampille en employant les coupons attachés à l'estampille si le poids du colis n'est pas exactement de dix, quinze, vingt, soixante ou soixante-dix livres : si le poids est exactement de ces chiffres, on n'emploiera qu'une estampille sans coupons. Quand le poids du tabac contenu dans le colis est entre dix et vingt-cinq livres, et entre soixante et quatre-vingts livres, on se sert des coupons en même temps que de l'estampille qui porte ces chiffres, afin qu'avec un ou plusieurs coupons elle puisse correspondre au poids réel du colis. Il n'est pas permis de se servir de coupons de demi-livre pour les colis contenant vingt-cinq livres et plus. Tous les autres colis de tabac seront revêtus d'estampilles de la dénomination fixée par le département, et il ne sera apposé qu'une seule estampille sur chaque colis.

Art. 56. Sur toute espèce de boîtes ou colis de tabac cavendish, en tablettes, en torquettes, ou de toute autre forme, l'estampille sera apposée sur un coin ou angle de la boîte ou du colis, à égale distance des bouts, et en la fixant à peu près également sur chaque côté. Et toutes les boîtes et colis en bois auront une rainure de pas moins d'un trente-deuxième de pouce de profondeur, afin d'y mettre l'estampille et l'empêcher d'être déchirée ou usée dans le transport.

Art. 57. Sur tous barils, tambours, seaux et autres colis contenant cinq et dix livres de tabac à chiquer fin, et cinq, dix et vingt livres de tabac en poudre, tel que permis par la loi, l'estampille qui a la forme d'une bande sera mise en travers du couvercle, de sorte qu'elle descende de chaque côté du colis et le scelle bien.

Art. 58. Les bandes estampillées, employées soit pour les colis contenant du tabac à fumer, du tabac à chiquer fin, du tabac à priser, des cigares ou des cigarettes, doivent être apposées de façon à sceller efficacement les colis et à rendre impossible leur ouverture ou l'enlèvement de leur contenu sans détruire ou briser les estampilles. Sur les boîtes de cigares on doit les mettre à pas moins de trois quarts de pouce du bout.

Art. 59. La pratique suivie, qui consiste à mettre les cigarettes dans des petits paquets tenus ensemble au moyen d'une bande étroite, et placés dans un grand colis qui est seul estampillé, ne sera plus permise. Toutes les cigarettes devront être mises dans des colis, tel que prévu par l'acte, et chaque colis devra porter l'estampille régulière du revenu.

Art. 60. Les bandes estampillées pour le tabac sont assez longues pour passer sur les deux bouts du colis et contourner les angles opposés, scellant ainsi efficacement le colis, et c'est ainsi qu'on doit les apposer ; quand on s'en sert pour des sacs qui ne s'ouvrent qu'à une seule extrémité, il faut les apposer de façon à bien clore celle-ci.

Art. 61. On appose les estampilles sur les colis en se servant d'une matière adhésive qui les colle au bois, au papier, etc., solidement et permanemment. Après que les estampilles mises sur les colis en bois ou en métal auront séché et qu'elles auront été annulées, tel que prescrit, il faut y passer une couche de vernis, en ayant soin cependant de ne pas obscurcir ni effacer l'impression faite sur l'estampille.

Art. 62. Les estampilles de tabac ou de cigares n'adhéreront pas à l'étain en feuille, avec la gomme ou la colle ordinaires. Le fabricant devra alors ou envelopper l'étain dans un papier, ou se procurer quelque gomme ou colle avec laquelle les estampilles puissent adhérer tellement aux colis qu'il soit impossible de les en enlever sans les détruire.

Art. 63. Il ne sera pas permis aux fabricants ni aux importateurs de cigares d'entourer la boîte ou le colis qui contient les cigares d'une enveloppe extérieure de papier ou autre matière et d'apposer l'estampille sur cette enveloppe. L'estampille doit être mise sur le colis même pour y demeurer comme preuve qu'il est légalement en la possession du propriétaire.

RECETTES.

Art. 64. Voici des recettes pour faire à peu de frais d'excellente colle et d'excellent vernis ; elles ont été essayées et peuvent être recommandées :—

Pour la colle :—Dissoudre une livre de gomme arabique dans une chopine et trois quarts d'eau bouillante ; ajoutez de deux à quatre onces d'acide acétique ; tenir bien bouché quand on ne s'en sert pas. Appliquez également sur l'estampille ou l'avis, et pressez fortement sur le bois ou toute autre matière dont le colis est fait.

Pour le vernis :—Mettre dans une bouteille suffisamment grande une demi-livre de gomme laque blanchie, écrasée fin, et ajoutez de l'alcool très fort ; agitez de temps à autre jusqu'à dissolution parfaite, et tenez bouché pour empêcher l'évaporation. Si le vernis devenait trop épais, ajoutez un peu d'alcool.

Art. 65. Les estampilles doivent être apposées aux colis de tabac ou de cigares, dans la manufacture, par le fabricant ou son agent ; dans l'entrepôt licencié, par l'entreposeur ou son agent, et dans l'entrepôt de douane, par le préposé des douanes. Bien que la responsabilité de l'estampillage du tabac sorti de l'entrepôt d'accise d'un marchand repose sur le propriétaire de l'entrepôt, l'officier livrant le tabac doit l'aider dans l'apposition et l'annulation des estampilles, quand la chose peut se faire aussitôt après la sortie des marchandises de l'entrepôt.

H.—Etampes et poinçons d'annulation.

Art. 66. Autorisé par l'article 281 de l'*Acte du revenu de l'intérieur*, le commissaire du revenu de l'intérieur fournira des poinçons d'acier pour l'annulation de toutes les estampilles apposées sur les colis ou paquets en bois ou faits partie en bois et partie d'autres matériaux et qui contiendront du tabac. Ces poinçons seront expédiés aux divers percepteurs du revenu de l'intérieur et seront par eux prêtés au fabricant de tabac ou à la personne mentionnée dans la réquisition à cet effet, mais à personne autre.

Art. 67. Pour opérer l'annulation, il faudra appliquer deux fois le poinçon sur l'estampille apposée au paquet ou colis, une première fois sur l'endroit de l'estampille marquée *Cancellation by steel die* (Annulation par poinçon d'acier), et la seconde fois sur le haut de la vignette de l'estampille.

Art. 68. Un rouleau d'acier est aussi fourni pour l'oblitération par incision des estampilles apposées sur les boîtes en ferblanc contenant du tabac ; on le passe d'un bord de l'estampille à l'autre et jusque sur le métal dont le colis est fait. Il faut s'en servir de manière à couper l'estampille et à prolonger la ligne de séparation jusque sur le métal. On l'applique sur l'estampille de chaque côté du colis, mais il faut faire en sorte de ne pas toucher à la marque d'annulation faite par l'étampe de caoutchouc.

Art. 69. Les percepteurs tiendront un compte de tous les poinçons d'acier et autres instruments qui leur seront confiés, et une liste des noms de toutes les personnes à qui ils seront fournis, avec la date de leur livraison. Ils ne devront être fournis qu'aux fabricants de tabac dûment autorisés et aux autres personnes d'après les instructions du département. S'il arrive que le poinçon soit brisé ou endommagé entre les mains d'un fabricant ou d'une autre personne au point de devenir inutile, ou quand une personne qui aura reçu ce poinçon officiel cessera d'avoir droit de s'en servir légalement, il sera remis au percepteur qui le gardera en sa possession sujet aux ordres départementaux et porté au crédit de cette personne.

Art. 70. La loi oblige tout fabricant de tabac qui met son tabac en colis, comme ci-dessus, et toute personne qui retire du tabac d'un entrepôt d'accise, à se servir de ce poinçon, et les estampilles apposées sur ces colis ne seront pas considérées comme suffisamment annulées, et les colis et leur contenu seront exposés à la saisie, chaque fois qu'on en découvrira dont les estampilles n'auront pas été annulées avec le poinçon officiel et de la manière ci-après indiquée, savoir : l'estampille doit être annulée de telle façon qu'une partie en soit *enfoncée et logée dans le bois* du colis, ou, si celui-ci est en métal, que l'estampille soit coupée et que la ligne de séparation se prolonge jusque sur le métal.

Art. 71. Les timbres à rouleau pour l'annulation des estampilles de tabac et de cigares seront aussi fournis par le département, sur la demande régulière qui en sera faite.

Ces timbres à rouleau d'annulation sont comme suit, savoir :—

(a.) A l'usage des fabricants de tabac pour annuler les bandes estampillées apposées sur le tabac mis en paquets

de papier, de toile ou d'autre matière molle, et pour la première annulation de toutes les autres estampilles apposées sur des paquets ou colis de tabac ;

(b.) A l'usage des fabricants de cigares pour annuler les bandes estampillées employées pour les boîtes de cigares ;

(c.) A l'usage des personnes qui ont des entrepôts licenciés, pour annuler (en outre de l'annulation par le poinçon d'acier ou autre instrument) les estampilles sur les paquets ou colis sortis d'entrepôt pour le paiement des droits, d'un entrepôt autre que celui du fabricant où le tabac a été manufacturé ;

(d.) A l'usage des percepteurs pour annuler les estampilles sur les paquets ou colis de tabac et de cigares transportés en entrepôt en vertu des dispositions de l'article 25 des *Règlements des entrepôts* et pour annuler les estampilles sur le tabac sorti d'entrepôt d'un entrepôt du revenu de l'intérieur, établi sous l'autorité de l'article 65 de l'*Acte du revenu de l'intérieur*.

(e.) A l'usage des préposés des douanes pour annuler les bandes estampillées apposées sur le tabac importé mis en paquet dans du papier, de la toile ou dans d'autres matières molles, et pour la première annulation de toutes les autres estampilles mises sur des paquets ou colis de tabac ;

(f.) A l'usage des préposés des douanes pour annuler les bandes estampillées mises sur les boîtes de cigares.

Art. 72. En faisant la demande de ces timbres à rouleau on emploiera pour l'uniformité, les formules suivantes : Citez le numéro de la manufacture, ou la lettre de l'entrepôt, le numéro de la division et le nom de la personne qui fait cette demande comme suit :—

1.30. Rouleau de manufacture de tabac, pour J. E. Tuckett.
2.28. Rouleau de manufacture de cigares, pour S. Myers.
A. 17. Rouleau d'entrepôt de tabac, pour D. C. Brosseau.
A. 17. " de cigares "
30 Tabac } Rouleau général d'entrepôt d'accise
30 Cigares } pour la division de *(Hamilton)*.

Si le rouleau est pour l'usage des douanes, le port devrait être indiqué ainsi :—

Douanes, Tabac, Weymouth, N.-E.
Douanes, Cigares, Woodstock, N.-B.

Art. 73. Les personnes qui feront par la suite la demande de timbres à rouleau devront faire enregistrer leurs noms au département avant qu'ils ne leur soient fournis. Lorsque par suite de l'usure ordinaire il sera nécessaire d'avoir de nouvelles bandes en caoutchouc un nouveau timbre complet sera fourni à demande, et à sa réception l'ancien devra être renvoyé au département.

Art. 74. Les percepteurs doivent tenir un compte de toutes les étampes d'annulation qui leur sont confiées comme pour les poinçons d'annulation en acier.

Art. 75. La loi exige que toutes les estampilles mises sur les paquets ou colis de tabac ou de cigares soient annulées au moyen d'une étampe ou d'un poinçon officiels, et il est maintenant prescrit que lorsqu'elles sont sur d'autres boîtes ou colis et que des boîtes en bois ou des colis de cavendish, l'annulation se fera au moyen du timbre à rouleau reconnu par le département ; outre cette annulation, les estampilles apposées sur les boîtes en bois auront à subir celle du poinçon d'acier, et les estampilles apposées sur les colis en métal celles du rouleau d'acier à incision fourni à cette fin.

I.—Mode d'annulation des estampilles de tabac et de cigares.

Art. 76. Toutes les estampilles seront annulées aussitôt après leur apposition sur les colis, mais l'annulation au moyen du timbre à rouleau, sauf dans le cas des cigares, peut être faite par le fabricant ou une autre personne immédiatement avant cette apposition.

Art. 77. Les estampilles de tabac doivent être annulées en mettant sur chacune, dans l'espace oblong laissé à cette fin, l'empreinte du numéro de registre de la manufacture ou de la lettre de l'entrepôt du marchand et du numéro de la division du revenu de l'intérieur. Des timbres à rouleau à main en caoutchouc seront fournis par le département à cette fin, aux frais de la personne qui se les procurera ; mais si un fabricant désire se servir d'un timbre s'appliquant différemment, permission pourra lui être donnée d'employer ce mode d'annulation exclusivement.

Art. 78. Les estampilles employées pour les colis de cinq ou dix livres de tabac à chiquer haché fin, pour les colis de cinq, dix et vingt livres de tabac à priser, et pour les quarts de boîtes, les demi-boîtes et boîtes de tabac, si celles-ci sont en bois, doivent en outre être annulées au moyen du poinçon d'acier fourni à cette fin, lequel renfonce une partie de l'estampille dans le bois du colis et doit être appliqué deux fois, la première fois dans l'espace réservé pour cela, la seconde fois sur la vignette de l'estampille. La seconde annulation des estampilles mises sur les boîtes ou colis en métal se fera au moyen du rouleau d'acier à incision fourni à cette fin, et qui coupe l'estampille et continue la ligne de séparation au delà de l'estampille jusque sur le métal du colis ; on l'applique sur l'estampille des deux côtés du colis.

Art. 79. Les estampilles sur les colis de tabac importé seront annulées de la manière suivante, savoir :—Les estampilles sur les colis composés de papier, de coton, d'étain en feuille ou autre matière molle ou flexible, le seront au moyen d'un timbre à rouleau qui imprimera sur l'estampille le nom du port où a été faite la déclaration pour le paiement des droits, ou bien cette information pourra être écrite sur l'estampille. Les estampilles sur les colis en bois contenant du tabac en tablettes, du tabac haché fin pour chiquer, et des paquets de tabac à priser, seront annulées comme dit plus haut, mais outre cela elles seront aussi annulées au moyen du poinçon d'acier. Les estampilles sur les colis composés de métal, lorsqu'ils sont importés, seront, outre l'annulation ci-dessus, annulées au moyen du rouleau d'acier à incision fourni à cette fin, et qui coupe l'estampille et prolonge la ligne de séparation au delà de l'estampille jusque sur le métal dont le colis est composé.

Art. 80. Les estampilles sur les colis de tabac sorti de l'entrepôt pour la consommation par un marchand ou une personne autre que le fabricant et à la manufacture où le tabac est préparé ou empaqueté, seront annulées par la personne qui le sort d'entrepôt, au moyen d'un timbre à rouleau qui imprime, dans l'espace réservé à cette fin sur l'estampille, la lettre de l'entrepôt, et le numéro de la division du revenu de l'intérieur. Sur les colis en bois, les estampilles seront en outre annulées au moyen du poinçon d'acier fourni à cette fin, lequel poinçon renfonce une partie de l'estampille dans le bois qui forme le colis ; et sur les colis en métal, cette annulation se fera par le rouleau d'acier à incision fourni à cette fin, lequel instrument coupe l'estampille et prolonge la ligne de séparation au delà de l'estampille jusque sur le métal qui forme le colis.

Art. 81. Sur les colis de tabac sortis de l'entrepôt à la manufacture qui a préparé ou empaqueté le tabac, les estampilles seront annulées suivant les prescriptions des articles soixante et dix-neuf (79) et quatre-vingt (80) des présents règlements.

Art. 82. Les estampilles sur les boîtes à cigares seront annulées au moyen d'un timbre à rouleau fourni à cette fin ; l'empreinte de cette étampe dépasse l'estampille des droits payés du revenu de l'intérieur, et se prolonge sur le bois qui forme le colis. L'empreinte doit toujours se continuer sans interruption en travers de l'estampille, le lettrage étant fortement imprimé sur l'espace réservé pour l'annulation. Cette étampe d'annulation ainsi employée doit imprimer sur l'estampille le numéro du registre de la manufacture, et le numéro de la division du revenu de l'intérieur, tel que voulu pour toutes les autres estampilles.

Art. 83. L'annulation des estampilles de douane sur les paquets de cigares se fera au moyen d'un timbre à rouleau, comme il est dit à l'article précédent, mais l'information, qui sera imprimée dans l'espace réservé pour l'annulation, sera le nom du port où ils auront été retirés de l'entrepôt pour le paiement des droits.

Art. 84. En annulant les estampilles au moyen de l'empreinte comme il est ici prescrit, il faudra toujours se servir des espaces laissés en blanc à cette fin sur les estampilles.

Art. 85. L'annulation des estampilles de tabac ou de cigares se fera par les personnes suivantes, savoir :—

(*a.*) A une manufacture de tabac ou de cigares, par le fabricant ou son agent ;

(*b.*) A un entrepôt (autre que celui du fabricant où le tabac ou les cigares ont été fabriquées), par la personne qui retire le tabac ou les cigares de l'entrepôt ; et

(*c.*) Celle des estampilles sur le tabac et les cigares importés, par les préposés des douanes au port où le tabac ou les cigares sont sortis de l'entrepôt pour le paiement des droits.

Art. 86. L'importance qu'on attache à l'annulation de toutes les estampilles est démontrée par les fortes amendes et peines imposées à toute personne qui enlève de quelque fabrique ou endroit destiné à la fabrication du tabac ou des cigares, aucuns de ces effets sans qu'ils portent des estampilles dûment annulées, ainsi que par les amendes et peines imposées à toute personne qui vend ou offre en vente ou a en sa possession du tabac ou des cigares dont les estampilles ne *sont pas convenablement annulées*. L'intérêt du gouvernement, de même que la sûreté et la protection de ceux qui font le commerce du tabac ou des

cigares, exigent que les fabricants et autres apposent et annulent convenablement toutes les estampilles.

J.—Destruction des estampilles sur les colis ou paquets vides de tabac et cigares.

Art. 87. D'après l'article 263 de l'*Acte du revenu de l'intérieur*, toute personne qui vide une boîte, un sac, un vaisseau ou une chemise ou enveloppe quelconque portant une estampille et renfermant du tabac ou des cigares, est obligée d'en détruire l'estampille. Et toute personne qui néglige ou refuse de le faire est passible pour chaque contravention d'une amende n'excédant pas cent piastres.

Art. 88. Cette disposition de la loi s'applique non seulement aux débitants qui vident les paquets ou colis pour en débiter le contenu, mais aussi à toute personne qui achète du tabac ou des cigares pour son propre usage, et qui vide ces paquets ou colis. Cette personne doit détruire l'estampille.

Art. 89. Les percepteurs et autres préposés du revenu sont prévenus que bien que l'article 263 de l'acte exige que la destruction de l'estampille se fasse par l'enlèvement de toutes ses parties du paquet ou colis, le département, pour le présent, ne poursuivra pas dans le cas où l'estampille sera détruite en la défigurant ou en la détruisant de manière à ce qu'elle ne puisse plus servir. Ceci pourra se faire en enlevant les parties de l'estampille des différents endroits sur chacun des côtés du paquet ou colis ; la proportion ainsi enlevée devant être en tout égale à au moins un quart de l'estampille.

K.—Étiquette d'avertissement.—Tabac et cigares.

Art. 90. Sur chaque paquet ou colis de tabac pesant plus d'une livre, que ce colis soit en bois ou d'autre matière, la loi veut qu'il y soit imprimé ou fermement collé une étiquette portant le numéro de la manufacture et le numéro de la division dans laquelle elle est située, et l'avis suivant :—

"Avis.—Le fabricant de ce tabac s'est conformé aux prescriptions de la loi. Il faut strictement observer les instructions ci-dessous, sous peine des amendes imposées par les statuts du Canada :—

1. Ouvrir ce colis de manière à briser l'estampille.
2. Ne pas se servir de ce colis pour y mettre d'autre tabac, une fois que le contenu actuel en aura été enlevé.
3. Le contenu ne doit être enlevé que pour vente immédiate, et
4. Lorsque le colis sera vide l'estampille doit être détruite.

Art. 91. Pour les boîtes, barillets, seaux, caisses ou autres colis de tabac pesant plus d'une livre, l'étiquette qui doit porter l'avis précédent devra avoir au moins quatre pouces et pas plus de six pouces de longueur, et pas moins de deux pouces et demi de largeur, et contiendra, en outre de l'avis, les indications suivantes, imprimées en lettres bien lisibles, savoir : (1) le numéro de la manufacture, et (2) le numéro de la division du revenu de l'intérieur. Ces étiquettes seront dans la forme ci-dessous, savoir :—

"Manufacture No.....Division du Revenu de l'Intérieur No.....

"Avis.—Le fabricant de ce tabac s'est conformé aux prescriptions de la loi. Il faut strictement observer les instructions ci-dessous, sous peine des amendes imposées par les statuts du Canada :—

1. Ouvrir ce colis de manière à briser l'estampille.
2. Ne pas se servir de ce colis pour y mettre d'autre tabac, une fois que le contenu actuel en aura été enlevé.
3. Le contenu ne doit être enlevé que pour vente immédiate, et
4. Lorsque le colis sera vide l'estampille doit être détruite.

Art. 92. La loi stipule que "tout fabricant de cigares collera fermement sur chaque boîte ou paquet contenant des cigares fabriqués par ou pour lui, une étiquette sur laquelle seront imprimés le numéro de sa manufacture, le numéro de la division du revenu de l'intérieur dans laquelle elle est située, et les mots suivants :

"Manufacture No....Division du Revenu de l'Intérieur No.....

"Avis.—Le fabricant de ces cigares s'est conformé aux prescriptions de la loi. Il faut strictement observer les instructions ci-dessous, sous peine des amendes imposés par les statuts du Canada :—

1. Ouvrir ce colis de manière à briser l'estampille.
2. Ne pas se servir de ce colis pour y mettre d'autres cigares, une fois que le contenu actuel en aura été enlevé.
3. Le contenu ne doit être enlevé que pour vente immédiate, et
4. Lorsque le colis sera vide l'estampille et le colis doivent être détruits.

Art. 93. Cette étiquette, pour toutes les boîtes de cigares, n'aura pas moins de trois pouces de longueur et deux pouces de largeur ; ou, si elle est de forme circulaire ou ovale, elle couvrira pas moins de six pouces carrés de papier, et sera assez grande pour contenir en sus de l'avis prescrit, en lettres distinctes et lisibles : (1) le numéro de la manufacture, et (2) le numéro de la division du revenu de l'intérieur.

Art. 94. La formule suivante d'avertissement est prescrite et devra être employée sur les colis extérieurs contenant des cigarettes lorsque en paquets de dix (10) ou vingt (20) cigarettes chacun, et sur le tabac haché et le tabac en poudre en paquets d'une livre et moins, l'étiquette d'avertissement sur chacun des petits paquets formant le contenu, n'étant pas nécessaire.

"Manufacture No....Division du Revenu de l'Intérieur No....

"Avis.—Le fabricant des cigarettes (tabac haché ou tabac en poudre) ci-contenues s'est conformé à toutes les prescriptions de la loi. Tous sont prévenus de ne pas se servir de ce paquet ou colis pour y mettre des cigarettes (du tabac haché ou du tabac en poudre) de nouveau, ni de se servir de l'estampille, ni des enveloppes estampillées apposées sur les paquets ou colis de cigarettes (tabac haché, tabac en poudre), formant le contenu de ce paquet ou colis, sous peine des amendes prescrites par la loi à cet égard."

Les mots "Manufacture No....," "Division du Revenu de l'Intérieur No....," et "fabricant" seront omis quand l'étiquette sera apposée sur des paquets ou colis de cigarettes importées (de tabac haché importé ou de tabac à priser importé), et remplacés respectivement par le nom du port où importé, et le numéro de la déclaration de sortie d'entrepôt pour paiement des droits, et le mot "importateur."

Art. 95. La formule suivante "d'étiquette spéciale d'avertissement" devra être employée sur les paquets de tabac ou de cigares qui ont été saisis, confisqués, et vendus sous l'autorité de ce département, et sera fournie à demande.

C. S.

ACCISE.

TABAC OU CIGARES.

Saisie No.....

Etiquette spéciale d'avertissement.

Division du Revenu de l'Intérieur de.....

Avis.—On doit se conformer strictement aux instructions ci-dessous sous peine des amendes imposées par les statuts du Canada :—

1. Ouvrir ce colis de manière à briser l'estampille.
2. Ne pas se servir de ce colis pour y mettre d'autre tabac, une fois que le contenu actuel en aura été enlevé.
3. Le contenu ne doit être enlevé que pour vente immédiate, et
4. Aussitôt que le colis sera vide l'estampille doit être détruite, et dans le cas de cigares le colis aussi.

Les renseignements que le fabricant doit mettre sur les paquets ou colis, pourront dans ce cas être marqués au patron découpé, et le numéro de la saisie y sera ajouté.

Art. 96. Relativement aux cigares en paquets de trois (3) et de six (6) cigares chacun, il ne sera pas nécessaire qu'une étiquette soit apposée sur d'aussi petits paquets ou colis, mais les colis extérieurs qui les contiennent devront porter la formule d'avis suivante : "Avis.—Le fabricant des cigares ci-contenus s'est conformé à toutes les prescriptions de la loi. Tous sont prévenus de ne pas se servir de nouveau des paquets de cigares estampillés formant le contenu de ce paquet ou colis sous peine des amendes prescrites par la loi à cet égard."

Si les cigares sont importés le mot "fabricant," sera remplacé par le mot "importateur."

Art. 97. Les importateurs de tabac et de cigares sont aussi tenus par la loi d'apposer un avis sur chaque paquet de tabac pesant plus d'une livre et sur chaque paquet de cigares contenant dix cigares et plus importé par eux ou pour eux.

Art. 98. L'apposition de cette étiquette ou avis est obligatoire pour le fabricant ou l'importateur. Elle doit être imprimée ou le renseignement requis pourra être imprimé ou gravé sur ce qui compose le colis. Elle doit être fournie et apposée par le fabricant ou l'importateur avant que le tabac ou les cigares ne soient enlevés de l'endroit où ils sont fabriqués, ou auquel ils sont importés. Personne n'a le droit et il ne sera permis à personne dans aucun cas de déranger cet avis, de l'enlever de la boîte ou paquet, d'y substituer une autre étiquette, ou de la couvrir d'une étiquette à lui ou celle de toute autre personne.

Art. 99. Cette étiquette ou avis doit être distinctement l'étiquette qu'exige la loi. Les étiquettes seront apposées au colis dans un endroit visible où elles ne seront pas exposées à être déchirées en ouvrant le paquet, et où elles

seront exposées le moins possible à être effacées ou enlevées par le frottement, et de manière à ne pas être recouvertes ou cachées par toute autre étiquette ou marque, et de façon aussi à ne pas cacher toute autre marque ou empreinte que la loi exige d'appliquer sur le paquet.

Art. 100. La loi impose une amende de $50 à chaque fabricant ou importateur de tabac ou de cigares qui néglige d'apposer cette étiquette sur un colis contenant du tabac ou des cigares faits ou importés par ou pour lui, et à toute personne qui enlève d'un colis quelconque une étiquette ainsi apposée ; cette amende est distincte pour tout et chaque colis au sujet duquel l'infraction est commise.

Si le fabricant le désire, il peut augmenter, la grandeur du papier sur lequel l'avis est imprimé, de façon à pouvoir y imprimer, *distinctement et séparément de l'étiquette*, son nom et sa marque de commerce.

Titre 3.—tabac et cigares fabriqués.

Dispositions spéciales pour l'entreposement du tabac et des cigares, et pour les estampiller à la sortie de l'entrepôt, pour mutation en entrepôt, pour la consommation, ou pour les étamper lorsque destinés à l'exportation.

En sus des règlements généraux d'entreposement établis par l'arrêté du conseil, ce qui suit s'applique spécialement au tabac et aux cigares :—

Art. 101. Sur tous les paquets de tabac et de cigares, lorsqu'ils seront mis en entrepôt par le fabricant, toutes marques, numéros, poids et toute autre indication que la loi exige, doivent être écrits ou étampés sur les colis avant que la déclaration à l'entrée de l'entrepôt puisse être acceptée ; cette déclaration doit être comparée avec les colis de tabac ou de cigares, et attestée par l'officier en charge de la manufacture avant d'être acceptée par le percepteur du revenu de l'intérieur. En conséquence, les percepteurs permettront aux principaux fabricants de se servir de numéros spéciaux afin que ces instructions puissent être fidèlement remplies.

Art. 102. Vu que toutes les marques, numéros, poids, etc., doivent être mis sur les colis avant que la déclaration à l'entrée puisse être acceptée par le préposé pour les comparer, et vu qu'aucune estampille n'est nécessaire avant la mise en entrepôt, le tabac doit être entreposé aussitôt que le préposé a reçu le mandat voulu. Dans les grandes manufactures où il est impossible de se conformer strictement à ce règlement, à cause des grandes quantités employées, le percepteur pourra, à sa discrétion, prolonger le délai pour l'entreposement, cette prolongation ne devant, en aucun cas, excéder trois jours.

Art. 103. Voici les seules dimensions des paquets ou colis de tabac qui pourront être transférés en entrepôt :—

(a.) Tabac à chiqué haché fin, en colis de cinq et dix livres chaque ;

(b.) Le tabac à priser, cinq, dix et vingt livres chaque ;

(c.) Le cavendish, en tablettes ou torquettes, en paquets ou colis de une à quatre livres inclusivement, de cinq livres à vingt-cinq livres inclusivement, ou de trente-cinq à quarante-cinq livres inclusivement, ou de soixante à quatre-vingts livres inclusivement, ou de cent à cent-dix livres inclusivement ; et—

(d.) Les cigares en paquets de vingt-cinq et plus.

Art. 104. Le tabac en paquets plus petits que ceux ci-dessus mentionnés ne sera pas transféré en entrepôt, non plus que le tabac en feuille en paquets de moins de dix livres.

Art. 105. Lorsque des paquets ou colis de tabac ou de cigares sont sortis de l'entrepôt à la manufacture pour être transférés en entrepôt à une autre division, ou pour être transférés à une autre personne dans la même division, le fabricant y apposera l'estampille de mutation en entrepôt fournie à cette fin par le département, désignant la classe de ces effets. Les paquets ou colis de tabac ou de cigares qui ont été placés en entrepôt antérieurement à la mise en vigueur de l'*Acte refondu du revenu de l'intérieur*, 1883, et qui portent ou ne portent pas l'ancienne estampille rouge, lorsque sortis d'un entrepôt pour être déplacés ou transférés, devront être munis de l'estampille de mutation en entrepôt. S'ils sont déjà estampillés, la vieille forme d'estampille sera enlevée du colis et détruite par le préposé qui sort les effets de l'entrepôt. Chaque colis déplacé ou transféré en entrepôt doit porter une de ces estampilles de mutation en entrepôt, laquelle sera annulée par le fabricant ou autre personne sortant le tabac de l'entrepôt, au moyen du timbre à rouleau fournie à cette fin. Dans les déplacements subséquents du même tabac ou des mêmes cigares, il ne sera pas nécessaire d'y apposer d'autre estampille de mutation en entrepôt.

Art. 106. Lorsque du tabac ou des cigares sont déclarés à la sortie de l'entrepôt, soit pour être déplacés, pour être transférés ou pour la consommation, il faudra les estampiller avec les nouvelles estampilles lorsqu'ils seront ainsi sortis de l'entrepôt, même s'ils avaient déjà été estampillés en vertu de règlements en force avant le premier juillet 1883.

Art. 107. A la sortie de l'entrepôt pour la consommation, l'estampille de droits payés doit être apposée sur le paquet ou colis de la manière prescrite. Lorsque du tabac ou des cigares sont sortis de l'entrepôt pour la consommation, d'un entrepôt autre que celui du fabricant de ce tabac ou de ces cigares,—ces colis ou paquets portant l'estampille de mutation en entrepôt,—il faut placer l'estampille de droits payés par dessus l'estampille de mutation en entrepôt, de façon à recouvrir cette dernière autant que possible, et l'annulation doit être faite à travers les deux. Les estampilles pour les colis déclarés pour la consommation, soit par le fabricant ou le marchand, seront fournies sur reçu des feuilles de déclaration à la sortie de l'entrepôt pour la consommation, des droits payables sur les effets sortis de l'entrepôt, d'un mandat bien rempli, et d'une réquisition dans la forme prescrite et émise par le département, laquelle réquisition doit indiquer, pour le tabac, le nombre d'estampilles de chaque poids requises pour couvrir le tabac sorti de l'entrepôt, et dans le cas de cigares le nombre d'estampilles de chaque dénomination nécessaire pour couvrir les cigares sortis de l'entrepôt, le nombre collectif de colis et de livres de tabac, ou de paquets, et le nombre de cigares devant concorder avec la déclaration à la sortie de l'entrepôt pour la consommation.

Art. 108. Dans tous les cas les estampilles devront être apposées et annulées par le fabricant ou la personne retirant les effets de l'entrepôt, et conformément aux règlements par le présent établis.

Art. 109. Lorsque des paquets ou colis de tabac ou de cigares seront sortis de l'entrepôt pour être exportés en pays étranger, ils seront étampés sous la surveillance du préposé en charge, d'une marque comme suit :—

EXPN.

Tabac—9-10-8-83.

Pour " tabac " lisez " cigares " lorsque se sont des boîtes de cigares. Le premier chiffre ou série de chiffres représente le numéro de la manufacture, le deuxième le numéro de la division du revenu de l'intérieur, et les troisième et quatrième numéros le mois et l'année respectivement. Lorsque le tabac ou les cigares sont retirés d'un entrepôt autre que celui de la manufacture où ils sont fabriqués, le numéro de la manufacture sera omis et on y substituera la lettre ou le numéro de l'entrepôt.

Art. 110. Cette marque sera mise sur tous les paquets ou colis en bois au moyen de fers chauds, et sur les paquets ou colis à couverture métallique au moyen de poinçons en acier, ou de quelque autre manière par laquelle les indications voulues seront empreintes dans le métal d'une manière lisible et indélibile. Sur les uns comme sur les autres la marque sera placée sur le côté du paquet. Les poinçons et fers seront fournis par l'exportateur, et les lettres et chiffres composant la marque n'auront pas moins d'un quart de pouce de hauteur.

Art. 111. Quand le possesseur de tabac ou de cigares en entrepôt, déjà estampillés en vertu d'actes antérieurs, désire exporter ce tabac ou ces cigares, les estampilles qui se trouvent sur les colis ou paquets doivent être enlevées par le préposé en charge de la manufacture ou de l'entrepôt, en présence d'un autre préposé spécialement nommé à cette fin par le percepteur du revenu de l'intérieur. Les susdits préposés tiendront un registre, signé par eux, et déposé au bureau du percepteur du revenu de l'intérieur, et dans ce registre seront consignés :—

(a). Le numéro de chaque estampille enlevée et détruite, et le poids du tabac ou des cigares qu'elle recouvrait ; et

(b.) Le numéro de licence de la manufacture où le tabac ou les cigares ont été fabriqués, et le nom de la division où l'estampille a été émise.

Les déclarations d'exportation ne seront pas acceptées comme complètes tant que ces choses n'auront pas été faites.

Art. 112. Lorsque des paquets de tabac pesant une demi-livre et moins et destinés à l'exportation sont empaquetés dans de grandes caisses, il suffira que la marque mentionnée à l'article cent neuf (109) des présents règlements, soit placée sur la caisse extérieure ; ces caisses seront numérotées consécutivement, et seront marquées du nombre total de paquets de chaque poids et du poids total du tabac qu'elles contiennent.

Art. 113. Le tabac et les cigares destinés à l'exportation ne peuvent être empaquetés dans la même caisse.

Art. 114. Tous les effets déclarés pour l'exportation doivent être examinés par le préposé qui les sort de l'entrepôt, et dans ce but les colis doivent être ouverts en

telle quantité que le percepteur du revenu de l'intérieur décidera.

Art. 115. Les déchets, rognures ou tiges, lorsqu'ils sont préparés pour l'exportation, doivent être empaquetés sous la surveillance personnelle d'un préposé du revenu de l'intérieur, et à moins que toute la caisse ne soit remplie en une seule fois, l'empaquetage devra se faire dans l'entrepôt de tabac en feuilles.

Art. 116. Quand la caisse ou le colis sera rempli, le préposé y marquera son nom et la date de l'empaquetage, et cela de façon à être distinctement vu, et de façon aussi à ce qu'il puisse le reconnaître. La caisse ou le colis devra être marqué des lettres EXPN, comme dans le cas du tabac pour l'exportation.

Titre 4.

Empaquetage et étampage du tabac et des cigares, annulation des estampilles, et mutation en entrepôt d'un port de douane à un autre, avant l'empaquetage dans des colis semblables à ceux employés pour les articles similaires fabriqués au Canada.

Art. 117. L'Acte du revenu de l'intérieur prescrit que "les estampilles seront apposées et annulées sur tous les tabacs fabriqués ou cigares importés des pays étrangers pendant qu'ils seront sous la garde des préposés des douanes compétents," et que "ces tabacs ou cigares ne sortiront pas de la garde de ces préposés tant que ces estampilles n'y auront pas été apposées et annulées."

Art. 118. L'annulation des estampilles sur le tabac mis dans des paquets de papier, de toile ou autre matière molle ou flexible, se fera au moyen du timbre à rouleau fourni à cette fin.

Art. 119. L'annulation des estampilles sur les colis en bois contenant du tabac importé se fera en renfonçant dans le bois une partie de l'estampille au moyen d'un poinçon d'acier que l'on appliquera deux fois sur chaque estampille, une fois à l'endroit réservé pour l'anulation et l'autre fois sur la vignette, et de plus au moyen du timbre à rouleau fourni à cette fin. L'annulation par le timbre à rouleau se fera dans l'espace réservé dans ce but sur les estampilles, elle pourra se faire immédiatement avant l'apposition des estampilles sur les colis. L'annulation des estampilles sur les colis de tabac contenu dans le métal se fera au moyen du rouleau d'acier à incision fourni à cette fin, qui fend l'estampille et prolonge la ligne de séparation jusque sur le métal du colis. Il faut appliquer cet instrument sur chaque côté du colis. Outre cela, l'estampille devra être annulée de nouveau au moyen des timbres à rouleau employés pour annuler toutes les estampilles apposées sur les colis de tabac.

Art. 120. Les estampilles sur les colis contenant des cigares importés seront annulées au moyen d'un timbre à rouleau de la forme prescrite par le département. Cette étampe d'annulation sera employée de telle manière que l'empreinte dépassera l'estampille et s'étendra jusque sur le bois de la boîte. L'impression se fera toujours en travers de l'estampille à cigare.

Art. 121. Ces poinçons et étampes d'annulation seront fournis aux divers percepteurs des douanes sur demande à cet effet, et nuls colis de tabac ou de cigares, tel que défini par l'Acte du revenu de l'intérieur, ne sera remis à l'importateur ou propriétaire avant que les estampilles n'en aient été annulées de la manière indiquée.

Art. 122. L'Acte du revenu de l'intérieur exige de plus que "le tabac et les cigares importés seront mis en paquets tel que prescrit par la loi au sujet des articles similaires manufacturés au Canada, avant l'apposition des estampilles." Les percepteurs des douanes veilleront en conséquence à ce que ces règlements soient parfaitement suivis.

Art. 123. Les dimensions des divers paquets ou colis en lesquels le tabac et les cigares doivent être mis d'après la loi sont comme il suit :—

(*a.*) Tout tabac cavendish, en tablettes et en torquettes, dans des boîtes en bois rectangulaires contenant de une à quatre livres inclusivement, de cinq à vingt-cinq livres inclusivement, de trente-cinq à quarante-cinq livres inclusivement, ou de soixante à quatre-vingts livres inclusivement, ou de cent à cent dix livres inclusivement ;

(*b.*) Tout tabac à chiquer haché fin, et toutes autres espèces de tabacs au sujet desquels il n'est pas autrement prescrit, en paquets contenant un vingtième, un seizième, un douzième, un dixième, un neuvième, un huitième, un sixième, un cinquième, un quart de livre, une demi-livre ou une livre ; cependant, le tabac à chiquer haché fin, quand il sera d'une espèce et d'une qualité approuvées par le commissaire du revenu de l'intérieur, pourra, si l'importateur le désire, être empaqueté dans des boîtes en bois contenant cinq ou dix livres chacune ;

(*c.*) Tout tabac haché et pulvérisé, autre que le tabac à chiquer haché fin, les déchets et débris du tabac à chiquer haché fin qui auront passé à travers un tamis de trente-six mailles au pouce carré, en paquets contenant un vingtième, un seizième, un douzième, un dixième, un neuvième, un huitième, un sixième, un cinquième, un quart de livre, une demi-livre ou une livre chacun ;

(*d.*) Tout tabac à priser en colis contenant un seizième, un huitième, un quart de livre, une demi-livre, ou une livre, et dans des colis en bois contenant cinq ou dix livres chacun, sauf que le tabac à priser, lorsqu'il contiendra plus de quarante pour cent d'eau, pourra, outre les quantités ci-dessus mentionnées, être mis en colis contenant vingt livres chacun, poids réel ;

(*e.*) Toutes les cigarettes en paquets contenant dix, vingt, cinquante ou cent cigarettes chacun ;

(*f.*) Tous les cigares sont empaquetés dans des boîtes de trois, six, dix, vingt-cinq, cinquante, cent et deux cents ; cependant, les cigares de Manille et les cheroots, mais non pas les imitations de ces cigares, pourront, lorsqu'ils seront importés de l'étranger, être contenus, outre les quantités ci-dessus mentionnées, dans des boîtes de cinq cents chacune.

Art. 124. Les estampilles seront apposées sur les colis de la manière suivante :—

(*a.*) Tous les colis de tabac, excepté le tabac à chiquer haché fin et le tabac à priser, contenant cinq livres et plus, devront porter un coupon d'estampille d'une dénomination correspondant au poids net du tabac qu'ils contiennent : par exemple, des colis contenant de dix à vingt-cinq livres et de soixante à quatre-vingts livres peuvent et doivent porter une seule estampille, et on se servira des coupons attachés aux estampilles lorsque le poids du colis ne sera pas exactement de dix, quinze, vingt, soixante ou soixante-dix livres : s'il l'était, on se servirait de l'estampille seule, sans les coupons. Lorsque le poids du tabac contenu dans les paquets ou colis variera entre dix et vingt-cinq livres, et entre soixante et quatre-vingts livres, on emploiera les coupons conjointement avec l'estampille qui porte ces chiffres, de sorte qu'avec un ou plusieurs coupons on puisse représenter le poids voulu. Il ne sera pas permis de se servir de coupons d'une demi-livre pour les paquets contenant vingt-cinq livres et plus ;

(*b.*) Tous les autres colis de tabac seront revêtus d'estampilles de la dénomination fixée par la loi, et on n'apposera qu'une estampille par colis ;

(*c.*) Sur toute espèce de boîtes ou de colis de tabac cavendish, en tablettes, en torquettes, ou autre, l'estampille sera apposée sur un coin ou un angle de la boîte ou du colis, à égale distance des bouts, en couvrant à peu près également chaque côté ;

(*d.*) Sur les barils, tambours, seaux ou autres colis contenant cinq ou dix livres de tabac à chiquer haché fin, et cinq, dix et vingt livres de tabac à priser, tel que permis par la loi, la bande estampillée sera mise en travers du couvercle de manière à descendre de chaque côté du colis et à le sceller parfaitement ;

(*e.*) Les bandes estampillées employées pour les colis contenant soit du tabac à fumer, soit du tabac à chiquer fin, soit du tabac à priser, ou des cigarettes, doivent être apposées de façon à bien sceller le colis et à rendre impossible qu'on en enlève le contenu sans briser ou détruire l'estampille ;

(*f.*) Les bandes estampillées pour les boîtes de cigares doivent être apposées de façon à bien sceller celle-ci ;

(*g.*) Les estampilles doivent être apposées aux colis au moyen d'une matière adhésive qui les retienne au bois, au papier ou à toute autre substance solidement et permanemment. Après que les estampilles mises sur les colis en bois auront séché et qu'on les aura annulées tel que prescrit, on les vernira, mais de façon à ne pas effacer ni obscurcir les impressions faites sur les estampilles ;

(*h.*) Les estampilles de tabac n'adhèreront pas à l'étain en feuille si l'on se sert de gomme ou de colle ordinaires. L'importateur ou propriétaire des marchandises doit, en conséquence, recouvrir l'étain d'une enveloppe de papier ou se servir de quelque sorte de gomme ou de colle au moyen de laquelle les estampilles adhèreront si fermement qu'on ne pourra les enlever sans les détruire.

Art. 125. L'Acte du revenu de l'intérieur prescrit en outre que "tout importateur de tabac devra, outre l'observation de toutes les autres prescriptions du présent acte concernant les tabacs importés, imprimer ou coller fermement sur chaque paquet ou colis contenant du tabac importé par ou pour lui, une étiquette portant le nom du port où, et le numéro de la déclaration en vertu de laquelle ces tabacs ont été sortis de l'entrepôt pour le paiement des droits, et les mots suivants :—

Avis.—L'importateur de ce tabac s'est conformé aux prescriptions de la loi. Il faut strictement observer les instructions ci-dessous, sous peine des amendes imposées par les statuts du Canada :—

1. Ouvrir ce colis de manière à briser l'estampille.
2. Ne pas se servir de ce colis pour y mettre d'autre tabac, une fois que le contenu actuel en aura été enlevé.

3. Le contenu ne doit être enlevé que pour vente immédiate, et

4. Lorsque le colis sera vide l'estampille doit être détruite.

Art. 126. Tout importateur de cigares est aussi tenu de coller sur chaque boîte ou paquet contenant des cigares importés par ou pour lui, une étiquette sur laquelle seront imprimés, outre le nom du port où, et le numéro de la déclaration en vertu de laquelle ces cigares ont été sortis de l'entrepôt pour le paiement des droits, les mots suivants :—

Avis.—L'importateur de ces cigares s'est conformé aux prescriptions de la loi. Il faut strictement observer les instructions ci-dessous, sous peine des amendes imposées par les statuts du Canada :—

1. Ouvrir ce colis de manière à briser l'estampille.

2. Ne pas se servir de ce colis pour y mettre d'autre tabac, une fois que le contenu actuel en aura été enlevé.

3. Le contenu ne doit être enlevé que pour vente immédiate, et

4. Lorsque le colis sera vide l'estampille et le colis doivent être détruits.

Art. 127. Cette étiquette d'avertissement, sur les boîtes, caisses, barillets, seaux, tambours ou autres colis de tabac, doit être d'au moins quatre pouces et d'au plus six pouces de long, et d'au moins deux pouces et demi de large, et doit être placée en vue sur le paquet, dans un endroit où elle sera le moins possible exposée à être usée ou effacée, ou brisée en ouvrant le colis, et de façon à n'être pas couverte ou cachée par d'autres étiquettes ou marques, et de façon à ne cacher elle-même aucune autre marque exigée par la loi.

Art. 128. Sur les boîtes de cigares, l'étiquette d'avertissement doit être d'au moins trois pouces de long et de deux de large ; si elle est de forme circulaire ou ovale, elle doit couvrir au moins six pouces de superficie. Elle doit être placée en vue sur la boîte ou paquet de façon à ne pas être couverte par l'estampille ni autrement cachée ou dissimulée, non plus qu'à être brisée en ouvrant le paquet.

Art. 129. Si l'importateur le désire, il peut faire imprimer l'avis sur un papier plus grand, de façon à porter en même temps, mais *à part*, son nom et sa marque de commerce.

Art. 130. Pour les colis de tabac importé ne contenant qu'une livre ou moins, de même que sur des colis contenant dix ou vingt cigarettes chacun, il n'y a pas besoin d'étiquette distincte et séparée, mais l'importateur doit faire apposer sur chaque colis l'avis voulu, dans un endroit où il ne sera pas couvert par l'estampille ou autrement caché ou dissimulé. Le nom du port et le numéro de la déclaration pour le paiement des droits peuvent être écrits ou marqués avec une étampe en caoutchouc. L'emballage et l'estampillage doivent être faits suivant qu'il est prescrit par l'Acte du revenu de l'intérieur.

Art. 131. L'Acte du revenu de l'intérieur décrète aussi que les " tabacs ou cigares importés destinés à être transportés en entrepôt à un autre port ou lieu dans la Puissance du Canada, peuvent être transportés en entrepôt à cet autre port conformément aux règlements qui pourront être établis par le Gouverneur en conseil ; " et ces règlements sont comme il suit :—

(*a.*) Le tabac et les cigares doivent être consignés à l'ordre du percepteur des douanes au port de destination ;

(*b.*) Le percepteur des douanes exigera du propriétaire ou de l'importateur une obligation pour une somme égale au double du montant des droits de douane dont sont frappés les articles ainsi transportés, la condition de l'obligation étant que les articles seront livrés au percepteur des douanes auquel ils sont consignés ;

(*c.*) Cette obligation sera annulée par le certificat du percepteur des douanes au port de destination, attestant que les articles ont été reçus par lui et remis en entrepôt, et qu'une obligation a été dûment consentie, et que les articles seront mis en nouveaux colis dans les conditions prescrites pour les articles semblables manufacturés en Canada, et régulièrement estampillés ou déclarés pour l'exportation ou la destruction,

Titre 5.

Vente du tabac et des cigares fabriqués.—Dimensions et forme des colis, etc.

Art. 132. Les fabricants ne peuvent vendre le tabac qu'en colis ou paquets intacts, portant chacun une estampille régulièrement apposée et annulée (ou si le tabac est déclaré pour l'exportation, chaque colis ou paquet étant régulièrement étampé), et dans les conditions prescrites par l'*Acte du revenu de l'intérieur*, et non autrement.

Art. 133. Les marchands de tabacs fabriqués doivent aussi vendre en colis entiers, portant chacun une estampille régulièrement annulée ; mais il est permis aux débitants de tabac de vendre au détail le tabac en tablettes contenu dans des boîtes dites demi-*caddies*, *caddies*, demi-boîtes et boîtes, le tabac à chiquer haché fin contenu dans des colis de cinq et de dix livres, et le tabac à priser contenu dans des colis de cinq, dix et vingt livres, régulièrement estampillés, marqués, étiquetés et empaquetés selon la loi. A l'exception du tabac à priser, qui peut quelquefois avoir besoin d'être humecté, les marchands ne doivent retirer le tabac des colis ou des boîtes que lorsqu'ils le mettent réellement en vente.

Art. 134. L'estampille sur le colis contenant le tabac détaillé est une preuve *primâ facie* que le droit a été payé. L'absence de l'estampille est une preuve *primâ facie* que le droit n'a pas été payé. Les marchands de tabacs manufacturés ne pourront pas diviser un colis en deux et vendre les parties du colis ou en détailler le tabac.

Art. 135. La loi décrète que tous cigares doivent être empaquetés dans des boîtes qui n'ont pas encore servi à cette fin, en nombres définis et limités, et défend positivement la vente des cigares sous aucune autre forme excepté par les marchands en détail. Les marchands en détail ont le droit de vendre au détail les cigares contenus dans des boîtes empaquetées, estampillées et étampées ou marquées selon que le prescrit la loi ; mais cela n'autorise ni ne justifie aucunement la pratique de vendre au détail les cigares en montre. Les cigares que l'on vend doivent être tirés du paquet estampillé dans lequel ils ont été empaquetés dès l'origine et frappés de l'accise.

Art. 136. Les fabricants de cigares ne peuvent vendre de l'établissement de fabrication que des colis de première façon et qui n'ont pas été brisés.

Art. 137. Il est par le présent enjoint aux percepteurs du revenu de l'intérieur de subdiviser leurs divisions en circonscriptions qu'ils mettront sous la surveillance d'officiers ou agents qui pourront être désignés par eux ou par l'inspecteur du revenu de l'intérieur. Il sera du devoir de ces agents contrôleurs de visiter tous les endroits où il est emmagasiné, gardé ou exposé en vente du tabac fabriqué ou des cigares, de s'assurer si l'on se conforme rigoureusement à la loi relativement à l'estampillage, la marque, l'annulation et la vente du tabac ou des cigares, et de prendre les mesures prescrites par la loi en cas de contraventions découvertes.

Titre 6.

Emploi de bois, de métal, de papier ou d'autre matière dans l'empaquetage du tabac ou des cigares.

Art. 138. Tout fabricant de tabac ou de cigares qui désire profiter du privilège qu'autorise la loi de substituer des enveloppes d'autres substances aux boîtes de bois employées aujourd'hui pour empaqueter les cigares, le tabac à chiquer haché fin, le cavendish, le tabac en tablettes, le tabac à priser, ou le tabac en torquettes, doit soumettre au commissaire du revenu de l'intérieur des échantillons de ces enveloppes, et si celles-ci sont de nature à permettre l'apposition voulue des marques, étampes, étiquettes, etc., ainsi que l'apposition et l'annulation des estampilles, l'emploi pourra en être autorisé.

Art. 139. Tous les échantillons d'enveloppes soumis à l'approbation du commissaire doivent être accompagnés d'une déclaration relatant de quelles matières sont faites ces enveloppes, la nature des articles qu'elles doivent contenir et leurs quantités, en livres s'il s'agit de tabac, ou, s'il s'agit de cigares, le nombre qui sera empaqueté dans chacun, et indiquant aussi, par des échantillons, comment seront apposées sur les paquets les marques, étampes, étiquettes et estampilles, et que la loi sous ces rapports a été fidèlement observée.

Titre 7.

A.—Estampillage du tabac ou des cigares abandonnés, condamnés ou confisqués, lorsqu'ils seront vendus au bénéfice du Canada.

Art. 140. Tous tabacs et cigares, soit importés, soit de fabrication indigène, vendus par tout officier du gouvernement pour le bénéfice du Canada, devront, avant d'être délivrés, porter sur les paquets qui les contiennent, les estampilles du Revenu de l'Intérieur ou des Douanes convenables, indiquant le droit payable sur ces tabacs et cigares, et ces estampilles ne seront employées que pour cette fin lorsque toutes les circonstances se rattachant à la vente projetée auront été rapportées au département, et que permission aura été obtenue de s'en servir.

Art. 141. Lorsque du tabac ou des cigares abandonnés, condamnés ou confisqués sont offerts en vente et ne rapportent pas un prix égal aux droits imposables, alors la loi en défend la vente pour la consommation au Canada. Ces articles pourront, cependant, être vendus pour l'exportation immédiate en pays étrangers, et porter l'étampe ordinaire d'exportation.

B.—Destruction du tabac ou des cigares abandonnés, condamnés ou confisqués.

Art. 142. Le tabac ou les cigares abandonnés, condamnés ou confisqués pourront être détruits par ordre du commissaire chaque fois que leur vente ne rapportera pas une somme égale aux droits dus et payables sur ces articles.

Art. 143. Les percepteurs du revenu de l'intérieur ou des douanes ayant la garde de ces articles qui ont été offerts en vente et qui n'ont pu réaliser une somme égale aux droits imposables, et qui désirent obtenir la permission de les détruire, la demanderont au commissaire.

Art. 144. En faisant cette demande, ils relateront l'histoire complète de ces articles, indiquant leur espèce, leur qualité, leur condition présente, et quels efforts ils ont faits pour les vendre, et si le commissaire voit qu'il est de l'intérêt du gouvernement de détruire ces articles, il donnera ordre de les détruire.

TITRE 8.

A.—Pour façonner de nouveau le tabac.

Art. 145. Avant qu'aucun tabac puisse être façonné de nouveau, le fabricant devra donner vingt-quatre heures d'avis, et obtenir à cette fin une permission spéciale du percepteur du revenu de l'intérieur de la division où se trouve située la manufacture.

Art. 146. Le fabricant, en demandant la permission de façonner de nouveau le tabac, doit donner des détails complets quant à la quantité et à la sorte de tabac qu'il veut façonner de nouveau ; déclarer si le tabac sort de sa propre manufacture, ou s'il est le produit d'une autre manufacture, et dans ce dernier cas, donner le nom du fabricant. Il devra aussi énoncer la raison pour laquelle il demande la permission de façonner de nouveau le tabac en question.

Art. 147. Le tabac, lorsqu'il sera pris pour être façonné de nouveau, sera crédité comme tel sur le Magasinier No 2 (et une déclaration de sortie d'entrepôt sera faite sous la forme prescrite pour cette fin, lorsqu'il sera sorti de l'entrepôt), et la quantité sera portée au débit du Journal et traitée comme matière première, et il sera rendu compte du produit comme de tabac manufacturé, de la manière ordinaire et estampillé et traité comme tabac provenant originairement de la feuille.

Art. 148. Lorsque le tabac qui devra être façonné de nouveau aura payé les droits, les estampilles des colis devront être détruites en présence de deux préposés du revenu de l'intérieur, dont l'un sera l'officier chargé de la surveillance de la manufacture, et l'autre un officier spécialement envoyé dans ce but par le percepteur de la division, et ces préposés tiendront registre et fourniront au percepteur un certificat des numéros de chaque estampille, du poids du tabac contenu dans chaque colis portant ces estampilles, et du numéro de registre de la manufacture (ou, s'il est manufacturé avant le 1er juillet 1883, le nom ou le numéro de licence du fabricant,) où il a été manufacturé ou mis en colis.

Art. 149. Lorsque le tabac entreposé qui doit être façonné de nouveau a été estampillé en vertu des dispositions d'actes antérieurs, les estampilles sur les colis doivent être enlevées et détruites sous l'autorité des mêmes règlements que ceux prescrits dans le présent acte lorsque le tabac qui doit être façonné de nouveau a payé les droits.

Art. 150. Le percepteur du revenu de l'intérieur comparera les numéros et chiffres de ces estampilles avec le registre des estampilles délivrées tenu dans son bureau ; et si les estampilles ont été délivrées dans une autre division, il transmettra au percepteur de cette division un état détaillé du numéro et chiffre de chaque estampille ainsi détruite, ainsi que le numéro de la manufacture où (ou le nom du fabricant par lequel) le tabac a été originairement mis en colis. Le percepteur qui recevra cet état le comparera avec son registre des estampilles délivrées au fabricant ou aux fabricants qui y seront mentionnés, et renverra de suite cet état au percepteur de qui il l'aura reçu, avec un certificat de son exactitude ou autrement.

Art. 151. Aussitôt qu'il aura été pris note des estampilles et qu'elles auront été détruites, les colis s'ils ont été antérieurement estampillés ou s'ils sont le produit d'une manufacture autre que celle où le tabac doit être façonné de nouveau devront aussi être détruits, et le tabac qu'ils contenaient brisé et chauffé à la vapeur ou traité de manière à ne pouvoir sortir de la manufacture pour être débité sans être façonné de nouveau.

Art. 152. Aucune remise ne sera allouée ou payée lorsqu'il n'aura pas été pris note des estampilles sur les colis contenant du tabac et que ces estampilles n'auront pas été détruites en présence des préposés mentionnés ci-haut, ou lorsque la liste des estampilles détruites ne concordera pas avec la liste des estampilles du percepteur qui les a délivrées.

Art. 153. Lorsque que le tabac qui doit être façonné de nouveau a payé les droits, une remise du montant, moins cinq centins par livre pour défrayer les frais de surveillance, d'estampillage, etc., sur la quantité de tabac déclaré pour être manufacturé de nouveau en sera allouée au fabricant, et sera payée par le département, sur réception d'une déclaration du fabricant, attestée par serment, que le tabac ainsi pris a été façonné de nouveau et porté au débit du Magasinier No 2, tel que produit, accompagnée d'un certificat de l'officier en charge de la manufacture que les estampilles et les colis ont été détruits en sa présence, et que le tabac a été brisé et chauffé à la vapeur, ou traité de manière à ne pouvoir sortir de la manufacture pour être débité sans avoir été façonné de nouveau, lequel certificat devra être contresigné par le percepteur de la division.

Art. 154. Aucun honoraire de surveillance ne sera exigé pour le tabac entreposé et façonné de nouveau, ou lorsque le tabac en tablettes est simplement sorti de la boîte pour être frotté ou essuyé. Dans ce dernier cas, cependant, l'opération doit se faire sous la surveillance de l'officier en charge et à la satisfaction du percepteur.

Art. 155. *(a.)* Il est permis de façonner de nouveau le produit du tabac canadien en feuilles, mais il ne sera accordé aucune remise de droit sur cet article.

(b.) Le tabac importé ne pourra être façonné de nouveau que lorsque les droits auront été payés.

B.—Pour façonner de nouveau les cigares.

Art. 156. Avant qu'aucun cigare puisse être façonné de nouveau, le fabricant devra donner vingt-quatre heures d'avis, et obtenir à cette fin une permission spéciale du percepteur du revenu de l'intérieur de la division où se trouve située la manufacture.

Art. 157. Le fabricant, en demandant la permission de façonner de nouveau, doit donner des détails complets quant à la quantité de cigares qu'il veut façonner de nouveau, déclarant que les cigares sortent de sa propre manufacture. Il devra aussi énoncer la raison pour laquelle il demande la permission de façonner de nouveau les cigares en question.

Art. 158. Les cigares, lorsqu'ils sont pris pour être façonnés de nouveau, seront crédités comme tels sur le Magasinier No 2 (et une déclaration de sortie d'entrepôt sera faite sous la forme prescrite pour cette fin, lorsqu'ils seront sortis de l'entrepôt), les cigares seront pesés et la quantité sera portée au débit du journal et traitée comme matière première, et il sera rendu compte du produit comme des cigares manufacturés, de la manière ordinaire et estampillés et traités comme cigares provenant originairement de la feuille.

Art. 159. Lorsque les cigares qui devront être façonnés de nouveau auront payé les droits, les estampilles des colis devront être détruites en présence de deux préposés du revenu de l'intérieur, dont l'un sera l'officier chargé de la surveillance de la manufacture, et l'autre un officier spécialement envoyé dans ce but par le percepteur de la division, et ces préposés tiendront registre et fourniront au percepteur un certificat en double des numéros de chaque estampille, du nombre de cigares contenus dans chaque colis portant ces estampilles, et du numéro de registre de la manufacture (ou, s'ils sont manufacturés avant le 1er juillet 1883, le nom ou le numéro de licence du fabricant), où il ont été manufacturés ou mis en colis.

Art. 160. Losque les cigares entreposés qui doivent être façonnés de nouveau ont été estampillés en vertu des dispositions d'actes antérieurs, les estampilles sur les colis doivent être enlevées et détruites sous l'autorité des mêmes règlements que ceux prescrits par les présentes lorsque les cigares qui doivent être façonnés de nouveau ont payé les droits.

Art. 161. Le percepteur du revenu de l'intérieur comparera les numéros et la dénomination de ces estampilles avec le registre des estampilles délivrées tenu dans son bureau.

Art. 162. Aussitôt qu'il aura été pris note des estampilles et qu'elles auront été détruites, les colis devront aussi être détruits, et les enveloppes seront enlevées des cigares qu'elles contiennent et les cigares traités de manière à ne pouvoir sortir de la manufacture pour être débités sans êtres façonnés de nouveau.

Art. 163. Aucune remise ne sera allouée ou payée lorsqu'il n'aura pas été pris note des estampilles sur les colis contenant des cigares et que ces estampilles n'auront pas été détruites en présence des préposés mentionnés ci-haut, ou lorsque la liste des estampilles détruites ne concordera pas avec le livre d'estampilles du percepteur qui les a délivrées.

Art. 164. Lorsque les cigares qui doivent être façonnés de nouveau ont payé les droits, une remise des droits payés, moins soixante et quinze centins par mille, pour défrayer les frais de surveillance d'estampillage, etc., sur

la quantité de cigares déclarés pour être manufacturés de nouveau sera allouée au fabricant, et sera payée par le département sur réception d'une déclaration du fabricant, attestée par serment, que les cigares ainsi pris ont été façonnés de nouveau et portés au débit du Magasinier n° 2, tel que produit, accompagnée d'un certificat de l'officier en charge de la manufacture que les estampilles et les colis ont été détruits en sa présence, et que les cigares ont été traités de manière à ne pouvoir sortir de la manufacture pour être débités sans avoir été façonnés de nouveau, lequel certificat devra être contresigné par le percepteur de la division.

Art. 165. Aucun honoraire de surveillance ne sera exigé lorsque les cigares entreposés et façonnés de nouveau sont le produit de la manufacture où l'opération doit se faire.

Art. 166. Les produits dun fabricant ne pourront être façonnés de nouveau par un autre, si ce n'est sous une permission du département spécialement obtenue dans chaque cas.

Art. 167. Les imprimés (*blank forms*) employés dans le cas de tabac à façonner de nouveau serviront aussi dans le cas de cigares, et seront appropriés au moyen des changements nécessaires.

Titre 9.

A.—Marque ou étampage des boîtes de cigares.

Art. 168. (*a.*) La loi prescrit qu'il sera étampé, incisé, marqué au fer chaud ou empreint sur toutes les boîtes contenant des cigares, d'une manière lisible et durable, le numéro de registre de la manufacture, le numéro de la division du revenu de l'intérieur dans laquelle est située la manufacture, et le nombre de cigares contenus dans chaque boîte. Le nombre de cigares contenus dans chaque boîte peut, cependant, si on le désire, être peint au patron à la surface du bois ou autre matière dont la boîte est faite, mais le numéro de registre de la manufacture et celui de la division du revenu de l'intérieur devront être marqués au fer chaud, étampés, incisés ou imprimés sur chaque boîte, tel que voulu par la loi.

(*b.*) Les boîtes à cigares vides qui auront été brisés ou seront autrement impropres à l'usage pourront être détruites en présence de l'officier en charge de la manufacture, et le fait en sera congré dans le Journal.

B.—Cigares de rebut.

Art. 169. Comme dans certaines manufactures, les fabricants ont des quantités plus au moins grandes de cigares qui ne sont pas propres à empaqueter, avis est donné aux percepteurs qu'il sera permis aux fabricants qui en feront la demande sur l'imprimé C 3, fourni par le département, de se créditer de ces cigares, lorsque ceux-ci auront été comptés et brisés en présence de l'agent préposé à l'établissement. L'inscription sera faite à la colonne 9 du Journal, les totaux des inscriptions jusqu'à la date seront inscrits et la déduction faite. Chaque inscription de cette nature portera les initiales de l'agent comme preuve de son exactitude.

C.—Echantillons des cigares.

Art. 170. Outre ce que l'acte ordonne au sujet des boîtes d'échantillons de cigares, les règlements suivants sont maintenant prescrits :—

(*a.*) Un fabricant de cigares pourra avoir la permission du percepteur de prendre dans l'entrepôt une boîte ou un colis ne contenant pas plus de cent cigares de chaque espèce fabriquée par lui. Ces colis pourront rester dans les appartements de la manufacture sans être estampillés, dans le but d'en montrer le contenu aux clients ; quand ils seront requis par la consommation, la déclaration régulière de sortie d'entrepôt sera faite, les droits payés, et les colis estampillés comme s'ils sortaient à l'instant de l'entrepôt.

(*b.*) Tout fabricant qui retirera quelqu'un de ces colis sans faire cette déclaration de sortie d'entrepôt, sans acquitter les droits et étamper, marquer au fer chaud ou étiqueter ces colis régulièrement, sera censé les avoir soustraits illégalement de l'entrepôt et se rendra passible des pénalités édictées par l'acte pour cette infraction. Bien qu'en la possession du fabricant, les marchandises seront considérées comme étant encore dans l'entrepôt et traitées comme telles jusqu'à ce que la déclaration de sortie soit faite. Le préposé qui livrera ces colis de cigares sur permis tiendra compte du nombre et de la contenance de ces colis et les marquera de façon à pouvoir plus tard constater leur identité.

(*c.*) Si un fabricant de cigares abusait du privilège qui lui est accordé par le présent, en retirant de l'entrepôt un plus grand nombre de boîtes ou de colis qu'il ne sera jugé nécessaire par l'inspecteur des tabacs, le département pourra priver ce fabricant du privilège accordé à tous.

Art. 171. Des boîtes de cigares sur lesquelles les droits ont été payés pourront rester ouvertes dans une manufacture de cigares, mais seulement aux conditions suivantes :—

(*a.*) Le nombre de boîtes restant ainsi ouvertes dans une manufacture ne dépassera pas trois en aucun temps ;

(*b.*) Les estampilles qui les couvriront seront coupées ou déchirées en présence d'un agent du revenu de l'intérieur, à moins que les paquets ne soient tirés de ceux qui ont été apportés et placés en entrepôt, sous estampilles déjà coupées, en conformité des prescriptions ci-dessous ;

(*c.*) L'agent marquera immédiatement le paquet en y inscrivant la date à laquelle il aura été ouvert et y apposant sa signature, de façon qu'il puisse plus tard en constater l'identité ;

(*d.*) Aussitôt après que le paquet aura été vidé, le fabricant en informera l'agent du département, et alors l'enveloppe vide et l'estampille y apposée seront complètement détruites en présence de l'agent, et crédit du ci-devant contenu sera passé au Magasinier n° 2.

D.—Paquets portant des estampilles coupées rapportés à la manufacture.

Art. 172. Les boîtes de cigares dont les estampilles pourront avoir été coupées après que les boîtes auront été sorties de la manufacture, et que, dans la poursuite de son commerce, le fabricant pourrait vouloir y faire revenir, pourront être rapportées à la manufacture aux conditions suivantes :—

(*a.*) Elles ne seront rapportées à la manufacture qu'après que le fabricant aura signifié par écrit au percepteur avis de son intention de faire revenir ces boîtes, et seulement en présence d'un agent du revenu de l'intérieur qui en prendra un état ;

(*b.*) Les paquets portant des estampilles coupées seront aussitôt placés dans l'entrepôt de cigares ou de feuilles brutes, et y seront tenus à part des autres articles y contenus, et ils resteront ainsi dans le dit entrepôt jusqu'à ce que le fabricant soit prêt à les faire sortir de la manufacture ou à s'en servir en conformité des articles 168, 169 et 170 des présents règlements ;

(*c.*) Les inspections qu'il convient seront faites dans le Magasinier n° 2 lorsque les paquets seront apportés à la manufacture ou qu'ils en sortiront de la même manière que pour les autres cigares qui ont payé les droits ; et,—

(*d.*) Tous paquets portant des estampilles coupées apportés à la manufacture sans que le fabricant en ait donné l'avis voulu, sans qu'un agent du département en ait fait un état, et sans que ces paquets et leur contenu aient été déposés dans un entrepôt, ou qui pourront être trouvés avec estampilles coupées dans une manufacture ou ses dépendances, autrement qu'il est ici prescrit, rendront le fabricant intéressé passible de toutes les peines édictées dans la loi à cet égard.

E.—Entreposement des cigares et leur sortie d'entrepôt.

Art. 173. Le règlement suivant établi par le département au sujet de l'entreposement des cigares et de leur sortie d'entrepôt est sanctionné et confirmé :—

(*a.*) Les paquets qui contiennent des cigares et qu'on a déclarés pour l'entrepôt n'ont pas besoin de porter le numéro de la déclaration en vertu de laquelle ils sont entreposés, mais seulement le chiffre du mois et de l'année en sus des indications spécifiques exigées par l'article 261 de l'Acte du revenu de l'intérieur.

(*b.*) En sortant des cigares d'entrepôt le fabricant peut prendre ceux qui lui conviennent indépendamment du lot auquel ils appartiennent, pourvu que les paquets ainsi choisis correspondent en nombre et en dénomination à ceux sur lesquels il a payé les droits ;

(*c.*) Les cigares seront disposés dans l'entrepôt en lots distincts selon la dénomination des paquets ;

(*d.*) Selon les prescriptions ci-dessus les percepteurs n'auront pas besoin d'ouvrir un compte pour chaque déclaration d'entrepôt, mais il suffira d'un compte général pour chaque individu. Il ne sera nécessaire d'indiquer ni marques ni numéros sur les feuilles de déclaration.

(*e.*) Les prescriptions qui précèdent sont subordonnées à l'article 54 de l'Acte du revenu de l'intérieur.

Titre 10.

Machines à hacher le tabac.

Art. 174. (*a.*) Quiconque n'est pas porteur d'une licence pour la manufacture du tabac ou des cigares n'aura la permission de se servir, ni (sans avoir notifié le fait par écrit au percepteur du revenu) d'avoir en sa possession aucune machine à hacher le tabac. Cependant, les personnes qui vendent au détail du tabac manufacturé pourront avoir un permis de se servir d'une de ces machines

durant le bon plaisir du ministre du revenu de l'intérieur, après avoir déclaré, sous leur signature, qu'elles n'en feront usage que pour hacher le tabac cavendish ou en tablettes ayant acquitté les droits et devant être vendu immédiatement à leurs clients, mais il ne leur sera pas permis de garder aucune provision de tabac ainsi haché, la machine ne devant servir que pour hacher le tabac à la demande du client et pour livraison immédiate.

(b.) Quiconque (autre que les personnes qui viennent d'être nommées) a en sa possession une machine à hacher le tabac est tenu d'en prévenir le percepteur du revenu de l'intérieur, qui devra le faire attacher ou sceller de telle manière qu'il soit impossible de s'en servir sans enlever le seau, et toute telle machine qui sera trouvée descellée, que cette machine ait été scellée par un employé du revenu de l'intérieur ou non, sera saisie et confisquée au bénéfice de la Couronne.

(c.) Toutes les machines à hacher le tabac qui seront trouvées en la possession d'une personne autre que celles ci-dessus mentionnées, ou d'un particulier qui ne fait pas le commerce de tabac et qui s'en sert pour hacher le tabac à son usage personnel (auquel cas la machine ne doit pas être rotatoire), seront confisquées et pourront être saisies et emportées par tout préposé du revenu de l'intérieur.

Titre 11.—Fixation des déficits.

Tabac.

Art. 175. L'article 268 de l'*Acte du revenu de l'intérieur*, exige qu'en aucun temps et dans aucune manufacture le déficit ne soit jamais de plus de six pour cent.

Cigares.

Art. 176. L'article 269 de la loi prescrit que toute et chaque quantité de vingt-cinq livres de feuilles avec leurs tiges, déchets, rognures ou autres matières, apportée pour être utilisée dans une manufacture de cigares devra produire mille cigares au moins ; mais que si en aucun temps le ministère du revenu de l'intérieur décide que la mesure de production par le présent établie excède ou n'atteint pas ce qui sera plus tard constaté comme étant la véritable mesure de production, le Gouverneur en conseil pourra par règlement modifier ou changer cette mesure dans une limite de trois livres.

(a.) Sous l'autorité de l'article qui précède, la mesure de production est changée de 25 à 22 livres de tabac en feuilles brut pour 1,000 cigares, et cette mesure s'appliquera à toutes les opérations depuis le 1er jour de juillet 1884 ;

(b.) Une diminution sera faite dans le cas du tabac en feuilles vendu ou renvoyé, ou des rognures et retailles quand elles seront susceptibles d'être fabriquées en cigares, ou qu'elles seront vendues ou enlevées à cette fin. Les officiers du revenu devront néanmoins savoir que si les déchets et rognures sont portés au compte de production, ils doivent être exempts de poussière, sable et poussière de tabac. Il ne sera pas fait de diminution pour les tiges ou pour les déchets et rebuts ordinaires du commerce. En manufacturant les meilleures qualités de cigares, surtout avec du tabac de la Havane, les fabricants n'emploient souvent que le meilleur de la feuille et vendent le reste pour le corps de cigares inférieurs et à plus bas prix ; une déduction sera accordée dans ces cas selon la quantité vendue ou achevée.

(c.) Les tableaux d'inventaires annuels ont été faits de façon à ce que les préposés puissent comprendre facilement la manière dont on se rend compte de la production.

(d.) Le commissaire du revenu de l'intérieur a le pouvoir, par l'article 273 de l'acte, d'asseoir le droit et d'en ordonner la perception du fabricant au chiffre le plus élevé imposable sur le tabac fabriqué ou les cigares manquant, si l'inventaire démontre que la production n'a pas atteint la quantité de tabac fabriqué ou de cigares voulue.

Titre 12.

Confiscation annuelle.

Art. 177. Tout paquet ou colis contenant du tabac ou des cigares qu'il sera prouvé n'avoir pas été faits par le fabricant dont le nom ou le numéro de registre est indiqué ou marqué au fer chaud sur le dit paquet ou colis, sera avec son contenu saisi et confisqué au bénéfice de la couronne.

Titre 13.

Etats d'inventaire.

Art. 178. En préparant l'état B de l'inventaire annuel (G 15), tout le tabac en feuilles privé de ses tiges pris pour être employé, et tout le tabac en feuilles privé de ses tiges en voie de fabrication, au commencement et à la fin de la période, sera traité comme s'il provenait de tabac en feuilles brut contenant originairement 25 pour 100 de tiges ; c'est-à-dire qu'on ajoutera $\frac{1}{3}$ au poids du tabac privé de ses tiges. Ceci ne s'applique pas aux déchets et rognures.

Art. 179. Tous les cigares non paquetés à l'époque de l'inventaire seront calculés au taux uniforme de vingt-deux (22) livres au mille

Art. 180. Le percepteur attachera à chaque état d'inventaire de fabricant de cigares le certificat de l'agent compétent, relatif à tout manquant ou tout surplus qui pourra avoir été constaté dans le compte des cigares non paquetés. Quand le compte aura été trouvé exact le certificat de l'agent le mentionnera. L'inventaire doit être fait avec le plus grand soin.

Art. 181. A moins d'instructions contraires, les percepteurs percevront des fabricants de tabac et de cigares de leurs divisions respectives les droits sur les manquants de tabac ou de cigares d'après la mesure de production établie par la loi, ainsi que les droits sur les manquants de cigares accusés par le compte des cigares non paquetés d'après les états d'inventaires chaque année.

Art. 182. Le fabricant pourra se créditer alors, dans la colonne 9 de son Journal, du manquant ainsi accusé par le compte des cigares non paquetés afin de faire concorder ce livre avec son fonds.

Art. 183. Quand il est trouvé un surplus celui-ci doit aussi être porté dans la même colonne.

Art. 184. On rendra compte des droits perçus en conformité des instructions ci-dessus à l'aide de l'imprimé, formule D. 11, où l'on indiquera en détail la provenance de ces droits.

Art. 185. Tous les états d'inventaires de tabac et de cigares seront envoyés au département en double, l'un des exemplaires étant pour l'inspecteur des manufactures de tabac et l'autre pour le département.

Titre 14.

Récompenses pour renseignements fournis sur la fabrication illicite du tabac ou des cigares.

Art. 186. *(a.)* Pour tous renseignements qui conduiront à la découverte ou à la saisie d'une manufacture de tabac ou de cigares inautorisées, ou de tabac ou de cigares fabriqués illicitement, la moitié de la valeur estimée des articles saisis.

(b.) Pour tous renseignements qui conduiront à la condamnation des propriétaires ou des exploitants d'une manufacture de tabac ou de cigares, la moitié du montant des amendes qui seront payées, jusqu'à concurrence de $200, mais pas au-delà.

(c.) Si les personnes trouvées coupables sont incapables de payer les amendes imposées, et sont à défaut de paiement envoyées en prison, le département paiera au dénonciateur le quart des amendes imposées.

(d.) Les noms des dénonciateurs ne seront divulgués que lorsque ceux-ci le désireront ou y consentiront.

Titre 15.

Drawback.

Art. 187. Conformément aux dispositions de l'article 259 de l'Acte du revenu de l'intérieur relatives à un drawbac sur le tabac haché et les cigarettes en certains cas, le département du Revenu de l'Intérieur est autorisé à payer ce drawback lorsqu'il aura reçu les certificats des percepteurs du revenu de l'intérieur relatant le nombre des estampilles, de dénominations applicables aux paquets mentionnés dans le dit article, délivrées et payées dans le cours de chaque mois, et inscrites au bordereau mensuel du fabricant, et ses paiements seront traités comme "Remboursements de recettes d'accise."

(a.) Il est prescrit par le paragraphe ajouté à l'article 259 de "l'Acte du revenu de l'intérieur" par l'article 7 de l'acte 53 Victoria, chapitre 23, que "un drawback de cinq pour cent sur la valeur des estampilles employées sera accordé aux fabricants de tabac en feuille étranger, licenciés en vertu du présent acte, au sujet du tabac en tablettes non haché ou du cavendish fabriqué par eux et mis en colis contenant quatre livres au moins, lequel drawback sera payé en conformité des règlements que le Gouverneur en conseil établira à cet égard."

(b.) Les règlements suivants sont par le présent établis en vertu des dites dispositions, savoir :—

1. Que la demande du drawback sera faite trimestriellement, et sera accompagnée d'un état du nombre des colis ou paquets de tabac des divers poids, la quantité collective du tabac, le chiffre collectif du droit et le montant du drawback réclamé.

2. L'état attaché à la demande devra porter le certificat de l'employé en charge de la fabrique quant à son exactitude, et aussi le certificat du percepteur de la division, que la quantité de tabac dont il est question est couverte

par des timbres d'une dénomination de quatre livres ou moins, et qu'il a été déclaré pour la consommation, et le droit payé par le fabricant dans la fabrique duquel il a été produit.

TITRE 16.

Ports d'entrée pour le tabac en feuilles.

Art. 188. Les ports ci-dessous mentionnés sont constitués port d'entrée pour l'importation du tabac en feuilles au Canada en sus de ceux qui sont mentionnés dans l'article 307 de l'Acte du revenu de l'intérieur.

Yarmouth, dans la Nouvelle-Ecosse.
A. C. 5 mars 1877.
Le village de Percé, dans la province de Québec.
A. C. 18 septembre 1879.
La ville des Trois-Rivières, dans la province de Québec.
A. C. 19 avril 1884.
La ville de Goderich, dans la province d'Ontario.
A. C. 10 juillet 1884.
La ville de Galt, dans la province d'Ontario.
A. C. 24 mars 1885
La ville d'Ottawa, dans la province d'Ontario.
A. C. 30 juin 1885.
La ville de Listowel, dans la province d'Ontario.
A. C. 27 avril 1886.
La ville de Tilsonburg, dans la province d'Ontario.
A. C. 27 juillet 1887.
La ville de Walkerton, dans la province d'Ontario.
A. C. 9 janvier 1889.
Granby, dans la province de Québec.
A. C. 21 janvier 1890. 14 4

AVIS DU GOUVERNEMENT.

AVIS AUX MARINS.

No. 42 de 1892.

I. RÉTABLISSEMENT DU PHARE DE LA POINTE RICHE.

Le phare entretenu par le gouvernement du Canada, à la Pointe Riche, rive nord de la Baie Ingornachoix, sur la côte ouest de Terreneuve, qui fut détruit par l'incendie en 1890, a été reconstruit, et sera mis en opération le 20 d'octobre prochain.

Lat. N. 50° 42' 0"
Long. O. 57° 24' 30"

La nouvelle tour est en bois, de forme octogone, peinturée blanc, surmontée d'une lanterne de fer peinturée rouge. Elle est assise sur l'emplacement de l'ancienne tour, près de la pointe extrême, sur un terrain élevé de 44 pieds au-dessus de l'eau. Sa hauteur depuis le sol jusqu'à la girouette de la lanterne est de 58 pieds.

La lumière sera un feu tournant blanc catoptrique, émettant deux vifs éclats, avec un intervalle de quinze secondes entre leurs points de plus vive clarté, suivis d'un intervalle de 30 secondes, durant la plus grande partie duquel la lumière sera éclipsée, le feu complétant ainsi une révolution en quarante-cinq secondes. Le feu est à 93 pieds au-dessus de la marque des hautes eaux, et devrait être visible à 15 milles de tous les points d'approche du côté de la mer.

Cet avis affecte les cartes de l'Amirauté Nos. 232*b*, 284, 2516 et 2918, et la Liste des phares et signaux de brume canadiens No. 6.

II. AMÉLIORATION DU PHARE DE LA POINTE AUX CITROUILLES.

Le poteau-lumière entretenu temporairement à la Pointe aux Citrouilles, sur la rive nord du fleuve Saint-Laurent, entre les villages de Batiscan et Champlain, dans le comté de Champlain et province de Québec, a été amélioré en remplaçant le poteau par un phare enclos assis sur une pile en caisson.

Lat. N. 46° 27' 12"
Long. O. 72° 16' 10"

Le feu, qui fut mis en opération pour la première fois le 14 du courant, est blanc fixe comme autrefois. Il est à 40 pieds au-dessus de la marque des hautes eaux, et devrait être visible à 11 milles de tous les points d'approche. L'appareil d'éclairage est dioptrique, de petites dimensions.

La pile est construite sur un banc de gravier à la partie la plus proéminente de la pointe basse. Le phare est un bâtiment carré en bois, peinturé blanc, surmonté d'une lanterne de fer peinturée rouge, érigée sur une plateforme au centre du comble à croupe. La hauteur depuis le sol jusqu'à la girouette de la lanterne est de 41 pieds.

Cet avis affecte les cartes de l'Amirauté Nos. 797, 2780 et 2830*a*, et la Liste des phares et signaux de brume canadiens, No. 81.

III. POSITION EXACTE DE LA BOUÉE-SIFFLET DE TRYON SHOAL.

Vu la Partie III de l'Avis aux Marins No. 36 de 1892, qui décrit la pose d'une bouée-sifflet sur Tryon Shoal, dans le détroit de Northumberland, côté sud-ouest de l'Ile du Prince-Edouard, la position exacte de la bouée a depuis été fixée.

Lat. N. 46° 8' 55"
Long. O. 63° 31' 48"

A partir de la bouée, la Chapelle de Crapaud, relèvement N.E. ¼ E., distance de 5¼ milles, est justement à découvert des feux d'alignement sur la pointe ; la Pointe Carleton, relèvement N.N.O. ½ O., distance de 9⅜ milles, est justement à découvert du Cap Traverse, l'angle du sextant entre ces deux points étant 76 degrés ; et la direction sud de Indian Point est O. ¾ N., distance de 10⅜ milles.

La bouée est ancrée dans 5½ brasses à l'eau basse du printemps.

WM. SMITH,
Sous-ministre de la Marine et des Pêcheries.

Ministère de la Marine et des Pêcheries,
Ottawa, Canada, 23 septembre 1892.

☞Tous les relèvements sont magnétiques et sont donnés venant de la mer, les milles sont des milles marins, les hauteurs sont au-dessus des hautes eaux, et toutes les profondeurs sont à l'eau basse moyenne.

Les pilotes, capitaines et autres intéressés sont instamment priés d'envoyer tous renseignements quant aux dangers, changements pour faciliter la navigation, avis de nouvelles battures ou de nouveaux chenaux, erreurs dans les publications, ou autres faits touchant la navigation dans les eaux canadiennes, au "Sous-ministre de la Marine, Ottawa, Canada." 15–3

STATUTS DU CANADA, 1892.

AVIS est donné par le présent que les Statuts de la dernière session, 55-56 Vict., 1892, vols. I et II, sont maintenant en vente au Département des Impressions et de la Papeterie publiques.

Le vol. I contient les Arrêtés en conseil et les Actes publics. Prix.....	$1 25
Le vol. II contient les Actes privés. Prix.....	0 75
Prix pour les deux volumes reliés en un seul, ¼ reliure basane, par exemplaire.....	2 00
Des exemplaires séparés de chacun des actes publics ou privés sont aussi en vente.	
Le Code Criminel sera prêt vers le 1er de novembre. Prix.....	0 50

On fournira gratuitement à toute personne qui en fera la demande, des listes de prix des documents publics en vente au département. 14–tf

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AVIS est donné au public qu'en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies" il a été délivré des lettres patentes sous le grand sceau du Canada, en date du 8e jour d'octobre 1892, constituant en corporation l'honorable Joseph M. Gazzam et Arthur O. Granger, tous deux de la cité de Philadelphie, dans l'Etat de Pensylvanie, un des Etats-Unis d'Amérique, bourgeois ; William John White, avocat, Robert Riddell Samuel,

agent, Arthur William Patrick Buchanan, bourgeois, tous de la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec, pour les objets suivants :—Acquérir des brevets d'invention, licences et droits se rattachant à la génération, production ou distribution de la lumière et chaleur artificielles, et en vertu de ces brevets et droits de fabriquer, employer et distribuer des appareils se rattachant et applicables à la production et application des articles mentionnés dans les dits brevets ; construire, ériger et entretenir des travaux et appareils pour produire et distribuer la lumière artificielle et la chaleur, et généralement manufacturer et disposer des inventions, ajustages, améliorations et combinaisons propres à des fins d'éclairage et de chauffage, et toutes autres matières s'y rattachant, par toute la Puissance du Canada,—sous le nom de "Compagnie de lumière incandescente Auer" (à resp. limitée) ; avec un capital-actions total de cinq cent mille piastres, divisé en cinq mille actions de cent piastres.

Daté du bureau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, ce 13e jour d'octobre 1892.

J. C. PATTERSON,
Secrétaire d'Etat.

16-3

DT. COMPTE de la Caisse d'Epargne des Postes, pour le mois de septembre 1892. AV.

Fourni au Ministre des Finances aux termes de l'Acte pour l'Audition des Comptes Publics, 1878, *Sec.* 20.

Balance en caisse chez le Ministre des Finances, au 31 d'août 1892	$22,601,240 07	Remboursements durant le mois	$547,000 44
Dépôts durant le mois	577,151 00		
Intérêt payé aux déposants, sur les comptes clos durant le mois	1,711 09		
		Balance :— Au crédit des comptes des déposants	22,633,101 72
	$23,180,102 16		$23,180,102 16

N. S. GARLAND,
Commis des statistiques financières.

J. M. COURTNEY,
Député du Ministre des Finances.

DÉPARTEMENT DES FINANCES
Ottawa, 18 octobre 1892.

17-tf

DÉTAILS DE LA DETTE PUBLIQUE DE LA PUISSANCE DU CANADA LE 30 SEPTEMBRE 1892.

		$ cts.
Passif—		
Fonds payables en Angleterre	199,678,262 50	
" payables au Canada	9,655,293 29	
Billets en circulation	18,446,479 41	
Banques d'épargnes	39,790,262 04	
Fonds en fidéicommis	8,155,554 01	
Comptes des provinces	16,407,374 13	
Divers, et comptes de banque	1,690,474 96	
Le fonds de rachat de la circulation des banques	1,762,183 94	
Total de la dette brute		295,585,884 28
Actif—		
Placements—Fonds d'amortissement	28,583,475 29	
Autres placements	5,263,337 95	
Comptes des provinces	10,662,417 39	
Divers, et comptes de banque	12,453,169 85	56,962,400 48
Total de la dette nette		238,623,483 80
" 31 août		241,035,335 40
Augmentation de la dette		2,411,851 60
ETAT DES DÉPENSES A COMPTE DU CAPITAL, ETC.		
Dépenses au 30 juin sur—		
Travaux publics, chemins de fer et canaux	857,518 07	
Terres fédérales	6,433 66	
Subventions aux chemins de fer	266,353 00	1,130,304 73

W. FITZGERALD,
Assistant sous-ministre des Finances.

Certifié correct,
M. G. DICKIESON, comptable.

DÉPARTEMENT DES FINANCES,
OTTAWA, 10 octobre 1892.

16 tf

ETAT du revenu et des dépenses à compte du Fonds Consolidé de la Puissance du Canada, d'après les états fournis au département des Finances à la nuit du 30 septembre dernier.

REVENU :	
Douanes	$1,977,846 67
Excise	686,722 68
Département des Postes	195,000 00
Travaux Publics, y compris les chemins de fer	361,203 07
Divers	63,195 68
	3,283,968 10
REVENU au 31 août 1892	6,030,517 47
	9,314,485 57
DÉPENSES	1,604,506 06
do 31 août 1892	4,149,440 21
	5,753,946 27

J. M. COURTNEY,
Sous-ministre des Finances.

DÉPARTEMENT DES FINANCES,
OTTAWA, 7 octobre 1892.

15–tf

LISTE DES COMPAGNIES D'ASSURANCE AUTORISÉES A FAIRE DES OPÉRATIONS AU CANADA EN VERTU DE L'ACTE DES ASSURANCES.

NOM DE LA COMPAGNIE.	Principal agent pour la réception des significations de pièces et d'avis.	Montant des dépôts—Les dépôts marqués (A) ne sont applicables qu'aux polices sur la vie en cours le 31 mars 1878 ; ceux marqués (B) aux polices émises ou prises depuis cette date.	Assurance autorisée.
Compagnie d'assurance de l'Amérique du Nord contre les accidents	Edward Rawlings, gérant, Montréal	$23,500 oblig. du havre de Montréal ; $500, déb. mun., et $550, effets 5 p. c. canadiens. (Acc. à $22,150)	Contre les accidents.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Ætna," de Hartford, Connecticut	F. W. Evans, agent général, Montréal	$19,000 obligations de municipalités, $4,000 obligations du havre de Montréal, et $89,000 obligations du chemin de fer Canadien du Pacifique. (Acceptés à $100,800)	Contre l'inc. et sur la navig. intér.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite "Ætna," de Hartford, Connecticut.	William H. Orr, gérant, Toronto	$360,500 déb. de la province de Québec, $149,893 débent. de la province du Manitoba : $50,000 obligations de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick ; $100,000 oblig. Ile du Prince-Edouard ; $60,000 oblig. du havre de Montréal, $2,595,061 débent. munic. et $150,000 oblig. enregistrées des Etats-Unis. Total, $3,465,354. Valeur acceptée, $3,184,531, étant $100,000 (A), et $3,084,531 (B)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance agricole de Watertown, N.-Y., E.-U	Joseph Flynn, agent en chef, Toronto	$141,600, débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $126,000)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'Assurance dite "Alliance"	G. H. McHenry, agent en chef, Montréal	$311,142, effets canadiens 3 p.c.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie Américaine de sûreté de New-York	Alexander Dixon, agent en chef, Toronto	$50,000 en obligations des Etats-Unis	Garantie.
Compagnie d'assurance Atlas	Matthew C. Hinshaw, agent en chef, Montréal	£17,000 stg., inscriptions du Canada 3½ p. c., et £5,000 stg. inscriptions de la Nouvelle-Galles du Sud, 3½ p.c.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie canadienne d'inspection et d'assurance des chaudières à vapeur	W. B. McMurrich, agent, Toronto	$46,724 débentures municipales et $8,000 débentures de compagnies de prêts. (Acceptées à $49,252.)	Sur chaudières à vapeur etc.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie dite "British Empire," de Londres, Angleterre	Fred. Stancliffe, agent en chef, Montréal	Obligations 4 p.c. du Canada, £1,400 stg., obligations de la Colombie-Britannique, £1,000 stg. ; obligations de la Tasmanie, £6,800 stg. ; débentures municipales £15,800 stg. (acceptées à $113,977.33). Aussi $632,500 placées entre les mains de fidéicom. en vertu de l'Acte des Assurances	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance de l'Amérique Britannique, Toronto	John Morison, gouverneur, Toronto	$60,540 oblig. municipales et $1,000 obligations du Pacifique Canadien. (Acceptées à $54,900)	Contre l'inc. et sur la navig. int.
Compagnie d'assurance maritime Britannique et Etrangère (à resp. lim.)	E. L. Bond, agent en chef, Montréal	$112,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $100,800)	Sur la navigation intérieure.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Caledonian"	Lansing Lewis, gérant, Montréal	$3,893.33 obligations de la province de Québec ; $4,866.67 obligations du Canada ; $106,438.86 débentures municipales. (Acceptés à $104,555)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance du Canada contre les accidents	Henry Sutherland, agent en chef, Toronto	$22,302 débentures municipales. (Acceptés à $20,072)	Contre les accidents.
Compagnie d'assurance du Canada sur la vie, Hamilton	A. G. Ramsay, gérant, Hamilton	$61,000 débentures municipales. Acceptées à $54,900)	Sur la vie.
†Compagnie d'assurance des Citoyens, du Canada	E. P. Heaton, agent en chef, Montréal	$131,744 débentures municipales, $5,840 obligations hypothécaires du Canada Central, 2e émission, et $2,000 obligations du havre de Montréal. (Acceptés à $125,370, étant $54,710 pour la vie, $20,260 pour les accidents, et $50,400 pour l'incendie)	Contre l'incendie, sur la vie et contre les accidents.
*Compag. d'assurance contre l'incendie dite "City of London" (à resp. lim.)	H. M. Blackburn, agent en chef Toronto	£24,000 stg. effets du Canada et £3,000 effets de l'Australie méridionale.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance de l'Union Commerciale (à resp. lim.), de Londres, Angleterre	Evans et McGregor, agents généraux, Montréal	$107,067 effets 4 p. c. du Cap de Bonne-Espérance (vie A), $29,200 effets canadiens 4 p. c. (vie B). $106,580 effets canadiens 4 p. c., $73,000 obligations de Queensland, et £12,000 obligations du gouvernement Suédois à 4 p. c. (feu)	Contre l'inc., sur la nav. int. et sur
Association d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Confédération"	J. K. Macdonald, directeur-gérant, Toronto	$84,500 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $76,050)	Sur la vie. [la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie du Connecticut, Hartford, Conn.	Geo. H. McHenry, agent en chef, Montréal	$100,000 effets canadiens 4 p.	Contre l'incendie,
Association de secours mutuel dite "Covenant"	A. H. Hoover, agent en chef, Toronto	$53,533 effets canadiens 3 p. c	Sur la vie, système de répartition.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite "Dominion"	Thomas Hilliard, direct.-gérant, Waterloo, Ont.	$56,303 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $50,195)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur les glaces, dite "Dominion"	Alexander Ramsay, agent en chef, Montréal	$5,000 obligations de la province de Québec et $11,000 valeurs municipales. Total, $16,000 (acceptés à $14,900)	Sur les glaces.
Association du fonds de garantie sur la vie, dite "Dominion"	J. DeWolfe Spurr, président et agent, St. Jean, N. B.	$19,000 obligations de la province de la Nouvelle-Ecosse, et $31,000 obligations de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance Eastern	Chas. D. Cory, agent en chef, Halifax, N.-E.	$56,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $50,400)	Contre l'incendie.
Corporation dite "The Employers' Liability Assurance" (à responsabilité limitée)	Fred. Stancliffe, gérant général, Montréal	£6,500 stg. annuités 2½ p. c., £5,000 stg. obligations 4 p. c. du gouvernement de l'Australie du Sud, et £10,840 obligations de la province de Québec	Réassurance contre l'incendie.
Société d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Equitable," des Etats-Unis, N.-Y.	Seargent P. Stearns, gérant, Montréal	$100,000 oblig. des E.-U., (A), $375,000 oblig. des E.-U., et $482,000 débentures municipales (B), (acceptés à $908,800, étant $100,000 A, et $808,800 B). Aussi $1,180,000 entre les mains de fidéicommissaires canadiens en vertu de l'Acte des assurances	Sur la vie.

LISTE DES COMPAGNIES D'ASSURANCE AUTORISÉES A FAIRE DES OPÉRATIONS AU CANADA, EN VERTU DE L'ACTE DES ASSURANCES.—*Suite.*

NOM DE LA COMPAGNIE.	Principal agent pour la réception des significations de pièces et d'avis.	Montant des dépôts—Les dépôts marqués (A) ne sont applicables qu'aux polices sur la vie en cours le 31 mars 1878; ceux marqués (B) aux polices émises ou prises depuis cette date.	Assurance autorisée.
Compagnie Fédérale d'assurance sur la vie, d'Ontario	David Dexter, directeur-gérant, Hamilton	$44,807 débentures municipales; $11,000 en oblig. du Pacifique canadien. (Acceptés à $50,226)	Sur la vie.
Association d'assurance contre l'incendie (à responsabilité limitée), Londres, Angleterre	John Kennedy, agent en chef, Montréal	$100,000 effets canadiens	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie Germania	Jeffers et Rônne, agents en chef, Toronto	$50,000 obligations du Canada	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Great West"	J. H. Brock, directeur gérant, Winnipeg, M.	$56,000 débentures municipales (acceptées à $50,400)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie de garantie de l'Amérique du Nord	Edward Rawlings, gérant, Montréal	$27,000 garanties municipales; $29,000 obligations du havre de Montréal; et $2,400 effets du Canada. (Acceptés à $53,800)	Garantie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie et sur la vie, dite "Guardian," Londres, Angleterre	E. P. Heaton, agent en chef, Montréal	$94,900 obligations garanties du Canada et $72,000 effets du Canada	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'ass. contre l'incendie dite "Hartford," de Hartford, Conn	F. W. Evans, agent général, Montréal	$62,500 garanties municipales, et $25,420 act. de banque. (Acceptés à $100,000)	Contre l'incendie.
			Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance Impériale, de Londres, Angleterre	E. D. Lacy, agent, Montréal	$129,453 effets canadiens et $63,266.67 effets 3 p. c. prov. de la Col.-Brit.	Contre l'inc. et sur la navig. intér.
Compagnie d'assurance de l'Amérique du Nord	Robert Hampson, agent en chef, Montréal	$111,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $100,000)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Lancashire"	J. G. Thompson, agent en chef, Toronto	$97,333 effets canadiens 4 p. c., et $95,000 obligations 4 p. c. du Canada	Contre l'incendie et sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Liverpool et London et Globe"	G. F. C. Smith, agent en chef, Montréal	$36,000 en bons municipaux; $10,000 oblig. du havre de Montréal, et $277,133.33 effets du Canada. (Acceptés à $318,533)	Glaces.
Compagnie d'assurance sur les glaces de Lloyds, New-York	Levi Beemer, agent en chef, Toronto	$10,000 obligations du Canada	Contre l'incendie, sur la vie et sur la navigation intérieure.
Corporation d'assurance dite "London," Angleterre	E. A Lilly, procureur et agent, Montréal	$167,000 garanties de municipalités. (Acceptées à $150,300)	Garantie et accidents
Compagnie de garantie et contre les accidents, de Londres (à responsabilité limitée)	A. T. McCord, agent en chef, Toronto	£11,000 stg. effets canadiens	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'ass. contre l'incendie, London et Lancashire, Liverpool	W. A. Sims, agent en chef, Toronto	£22,000 inscriptions du Canada 4 p. c. et £5,000 stg., effets canadiens 3 p.c.	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, dite "London et Lancashire"	B. Hal. Brown, gérant, Montréal	$10,000 obligations de Victoria, C.-B.; $2,000 obligations du Canada; $23,500 oblig. de la province de Québec; et garanties municipales, $85,280. Aussi $933,197 placés entre les mains de fidéicommissaires canadiens en vertu de l'Acte des Assurances. Acceptés à $1,050,449, étant $100,000 (A), et $950,449 (B)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle contre l'incendie, de London, Ont	D. C. Macdonald, secrétaire, London, Ont	$40,020 débentures municipales, et $15,600 débentures de compagnies de prêts. (Acceptés à $50,058)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite "London"	J. G. Richter, gérant, London, Ont	$60,000 débentures de compagnies de prêts. (Acceptées à $54,000)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie la Manchester	James Boomer, gérant, Toronto	$102,200 effets du Canada 3½ p.c	Contre les accidents.
Compagnie d'assurance contre les accidents, dite des "Manufacturiers"	John F. Ellis, directeur gérant, Toronto	$20,000 obligations du Canada	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance des Manufacturiers, sur la vie	John F. Ellis, directeur gérant, Toronto	$50,000 obligations du Canada	Sur la vie, système de répartition.
Association bienveillante du Massachusetts	T. E. P. Sutton, agent en chef, Toronto	$50,000 obligations des E.-U.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie dite "Mercantile"	James Lockie, secrétaire, Waterloo, Ont	$55,916 valeurs municipales (acceptées à $50,057)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'ass. sur la vie, dite "Metropolitan," de New-York, E.-U.	Albert Goldthorpe, agent en chef, Toronto	$116,800 obligations d'octrois de terres 3½ p. c. du chemin de fer Canadien du Pacifique. (Acceptés à $101,178.)	Glaces.
Mongenais, Boivin et Cie	L. I. Boivin, agent, Montréal	$5,000 effets canadiens et $8,567 valeurs munic. (acceptées à $12,711)	Accidents et glaces.
Association mutuelle contre les accidents (resp. limitée)	Eastmure et Lightbourn, agents en chef, Toronto	$37,960 inscriptions du Canada à 3½ p. c	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, de New-York	Samuel H. Ewing, procureur, Montréal	$125,000 oblig. 4 p.c. du Canada; $400,000 oblig. de la province de la Nouvelle-Ecosse; $199,000 oblig. de la province du N.-B. et $990,333 garanties municipales. Total, $1,714,333. Acceptées à $1,615,300)	Sur la vie, système de répartition.
Association du fonds de réserve mutuel sur la vie, de New-York	Jno. S. Hall, agent en chef, Montréal	$50,000 obligations de la province de Québec, et $53,533.33 obligations sterling du Canada à 3 p. c. (acceptées à $100,857)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance Nationale d'Irlande	Matthew C. Hinshaw, agent en chef, Montréal	$100,161 effets canadiens	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, de New-York	F. W. Campbell, M.D., procureur, Montréal	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis (vie A), $993,000 obligations du Pacifique canadien, $80,000 obligations de la province de Québec, et $100,000 débentures municipales (vie B). Acceptées à $1,163,700, étant $100,000 vie A, et $1,063,700 vie B). Aussi $750,000 placées entre les mains de fidéicommissaires canadiens en vertu de l'Acte des assurances	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite "North American"	Wm. McCabe, directeur-gérant, Toronto	$59,823 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $53,775)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "North British and Mercantile"	Thos. Davidson, directeur-gérant, Montréal	$175,000 oblig. du havre de Montréal; $281,000 débent. municipales: $75,000 obligat. de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick; $31,146.67 oblig. de la province du Manitoba; $50,613.33 oblig. du gouvern. de Victoria; $97,333.33 oblig. de Queensland. Total, $710,093.33. Acc. à $658,193, étant $266,347 incendie, $52,200 vie A, et $339,646 vie B.	Contre l'incendie et sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance Northern, d'Aberdeen et Londres	Robert W. Tyre, gérant, Montréal	$100,253 obligations de la Colombie-Britannique, et $111,446.67 débentures municipales (Acceptées à $200,555)	Contre l'incendie.

LISTE DES COMPAGNIES D'ASSURANCE AUTORISÉES À FAIRE DES OPÉRATIONS AU CANADA, EN VERTU DE L'ACTE DES ASSURANCES.—*Fin.*

NOM DE LA COMPAGNIE.	Principal agent pour la réception des significations de pièces et d'avis.	Montant des dépôts.—Les dépôts marqués (A) ne sont applicables qu'aux polices sur la vie en cours le 31 mars 1878 ; ceux marqués (B) aux polices émises ou prises depuis cette date.	Assurance autorisée.
Association d'assurance contre les accidents Norwich et London	Scott et Walmsley, agents généraux, Toronto	$58,400 effets canadiens	Contre les accidents.
Société d'assur. contre l'incendie, dite "Norwich Union," Norwich, Ang.	Alex. Dixon, gérant, Toronto	$100,000 effets canadiens	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, d'Ontario	Wm. Hendry, gérant, Waterloo	$104,852 débentures municipales (Acceptées à $92,693)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Phœnix," de Brooklyn	L. C. Camp, agent en chef, Toronto	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis	Contre l'incendie et sur la nav. int.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie, dite "Phœnix," Londres, Angleterre	Paterson & Son, agents génér., Montréal	$57,500 oblig. du Pacifique Canadien, et $135,293 effets canadiens. (Acceptés à $187,043.)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance Phœnix, Hartford, Conn	Gerald E. Hart, gérant, Montréal	$69,000 débentures municipales, et $44,000 obligations du Pacifique canadien. (Acceptés à $101,700)	Contre l'incendie.
Société dite "Provident Savings Life Assurance."	R. H. Matson, agent en chef, Toronto	$13,500 obligations de la province de Québec, et $41,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $50,400)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie de Québec	Edwin Jones, président, Québec	$10,000 obligations de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick, $16,500 obligations de la province de Québec, et $33,000, débentures municipales. Total, $59,500. (Acceptées à $56,200)	Contre l'incendie.
*Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie et contre l'incendie, dite "Queen," Angleterre	H. J. Mudge, agent en chef, Montréal	$51,100 inscriptions du Canada 4 p. c., et $42,373.33 débentures municipales. Total, $93,473 (acceptées à $89,236)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance Queen, d'Amérique	H. J. Mudge, agent en chef, Montréal	$100,000 obligations des E.-U., $60,000 effets 5 p. c. de la cité de Halifax, $48,667 effets 4 p. c. de la Nouvelle-Zélande, $24,333.33 obligations de la province de Québec et $29,200 débentures 5 p. c. de la province du Manitoba. Total, $262,200. (Acceptés à $256,200.)	Contre l'incendie.
Société d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, dite "Reliance," Londres, Angleterre	J. Cassie Hatton, procureur, Montréal	$110,277 annuités britanniques, étant $100,000 (vie) A, et $10,277 (vie) B	Sur la vie.
* Compagnie d'assurance Royale Canadienne	Harry Cutt, secrétaire, Montréal	$57,500 garanties municipales. (Acceptées à $51,750)	Contre l'incendie et sur la nav. int.
Compagnie d'assurance Royale	Wm. Tatley, agent en chef, Montréal	$178,533 inscriptions du Canada 4 p. c., et $511,000 annuités britanniques. Total $689,533, étant $150,000 incendie, $50,000, vie (A) et $489,533 en général	Contre l'incendie et sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance Union Ecossaise et Nationale	Walter Kavanagh, agent, Montréal	$97,333.33 effets canadiens inscrits à 4 p. c., et $3,500 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $100,483)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Standard," Ecosse	W. M. Ramsay, gérant, Montréal	$1,855,152 débentures municipales, $106,500 obligations du havre de Montréal et $9,000 débentures de la province de Québec. Total, $1,970,652. (Acceptées à $1,772,687, étant $129,561 vie A, et $1,643,126 vie (B)	Sur la vie.
Société d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Star," d'Angleterre	Alfred D. Perry, agent général, Toronto	$146,000 effets 4 p. c. canadiens	Sur la vie.
Bureau d'assurance Sun, Londres, Ang.	H. M. Blackburn, agent en chef, Toronto	$48,667 effets canadiens et $243,333 prêts locaux anglais	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Sun," du Canada	R. Macaulay, directeur-gérant, Montréal	$63,890 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $57,501)	Sur la vie et contre les accidents.
Compagnie d'assurance de tempérance et générale sur la vie de l'A.N.	Henry Sutherland, agent en chef, Toronto	$64,225 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $50,000)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Travelers," de Hartford, Connect	William Hanson, agent en chef, Montréal	$74,947 obligations 5 p. c. de la province du Manitoba, $584,615 débentures municipales, $35,000 obligations du havre de Montréal et $50,000 obligations du Pacifique Canadien. Total, $744,562 (acceptés à $677,600), étant $103,500 (vie A,) $534,100 (vie B) et $40,000 (accidents)	Sur la vie et contre les accidents.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle Union sur la vie, du Maine	Wm. Mulock, procureur, Toronto	Obligations d'annuités d'Ontario, valeur actuelle $398,452 ; $30,000 obligations du port de Montréal, et $100,000 obligations de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick. Valeur totale acceptée, $525,452, soit $100,000 (A) et $425,452 (B)	Sur la vie.
Société Union, Londres, Angl	T. L. Morrisey, agent en chef, Montréal	£22,000 effets consolidés	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie Unie d'assurance contre l'incendie (à resp. limitée)	Agence principale, Montréal	$85,653.33 obligations de la province de Québec ; $9,246.66 obligations de la province du Manitoba ; $7,000 débentures municipales. Total, $101,900. (Acceptées à $101,200)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, des Etats-Unis	Thos. A. Temple, procureur, St. Jean, N.B.	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance de l'Ouest, Toronto	J. J. Kenny, directeur-gérant, Toronto	$32,100 débentures municipales, et $25,600 débentures de compagnies de prêts. (Acceptées, à $51,930)	Contre l'incendie et sur la nav. int.

* Cette compagnie a cessé de faire de nouvelles opérations en Canada, et a donné avis qu'elle se proposait de demander le remboursement de ses dépôts.
† Cette compagnie a cessé de faire des opérations d'assurance contre l'incendie et sur la vie en Canada, et a donné avis qu'elle demanderait le remboursement de ses dépôts faits comme garantie pour ces deux divisions d'affaires.

LES COMPAGNIES D'ASSURANCE SUR LA VIE CI-DESSOUS NOMMÉES, AYANT CESSÉ D'ENTREPRENDRE DES RISQUES AU CANADA, SONT AUTORISÉES EN VERTU DE L'ARTICLE 32 DE "L'ACTE DES ASSURANCES," À POURSUIVRE TOUTES LES OPÉRATIONS SE RATTACHANT AUX POLICES ÉMISES AVANT LE 31 MARS 1878, ET LEURS DÉPOTS SONT APPLICABLES À CES POLICES, SUJET AUX DISPOSITIONS DES ACTES DES ASSURANCES DE 1868 ET 1871.

NOM DE LA COMPAGNIE.	Principal agent pour la réception des significations de pièces et d'avis.	Montant des dépôts.	Assurance autorisée.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, dite Connecticut, de Hartford, Conn., E.-U.	F. W. Evans, agent-général, Montréal	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, d'Edimbourg	David Higgins, agent en chef, Toronto	$113,000 débentures municipales, et $48,667 effets 4 p. c. du Cap de Bonne-Espérance. (Acceptés à $150,367)	Sur la vie.
Association d'assurance sur la vie, d'Ecosse	Archibald Inglis, agent en chef, Montréal	$50,127 obligations du Canada 4 p. c., $2,433 effets 4 p. c. du Canada; $4,866 obligations garanties du Canada, $48,667 débentures de la province de Québec, $48,667 obligations de la cité de Toronto. (Acceptés à $149,893)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie Nationale d'assurance sur la vie, des Etats-Unis d'Amérique	Chas. Powis, agent en chef, Hamilton, Ont.	$110,000, dépôts en banque	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite "North Western," de Milwaukee, E.-U.	M. W. Mills, agent en chef, Toronto	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, dite "Phœnix," de Hartford, Connecticut	H. D. Simpson, procureur, Montréal	$30,000 débentures municipales, et $99,280 obligations du Parc des Chutes Niagara. (Acceptés à $126,280)	Sur la vie.
Société d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Scottish Amicable"	William W. Robertson, procureur, Montréal	36 obligations du chemin de fer Canada Atlantique, garanties. Au pair, $111,257.82 Valeur actuelle à 4½ p. c., $90,660.67, aussi $100,000 obligations du Pacifique Canadien	Sur la vie.
Institution de Prévoyance Ecossaise	John Dunlop, procureur, Montréal	$100,000 obligations du Pacifique Canadien. (Acceptées à $90,000)	Sur la vie.

LES COMPAGNIES D'ASSURANCE CI-DESSOUS SONT INSCRITES SOUS L'ACTE DES ASSURANCES, ET SONT AUTORISÉES À FAIRE DES OPÉRATIONS D'ASSURANCE EN CANADA, D'APRÈS LE SYSTÈME DE RÉPARTITION.

Nom de la compagnie.	Agent en chef pour la réception des significations de pièces.
L'Association canadienne mutuelle sur la vie	W. Pemberton Page, secrétaire, Toronto.
Société de secours mutuels des Commis-voyageurs	W. G. H. Lowe, agent en chef, Toronto.
La *Home Life Association of Canada*	James G. Howorth, agent en chef, Toronto.
La Société de secours mutuels de la Nouvelle-Ecosse	Thomas B. Crosby, agent en chef, Yarmouth, N.-E.
La *Provincial Provident Institution*	E. S. Miller, secrétaire, Saint-Thomas, Ont.

NOTE.—La Compagnie d'assurance Glasgow et London a réassuré ses risques en cours dans la Compagnie d'assurance des Citoyens, et une partie de ses dépôts a été remboursée.
La Compagnie Américaine d'assurance des chaudières à vapeur a cessé de faire des opérations en Canada. Son dépôt est encore entre les mains de l'Honorable Receveur Général, mais elle a donné avis qu'elle avait demandé la permission de le retirer.

Bureau du Surintendant des Assurances, Ottawa, 15 octobre 1892.

W. FITZGERALD, Surintendant des Assurances. 16-tf.

AUX ANNONCEURS DANS LA *GAZETTE*

CEUX qui envoient des annonces pour être insérées dans la *Gazette du Canada* voudront bien se conformer aux règles ci-dessous :

1. Adresser "Gazette du Canada, Ottawa, Canada."
2. Indiquer le nombre d'insertions voulues.
3. Transmettre invariablement le prix de l'annonce ainsi que le prix d'un exemplaire de la *Gazette*, tels que donnés plus bas ; sans cela l'annonce ne sera pas publiée.

Les prix sont de dix cts. pour la première insertion, et cinq cts. pour chaque insertion subséquente par ligne de neuf mots, chaque chiffre comptant pour un mot. Aucune annonce n'est insérée pour moins d'une piastre.

D'après la pratique établie et reconnue, telle que prescrite par la loi, les règlements du parlement et les décisions du ministre de la Justice, les avis reçoivent le nombre d'insertions ci-dessous :—

Les avis de demandes de divorce—27 insertions.

Les avis de retrait de dépôts des compagnies d'assurance—13 insertions.

Les avis de demandes ordinaires au parlement—9 insertions.

Les avis de demandes de lettres patentes—6 insertions.

Les avis de dividendes et d'assemblées de banques et de compagnies d'assurances,—1 mois de calendrier ou 5 insertions.

Les abonnés observeront aussi que le prix d'abonnement, $4 par année, est invariablement payable d'avance, et que l'envoi de la *Gazette* sera arrêté à l'expiration de la période payée. Chaque exemplaire coûte dix cts., et quand les annonceurs en veulent plus qu'un, ils devront faire une remise en conséquence.

S. E. DAWSON,
Imprimeur de la Reine et Contrôleur de la Papeterie.

Département des Impressions et de la Papeterie publiques,
Ottawa, novembre 1891.

DEMANDES AU PARLEMENT.

Règles relatives aux avis de bills privés.

Dans le cas de toute demande de bill privé, proprement du ressort législatif du Parlement du Canada suivant les dispositions de l'Acte de l'Amérique Britannique du Nord, 1867, et ayant pour objet, soit la construction d'un pont, d'un chemin de fer, d'un chemin à barrières ou d'une ligne télégraphique ; soit la construction ou l'amélioration d'un port, d'un canal, d'une écluse, d'une digue ou d'une glissoire ou autre ouvrage semblable ; soit la concession d'un droit de passage d'eau, l'incorporation de professions ou métiers, ou d'une compagnie de banque ou autre compagnie par actions, soit la concession à une ou plusieurs personnes de certains droits ou privilèges exclusifs ou particuliers, soit le pouvoir de faire quelque chose qui, dans ses effets, pourrait toucher aux droits ou à la propriété d'autrui, ou concerner une classe particulière de la société ; ou ayant pour objet quelque amendement de même nature à un acte antérieur,—un avis, énonçant d'une manière claire et intelligible la nature et l'objet de la demande, et signé (excepté s'il s'agit de corporations déjà existantes) par les pétitionnaires ou de leur part, est nécessaire et doit être publié comme il suit :—

Dans les provinces de Québec et du Manitoba.

Un avis doit être inséré dans la *Gazette du Canada* en anglais et en français, ainsi que dans un journal anglais et un journal français du district intéressé, ou en anglais et en français dans le même journal, s'il ne s'en publie qu'un seul dans ce district ; ou s'il n'y paraît pas de journal, alors la publication de l'avis en anglais et en français doit se faire dans un journal du district le plus voisin où il s'en publie.

Dans les autres provinces ou territoires.

Un avis doit être inséré dans la *Gazette du Canada*, et et dans un journal du comté, du district ou des comtés-unis intéressés, ou s'il n'y paraît pas de journal alors la publication doit se faire dans un journal du comté ou district le plus voisin où il s'en publie.

La publication de ces avis durera, dans chaque cas la période de deux mois pendant l'intervalle de temps qui s'écoulera entre la clôture de la session précédente et la prise en considération de la pétition. Un exemplaire des numéros des journaux, reproduisant la première et la dernière insertion de l'avis, devra être transmis au greffier de chaque Chambre.

Si la pétition demande l'autorisation de présenter un bill privé ayant pour objet la construction d'un pont de péage, le pétitionnaire ou les pétitionnaires devront, en même temps qu'ils donneront l'avis prescrit par la règle précédente, donner aussi, de la même manière, avis des péages qu'ils entendent exiger, de l'étendue du privilège, de la hauteur des arches, de l'espace à laisser libre entre les culées ou les piliers pour le passage des radeaux et des navires ; et mentionner de plus s'ils se proposent de construire un pont mobile, et quelles en seront les dimensions.

Toute personne désirant obtenir un bill privé devra, dans les huit jours qui précéderont l'ouverture du parlement, déposer au bureau du greffier de la Chambre dans laquelle le bill doit prendre naissance, une copie de ce bill en langue anglaise ou en langue française, avec une somme suffisante pour en payer la traduction et l'impression. Il en sera imprimé 600 exemplaires en anglais et 200 en français ; la traduction devra être faite par les officiers de la Chambre, et l'impression par l'entrepreneur des impressions. Le pétitionnaire aura aussi à payer au greffier du Sénat, ou au comptable de la Chambre des Communes (selon le cas) une somme de $200, plus le coût de l'impression de l'acte dans les Statuts, et remettra le reçu de ce paiement au greffier du comité auquel ce bill aura été renvoyé—le dit paiement sera effectué immédiatement après la seconde lecture, et avant la prise en considération du bill par le comité.

L'honoraire payable sur tout bill privé, ne sera payé que dans la Chambre où il a pris naissance.

Aucune pétition pour l'obtention d'un bill privé ne sera reçue par l'une ou par l'autre Chambre après les dix premiers jours de la session.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Greffier du Sénat.
JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Greffier des Communes.

Règles additionnelles de la Chambre des Communes concernant les bills privés.

Tous les bills privés demandant des actes constitutifs devront être rédigés de manière à y incorporer, en les spécifiant, les *clauses* des Actes généraux concernant les détails qui font l'objet de ces bills ; des raisons spéciales seront données chaque fois que l'on aura l'intention de se départir de ce principe, ou que l'on voudra y introduire d'autres dispositions touchant ces détails ; et une note sera annexée au bill indiquant les dispositions au sujet desquelles l'on entend s'écarter de l'Acte général ; les bills qui ne seront pas rédigés conformément à cette Règle, devront être remodelés par les auteurs et réimprimés à leurs frais, avant qu'aucun comité en examine les clauses.

51*a*. Tous les bills privés pour chartes ou pour modification de chartes de compagnies de chemins de fer seront rédigés conformément au bill-modèle adopté par la Chambre, le 23 juin 1887, dont copie peut être obtenue du greffier de la Chambre ;

(*a*.) Les dispositions contenues dans un bill quelconque qui ne seront pas conformes au bill-modèle, seront insérées entre crochets, et après avoir été revisées par l'officier compétent, elles seront imprimées ainsi ; et les bills qui ne seront pas rédigés en conformité de cette règle seront renvoyés aux auteurs pour être remodelés avant leur revision et impression ;

(*b*.) Toutes clauses d'actes existants que l'on proposera de modifier, seront imprimées en entier, avec les amendements insérés en leur lieu et place, et entre crochets ;

(*c*.) Toutes dispositions exceptionnelles que l'on proposera d'insérer dans un bill quelconque, seront imprimées dans l'avis publié.

51*b*. Nul bill pour la constitution légale d'une compagnie de chemin de fer ou pour changer le tracé du chemin de fer d'une compagnie déjà constituée ne sera pris en considération par le comité des chemins de fer

à moins qu'il n'ait été donné au comité, au moins une semaine avant la prise en considération du bill—

(a.) Une carte ou plan à l'échelle de pas moins d'un demi-pouce au mille, indiquant le territoire sur lequel l'on se propose de construire les travaux projetés, ainsi que les lignes de travaux analogues existants ou autorisés, dans les limites du district, ou partie du district que la ligne projetée doit desservir, ou affectant le dit district en aucune manière ; cette carte ou plan devra être signé par l'ingénieur ou toute autre personne qui l'aura fait ;

(b.) Un exhibit faisant connaître le montant total du capital que l'on se propose de prélever pour les fins de l'entreprise, et la manière dont on se propose de le prélever, soit au moyen d'actions ordinaires, obligations, débentures ou autres garanties, et le montant respectif de chacune.

JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Greffier des Communes.

SUITE DES RÈGLES ET FORMES DE PROCÉDER DU SÉNAT CONCERNANT LES BILLS DE DIVORCE.

L'époux qui a l'intention de demander un bill de divorce doit faire connaître cette intention, ainsi que les noms de l'autre époux et la cause du divorce, par avis inséré, durant six mois, entre l'expiration de la dernière session parlementaire avant l'avis et la présentation de sa pétition pour obtenir le bill, dans la *Gazette du Canada* et dans deux journaux du district où il avait sa résidence habituelle à l'époque de séparation d'avec son conjoint, s'il résidait alors dans la province de Québec, le Manitoba, la Colombie-Britannique ou les Territoires du Nord-Ouest,—ou du comté ou des comtés-unis, s'il résidait dans une autre province ; mais si ce nombre de journaux ne s'y trouve pas, l'avis sera publié dans le district, le comté ou les comtés-unis voisins. Dans les provinces de Québec et de Manitoba, les insertions seront faites dans un journal anglais et un journal français, s'il en existe des deux langues dans le district ; autrement, elles se feront en anglais et en français au même journal.

Il doit être signifié, à la diligence de l'époux pétitionnaire, un mois au moins avant la présentation de la pétition, une copie de cet avis à l'autre époux en personne, si cela est possible.

Aucune pétition en divorce n'est reçue après l'expiration des trente premiers jours de la session.

Toute pétition en divorce devra être écrite lisiblement et porter la signature du pétitionnaire. Elle énoncera sommairement le fait du mariage, le lieu et l'époque de sa célébration, les noms du célébrant, les griefs qui donnent lieu à la demande de redressement et la nature du redressement demandé, et en outre contiendra assurance qu'il n'y a pas eu réconciliation, collusion ni connivence. Les allégations de la pétition seront appuyées de la déclaration du pétitionnaire, faite en vertu de "l'Acte concernant les serments extrajudiciaires."

Huit jours avant l'ouverture du Parlement, le pétitionnaire déposera au bureau du greffier du Sénat, une copie en langue anglaise ou française du bill de divorce qui doit être présenté, et en même temps une somme suffisante pour payer la traduction et l'impression et tirage à 600 exemplaires anglais et 200 exemplaires français de ce bill.

La pétition en obtention d'un bill de divorce n'est présentée que lorsque le pétitionnaire a versé au bureau du greffier du Sénat une somme de $200.

La pétition, au moment de sa présentation, doit être accompagnée de la preuve de la publication d'avis, d'une déclaration qu'il a été signifié une copie de l'avis, et d'une copie du bill qui doit être présenté.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Greffier du Sénat.

AVIS est donné par le présent que Caroline Jane Downey, de la cité de Toronto, dans le comté de York, dans la province d'Ontario, s'adressera au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un bill de divorce d'avec son mari Donald Clandeboye Downey, écuyer, ci-devant de la ville de Whitby, dans le comté d'Ontario, dans la province d'Ontario, mais dont le domicile actuel est inconnu, pour cause d'adultère et désertion.

GORMULLY ET SINCLAIR,
Solliciteurs de la requérante.

Daté à Ottawa, dans la Province d'Ontario, ce 21e jour d'octobre 1892. 17-27

AVIS est donné par le présent que Robert Young Hebden, de la cité de New-York, dans l'Etat de New-York, dans les Etats-Unis d'Amérique, (ci-devant de la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec), un des agents de la banque de Montréal, s'adressera au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un bill de divorce d'avec sa femme Edith Montagu Hebden (née Patterson), ci-devant de la dite cité de Montréal, mais dont le domicile actuel est inconnu, pour cause d'adultère et de désertion.

GORMULLY ET SINCLAIR,
Solliciteurs du requérant.

Daté à Ottawa, dans la province d'Ontario, ce 22e jour de juillet A.D. 1892. 4-27

AVIS est donné que James Frederick Doran, de Lachine, dans le comté Jacques-Cartier, province de Québec, commis, adressera une demande au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, pour obtenir un bill de divorce d'avec son épouse Mary Augusta Wood, ci-devant de Winnipeg, province du Manitoba, maintenant de Paris, France, pour cause d'adultère et désertion.

J. FRED. DORAN,
Pétitionnaire.

A Montréal, province de Québec, ce 20ème jour de juillet 1892. 5-27

AVIS est donné par le présent que Annette Marion Goff, de la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec, s'adressera au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un bill de divorce d'avec son mari Edward Robert Taché Rowand, de la cité de Winnipeg, dans la province du Manitoba, bourgeois, pour cause d'adultère et de cruauté.

CARTER ET GOLDSTEIN,
Solliciteurs de la requérante.

Daté à Montréal, province de Québec, ce dix-huitième jour de juillet 1892. 4-27

AVIS est donné par le présent que Edmund Holyoake Heward, de la ville de Saint-Jean, dans le district d'Iberville, dans la province de Québec, gérant de la banque des Marchands du Canada, à Saint-Jean, s'adressera au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un bill de divorce d'avec sa femme Dame Marie-Louise Elwes, actuellement de la cité de Chicago, dans l'Etat d'Illinois, un des Etats-Unis d'Amérique, pour cause d'adultère.

L. G. MACDONALD,
Solliciteur du requérant.

Par CHRISTIE, CHRISTIE et GREENE,
Ses agents à Ottawa.

Daté à Saint-Jean, le 4 juillet 1892. 3-27

DEMANDES POUR CHARTE PAR LETTRES PATENTES.

AVIS est par le présent donné que dans le cours d'un mois à compter de la dernière publication de cet avis dans la *Gazette du Canada*, les personnes ci-après dénommées s'adresseront à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil pour obtenir des lettres patentes les constituant et telles autres personnes qui pourront plus tard devenir actionnaires, en corps politique et corporation, en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," Statuts Revisés du Canada, chap. 119, sous le nom et pour les fins ci-après mentionnées :—

1. Le nom projeté de la compagnie est "Compagnie de fabriques de soie de Montréal" (à resp. limitée).

2. Les fins pour lesquelles une charte est demandée sont de fabriquer des vêtements de dessous de toutes

matières et de tous genres, et de fabriquer toutes sortes d'effets en soie et en laine, et de faire le commerce généralement des vêtements de dessous de tous genres, et de toutes sortes de soieries et de lainages.

3. Le principal bureau d'affaires de la compagnie sera en la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec.

4. Le montant projeté du capital-actions de la dite compagnie est de $75,000.

5. Le nombre des actions sera de 750, et la valeur de chaque action sera de $100.

6. Les noms au long, et les adresse et occupation de chacun des requérants, sont comme suit :—Louis Davis, marchand, John Haskell, marchand, John Barker, commis, Henry Joshua Joseph, marchand, et Scott Joseph, marchand, tous des cité et district de Montréal, en la province de Québec, dans la Puissance du Canada ; dont les dits Louis Davis, Henry Joshua Joseph et John Haskell seront les premiers directeurs ou directeurs provisoires de la dite compagnie, lesquels sont tous sujets britanniques et domiciliés en la dite cité de Montreal, et province de Québec, Puissance du Canada.

GREENSHIELDS ET GREENSHIELDS,
Solliciteurs des requérants.

Daté à Montréal, dans la province de Québec, ce 18e jour d'octobre 1892. 17-6

AVIS est par le présent donné que dans le cours d'un mois à compter de la dernière publication de cet avis dans la *Gazette du Canada*, les personnes ci-après dénommées s'adresseront à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil pour obtenir des lettres patentes les constituant et telles autres personnes qui pourront plus tard devenir actionnaires, en corps politique et corporation, en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," Statuts Revisés du Canada, chap. 119, sous le nom et pour les fins ci-après mentionnées :—

1. Le nom projeté de la compagnie est "The Dominion Rolled-Plate Company" (à resp. limitée).

2. Les fins dans le sens de l'acte pour lesquelles une charte est demandée, sont de fabriquer des articles en métal laminé de tous genres, et fabriquer des bijouteries et tous autres articles qui sont faits de ce métal laminé, et vendre, acheter et disposer de bijouteries et d'effets fabriqués de métal laminé.

3. Le principal bureau d'affaires de la dite compagnie sera en la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec, dans la Puissance du Canada.

4. Le montant projeté du capital-actions est de $75,000.

5. Le nombre des actions sera de sept cent cinquante (750), et le montant de chaque action sera de la valeur de $100.

6. Les noms au long, et les adresse et occupation de chacun des dits requérants sont comme suit :—Louis Davis, marchand, Henry Joshua Joseph, marchand, Henry Nutter, marchand, Charles Bolt, marchand, et Scott Joseph, commis, tous des cité et district de Montréal ; dont les dits Louis Davis, Henry Joshua Joseph, Henry Nutter et Charles Bolt, seront les premiers directeurs ou directeurs provisoires de la dite compagnie, lesquels sont tous sujets britanniques et domiciliés en la cité de Montréal, province de Québec, Puissance du Canada.

GREENSHIELDS ET GREENSHIELDS,
Solliciteurs des requérants.

Daté à Montréal, dans la province de Québec, ce 18e jour d'octobre 1892. 17-6

AVIS est par le présent donné que les personnes ci-après dénommées s'adresseront à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil pour obtenir des lettres-patentes les constituant et telles autres personnes qui pourront plus tard devenir actionnaires, en corps politique et corporation, en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," sous le nom et pour les fins ci-après mentionnées :

1. Le nom collectif de la compagnie projetée sera "The Dominion Burglary Guarantee Company" (à resp. limitée).

2. Les fins pour lesquelles une charte est demandée sont de garantir des personnes et corporations contre les pertes et dommages résultant des effractions.

3. Le principal bureau d'affaires de la dite compagnie au Canada sera en la cité de Montréal et district de Montréal, dans la province de Québec.

4. Le montant projeté du capital-actions de la dite compagnie, sera de deux cent mille piastres ($200,000).

5. Le nombre des actions de la dite compagnie sera de deux mille, et le montant de chaque action sera de cent piastres.

6. Les noms au long, et les adresse et occupation de chacun des requérants sont comme suit :—L'honorable George Alexander Drummond, bourgeois, membre du Sénat du Canada ; Samuel Finlay, bourgeois, Hugh Graham, éditeur, Frederick Fairman, manufacturier, James Naismith Greenshiels, avocat et conseil de la Reine, Edwin Percival Heaton, gérant, William Strachan, manufacturier, Anthony Haig Sims, manufacturier, Benjamin Tooke, manufacturier, Robert Bickerdike, banquier, George Douglass Ross, marchand, Thomas Jordan, marchand, Joseph Eveleigh, manufacturier, Edward Frank Mosley, manufacturier, John Alfred Grose, surintendant, tous des cité et district de Montréal ; et Arthur Percy Sherwood, commissaire de la police fédérale, et John W. McRae, bourgeois, tous deux de la cité d'Ottawa, dans la province d'Ontario, et Lyman Brown, manufacturier, et Brent Good, manufacturier, tous deux de la cité de New-York, dans l'Etat de New-York, un des Etats-Unis d'Amérique ; dont l'honorable George Alexander Drummond, Samuel Finlay, Hugh Graham, Frederick Fairman, John Alfred Grose, Edwin Percival Heaton, Anthony Haig Sims, et James Naismith Greenshields, seront les premiers directeurs ou directeurs provisoires de la dite compagnie, lesquels sont tous sujets britanniques, et domiciliés en la cité de Montréal, dans le district de Montréal, et province de Québec.

R. A. E. GREENSHIELDS,
Soliciteur des requérants.

Montréal, 27 septembre 1892. 14-7

AVIS est par le présent donné que dans le cours d'un mois à compter de la dernière publication de cet avis dans la *Gazette du Canada* les personnes ci-après dénommées s'adresseront à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil pour obtenir des lettres-patentes les constituant et telles autres personnes qui pourront plus tard devenir actionnaires, en corps politique et corporation, en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," Statuts Revisés du Canada, chap. 119, sous le nom et pour les fins ci-après mentionnées :

1. Le nom projeté de la compagnie est "La Compagnie de lumière incandescente Auer de Montréal" (à resp. limitée).

2. Les objets dans le sens de l'acte pour lesquels une charte est demandée sont d'acquérir des brevets d'invention, licences et droits, et, en vertu de ces brevets et droits de fabriquer, employer et distribuer des appareils se rattachant et applicables à la production et application des articles mentionnés dans les dits brevets ; construire, ériger et entretenir des travaux et appareils pour créer, produire et distribuer la lumière artificielle et la chaleur, et généralement manufacturer et disposer des inventions, ajustages, améliorations et combinaisons propres à des fins d'éclairage et de chauffage, et toutes autres matières s'y rattachant.

3. Le principal bureau d'affaires de la dite compagnie sera en la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec.

4. Le montant projeté du capital-actions est de un million de piastres.

5. Le nombre des actions sera de dix mille, et le montant de chaque action sera de la valeur de cent piastres.

6. Les noms au long et les adresses et occupation de chacun des requérants sont comme suit :—Henry Gregory Granger, de la cité de Philadelphie, dans l'Etat de Pensylvanie, un des Etats-Unis d'Amérique, mécanicien ; William John White, avocat, Charles Albert Duclos, avocat, Arthur William Patrick Buchanan, bourgeois, Edward Hobson Barker, bourgeois, tous de la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec, dont les dits Henry Gregory Granger, William John White, Charles Albert Duclos, Arthur William Patrick Buchanan, et Edward Hobson Barker,

seront les premiers directeurs ou directeurs provisoires, et la majorité desquels sont sujets britanniques domiciliés au Canada.

WHITE ET DUCLOS,
Solliciteurs des requérants.

Daté à Montréal, dans la province de Québec, ce 28e jour de septembre 1892. 14–6

AVIS public est par le présent donné que les personnes ci-après dénommées s'adresseront à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil pour obtenir des lettres-patentes les constituant et telles autres personnes qui pourront plus tard devenir actionnaires, en corps politique et corporation, en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," sous le nom et pour les fins ci après mentionnées :

Le nom projeté de la compagnie est "Dominion Blanket and Fibre Co." (à resp. limitée).

Les objets pour lesquels une charte est demandée sont de fabriquer des couvertures, lainages, cotonnades et tissus de jute, du fibre-chamois et vêtements en fibre-chamois, et généralement manufacturer et faire le commerce de ces articles et autres ; aussi, louer ou acheter et posséder des immeubles pour les fins des dites manufactures, et d'y construire tous bâtiments, barrages, etc., nécessaires aux affaires de la compagnie, et des résidences pour les employés ou autres qui y seront attachés, et des magasins ou autres bâtiments dans le but de faire des opérations de marchands ; et aussi de construire tels tramways qui seront nécessaires pour servir de voie de communication entre les travaux de la compagnie et la rivière, et y construire tous les quais et autres constructions nécessaires pour faciliter, charger et décharger les navires ; aussi de construire et employer des bateaux à vapeur et autres vaisseaux pour le transport des matériaux et effets maniés par la compagnie, et de voiturer et transporter tels effets et propriétés d'autres personnes ou corporations qui leur seront confiés comme voituriers sur ces bateaux à vapeur ou autres vaisseaux, et aussi de transporter des passagers sur ces vaisseaux et de percevoir des péages pour ces services ; et aussi de construire un système d'aqueduc pour l'approvisionnement des employés et autres.

Le principal bureau d'affaires de la compagnie sera en la cité de Montréal.

Le montant projeté du capital-actions de la compagnie est de $250,000, divisé en 2,500 parts de cent piastres.

Les noms au long et les adresse et occupation de chacun des requérants sont comme suit :—Frederick Fairman, marchand, Dugald Graham, bourgeois, Samuel Carsley, marchand, Robert Murdoch Liddell, marchand, Edward Alfred Small, marchand, John Cameron McLauchlin, manufacturier, Edmond Arthur Robert, manufacturier, Simon S. Silverman, marchand, James McBride, marchand, Robert McKay, marchand, George Bishop, graveur, Charles Morton, gérant, tous de la cité et du district de Montréal, et lesquels sont tous domiciliés au Canada, et constitueront les directeurs provisoires de la dite compagnie.

ARCHIBALD ET FOSTER,
Procureurs *ad litem* pour la dite compagnie.
Montréal, 26 septembre 1892. 14–6

AVIS est par le présent donné que dans le cours d'un mois à compter de la dernière publication de cet avis dans la *Gazette du Canada*, les personnes ci-après dénommées s'adresseront à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil, par l'entremise du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, pour obtenir des lettres patentes les constituant, et telles autres personnes qui pourront plus tard devenir actionnaires, en corps politique et corporation en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies" et ses amendements, sous le nom et pour les fins ci-après mentionnés.

1. Le nom que l'on se propose de donner à la compagnie est "La Compagnie Centrale Electrique de Montréal" (à resp. limitée).

2. Les fins pour lesquelles une charte est demandée sont les suivantes :—Fournir, par l'électricité, l'éclairage, le chauffage et les pouvoirs moteurs, dans la cité de Montréal ou en tout autre endroit du Canada, fabriquer les fils électriques et tous instruments pour transmettre l'électricité.

3. Le principal bureau d'affaires de la compagnie projetée sera en la cité de Montréal, dans le district de Montréal, province de Québec, ou en tout autre endroit que la compagnie choisira par la suite.

4. Le capital-actions de la dite compagnie sera de $500,000.

5. Le capital-actions sera divisé en cinq mille actions de $100 chacune.

6. Les noms au long et les adresses et occupations de chacun des dits requérants sont comme suit :—Louis Perrault, Montréal, imprimeur ; Honoré Beaugrand, Montréal, journaliste ; Trefflé Berthiaume, Montréal, journaliste ; E. M. Lovelace, Montréal, marchand ; Odilon Dupuis, Montréal, marchand ; Jos. Melançon, Montréal, notaire ; J. A. Rodier, Montréal, médecin ; A. Raza, Montréal, architecte ; Charles Berger, Montréal, entrepreneur ; Jos. Brunet, Montréal, entrepreneur ; James Cochrane, Montréal, entrepreneur ; Louis Cousineau, Montréal, entrepreneur ; Emmanuel St. Louis, Montréal, entrepreneur.

7. Les susdits Louis Perrault, Honoré Beaugrand, Trefflé Berthiaume, E. M. Lovelace et Odilon Dupuis seront les directeurs provisoires de la dite compagnie.

PRÉFONTAINE ET ST. JEAN,
Procureurs des requérants.
Daté à Montréal, le 14e jour de septembre 1892.
12–7

AVIS DIVERS.

LA BANQUE JACQUES CARTIER.

DIVIDENDE No. 54.

AVIS est par le présent donné qu'un dividende de trois et demi ($3\frac{1}{2}$) pour cent sur le capital payé de cette institution, a été déclaré pour le semestre courant, et sera payable au Bureau de la Banque, à Montréal, le et après le 1er décembre prochain.

Les livres de transferts seront fermés du 16 au 30 novembre aussi prochain, les deux jours inclus.

A. L. de MARTIGNY,
Directeur gérant.
Montréal, 19 octobre 1892. 17–6

BANQUE VILLE-MARIE.

AVIS est par le présent donné qu'un dividende de trois pour cent (3 p. c.) payable le premier jour de décembre prochain, a été déclaré pour le semestre courant, sur le capital versé de cette institution.

Les livres de transferts seront en conséquence fermés, du 21 au 30 novembre inclusivement.

Par ordre du bureau de direction.

W. WEIR,
Président.
Montréal, 18 octobre 1892. 17–5

BANQUE DE COMMERCE DU MANITOBA.

AVIS est donné par le présent qu'un dividende au taux de six pour cent par année sur le capital versé de cette banque a été ce jour déclaré pour le semestre courant, et sera payable à la banque à Winnipeg, à compter de samedi, le 12e jour de novembre prochain.

Par ordre du conseil de direction,
D. MACARTHUR,
Président.
Winnipeg, 3 octobre 1892. 16–5

LA BANQUE NATIONALE.

MERCREDI, le deux novembre prochain, et après cette banque paiera à ses actionnaires un dividende de trois pour cent sur son capital pour le semestre finissant le 31 octobre prochain.

Le livre de transport d'actions sera clos depuis le 17 au 31 octobre prochain, inclusivement.

Par ordre du bureau de direction,
P. LAFRANCE,
Caissier.
Québec, le 27 septembre 1892. 14–5

AVIS est donné par le présent que l'assemblée semi-annuelle générale ordinaire de la Compagnie du Grand Tronc de chemin de fer du Canada aura lieu au City Terminus Hotel, Cannon Street, Londres, E.C., lundi, le 31e jour d'octobre 1892, à deux heures p.m. précises, dans le but de recevoir un rapport des directeurs, et pour la transaction d'autres affaires de la compagnie.

Avis est aussi donné par le présent qu'à la dite assemblée une convention entre la Compagnie du Grand Tronc de chemin de fer du Canada, et les compagnies subsidiaires ci-dessous, savoir :—

La Compagnie de chemin de fer Union Jacques Cartier,
La Compagnie de chemin de fer de Jonction de Montréal et Champlain,
La Compagnie du chemin de fer de Jonction de Beauharnois,
La Compagnie de chemin de fer Midland du Canada,
La Compagnie de chemin de fer Peterborough et lac Chemong,
La Compagnie de chemin de fer de Jonction du lac Simcoe,
La Compagnie de chemin de fer Grand Tronc, Baie Georgienne et Lac Erié,
La Compagnie de chemin de fer London, Huron et Bruce,
La Compagnie de chemin de fer Galt et Guelph,
La Compagnie de chemin de fer Brantford, Norfolk et Port Burwell,
La Compagnie de chemin de fer Wellington, Grey et Bruce,
La Compagnie de chemin de fer North Simcoe,
La Compagnie de chemin de fer de Jonction de Waterloo, et
La Compagnie de chemin de fer Cobourg, Blairton et Marmora,

ayant pour objet de réunir les dites compagnies subsidiaires et la Compagnie du Grand Tronc de chemin de fer du Canada en une seule compagnie sous le nom de "Compagnie du Grand Tronc de chemin de fer du Canada" aux termes et conditions énoncés dans la dite convention,—sera soumise à l'approbation ou désapprobation des propriétaires, et si elle est approuvée on demandera aux propriétaires l'autorisation de s'adresser au parlement de Canada à l'effet d'obtenir un acte confirmant la dite convention.

Avis est aussi donné qu'un acte passé durant la dite session du parlement du Canada, intitulé "Acte du Grand Tronc de chemin de fer, 1892" sera soumis à leur acceptation.

Avis est de plus donné que les livres de transferts de la compagnie seront fermés à compter de mercredi, le 12e jour d'octobre jusqu'au jour de l'assemblée, ces deux jours inclusivement.

Par ordre,

H. W. TYLER, président.
J. B. RENTON, secrétaire.

Dashwood House, 9, New Broad Street,
Londres, E.C., 8 octobre 1892. 15–4

AVIS public est donné par le présent que la Compagnie d'assurance Queen a l'intention de cesser de faire des opérations d'assurance sur la vie en Canada, et que le 1er novembre prochain la dite compagnie s'adressera à l'honorable ministre des Finances pour la libération de ses valeurs et effets déposés comme garantie, et tous les porteurs canadiens de polices sur la vie émises par la Compagnie d'assurance Queen qui désireraient s'opposer à cette libération sont par le présent avertis de produire leurs oppositions entre les mains du dit ministre au jour susdit ou avant.

H. J. MUDGE,
Agent en chef.

Montréal, 25 juillet 1892. 5–13

AVIS public est donné par le présent que la Compagnie Américaine d'assurance de chaudières à vapeur de New-York a demandé à l'honorable ministre des Finances et Receveur Général du Canada d'être libérée de ses valeurs déposées à compte des opérations d'assurance des chaudières à vapeur.

Et avis est par le présent donné à tous les porteurs de polices de la dite compagnie en Canada qui s'opposent à cette remise de dépôts, de produire leur opposition au bureau de l'honorable Ministre des Finances et Receveur Général du Canada, le ou avant le 30 novembre 1892.

E. LAFLEUR,
Solliciteur,
Compagnie Américaine d'assurance
des chaudières à vapeur.

Daté ce 10 août 1892. 7–13

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The Canada Gazette

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

OTTAWA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1892.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE CROWN IN CHANCERY FOR CANADA.

MEMBER returned to serve in the present PARLIAMENT.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

County of Hochelaga.

SÉVÉRIN LACHAPELLE, Esquire, M.D., of the Town of St. Henri, *vice* Honorable Alphonse Desjardins, summoned to the Senate.

SAML. E. ST. O. CHAPLEAU,
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery,
for Canada.

PROCLAMATIONS.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Deputy Governor.

[L.S.]

CANADA.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, QUEEN, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To Our Beloved and Faithful the Senators of the Dominion of Canada, and the Members elected to serve in the House of Commons of Our said Dominion, and to each and every of you,—GREETING:

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS Our Parliament of Canada stands prorogued to the twenty-seventh day of the month of September instant, at which time, at Our City of Ottawa, you were held and constrained to appear; NOW KNOW YE, that for divers causes and considerations, and taking into consideration the ease and convenience of Our Loving Subjects, We have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council for Canada, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on MONDAY, the SEVENTH day of the month of NOVEMBER next, you meet Us in Our Parliament of Canada, at Our City of OTTAWA, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of Our said Dominion of Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary. HEREIN FAIL NOT.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS, JOHN J. McGEE, Esquire, Deputy of Our Right Trusty and Well-Beloved the Right Honourable Sir FREDERICK ARTHUR STANLEY, Baron Stanley of Preston, in the County of Lancaster, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom; Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Governor General of Canada and Vice Admiral of the same.

At Our Government House, in Our City of OTTAWA, this TWENTY-SIXTH day of SEPTEMBER, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, and in the fifty-sixth year of Our Reign.

By Command,

SAML. E. ST. O. CHAPLEAU,
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery,
Canada. 14-tf

STANLEY OF PRESTON.

[L.S.]

CANADA.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, QUEEN, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To all to whom these presents shall come, or whom the same may in anywise concern,—GREETING:

A PROCLAMATION.

JNO. S. D. THOMPSON,
Attorney General,
Canada.

WHEREAS it hath pleased Almighty God, in His Great Goodness to vouchsafe unto Our Dominion of Canada, a bountiful harvest and manifold other blessings,—

WE, therefore, considering that these blessings enjoyed by Our people throughout the said Dominion do call for a solemn and public acknowledgment, have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council for Canada, to appoint, and We do appoint Thursday, the tenth day of November next, as a day of General Thanksgiving to Almighty God for the bountiful harvest and the many other blessings vouchsafed to Canada during the present year; and We do

invite all Our loving subjects throughout Canada to observe the said day as a day of General Thanksgiving.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS, Our Right Trusty and Well-Beloved the Right Honourable Sir FREDERICK ARTHUR STANLEY, Baron Stanley of Preston, in the County of Lancaster, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom; Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Honourable Order of the Bath; Governor General of Canada.

At Our Government House, in Our City of OTTAWA, this TWENTY-THIRD day of SEPTEMBER, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, and in the Fifty-sixth year of Our Reign.

By Command,

J. C. PATTERSON,
16–3 Secretary of State.

ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Wednesday, the 12th day of October, 1892.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS section 5 of the Act 55-56 Victoria, chapter 15, amending the Dominion Lands Act, provides that lands containing coal or other minerals, including lands in the Rocky Mountains Park, shall not be subject to the provisions of this Act respecting sale or homestead entry, but the Governor General in Council may, from time to time, make regulations for the working and development of mines on such lands, and for the sale, leasing, licensing or other disposal thereof: Provided, however, that no disposition of mines or mining interests in the said Park shall be for a longer period than twenty years, renewable, in the discretion of the Governor in Council, from time to time, for further periods of twenty years each, and not exceeding in all sixty years,—

His Excellency, in virtue of the provisions of the above cited Act, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to make the following Regulations to govern the issue of licenses of occupation for the working of mines and minerals within the Rocky Mountains Park of Canada:—

1. Licenses to mine coal from lands within the Park shall be disposed of by public competition only, and the Minister of the Interior shall, from time to time, as he may find expedient in the public interest, survey, lay out, and offer for disposal by auction or by tender, locations for the mining of coal under such licenses.

2. The duration of such licenses shall be twenty years, unless sooner terminated by consent of the Crown and the licensee, or cancelled for non-fulfilment of conditions, and such licenses shall be renewable in the discretion of the Governor in Council for further periods of twenty years each and not exceeding in all sixty years, on such terms and conditions as may at the time of renewal be agreed upon by the Government and licensee.

3. The ground rent shall be $1.20 per acre per annum, payable half-yearly in advance.

4. A royalty of ten cents per ton shall be paid by the licensee on all coal taken out of the mine. Returns under oath shall be furnished quarterly to the Minister of the Interior by the licensee, showing the quantity of coal taken out, and the royalty shall be paid at the time of making such returns. If the royalty which is due for one half-year equals the rental paid for that half-year, then the amount paid for rent shall be credited to such royalty.

5. The area to be licensed to one person shall not exceed three hundred and twenty acres, and the licensee shall not make any transfer or assignment of his license without the consent in writing of the Minister of the Interior.

6. The boundaries beneath the surface of a location shall be the vertical planes or lines in which their surface boundaries lie.

7. The license shall be subject to the general regulations for the control and management of the Rocky Mountains Park of Canada, dated the 30th June, 1890, and to such further and other regulations as may be made from time to time in that behalf by the Governor in Council.

JOHN J. McGEE,
18–4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[2802]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Thursday, the 20th day of October, 1892.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS the Order in Council of the 16th November, 1889, prohibited Bass fishing in the Miramichi River and its tributaries, during a period of three years from the 1st day of December, 1889, and as such prohibition has produced the most beneficial results, it is desirable that it be extended for a further period of three years,—

His Excellency, under the provisions of "The Fisheries Act," chapter 95 of the Revised Statutes, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that fishing for Bass in any manner whatever, in the waters of the Miramichi River and its tributaries, as well as in the waters of Miramichi Bay, and all waters emptying therein in the Province of New Brunswick, shall be and the same is hereby prohibited during a period of three years from the 1st day of December, 1892.

JOHN J. McGEE,
18–4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[2737]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Saturday, the 15th day of October, 1892.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, has been pleased to approve of the following Rules and Regulations for the government of the Public Wharf at Pictou, N.S., as prepared by the Harbour Commissioners of that Port.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

RULES AND REGULATIONS for the Government of the Public Wharf, Pictou, N.S.

The Harbour Commissioners of Pictou, under and by virtue of the provisions of the Statutes of Canada, chapter 63 of 36 Victoria, and the Acts in amendment thereof, hereby make and ordain the following rules and regulations for the government and management of the Public Wharf at the Port of Pictou, N.S.:—

1. The Commissioners, if they shall deem it necessary, shall appoint a wharfinger, who shall hold office at the pleasure of the Commissioners, and have the power to discharge the duties hereinafter mentioned. The Commissioners may at any time dismiss or suspend such wharfinger.

2. No master, or any person having charge of any ship, lighter or vessel, shall haul alongside any public wharf unless by permission and under the direction of the Commissioners, or their wharfinger.

3. All vessels under such directions landing ballast or rubbish on any wharf shall use shoots or tarpaulins, and shall remove such ballast or rubbish within twenty-four hours after landing, under a penalty not exceeding five dollars, to be paid by the master or person having charge of such vessel, and every additional twenty-four hours during which such removal shall be neglected shall be considered a new offence.

4. All masters or persons having charge of any ship or lighter lying at the public wharf, and not at the time discharging or taking in ballast or cargo, on being notified by the Commissioners, or their wharfinger, either to shift his berth or remove from the wharf, shall do so within one hour after such notice if afloat, or within twelve hours after such notice if the vessel is aground. The penalty for neglecting to do so shall not exceed ten dollars, and every additional twelve hours shall be considered a new offence.

5. Vessels occupying any part of the wharf (with the consent of the Commissioners or their wharfinger) for repairs or other purposes than loading or unloading ballast or cargo, shall pay one dollar per day wharfage if over one hundred and fifty tons, and fifty cents per day for vessels under one hundred and fifty tons.

6. All goods or cargo landed on or shipped from the wharf shall pay wharfage at the following rates, viz. :—

Flour, per barrel	1 ct.
Oil, "	2 "
Barrel, bulk	1 "
Lumber, per M	10 "
Shingles, per M	2 "
Laths, per M	2 "
Brick, per M	10 "
Coal, per ton	5 "
Iron, per ton	10 "
Salt, per ton	5 "
Hay, per ton	10 "
Round logs, each	10 "
Square logs, each	10 "
Farm produce, 1 cent for 4 bushels.	
Fence posts, per 100	50 "
Ballast landed on and carted from the wharf, per ton	5 "

7. Vessels lying at the wharf taking in or discharging cargo or ballast into or from any vessel or lighter alongside, shall pay half wharfage for such cargo or ballast so shipped or discharged, and all cargo landed and re-shipped without having been removed from the wharf shall pay half wharfage in addition to the wharfage on landing.

All wharfage to be paid by the consignee of the goods so landed: and the master or person having charge of such ship or lighter shall furnish the Commissioners, or their wharfinger, with a freight list of the cargo, and failing to do so he shall be held personally liable for such wharfage, and may be sued for it in the same manner as if he were the actual consignee, owner or shipper of the said goods or cargo. Wharfage on single truck loads shall be paid by the truckmen.

Cargo remaining on the wharf 48 hours shall pay double wharfage.

8. All the vessels using the wharf for the purpose of landing or taking on board passengers and goods shall pay in addition to the wharfage rates of goods so landed or laden, two dollars for each time the wharf is used for such purpose.

9. All money arising from wharf dues and fines shall be paid to the Commissioners. The wharfinger, if one is appointed, shall collect all dues and pay the same to the Commissioners.

10. The Commissioners or their wharfinger, shall furnish the masters, or the persons having charge of all the vessels coming to the wharf, with a printed copy of the foregoing regulations.

ALLAN A. FERGUSON,
Chairman.

D. SUTHERLAND,
18–4 Secretary, Harbour Commissioners.

[2816]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Wednesday, the 26th day of October, 1892.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, in virtue of the provisions of chapter 68 of the Revised Statutes, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that the United Kingdom shall be, and the same is hereby excepted from the provisions of the Order in Council of the 12th September, 1892, prohibiting the importation of rags into Canada from Europe, and to declare that rags collected in the United Kingdom may be admitted to be imported into Canada.

JOHN J. McGEE,
18–2 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[2744]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Saturday, the 15th day of October, 1892.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, in virtue of the authority vested in him by "The Animals Contagious Diseases Act," chapter 69 of the Revised Statutes, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that the Special Cattle Quarantine Regulations established by the Order in Council of the 23rd July, 1892, be cancelled, and the same are hereby cancelled accordingly.

JOHN J. McGEE,
18–2 Clerk of the Privy Council.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Thursday, the 20th day of October, 1892.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS, under the provisions of the Act of the Parliament of Canada, 47 Victoria, chapter 6, intituled "An Act respecting the Vancouver Island Railway, the Esquimalt Graving Dock, and certain railway lands of the Province of British Columbia granted to the Dominion," and the Act of the Legislature of the Province of British Columbia, number eleven, of one thousand eight hundred and eighty, intituled "An Act to authorize the grant of certain public lands on the mainland of British Columbia to the Government of the Dominion of Canada, for Canadian Pacific Railway purposes," as amended by the Act of the said Legislature, number fourteen, passed in the session held in the years 1883 and 1884, intituled "An Act relating to the Island Railway, the Graving Dock and Railway lands of the Province," all the lands within twenty miles of the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway from the summit of the Rocky Mountains to the statutory terminus at Port Moody are granted to Her Majesty as represented by the Government of Canada, and therefore any laws of the Province of British Columbia in regard to lands and the boundaries of lands cannot have any bearing or effect upon lands which are within this railway belt, and such lands are within the control of the Government and Parliament of Canada.—

His Excellency, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to declare and does hereby declare, that all sales of land which may have been made or which may hereafter be made without the authority of the Government of Canada or without title from the Government of Canada within twenty miles of either side of the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, are illegal and void.

Whereof all persons whom it may concern are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

JOHN J. McGEE,
17–4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

HEADQUARTERS.

OTTAWA, 28th October, 1892.

G. O. (39.)

ACTIVE MILITIA.

PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.

DISTRICT STAFF.—(STORE BRANCH.)

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel John Vance Graveley, from the 40th Battalion, is appointed District Paymaster and Superintendent of Stores for Military District No. 2 at Toronto, to date from 1st November, 1892, *vice* Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel William Notcutt Alger, who has been placed upon the Retired List, with permission to retain his rank.

PERMANENT CORPS.

REGIMENT OF CANADIAN ARTILLERY.—To be Lieutenant, from 20th October, 1892 : Lieutenant William Edward Cooke, R.M.C., *vice* W. P. Burroughs, resigned.

CANADIAN REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.—Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Septimus Julius Augustus Denison, is appointed Adjutant of the Royal School of Infantry, at London, with effect from 8th October, 1892.

CAVALRY.

6TH "DUKE OF CONNAUGHT'S ROYAL CANADIAN HUSSARS," Q.—No. 3 Troop, Havelock.—To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally : Quartermaster Sergeant John Frederick Scriver, *vice* W. C. Barr, promoted.

8TH "PRINCESS LOUISE'S NEW BRUNSWICK HUSSARS,"—"A" Troop, Hampton.—To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally : Charles St. Clair Skinner, Gentleman, *vice* M. E. Harrington, promoted into "B" Troop.

"B" Troop, Ossekeag.—To be Lieutenant : 2nd Lieutenant Milton Edward Harrington, R.S.C., from "A" Troop, *vice* William Langstroth, junior, who is permitted to retire, retaining rank.

ARTILLERY.

MONTREAL GARRISON BRIGADE, Q.—To be Majors : Captains John Ogilvy, R.S.A., *vice* W. H. Laurie, retired, and Edwin Hudson Bissett, R.S.A., *vice* F. M. Cole, promoted.

To be Captain : Leigh R. Gregor, Esquire, R.S.A., *vice* J. A. Finlayson, retired.

Captain Thomas Alexander Crathern, is permitted to retire retainining rank.

Captain and Paymaster Wallace Cuthbert Trotter, is granted the Honorary rank of Major, to date from 1st September, 1892.

BRITISH COLUMBIA GARRISON BRIGADE, Victoria.—To be Surgeon : Edward Suter Hasell, Esquire, *vice* Joseph Beauchamp Matthews, deceased.

No. 2 LEVIS GARRISON BATTERY, Q.—To be Lieutenant : 2nd Lieutenant Joseph Edouard Philippe Bergeron, R.S.A., *vice* J. P. Lemelin, failed to qualify.

TORONTO GARRISON BATTERY, O.—The 2nd paragraph of that portion of G. O. 31, 22nd July, 1892, referring to this Battery is cancelled, and the following substituted therefor. The resignation of Captain William Barclay McMurrich has been accepted.

INFANTRY AND RIFLES.

GOVERNOR GENERAL'S FOOT GUARDS, Ottawa, O.—To be Major, from 19th August, 1892 : Captain John Hodgins, R.S.I., *vice* F. Toller, promoted.

To be Captain, from 19th August, 1892 : Lieutenant Henry Peareth Hawdon Brumell, R.S.I., *vice* J. Hodgins, promoted.

6TH BATTALION, "FUSILIERS," Montreal, Q.—To be Lieutenant : 2nd Lieutenant William Ernest Findlay, R.S.I., *vice* A. A. Phillips, promoted.

10TH BATTALION, "ROYAL GRENADIERS," Toronto O.—To be 2nd Lieutenants, provisionally : James Grayson Smith, Gentleman, *vice* G. A. Stimson, promoted, and Cyrus Stiles, Gentleman, *vice* W. R. Pringle, promoted.

12TH BATTALION OF INFANTRY, "YORK RANGERS," O.—No. 1 Company, Riverside.—Lieutenant Ernest Albert Macdonald is dismissed from the service.

20TH "HALTON" BATTALION, "LORNE RIFLES," Milton, O.—Assistant Surgeon Milton McCrimmon, M.D., is granted the rank of Surgeon in the Militia, to date from 8th April 1891.

28TH "PERTH" BATTALION OF INFANTRY, Stratford, O.—Paymaster William Lawrence, is granted the Honorary rank of Major, to date from 15th September, 1892.

34TH "ONTARIO" BATTALION OF INFANTRY, O.—No. 3 Company, Oshawa.—To be Captain : Captain John Frederick Grierson, R.S.I., from No. 6 Company, *vice* Thomas Emmanuel Cleverdon, who is permitted to retire retaining rank.

36TH "PEEL" BATTALION OF INFANTRY, O.—No. 3 Company, Cookstown.—2nd Lieutenant Frank Christopher Cooke, retires from the service.

38TH BATTALION, "DUFFERIN RIFLES OF CANADA," Brantford, O.—To be 2nd Lieutenants, provisionally : David Stewart Gibson, Gentleman, *vice* W. G. Killmaster, resigned, and Harry John Farr, Gentleman, *vice* John Vernon Jenkins, who retires from the service.

2nd Lieutenant Edmund Mawbey Fowler, having left limits, his name is removed from the list of Officers of the Active Militia.

47TH "FRONTENAC" BATTALION OF INFANTRY, O.—No. 10 Company.—The name of the Headquarters of this Company is changed to Odessa.

59TH "STORMONT AND GLENGARRY" BATTALION OF INFANTRY, Cornwall, O.—To be Quartermaster : Alfred Frederick Milliken, Esquire, *vice* Major John Robert Davey, deceased.

67TH BATTALION, "CARLETON LIGHT INFANTRY, N.B.—No. 6 Company, Andover.—To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally : Sergeant Milford Howlett, R.S.I., (2nd B.), *vice* H. H. Pickett, left limits.

69TH "1ST ANNAPOLIS" BATTALION OF INFANTRY, N.S.—No. 2 Company, Paradise.—To be 2nd Lieutenant : Sergeant James Eugene Morse, R.S.I., (1st B.), *vice* Millidge Rice, who retires from the service.

No. 7 Company, Paradise.—To be 2nd Lieutenant : Sergeant Alister Daniels, R.S.I., (1st B.), *vice* William Buckler, who retires from the service.

72ND "2ND ANNAPOLIS" BATTALION OF INFANTRY, N S.—No. 3 Company, Wilmot.—To be Lieutenant : 2nd Lieutenant Murray Stanley Elliott, R.S.I., from No. 4 Company, *vice* Levi Gates, who is permitted to retire, retaining rank.

76TH BATTALION OF RIFLES, "VOLTIGEURS DE CHATEAUGUAY, Q.—No. 3. Company, St. Urbain.—To be Captain : Lieutenant Antonio Vinette, R.S.I., *vice* Joseph Emmanuel Fournier, whose services are dispensed with, for absence without leave, from annual drill.

82ND "QUEEN'S COUNTY" BATTALION OF INFANTRY, P.E.I.—No. 5 Company, Brookfield.—To be Captain : Lieutenant Angus Beaton, R.S.I., *vice* David Bertram, who is permitted to retire, retaining rank.

83RD "JOLIETTE" BATTALION OF INFANTRY, Q.—No. 1 Company, Joliette.—To be Lieutenant : Lieutenant Eugène Gaspard Piché, R.S.I., from 65th Battalion, *vice* Denis Guilbault, who is permitted to retire, retaining rank.

2nd Lieutenant Charles T. de Lanaudière having left limits, his name is removed from the list of officers of the Active Militia.

87TH "QUEBEC" BATTALION OF INFANTRY, Q.—No. 4 Company, St. Foye.—To be Captain: Lieutenant Henri Théophile Pageot, R.S.I., from No. 2 Company, *vice* Luc Routhier, transferred to 9th Battalion.

88TH "KAMOURASKA AND CHARLEVOIX" BATTALION OF INFANTRY, Q.—No. 5 Company, St. Denis.—To be Captain: Lieutenant Bernard Miville Deschênes, R.S.I., *vice* Napoléon Langlais, who is permitted to retire, retaining rank.

91ST BATTALION, "MANITOBA LIGHT INFANTRY," M.—No. 2 Company, Kildonan, is transferred to the 90th Battalion.

No. 6 Company, Virden, is retained as an Independent Company, pending re-organization.

SAULT STE MARIE RIFLE COMPANY, O.—That portion of G. O. (38) 30th September, 1892, in which the resignation of Captain W. J. Thompson is notified, is amended by permitting that Officer to retire with the rank of Lieutenant.

BREVET.

To be Major, from 15th September, 1892: Captain William Caven Moscrip, R.S.I., No. 3 Company, 28th Battalion.

—

CONFIRMATION OF RANK.

Lieutenant Robert Brown, R.S.C., Princess Louise Dragoon Guards; from 19th September, 1892.

Lieutenant John Frederick Ramsay, R.S.I., 48th Battalion; from 30th September, 1892.

Lieutenant Frederick Landon Temple, R.S.A., No. 5 Battery, New Brunswick Brigade Garrison Artillery; from 4th October, 1892.

2nd Lieutenant Charles Algernon Eliot, R.S.C., Princess Louise Dragoon Guards; from 19th September, 1892.

2nd Lieutenant William George Mitchell, R.S.I., 2nd Battalion; from 30th September, 1892.

2nd Lieutenant Walter Frederick Ferrier, R.S.I., Governor General's Foot Guards; from 30th September, 1892.

2nd Lieutenant Walter Edward Foster, R.S.A., No. 3 Battery, New Brunswick Brigade Garrison Artillery; from 4th October, 1892.

CERTIFICATES GRANTED.

Rank, Name and Corps.	Class.	Course.	Grade.	Percentage of Marks obtai'd		
				Written.	Practical.	Aggregate Percentage.
Royal School of Cavalry.						
Lieut. R. Brown, P.L. Dragoon Gds.	1	Sp	A	·90	·88	·89
2nd Lieut. C. A. Eliot do	1	Sp	A	·91	·79	·82
Equitation.						
Bt. Maj. E. Harrison, 49th Bn.	2	....	A	·64	·60	·61
Royal Schools of Artillery.						
Lt. F. L. Temple, New Brunsw. Br.	1	Sp	A	·70	·70	·70
2nd Lt. W. E. Foster, do	1	Sp	A	·73	·73	·73
Royal Schools of Infantry.						
Captain C. J. Moors, 19th Bn.	1	Sp	A	·78	·74	·76
Lt. J. F. Ramsay, 48th do	2	Sp	A	·53	·56	·54
2nd Lt. W. F. Ferrier, G.G.F.Gds.	2	Sp	A	·57	·51	·54
do W. G. Mitchell, 2nd Bn.	2	Sp	A	·62	·52	·57

G. O. (40.)

ASSOCIATIONS FOR DRILL IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

Saint John Grammar School.

The formation of two Drill Companies, not to exceed forty pupils each, is authorized under the provisions of paragraph 453, Regulations and Orders for the Militia of Canada, 1887.

1st Drill Company.

To act as Captain: George R. DeWitt.
To act as Lieutenant: Fred. T. Chesley.
To act as 2nd Lieutenant: H. L. Jordan.

2nd Drill Company.

To act as Captain: Joseph H. Ellis.
To act as Lieutenant: E. J. McCleery.
To act as 2nd Lieutenant: F. T. W. McNichol.

G. O. (41.)

RESULTS OF EXAMINATION OF OFFICERS FOR LONG COURSE CERTIFICATES.

The following are the results of the examination held at the Royal Military College, of Officers of the Active Militia.

MARKS ALLOTTED	750	250	700	300	1,000	Total allotted.	
SUBJECTS	Strategy and Tactics.	Military Administration.	Military Surveying	Reconnaissance.	Military Engineering.	3,000	Aggregate percentage obtained.
FOR SPECIAL MENTION	562.5	187.5	525	225	750	2250	
FOR QUALIFICATION	375	125	350	150	500	1500	
Rank and Names.	Obtained.	Obtained.	Obtained.	Obtained.	Obtained.	Total obtained.	
Capt. B. A. Wycott *	400	* (115)	387	* 99	640	1427	* ·47
Lieut. A. E. Carpenter *	480	165	* (270)	195	649	1489	* ·49
do J. H. C. Ogilvy	S 565	S 190	473	S 225	675	2128	·70
do A. O. Fages	480	170	457	S 225	S 746	2078	·69
do C. F. O. Fiset	480	155	353	210	633	1831	·61
do D. A. H. K. MacMahon	480	165	381	216	610	1852	·61
do R. C. Windeyer	545	180	469	S 234	719	2147	·71
do G. d'O. d'Orsonnens *	405	* (110)	440	150	538	1533	* ·51
2nd Lieut. S. Y. Baldwin *	415	* (115)	501	210	530	1656	* ·55
do G. L. Mott *	* (265)	* (110)	* (127)	* (90)	* (235)	* (827)	* ·27
do J. A. Benyon *	S 575	S 200	S 559	S 234	S 831	2399	·80

* Failed to qualify.
S Special Mention.

By Command,

WALKER POWELL, Colonel,
Adjutant General of Militia,
Canada.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES.

COPYRIGHTS

Entered during the week ending October 27th, 1892, at the Department of Agriculture,—Copyright and Trade Mark Branch.

6680. "Harvesting on the Sandison Farm at Brandon, Manitoba." (Marked A.) (Photo.) John Allen Brock, Brandon, Man., 24th October, 1892.

6681. "Harvesting on the Sandison Farm at Brandon, Manitoba." (Marked B.) (Photo.) John Allen Brock, Brandon, Man., 24th October, 1892.

6682. "Outfit on the Sandison Farm at Brandon, Manitoba, Morning Start." (Photo.) John Allen Brock, Brandon, Man., 24th October, 1892.

6683. "Thrashing Outfit on the Sandison Farm at Brandon, Manitoba." John Allen Brock, Brandon, Man., 24th October, 1892.

6684. "Roland Graeme: Knight." A Novel of Our Time. By Agnes Maule Machar. W. Drysdale & Co., Montreal, Que., 24th October, 1892.

6685. "Enkosis: or, The Parlour Game of Lacrosse." Frederick T. Butler, Toronto, Ont., 26th October, 1892.

JOHN LOWE,
18-1 Deputy of the Minister of Agriculture.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under "The Companies Act" letters patent have been issued under the Great Seal of Canada, bearing date the 20th day of October, 1892, incorporating Isaac Watt, steam-boat owner, and Thomas Frederick Hayes, master mariner, of the City of Windsor, in the Province of Ontario; Aaron Alanson Parker, Byron Whitaker Parker and James Westley Millen, steam-boat owners, all of the City of Detroit, State of Michigan, one of the United States of America, for the following purposes, viz.:—The wrecking, salvage and towing on the lakes, rivers and canals, in the Dominion of Canada,—by the name of "The Isaac Watt Wrecking Company" (Limited), with a total capital stock of twenty thousand dollars, divided into four hundred shares of fifty dollars.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 28th day of October, 1892.

J. C. PATTERSON,
18-3 Secretary of State.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under "The Companies Act," letters patent have been issued under the Great Seal of Canada, bearing date the 8th day of October, 1892, incorporating Henry Lyman, of the City of Montreal, wholesale druggist; Henry Herbert Lyman, of the same place, wholesale druggist; Frederick Styles Lyman, of the same place, advocate; Albert Clarence Lyman, of the same place, notary public; Walter Ernest Lyman, of the same place, insurance manager; John Henderson, of the City of Toronto, Province of Ontario, wholesale druggist; George W. Lillie, of the same place, wholesale druggist; James Watt, of the same place, accountant, and Charles McDonald Hay, of the same place, druggist, for the following purposes, viz.:—*a.* To purchase and acquire the business carried on by the firm of Lyman Bros. & Co., of Toronto, wholesale druggists, chemists and manufacturers, including the lands, buildings, plant, machinery, stock in trade, trade marks, goodwill, rights, credits and assets generally of the said business, and to undertake and assume the liabilities of the said firm in respect of the said business; *b.* To carry on the said business in all its branches, and to extend the same as may be found necessary or desirable; *c.* To acquire any real or leasehold estate or buildings, and to make sale or disposition thereof as may be necessary or expedient for the purposes of the said business,—by the name of "The Lyman Brothers and Company" (Limited), with a total capital stock of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, divided into three thousand shares of fifty dollars.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 13th day of October, 1892.

J. C. PATTERSON,
16-3 Secretary of State.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under "The Companies Act" letters patent have been issued under the Great Seal of Canada, bearing date the 12th day of October, 1892, incorporating William Reichling, of the City of Toronto, designer; John Samuel Playle, of the City of Toronto, salesman; Phaon Allen Brauss, of the City of Toronto, merchant; William Trimble, of the City of Toronto, adjuster of machines; Florence Silberstein, of the City of Toronto, married woman, for the following purposes, viz.:—The trade or business of manufacturing table and piano covers, scarves, anti-macassars, guipures, buggy dusters, embroidered flannels, and all kinds of Swiss, French and German decorative art embroideries, ladies' dresses, skirts, capes, cloaks and mantles, and other articles of a like nature,—by the name of "The Dominion Embroidery Company of Toronto" (Limited), with a total capital stock of forty thousand dollars, divided into one thousand six hundred shares of twenty-five dollars.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 21st day of October, 1892.

J. C. PATTERSON,
17-3 Secretary of State.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under "The Companies Act" supplementary letters patent have been issued under the Great Seal of Canada, bearing date the 14th day of October, 1892, whereby the total capital stock of the "Canadian General Electric Company" (Limited), is increased from one million ($1,000,000) dollars to two million ($2,000,000) dollars.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 21st day of October, 1892.

J. C. PATTERSON,
17-3 Secretary of State.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under "The Companies Act" letters patent have been issued under the Great Seal of Canada, bearing date the 8th day of October, 1892, incorporating William Henry Verity, Robert Henry Verity, William John Verity, all three of Exeter, Ontario, manufacturers; Hart Almerrin Massey, of Toronto, Ontario, manufacturer, and Edmund W. H. Van Allen, of Brantford, Ontario, manufacturer, for the following purposes, viz.:—*a.* To purchase, acquire and take over as a going concern the business carried on by the firm of W. H. Verity & Sons, of Exeter, in the County of Huron, manufacturers of plows, including the lands, plant, machinery, tools, fixtures, patterns, patents, inventions, trade marks, trade names, shoprights, copyrights, brands and devices of the said business, and the good-will, rights, credits and assets generally thereof; *b.* To carry on the said business in all its branches and to extend the same, and to manufacture, buy, sell, repair and deal in plows, scufflers, land-rollers, corn, bean and potato planters, and the parts and castings of each and every of them, and all machinery, plant, tools, furniture, materials and supplies used in the manufacture of the same and each and every of them; *c.* To apply for, purchase or otherwise acquire any exclusive right, letters patent of invention, patent rights or privileges in connection with the business of the company and any licenses to work, use or turn to account the same; *d.* To purchase or otherwise acquire any business within the objects of this company, and any lands, property, privileges, rights, contracts and liabilities appertaining to the same; *e.* To acquire shares, debentures and securities of other similar companies as the consideration for goods, wares, or merchandise sold to such similar companies in the ordinary course of business,—by the name of "Verity Plow Company" (Limited), with a total capital stock of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, divided into fifteen hundred shares of one hundred dollars.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 13th day of October, 1892.

J. C. PATTERSON,
16-3 Secretary of State.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under "The Companies Act" letters patent have been issued under the Great Seal of Canada, bearing date the 8th day of October, 1892, incorporating the Hon. Joseph M. Gazzam and Arthur O. Granger, both of the City of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, one of the United States of America, gentlemen; William John White, advocate, Robert Riddell Samuel, agent, Arthur William Patrick Buchanan, gentleman, all of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec for the following purposes, viz.:—The acquiring of patents, licenses, and rights in connection with the generation, production or distribution of artificial light and heat, and thereunder manufacturing, using and distributing apparatus relating and applicable to, and for the production and application of the articles referred to in the said patents; the construction, erection and maintenance of works and apparatus for generating, producing and distributing artificial light and heat, and generally the manufacturing and dealing in devices, fittings, improvements, and combinations for illuminating and heating purposes, and all matters connected therewith, throughout the Dominion of Canada,—by the name of "The Auer Incandescent Light Company" (Limited), with a total capital stock of five hundred thousand dollars, divided into five thousand shares of one hundred dollars.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 13th day of October, 1892.

J. C. PATTERSON,
16-3 Secretary of State.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under "The Companies Act," letters patent have been issued under the Great Seal of Canada, bearing date the 8th day of October, 1892, incorporating James Park, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, Province of Ontario, merchant; Charles Seward Blackwell, of the Town of Lindsay, in the County of Victoria, Province of Ontario, merchant; Andrew Park, of the said City of Toronto, merchant; Susan Blackwell, of the said Town of Lindsay, widow; Margaret Thompson Park, of the said City of Toronto, married woman, and Thomas Blackwell, of the said Town of Lindsay, grocer, for the following purposes, viz.:—To buy, sell, trade and deal in live stock of all kinds and their produce; to cure and manufacture pork and all kinds of meats, lard, tallow and animal produce, and to trade and deal therein; to buy, sell, trade and deal in agricultural products of all kinds both as principals and commission merchants; to purchase and acquire the business carried on by James Park & Son, of Toronto, as pork-packers, commission merchants and produce dealers, throughout the Dominion of Canada,—by the name of "The Park Blackwell and Company" (Limited), with a total capital stock of fifty thousand dollars, divided into five hundred shares of one hundred dollars each.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 14th day of October, 1892.

J. C. PATTERSON,
16-3 Secretary of State.

STATUTES OF CANADA, 1892.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Statutes of last session, 55-56 Vict., 1892, vols. I. and II., are now ready for sale at the Department of Public Printing and Stationery.

Vol. I. contains the Orders in Council and Public Acts; price	$1 25
Vol. II. consists of the Private Acts; price	0 75
Price for the two volumes bound together, ¼ sheep binding, per copy	2 00
Separate copies of any of the Public or Private Acts are also for sale.	
The Criminal Code will be ready about the 15th of October; price	0 50

Price lists of Public Documents on sale at the Department will be furnished free to any party on application. 14-tf

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 43 of 1892.

ERRATA.

DESCRIPTION OF ENTRANCE ISLAND LIGHT.

In the bearings given for the red sector of the Entrance Island Light in Notice to Mariners No. 33 of 1892, the bearing W. by N. ⅛ N. (N. 59 ½° W. true), should be W. ⅜ N. In other respects the bearings given in that Notice are correct, the arc being one of 7½ degrees.

ROCK IN BAMFIELD CREEK.

The geographical position of the rock described in Notice to Mariners No. 32 of 1892, taken from plan No. 592 is Lat. N. 48° 49' 44"; Long. W. 125° 8' 44", and not as given.

WM. SMITH,
Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

Department of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa, Canada, 1st October, 1892.

☞ All bearings are magnetic and are given from seaward, miles are nautical miles, heights are above high water, and all depths are at mean low water.

Pilots, masters, or others interested are earnestly requested to send information of dangers, changes in aids to navigation, notice of new shoals or channels, errors in publications, or any other facts affecting the navigation of Canadian waters, to the Deputy Minister of Marine, Ottawa, Canada. 17-3

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 44 of 1892.

I. ROCKS BETWEEN MARTIN AND BROOM POINTS, NEWFOUNDLAND.

Commander D. McN. Riddel, of H. M. S. "Pelican," reports the existence of a dangerous rocky ridge, with several very shoal heads on it, extending from Whale Rocks, 1 mile north-westward of Martin Point, to the Brandies, 1 mile westward of Boston Point, off the west coast of Newfoundland.

Lat. N. 49° 48'
Long. W. 57° 55'

Vessels should not approach the coast between Martin and Broom Points.

This notice affects Admiralty charts Nos. 232*b*, 283, 284 and 2,516.

II. POSITION OF SYDNEY BAR LIGHTHOUSE.

Staff-Commander W. Tooker, R. N., in charge of the Admiralty Survey of Newfoundland, reports that the lighthouse on the south-east bar, on the eastern side of Sydney Harbour, Cape Breton Island, is situated about 800 feet westward of the position hitherto charted, or with the Roman Catholic Church near the north-west bar bearing N. W. ⅜ N., (N. 67° W. true), distant $1\frac{3}{10}$ miles; and the Roman Catholic Chapel near Gillivray Point E. N. E. E'ly., (N. 42° E. true).

Lat. N. 46° 12' 26"
Long. W. 60° 12' 39"

This notice affects Admiralty charts Nos. 2,042, 2,516, 2,666, 2,687 and 2,727.

WM. SMITH,
Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

Department of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa, Canada, 4th October, 1892.

☞ All bearings are magnetic and are given from seaward, miles are nautical miles, heights are above high water, and all depths are at mean low water.

Pilots, masters, or others interested are earnestly requested to send information of dangers, changes in aids to navigation, notice of new shoals or channels, errors in publications, or any other facts affecting the navigation of Canadian waters, to the Deputy Minister of Marine, Ottawa, Canada. 17-3

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 45 of 1892.

DOVER LIGHTHOUSE.

A lighthouse established by the Government of Canada on the southern end of Callaghan Island, in Port Dover or Dover Harbour, in the County of Halifax, on the southern or Atlantic coast of Nova Scotia, will be put in operation on the 1st November next.

Lat. N. 44° 29' 24"
Long. W. 63° 51' 33"

The building is of wood painted white, and consists of a square tower with keeper's dwelling attached. The tower is surmounted by an iron lantern painted red, and is 31 feet high from its base to the vane on the lantern.

The light will be fixed white, elevated 50 feet above high water mark, and should be visible 12 miles from all points of approach. The illuminating apparatus is dioptric, of small size.

The light is intended to guide into Dover Harbour. Vessels running for it on a N. N. W. course will pass clear to the westward of Shag Bay breakers, which are marked by a red iron can buoy, and enter the harbour to the eastward of Fleming Island.

This notice affects Admiralty charts Nos. 343, 730, 2,666 and 2,670, and the substance of it should be entered in the Canadian List of Lights and Fog Signals under the number 399a.

WM. SMITH,
Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

Department of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa, Canada, 11th October, 1892.

☞ All bearings are magnetic and are given from seaward, miles are nautical miles, heights are above high water, and all depths are at mean low water.

Pilots, masters, or others interested are earnestly requested to send information of dangers, changes in aids to navigation, notice of new shoals or channels, errors in publications, or any other facts affecting the navigation of Canadian waters, to the Deputy Minister of Marine, Ottawa, Canada. 17-3

STATEMENT OF THE PUBLIC DEBT OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA, ON THE 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1892.

	$ cts.	$ cts.
Liabilities—		
Payable in England	199,678,262 50	
do in Canada	9,655,293 29	
Dominion Notes	18,446,479 41	
Savings Banks	39,790,262 04	
Trust Funds	8,155,554 01	
Province Accounts	16,407,374 13	
Miscellaneous and Banking Accounts	1,690,474 96	
Bank Circulation Redemption Fund	1,762,183 94	
Total Gross Debt		295,585,884 28
Assets—		
Investments—Sinking Funds	28,583,475 29	
Other Investments	5,263,337 95	
Province Accounts	10,662,417 39	
Miscellaneous and Banking Accounts	12,453,169 85	
		56,962,400 48
Total Net Debt		238,623,483 80
do 31st August		241,035,335 40
Decrease of Debt		2,411,851 60
STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE ON CAPITAL ACCOUNT, &c.		
Expenditure to 30th Sept. on:—		
Public Works, Railways and Canals	857,518 07	
Dominion Lands	6,433 66	
Railway Subsidies	266,353 00	
		1,130,304 73

W. FITZGERALD,
Assistant Deputy Minister of Finance.

Certified correct,
M. G. DICKIESON, Accountant.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 10th October, 1892.

16-tf

STATEMENT of the Revenue and Expenditure on account of the Consolidated Fund of the Dominion of Canada, as by Returns furnished to the Finance Department to the night of the 30th September, 1892.

	$ cts
REVENUE:	
Customs	1,977,846 67
Excise	686,722 68
Post Office	195,000 00
Public Works, including Railways	361,203 07
Miscellaneous	63,195 68
	3,283,968 10
REVENUE to 31st August, 1892	6,030,517 47
	9,314,485 57
EXPENDITURE	1,604,506 06
do to 31st August, 1892	4,149,440 21
	5,753,946 27

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy Minister of Finance.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 7th October, 1892.

15-tf

CIRCULATION AND SPECIE.

	31st July.	31st August.	30th September.	31st October.	30th November.	31st December.
Fractionals	188,019 75	188,799 25	189,382 50			
$1 & $2	6,473,895 00	6,677,849 00	6,845,354 50			
$4	493,818 00	487,452 00	478,186 00			
$5, $10 & $20	10,174 16	10,029 16	10,019 16			
$50 & $100	427,950 00	374,350 00	315,000 00			
$500 & $1000	10,135,000 00	10,709,500 00	10,662,000 00			
Total	17,728,856 91	18,447,979 41	18,499,942 16			

	31st January.	29th February.	31st March.	30th April.	31st May.	30th June.
Fractionals						
$1 & $2						
$4						
$5, $10 & $20						
$50 & $100						
$500 & $1000						
Total						

Fractional Notes	189,382 50
Provincial Notes other than Ones and Twos	13,319 16
Provincial and Dominion Ones and Twos	6,845,354 50
Dominion Fours	478,186 00
Montr'l Large Notes	5,602,250 00
Toronto "	3,209,450 00
Halifax "	942,000 00
St. John "	686,000 00
Winnipeg "	12,500 00
Charlottetown "	39,000 00
Victoria "	482,500 00
Total	$18,499,942 16

Specie held by the several Assistant Receivers General, on the 30th September, 1892		$6,209,666 01
Guaranteed Sterling Debentures		1,946,666 67
Guaranteed Debentures to be held under the Revised Statutes of Canada, cap. 31—		$8,156,332 68
10 p. c. on $18,499,942.16	$1,849,994 21	
Specie to be held under the Revised Statutes of Canada, cap. 31—		
15 p. c. on $18,499,942.16	2,774,991 32	$4,624,985 53
Excess of Specie and Guaranteed Debentures		$3,531,347 15
Unguaranteed Debentures		$14,250,000 00
Unguaranteed Debentures to be held under the Revised Statutes of Canada, cap. 31—		
75 p. c. on $18,499,942.16		13,874,956 62
Excess of Unguaranteed Debentures		$ 375,043 38

SUMMARY.

Excess of Specie and Guaranteed Debentures	$3,531,347 15
Excess of Unguaranteed Debentures	375,043 38
Total Excess	$3,906,390 53

FRED. TOLLER,
Comptroller Dominion Currency.

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy Minister of Finance.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 14th October, 1892.

16-tf

UNREVISED STATEMENT of Inland Revenue accrued during the month of September, 1892.

Source of Revenue.	Amounts.	Total.
	$ cts.	$ cts.
Spirits	362,477 42	
Malt	76,284 32	
Malt Liquor	200 00	
Tobacco	213,071 81	
Cigars	60,244 06	
Inspection of Petroleum	5,667 65	
Manufactures in Bond	3,876 65	
Seizures	872 13	
Other Receipts	1,948 27	
Total Excise Revenue		724,642 31
Culling Timber		871 97
Hydraulic and other Rents		205 00
Minor Public Works		
Inspection of Weights and Measures		2,933 44
" Gas		618 50
Law Stamps		465 50
Other Revenues		75 00
Grand Total Revenue		729,811 72

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 14th October, 1892.

E. MIALL, Commissioner.

16-tf

SUMMARY STATEMENT showing the Quantity and Value of Goods entered for Consumption in the Dominion of Canada and the Duty Collected thereon during the month ending 30th September, 1892.

ARTICLES.		ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Duty.
		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Acids	$	.....	4,334 00	1,767 68
Agricultural Implements	"	.....	14,070 00	5,069 94
Ale, Beer and Porter	Galls.	29,089	15,167 00	6,210 90
Animals	$	.....	20,234 00	4,884 60
Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c.	"	.....	144,480 00	28,524 49
Brass and manufactures of	"	.....	37,833 00	10,158 58
Breadstuffs, viz. :—				
Grain of all kinds	Bush.	78,067	43,699 00	5,789 92
Flour	Brls.	3,365	13,057 00	2,581 56
Meal	"	7,356	18,731 00	2,963 44
Rice and all other Breadstuffs	$	.....	54,232 00	11,619 59
Candles	Lbs.	21,409	2,098 00	521 00
Chicory	"	15,909	560 00	643 56
Coal and Coke	Tons.	170,189	433,683 00	99,304 90
Coffee from U. S.	Lbs.	19,492	3,962 00	522 33
Copper and manufactures of	$	.....	23,794 00	3,509 90
Cordage of all kinds	"	.....	10,232 00	2,620 68
Cotton, manufactures of	"	.....	281,803 00	75,964 27
Drugs and Medicines	"	.....	123,255 00	34,981 20
Earthen, Stone and Chinaware	"	.....	69,401 00	23,338 14
Fancy Goods	"	.....	162,569 00	49,353 11
Fish	"	.....	31,310 00	5,931 87
Fruit, Dried	"	.....	44,415 00	15,828 10
" Green, &c	"	.....	85,724 00	18,262 28
Furs	"	.....	67,230 00	12,830 35
Glass and Glassware	"	.....	90,492 00	25,308 86
Gunpowder and explosive substances	"	.....	14,445 00	4,759 21
Hats, Caps and Bonnets	"	.....	112,518 00	33,753 90
Hops	Lbs.	28,498	7,404 00	1,709 91
Iron and Steel, and manufactures of	$	.....	946,560 00	266,174 23
Jewellery and Watches and manufactures of gold and silver	"	.....	85,081 00	18,588 98
Lead and manufactures of	"	.....	21,962 00	4,281 16
Leather and manufactures of	"	.....	119,591 00	25,802 60
Marble and Stone, and manufactures of	"	.....	18,264 00	4,140 69
Malt	Bush.	5,813	4,512 00	871 95
Metals, Composition, &c., and manufactures of	$	.....	27,212 00	7,464 13
Musical Instruments	"	.....	32,736 00	9,003 48
Oil, Coal and Kerosene, &c., &c.	Galls.	918,678	68,095 00	66,144 43
" all other	"	217,724	60,092 00	15,271 67
Paints and Colours	$	.....	45,040 00	5,939 63
Paper and manufactures of	"	.....	89,533 00	28,499 52
Perfumery	"	.....	2,948 00	886 34
Provisions, viz. :				
Bacon. Ham, Shoulders, Sides, Beef, Pork, Mutton, Butter, Cheese, Lard, &c	$	.....	76,366 00	23,683 92
Salt, not imported from Great Britain or British Possessions, or for Gulf Fisheries	Lbs.	1,203,244	5,015 00	843 68
Seeds	$	.....	11,420 00	1,152 10
Silks, manufactures of	"	.....	291,140 00	87,099 62
Soap of all kinds	"	.....	12,544 00	4,408 25
Spices, ground and unground	"	.....	16,556 00	2,559 25
Starch	Lbs.	65,302	3,645 00	1,328 16
Spirits of all kinds	Galls.	76,065	86,100 00	163,320 29
Wines, other than Sparkling	"	34,656	27,818 00	19,621 63
" Sparkling	Doz.	1,277	11,985 00	6,494 20
Sugar, above No. 14, D.S.	Lbs.	51,147	1,899 00	427 25
" Cane, Sugar, &c	"	46,359	1,238 00	102 38
" Molasses	Galls.	316,461	65,303 00	5,193 78
" Candy, &c	Lbs.	30,038	3,698 00	1,669 10
" Glucose and Syrups	"	248,086	5,572 00	3,702 88
Tea from United States	"	71,216	11,148 00	1,114 75
Tobacco and Cigars	"	13,754	20,422 00	21,415 89
Wood and manufactures of	$	.....	108,797 00	29,851 76
Woollen manufactures	"	.....	1,256,730 00	381,395 98
All other dutiable articles	$	.....	1,044,613 00	282,231 85
Total Dutiable Goods		.....	6,514,367 00	1,979,399 90
Coin and Bullion (except U. S. silver coin)		.....	455,021 00	
Free Goods, all other		.....	3,248,671 00	
Grand Total entered for Consumption		.....	10,218,059 00	1,979,399 90

W. G. PARMELEE,
Commissioner of Customs.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 26th October, 1892.

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STATEMENT of Goods Exported from the Dominion of Canada, during the month of September, 1892.

——	Produce of Canada.	Produce of other Countries.	Total.
	$	$	$
Produce of the Mine	478,118	37,423	515,541
do Fisheries	1,059,361	22,748	1,082,109
do Forest	3,486,167	226,988	3,713,155
Animals and their produce	4,008,859	137,414	4,146,273
Agricultural Products	2,318,434	1,017,953	3,336,387
Manufactures	749,810	202,521	952,331
Miscellaneous Articles	30,894	9,344	40,238
Totals	12,131,643	1,654,391	13,786,034
Bullion	38,622	.....	38,622
Coin	.....	8,462	8,462
Grand Total	12,170,265	1,662,853	13,833,118

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 27th October, 1892.

W. G. PARMELEE,
Commissioner of Customs.
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DR. POST OFFICE Savings Bank Account for the month of September, 1892. CR.

(Furnished to the Minister of Finance in accordance with the Post Office Act, 1875, Sec. 69, and Public Accounts Audit Act, 1878, Sec. 20.)

	$ cts.		$ cts.
Balance in hands of the Minister of Finance on 31st August, 1892	22,601,240 07	Withdrawals during month	547,000 44
Deposits in the Post Office Savings Banks during month	577,151 00		
Interest allowed to Depositors, on accounts closed during month	1,711 09	Balance:— At the credit of Depositors' Accounts	22,633,101 72
	23,180,102 16		23,180,102 16

N. S. GARLAND,
Clerk of Financial Statistics.

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy Minister of Finance.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
OTTAWA, 18th October, 1892.

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STATEMENT of the Balance at Cr. of Depositors in the Dominion Government Savings Banks, on 30th September, 1892. Published in accordance with Consolidated Statutes, Chapter 121, Section 16.

BANK.	Balance, 31st August, 1892.	Deposits for September, 1892.	Total.	Withdrawn, September, 1892.	Balance, 30th September, 1892.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Ontario :—					
Toronto	523,268 07	10,964 43	534,232 50	9,177 39	525,055 11
Manitoba :—					
Winnipeg	707,094 28	22,394 00	729,488 28	30,690 02	698,798 26
British Columbia :—					
Victoria	712,185 35	17,169 59	729,354 94	23,991 06	705,363 88
Nova Scotia :—					
Acadia Mines	42,657 32	336 00	42,993 32	220 00	42,773 32
Amherst	228,666 86	6,579 00	235,245 86	3,153 42	232,092 44
Annapolis	235,373 64	3,487 00	238,860 64	5,092 83	233,767 81
Arichat	190,000 39	2,315 00	192,315 39	1,593 29	190,722 10
Barrington	153,111 72	1,038 00	154,149 72	684 42	153,465 30
Bridgewater	115,798 20	1,488 00	117,286 20	3,332 12	113,954 08
Guysboro'	93,840 09	1,125 00	94,965 09	1,527 84	93,437 25
Halifax	2,627,275 41	43,054 00	2,670,329 41	40,576 51	2,629,752 90
Kentville	300,332 82	6,410 00	306,742 82	8,091 26	297,651 56
Liverpool	251,398 65	3,206 00	254,604 65	3,417 31	251,187 34
Lunenburg	248,566 73	936 00	249,502 73	2,163 98	247,338 75
Maitland	54,849 30	2,119 00	56,968 30	5,193 74	51,774 56
New Glasgow	359,929 67	5,138 00	365,067 67	9,497 40	355,570 27
Parrsboro'	91,577 36	2,543 00	94,120 36	1,551 46	92,568 90
Pictou	286,514 88	4,792 00	291,306 88	3,515 56	287,791 32
Port Hood	128,527 70	2,399 00	130,926 70	2,448 34	128,478 36
Shelburne	105,534 76	4,836 00	110,370 76	873 62	109,497 14
Sherbrooke	53,844 84	1,855 00	55,699 84	912 12	54,787 72
Sydney	311,957 33	3,241 00	315,198 33	3,475 69	311,722 64
Sydney Mines	79,264 01	1,158 00	80,422 01	701 68	79,720 33
Truro	331,196 64	5,733 00	336,929 64	9,359 55	327,570 09
Wallace	70,996 38	1,269 00	72,265 38	1,470 92	70,794 46
Weymouth	108,718 35	1,476 00	110,194 35	1,014 01	109,180 34
Yarmouth	635,876 19	8,168 00	644,044 19	6,961 09	637,083 10
New Brunswick :—					
Bathurst	125,205 15	2,262 00	127,467 15	1,832 58	125,634 57
Chatham	246,001 95	3,749 00	249,750 95	4,838 20	244,912 75
Dalhousie	340,943 54	3,465 00	344,408 54	2,860 15	341,548 39
Dorchester	97,092 94	2,068 00	99,160 94	2,048 56	97,112 38
Fredericton	530,421 33	11,861 00	542,282 33	8,444 09	533,838 24
Newcastle	219,297 51	2,680 66	221,978 17	1,721 43	220,256 74
St. Andrews	318,295 17	3,446 05	321,741 22	6,340 03	315,401 19
St. John	3,557,543 90	47,572 00	3,605,115 90	38,572 87	3,566,543 03
Sussex	151,965 88	2,373 00	154,338 88	1,866 18	152,472 70
Woodstock	433,755 87	7,751 00	441,506 87	5,948 04	435,558 83
Prince Edward Island :—					
Charlottetown	1,804,646 62	26,100 00	1,830,746 62	39,813 51	1,790,933 11
Summerside	315,138 02	6,421 00	321,559 02	5,484 82	316,074 20
Total	17,188,664 82	284,977 73	17,473,642 55	300,457 09	17,173,185 46

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy Minister of Finance.

C. J. ANDERSON,
Chief Savings Bank Branch.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 20th October, 1892.

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RETURN OF THE AMOUNT OF LIABILITIES AND ASSETS OF THE MONTREAL CITY AND DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK, AND OF THE CAISSE D'ÉCONOMIE DE NOTRE-DAME DE QUÉBEC, ON THE 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1892.

	CAPITAL.		LIABILITIES.								
	Capital Stock.	Capital paid up.	Dominion Govt. deposits payable on demand.	Provincial Govt. deposits payable on demand.	Other deposits payable on demand.	Dominion Govt. deposits payable after notice or on a fixed day.	Provincial Govt. deposits payable after notice or on a fixed day.	Other deposits payable after notice or on a fixed day.	Special Poor Fund or Charity Fund Trust.	Other Liabilities not included under the foregoing heads.	Total Liabilities.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts
City and District Savings Bank..	2,000,000 00	600,000 00	93,341 86	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,750,866 91	180,000 00	35,408 71	9,059,617 48
Caisse d'Economie Notre-Dame de Québec	1,000,000 00	250,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,805,537 89	83,000 00	74,502 13	3,963,040 02

ASSETS.

	Dominion Securities.	Provincial or Municipal Securities.	Loans for which Dominion or Provincial Securities are held as Collateral Security.	Loans for which Bank Stocks are held as Collateral Security.	Loans for which other Stocks, Bonds or Debentures as authorised by law are held as Collateral Security.	Cash in hand or in deposit on call in Chartered Banks.	Special Poor Fund or Charity Fund Investments.	Investments in Bank Stock made previous to the incorporation of the Bank.	Other Assets not included under the foregoing heads.	Total Assets.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
City and District Savings Bank.	1,500,000 00	2,389,155 76	304,182 20	2,590,049 42	1,848,415 74	830,124 99	180,000 00	.....	* 502,888 77	10,144,816 88
Caisse d Economie Notre-Dame de Québec.....	.....	1,878,954 51	237,940 56	311,190 59	1,021,426 07	640,955 55	83,000 00	73,239 09	86,372 62	4,333,078 90

* Including landed property of Bank $443,925.11

N. S. GARLAND,
Clerk of Financial Statistics.

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy Minister of Finance.

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FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 11th October, 1892.

LIST OF INSURANCE COMPANIES LICENSED TO DO BUSINESS IN CANADA UNDER THE INSURANCE ACT.

NAME OF THE COMPANY.	Chief Agent to receive process.	Amount of Deposit. Deposits marked (A) are applicable solely to Life Policies existing 31st March, 1878; marked (B) to policies issued or assumed subsequent to that date.	Description of Insurance business for which Licensed.
The Accident Insurance Company of North America	Edward Rawlings, Manager, Montreal	$23,500 Montreal Harbour bonds; $500, Municipal Debentures, and $550, 5 p. c. Canada stock. (Accepted at $22,150)	Accident.
The Ætna Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut	F. W. Evans, General Agent, Montreal	$19,000 Municipal Securities, $4,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds, and $89,000 Canadian Pacific RailwayBonds. (Accepted at $100,800)	Fire and Inland Marine.
The Ætna Life Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut	Wm. H. Orr, Manager, Toronto	$360,500 Province of Quebec Debentures, $149,893 Province of Manitoba Debentures; $50,000 Province of New Brunswick Bonds; $100,000 Prince Edward Island Bonds; $60,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds; $2,595,061 Municipal Debentures and $150,000 U. S. Registered Bonds. Total $3,465,354. Accepted value, $3,184,531, being $100,000 (A), and $3,084,531 (B)	Life.
The Agricultural Insurance Company of Watertown, N.Y., U.S.	Joseph Flynn, Chief Agent, Toronto	$141,600 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $126,000)	Fire.
The Alliance Assurance Company	G. H. McHenry, Chief Agent, Montreal	$311,142 Canada 3 p.c. stock	Fire.
The American Surety Company of New York	Alexander Dixon, Chief Agent, Toronto	$50,000 U.S. Bonds	Guarantee.
The Atlas Assurance Company	Matthew C. Hinshaw, Chief Agent, Montreal	£17,000 stg., Canada 3½ per cent. Inscribed Stock, and £5,000 stg., New South Wales 3½ per cent. Inscribed Stock	Fire.
The Boiler Inspection and Insurance Company of Canada	W. B. McMurrich, Agent, Toronto	$46,724 Municipal Debentures, and $8,000 Loan Company Debentures. (Accepted at $49,252)	Steam Boilers, &c.
The British Empire Mutual Life Assurance Company, London, Eng.	Fred. Stancliffe, Chief Agent, Montreal	Canada 4 per cent. Bonds, £1,400 stg.; Province of British Columbia Bonds, £1,000 stg.; Tasmanian Bonds £6,800 stg.; Municipal Debentures, £15,800. (Accepted at $113,,977.33). Also $632,500 invested in the hands of Canadian Trustees under the Insurance Act	Life.
The British America Assurance Company, Toronto	John Morison, Governor, Toronto	$60,540 Municipal Debentures and $1,000 Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds. (Accepted at $54,900)	Fire and Inland Marine
The British and Foreign Marine Insurance Company (Limited)	E. L. Bond, Chief Agent, Montreal	$112,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $100,800)	Inland Marine.
The Caledonian Insurance Company	Lansing Lewis, Manager, Montreal	Province of Quebec Bonds, $3,893.33; Canada Bonds, $4,866.67; Municipal Debentures, $106,438.86. (Accepted at $104,555)	Fire.
The Canada Accident Assurance Company	Henry Sutherland, Chief Agent, Toronto	$22,302 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $20,072)	Accident.
The Canada Life Assurance Company, Hamilton	A. G. Ramsay, Manager, Hamilton	$61,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $54,900)	Life.
†The Citizens' Insurance Company of Canada	E. P. Heaton, Chief Agent, Montreal	$131,744 Municipal Debentures; $5,840 Canada Central Railway Second Mortgage Bonds, and $2,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds. (Accepted at $125,370, being $54,710 for Life, $20,260 for Accident, and $50,400 for Fire)	Fire, Life and Accident.
*The City of London Fire Insurance Company (Limited)	H. M. Blackburn, Chief Agent, Toronto	£24,000 stg. Canada Stock and £3,000 South Australian Stock	Fire.
The Commercial Union Assurance Company (Limited) of London, Eng.	Evans & McGregor, General Agents, Montreal	$107,067 Cape of Good Hope 4 per cent. Stock (Life A); $29,200 Canada 4 per cent. Stock (Life B); $106,580 Canada 4 per cent. Stock; $73,000 Queensland Bonds and £12,000 Swedish Government 4 per cent. Bonds (Fire)	Fire, Inland Marine and Life.
The Confederation Life Association of Canada	J. K. Macdonald, Managing Director, Toronto	$84,500 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $76,050)	Life.
The Connecticut Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn	Geo. H. McHenry, Chief Agent, Montreal	$100,000 Canada 4 per cent. Stock	Fire.
The Covenant Mutual Benefit Association	A. H. Hoover, Chief Agent, Toronto	$53,533 Canada 3 per cent. Stock	Life, on the assessment plan.
The Dominion Life Assurance Company	Thos. Hilliard, Managing Director, Waterloo, O.	$56,303 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $50,195)	Life.
The Dominion Plate Glass Insurance Company	Alexander Ramsay, Chief Agent, Montreal	$5,000 Province of Quebec Bonds and $11,000 Municipal Securities. Total, $16,000. (Accepted at $14,900)	Plate Glass.
The Dominion Safety Fund Life Association	J. De Wolfe Spurr, President and Agent, St. John, B. N.	$19,000 Province of Nova Scotia Bonds and $31,000 Province of New Brunswick Bonds	Life.
The Eastern Assurance Company	Chas. D. Cory, Chief Agent, Halifax, N.S.	$56,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $50,400)	Fire.
The Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation (Limited)	Fred. Stancliffe, General Manager, Montreal	£6,500 stg., 2½ per cent. Annuities, £5,000 stg., South Australian Govt. 4 per cent. Bonds, and £10,840 Province of Quebec Bonds	Fire Re-assurance.
The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, N.Y.	Seargent P. Stearns, Manager, Montreal	$100,000 U.S. Bonds (A) $375,000 U.S. Bonds and $482,000 Municipal Debentures (B) (accepted at $908,800, being $100,000 A, and $808,800, B). Also $1,180,000 in the hands of Canadian Trustees under the Insurance Act	Life.
The Federal Life Assurance Company of Ontario	David Dexter, Managing Director, Hamilton	Municipal Debentures, $44,807. Canada Pacific Railway Bonds, $11,000. (Accepted $50,226)	Life.

LIST OF INSURANCE COMPANIES LICENSED TO DO BUSINESS IN CANADA UNDER THE INSURANCE ACT—*Continued.*

NAME OF THE COMPANY.	Chief Agent to receive process.	Amount of Deposit. Deposits marked (A) are applicable solely to Life Policies existing 31st March, 1878; marked (B) to policies issued or assumed subsequent to that date.	Description of Insurance business for which Licensed.
The Fire Insurance Association (Limited), London, England	John Kennedy, Chief Agent, Montreal	$100,000 Canada Stock	Fire.
The Germania Life Insurance Company	Jeffers & Rônne, Chief Agents, Toronto	$50,000 Canada Bonds	Life.
The Great West Life Assurance Company	J. H. Brock, Managing Director, Winnipeg, M.	$56,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $50,400)	Life.
The GuaranteeCompany of North America	Edward Rawlings, Manager, Montreal	$27,000 Municipal Securities; $29,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds and $2,400 Canada Stock. (Accepted at $53,800).	Guarantee.
The Guardian Fire and Life Assurance Company, London, England	E. P. Heaton, Chief Agent, Montreal	$94,900 Canada Guaranteed Bonds and $73,000 Canada Stock	Fire.
The Hartford Fire Insurance Company, Hartford, Connecticut	F. W. Evans, General Agent, Montreal	$62,500 Mun. Securit. and $25,420 Bank Stock. (Accepted at $100,000).	Fire.
The Imperial Insurance Company of London, England	E. D. Lacy, Agent, Montreal	$129,453 Canada Stock and $63,266.67 Province of British Columbia, 3 per cent Stock	Fire.
The Insurance Company of North America	Robert Hampson, Chief Agent, Montreal	$111,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $100,000)	Fire and Inland Marine.
The Lancashire Insurance Company	J. G. Thompson, Chief Agent, Toronto	$97,333 Canada 4 per cent. stock and $95,000 Canada 4 per cent. Bonds.	Fire.
The Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company	G. F. C. Smith, Chief Agent, Montreal	$36,000 Municipal Debentures, $10,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds, and $277,133.33 Canada Stock. (Accepted at $318,533)	Fire and Life.
The Lloyds Plate Glass Insurance Company of New York	Levi Beemer, Chief Agent, Toronto	$10,000 Canada Bonds	Plate Glass.
The London Assurance Corporation, England	E. A. Lilly, Attorney and Agent, Montreal	$167,000 Municipal Securities. (Accepted at $150,300)	Fire, Life and InlandMarine.
The London Guarantee and Accident Co. (Limited)	A. T. McCord, Chief Agent, Toronto	£11,000 stg. Canada Stock	Guarantee and Accident.
The London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company, Liverpool	W. A. Sims, Chief Agent, Toronto	£22,000 stg. Canada 4 per cent. Inscribed Stock and £5,000 stg. Canada 3 per cent. Stock	Fire.
The London and Lancashire Life Assurance Company	B. Hal Brown, Manager, Montreal.	$10,000 Victoria, B.C., Bonds; $2,000 Canada Bonds; $23,500 Province of Quebec Bonds; and Municipal Securities, $85,280. Also $938,197 invested with Canadian Trustees under Insurance Act. Accepted at $1,050,449, being $100,000 (A) and $950,449 (B)	Life.
The London Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Canada, London, Ont.	D. C. Macdonald, Secretary, London, Ont.	$40,020 Municipal Debentures and $15,600 Loan Companies Debentures. (Accepted at $50,058)	Fire.
The London Life Insurance Company	J. G. Richter, Manager, London, Ont.	$60,000 Loan Company Debentures. (Accepted at $54,000)	Life.
The Manchester Fire Assurance Company	James Boomer, Manager, Toronto	$102,200 Canada 3½ per cent Stock	Fire.
The Manufacturers' Accident Insurance Company	John F. Ellis, Managing Director, Toronto	$20,000 Canada Bonds	Accident.
The Manufacturers' Life Insurance Company	John F. Ellis, Managing Director, Toronto	$50,000 Canada Bonds	Life.
The Massachusetts Benefit Association	T. E. P. Sutton, Chief Agent, Toronto	$50,000 U.S. Bonds	Life, on the assessment plan.
The Mercantile Fire Insurance Company	James Lockie, Secretary, Waterloo, Ont	$55,916 Municipal Securities. (Accepted at $50,057)	Fire.
The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company of New York	Albert Goldthorpe, Chief Agent, Toronto	$116,800 Canadian Pacific Railway 3½ per cent. Land Grant Bonds. (Accepted at $101,178)	Life.
Mongenais, Boivin & Co	L. I. Boivin, Agent, Montreal	$5,000 Canada Stock and $8,567 Municipal Securities. (Accepted at $12,711)	Plate Glass.
The Mutual Accident Association (Limited)	Eastmure & Lightbourn, Chief Agents, Toronto	$37,960 Canada 3½ per cent. Inscribed Stock	Accident and Plate Glass.
The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York	Samuel H. Ewing, Attorney, Montreal	$125,000 Canada 4 per cent. Bonds; $400,000 Province of Nova Scotia Bonds; $199,000 Province of New Brunswick Bonds; and $990,333 Municipal Securities. Total, $1,714,333. (Accepted at $1,615,300).	Life.
The Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association, New York	Jno. S. Hall, Chief Agent, Montreal	$50,000 Province of Quebec Bonds and $53,533.33 Canada 3 per cent. Sterling Bonds. (Accepted at $100,857)	Life, on the assessment plan.
The National Assurance Company of Ireland	Matthew C. Hinshaw, Chief Agent, Montreal	$100,161 Canada Stock	Fire.
The New York Life Insurance Company	F. W. Campbell, M.D., Attorney, Montreal.	$100,000 U.S. Bonds (Life A) $993,000 C.P.R. Bonds, $80,000 Province of Quebec Bonds, and $100,000 Municipal Debentures (Life B). (Accepted at $1,163,700, being $100,000 Life A and $1,063,700 Life B). Also $750,000 invested with Canadian Trustees under the Insurance Act.	Life.
The North American Life Assurance Company	Wm. McCabe, Managing Director, Toronto	$59,823 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $53,775)	Life.
The North British and Mercantile Insurance Company	Thos. Davidson, Managing Director, Montreal	$175,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds; $281,000 Municipal Debentures; $75,000 Province of New Brunswick Bonds; $31,146.67 Province of Manitoba Bonds; $50,613.33 Victoria Government Bonds; $97,333.33 Queensland bonds. Total, $710,093.33. Accepted at $658,193: being $266,347 Fire, $52,200 Life A, and $339,646 Life B	Fire and Life.
The Northern Assurance Company of Aberdeen and London	Robert W. Tyre, Manager, Montreal	$100,253 British Columbia Bonds and $111,446.67 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $200,555)	Fire.
The Norwich and London Accident Insurance Association	Scott & Walmsley, General Agents, Toronto	$58,400 Canada Stock	Accident.
The Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society, Norwich, England	Alex. Dixon, Manager, Toronto.	$100,000 Canada Stock	Fire.
The Ontario Mutual Life Assurance Company	Wm. Hendry, Manager, Waterloo	$104,852 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $92,693)	Life.
The Phenix Insurance Company of Brooklyn	L. C. Camp, Chief Agent, Toronto	$100,000 U.S. Bonds	Fire and Inland Marine.

NAME OF THE COMPANY.	Chief Agent to receive process.	Amount of Deposit. Deposits marked (A) are applicable solely to Life Policies existing 31st March, 1878; marked (B) to policies issued or assumed subsequent to that date.	Description of Insurance business for which Licensed.
The Phœnix Fire Assurance Company, London, England	Paterson & Son, General Agents, Montreal	$57,500 Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds and $135,293 Canada Stock. (Accepted at $187,043)	Fire.
The Phœnix Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn	Gerald E. Hart, Manager, Montreal	$69,000 Municipal Debentures and $44,000 C. P. Railway Bonds. (Accepted at $101,700)	Fire.
The Provident Savings Life Assurance Society	R. H. Matson, Chief Agent, Toronto	$13,500 Province of Quebec Bonds and $41,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $50,400)	Life
The Quebec Fire Assurance Company	Edwin Jones, President, Quebec	Province of New Brunswick Bonds, $10,000, Province of Quebec Bonds, $16,500, and Municipal Debentures, $33,000. Total, $59,500. (Accepted at $56,200)	Fire.
*The Queen Fire and Life Insurance Company, England	H. J. Mudge, Chief Agent, Montreal	$51,100 Canada 4 p.c. inscribed stock, and $42,373.33 Municipal Debentures. Total, $93,473. Accepted at $89,236)	Life.
The Queen Insurance Company of America	H. J. Mudge, Chief Agent, Montreal	$100,000 U.S. Bonds, $60,000 City of Halifax 5 p. c. Stock, $48,667 New Zealand 4 p. c. Stock, $24,333.33 Province of Quebec Bonds, and $29,200 Province of Manitoba 5 p. c. Debentures. Total, $262,200. (Accepted at $256,200)	Fire.
The Reliance Mutual Life Assurance Society, London, England	J. Cassie Hatton, Attorney, Montreal	$110,277 British Annuities, being $100,000 Life (A) and $10,277 Life (B)	Life.
*The Royal Canadian Insurance Company	Harry Cutt, Secretary, Montreal	$57,500 Municipal securities. (Accepted at $51,750)	Fire and Inland Marine.
The Royal Insurance Company	Wm. Tatley, Chief Agent, Montreal	$178,533 Canada 4 p. c. Inscribed Stock, and $511,000 British Annuities. Total $689,533, being $150,000 Fire, $50,000 Life (A) and $489,533 General	Fire and Life.
The Scottish Union and National Insurance Co	Walter Kavanagh, Agent, Montreal	$97,333.33 Canada 4 p. c. Inscribed Stock and $3,500 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $100,483)	Fire.
The Standard Life Assurance Company, Scotland	W. M. Ramsay, Manager, Montreal	$1,855,152 Municipal Debs., $106,500 Montreal Harbour Bds., and $9,000 Province of Quebec Debentures. Total, $1,970,652. (Accepted at $1,772,687, being $129,561 Life A, and $1,643,126 Life B)	Life.
The Star Life Assurance Society of England	Alfred D. Perry, General Agent, Toronto	$146,000 Canada 4 p. c. Stock	Life.
The Sun Insurance Office, London, Eng	H. M. Blackburn, Chief Agent, Toronto	$48,667 Canada Stock and $243,333 British Local Loans	Fire.
The Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada	R. Macaulay, Managing Director, Montreal	$63,890 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $57,501)	Life and Accident.
The Temperance and General Life Assurance Company of North America.	Henry Sutherland, Chief Agent, Toronto	$64,225 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $50,000)	Life.
The Travelers' Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn	William Hanson, Chief Agent, Montreal	$74,947 Province of Manitoba 5 p. c. Bonds, $584,615 Municipal Debentures, $35,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds, and $50,000 Canadian Pacific R.R. Bonds. Total, $744,562. (Accepted at $677,600), being $103,500 (Life A), $534,100 (Life B), and $40,000 (Accident)	Life and Accident.
The Union Mutual Life Insurance Company of Maine	Wm. Mulock, Attorney, Toronto	Province of Ontario Annuity Bonds, present value $398,452; Montreal Harbour Bonds, $30,000; and Province of New Brunswick Bonds, $100,000. Total accepted value, $525,452, being $100,000 (A) and $425,452 (B)	Life.
The Union Society, London, Eng	T. L. Morrisey, Chief Agent, Montreal	£22,000 Consolidated Stock	Fire.
The United Fire Insurance Company (Limited)	Chief Agency, Montreal	Province of Quebec Bonds, $85,653.33; Province of Manitoba Bonds, $9,246.66; Municipal Debentures, $7,000. Total, $101,900. (Accepted at $101,200)	Fire.
The United States Life Insurance Company	Thos. A. Temple, Attorney, St. John, N.B	$100,000 U. S. Bonds	Life.
The Western Assurance Company, Toronto	J. J. Kenny, Managing Director, Toronto	$32,100 Municipal Debentures and $25,600 Loan Company Debentures. (Accepted at $51,930)	Fire and Inland Marine.

* This Company has ceased to do new business in Canada and has given notice of an application to withdraw its deposit.

† This Company has ceased to transact the business of fire and life insurance in Canada and has given notice of an application to withdraw its deposits held on behalf of those branches.

THE FOLLOWING LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES HAVING CEASED TO TRANSACT NEW BUSINESS IN CANADA, ARE ENTITLED UNDER SECTION 32 OF "THE INSURANCE ACT" TO TRANSACT ALL BUSINESS CONNECTED WITH POLICIES EXISTING AT 31ST MARCH, 1878, AND THEIR DEPOSITS ARE APPLICABLE TO THOSE POLICIES SUBJECT TO THE PROVISIONS OF THE INSURANCE ACTS OF 1868 AND 1871.

NAME OF THE COMPANY.	Chief Agent to receive process.	Amount of Deposit.	Business.
The Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., U.S.	F. W. Evans, General Agent, Montreal	$100,000 U.S. Bonds	Life.
The Edinburgh Life Assurance Company	David Higgins, Chief Agent, Toronto	$113,000 Municipal Debentures and $48,667 Cape Good Hope 4 p.c. stock (Accepted at $150,367)	Life.
The Life Association of Scotland	Archibald Inglis, Chief Agent, Montreal	$50,127 Canada 4 p.c. Bonds, $2,433 Canada 4 p.c. Stock, $4,866 Canada Guaranteed Bonds, $48,667 Province of Quebec Debentures, $48,667 City of Toronto Bonds. (Accepted at $149,893)	Life.
The National Life Insurance Company of the United States of America	Chas. Powis, Chief Agent, Hamilton, Ont.	$110,000 Bank deposit receipts	Life.
The North-Western Mutual Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee	M. W. Mills, Chief Agent, Toronto	$100,000 U.S. Bonds	Life.
The Phœnix Mutual Life Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut	H. D. Simpson, Attorney, Montreal	$30,000 Municipal Debentures, and $99,280 Niagara Falls Park Bonds. (Accepted at $126,280)	Life.
The Scottish Amicable Life Assurance Society	William W. Robertson, Attorney, Montreal	36 Bonds Canada Atlantic Railway, guaranteed. Par $111,257.82. Present value, at 4½ per cent., $90,660.67. Also $100,000 Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds	Life.
The Scottish Provident Institution	John Dunlop, Attorney, Montreal	$100,000 Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds. (Accepted at $90,000)	Life.

THE FOLLOWING INSURANCE COMPANIES ARE REGISTERED UNDER THE INSURANCE ACT, AND ARE PERMITTED TO TRANSACT THE BUSINESS OF LIFE INSURANCE IN CANADA UPON THE ASSESSMENT PLAN.

Name of Company.	Chief Agent to receive process.
The Canadian Mutual Life Association	W. Pemberton Page, Secretary, Toronto.
The Commercial Travellers' Mutual Benefit Society	W. G. H. Lowe, Chief Agent, Toronto.
The Home Life Association of Canada	James G. Howorth, Chief Agent, Toronto.
The Mutual Relief Society of Nova Scotia	Thomas B. Crosby, Chief Agent, Yarmouth, N.S.
The Provincial Provident Institution	E. S. Miller, Secretary, St. Thomas, Ont.

NOTE.—The Glasgow and London Insurance Company has reinsured its outstanding risks with the Citizens' Insurance Company, and a portion of its deposit has been released.
The American Steam Boiler Insurance Company has ceased doing business in Canada. The deposit is still in the hands of the Hon. Receiver General, but notice of an application to withdraw the same has been given.

Office of the Superintendent of Insurance,
Ottawa, 15th October, 1892.

W. FITZGERALD, Superintendent of Insurance. 16-11

THE FOLLOWING NEW POST OFFICES WERE ESTABLISHED IN CANADA ON THE 1st OCTOBER, 1892.

Name of Post Office.	Township or Parish.	Electoral County and Province or Territory.	Postmaster.
Agricola	Sec. 34, Tp. 53, R. 22, W. of 4th M.	Alta.	Thos. G. Pearce.
Blue Springs		Yale-Kootenay, B.C.	A. McDowell.
Centre Acadie		Kent, N.B.	S. Barrieau.
Heron Bay (reopened)		Algoma, O.	J. A. Nicol.
Hillesden	Sec. 22, Tp. 15, R. 6, W. of 2nd M.	Assa.	D. Ealey.
Howe Sound		New Westminster, B.C.	G. W. Gibson, sr.
Ivry	Notre-Dame du Lac	Temiscouata, Q.	J. L. Gagné.
Loch Erroch		New Westminster, B.C.	Thos. Wilson.
Locke Road	Lot 7	Prince, P.E.I.	M. Howard.
Lumsden	Sec. 33, Tp. 19, R. 21, W. of 2nd M.	Assa.	Thos. B. Hill.
McIntyre's Lake		Richmond, N.S.	D. McIntyre.
Paudash (reopened)	Cardiff	Peterboro', E.R., O.	Miss A. Dixon.
Perley (reopened)	Sec. 34, Tp. 22, R. 2, W. of 2nd M	Assa.	T. A. Wiley.
River Dennis Station		Inverness, N.S.	P. McLean.
Upper Kingsbury	Lunenburg	Lunenburg, N.S.	R. Mossman.
Victoria West	Lot 13	Prince, P.E.I.	N. McLennan.
Wallace (reopened)	Wallace	Wellington, N.R., O.	D. Schell.
West Bay Road		Inverness, N.S.	D. McLeod.

CHANGES IN POST OFFICES ALREADY ESTABLISHED.

OFFICES CLOSED.

Centre Augusta	County of Grenville, S.R., O.
Dorn Ridge	" York, N.B.
Harvey Hill Mines	" Megantic, Q.
Lorne	" Selkirk, M.
Pointe au Bouleau	" Saguenay, Q.
(a) Rivière du Loup Wharf	" Temiscouata, Q.

(a) Closed during winter.

NAMES CHANGED.

*Albion	County of	Cardwell, O.	to Bolton.
Black River	"	Antigonish, N.S.	to Glassburn.
*Fort McLeod		Alta.	to Macleod.
Grande Ligne	County of	St. John's, Q.	to Ste. Blaise.
North Arm	District of	New Westminster, B.C.	to Eburne.
St François de Sales	County of	Chicoutimi, Q.	to O'Donnell's Siding.
*West Toronto Junction	"	York, W.R., O.	to Toronto Junction.

*Money Order and Savings Bank Offices

TO ADVERTISERS IN THE *GAZETTE*.

PARTIES sending advertisements to be inserted in "The Canada Gazette," will please observe the following rules :

1st. Address "The Canada Gazette, Ottawa, Canada."

2nd. Indicate the number of insertions required.

3rd. Invariably remit the fees for such advertisements, together with the price of one Gazette, as below. Otherwise they will not be inserted. The rates are ten cts. for the first insertion, and five cents for each subsequent insertion per line of nine words, each figure counting as one word. No advertisement is inserted for a less charge than one dollar.

By settled or understood practice as prescribed by law, the rules of Parliament or decisions of the Department of Justice, notices receive the following insertions :—

Notices of applications for divorce—27 insertions.

Notices of the withdrawal of deposits of Insurance Companies—13 insertions.

Notices of ordinary applications to Parliament—9 insertions.

Notices of applications for Letters Patent—6 insertions.

Notices of dividends and meetings of Banks and Insurance Companies—1 calendar month, or 5 insertions.

Subscribers will also notice that the subscription, $4 per annum, is invariably payable in advance, and that the "Gazette" will be stopped from them at the end of the period paid for. Single numbers will be charged ten cts. each, and when more than one are required by advertisers, must be remitted for likewise.

S. E. DAWSON,
Queen's Printer and Controller of Stationery.

Department of Public Printing and Stationery,
Ottawa, November, 1891.

APPLICATIONS TO PARLIAMENT.

Rules relating to Notices for Private Bills.

All applications for Private Bills, properly the subjects of legislation by the Parliament of Canada, within the purview of "The British North America Act, 1867," whether for the erection of a Bridge, the making of a Railroad, Turnpike Road or Telegraph Line ; the construction or improvement of a Harbour, Canal, Lock, Dam or Slide, or other like work ; the granting the right of Ferry ; the incorporation of any particular Trade or Calling, or of any Banking or other Joint Stock Company ; or otherwise for the granting to any individual or individuals, any exclusive or peculiar rights or privileges whatever, or for doing any matter or thing which, in its operation, would affect the rights or property of other parties, or relate to any particular class of the community ; or for making any amendment of a like nature to any former Act, shall require a Notice, clearly and distinctly specifying the nature and object of the application, and (except in the case of existing corporations) signed by, or on behalf of the applicants, to be published as follows, viz :

In the Provinces of Quebec and Manitoba.

A notice inserted in the *Canada Gazette*, in the English and French languages, and in one newspaper in the English, and in one in the French language in the District affected, or in both languages in one paper, if there be but one in the said District, or if there be no paper published therein, then, in both languages, in a paper in the nearest District in which a newspaper is published.

In any other Province or Territory.

A notice inserted in the *Canada Gazette*, and in one newspaper published in the County or District, or Union of Counties affected, or if there be no paper published therein, then in a newspaper in the nearest County or District in which a newspaper is published. Such Notices to be continued in each case, for a period of two months during the interval of time between the close of the next preceding Session and the consideration of the Petition. And copies of the newspapers containing the first and last insertion of such notice shall be sent to the Clerk of each House.

When a Petition is for leave to bring in a Private Bill for the erection of a Toll Bridge, the petitioner or petitioners, upon giving the notice prescribed by the preceding Rule, shall also, at the same time, and in the same manner, give notice of the rates which they intend to ask ; the extent of the privilege, the height of the arches, the interval between the abutments or piers for the passage of rafts and vessels, and whether they intend to erect a drawbridge, and the dimensions of the same.

Any person seeking to obtain any Private Bill shall, eight days before the meeting of Parliament, deposit with the Clerk of the House, in which the bill is to originate, a copy of such bill in the English or French language, with a sum sufficient to pay for translating and printing the same—600 copies to be printed in English, and 200 copies in French—the translation to be done by the officers of the House, and the printing by the contractor. The applicant shall be also required to pay the Clerk of the Senate, or the accountant of the House of Commons (as the case may be) a sum of $200 and the cost of printing the Act in the Statutes, and lodge the receipt of the same with the Clerk of the Committee to which such Bill is referred—such payment to be made immediately after the second reading, and before the consideration of the Bill by such Committee.

The fee payable on any Private Bill is paid only in the House in which it originates.

No Petition for a Private Bill is received by either House after the first ten days of the session.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Clerk of the Senate.

JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Clerk of the Commons.

Additional Rules of the House of Commons respecting Private Bills.

All Private Bills for Acts of Incorporation shall be so framed as to incorporate by reference the *clauses* of the *General Acts* relating to the details to be provided for by such Bills ;—special grounds shall be established for any proposed departure from this principle, or for the introduction of other provisions as to such details, and a note shall be appended to the Bill indicating the provisions thereof, in which the *General Act* is proposed to be departed from ;—Bills which are not framed in accordance with this *Rule*, shall be re-cast by the promoters, and reprinted at their expense, before any Committee passes upon the *Clauses*.

51*a*. All Private Bills for Acts of incorporation of, or in amendment of Acts incorporating Railway Companies, shall be drawn in accordance with the Model Bill adopted by the House on 23rd June, 1887, copies of which may be obtained from the Clerk of the House.

(a.) The provisions contained in any Bill which are not in accord with the Model Bill, shall be inserted between brackets, and when revised by the proper officer shall be so printed, and bills which are not in accordance with this Rule shall be returned to the promoters to be re-cast before being revised and printed ;

(b.) Any sections of existing Acts which are proposed to be amended shall be re-printed in full with the amendments inserted in their proper places and between brackets ;

(c.) Any exceptional provisions that it may be proposed to insert in any Bill shall be clearly specified in the Notice of Application for the same.

51*b*. No Bill for the incorporation of a Railway Company, or for changing the route of the railway of any company already incorporated, shall be considered by the Railway Committee until there has been filed with the Committee, at least one week before the consideration of the Bill :—

(a.) A Map or Plan drawn upon a scale of not less than half an inch to the mile, showing the location upon which it is intended to construct the proposed work, and showing also the lines of existing or authorized works of a similar character within, or in any way affecting the district, or any part thereof, which the proposed work is intended to serve, and such map

or plan shall be signed by the Engineer or other person making the same ;

(b.) An exhibit showing the total amount of capital proposed to be raised for the purposes of the undertaking, and the manner in which it is proposed to raise the same, whether by ordinary shares, bonds, debentures, or other securities, and the amount of each, respectively.

JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Clerk of the Commons.

SUBSTANCE OF RULES OF THE SENATE RELATING TO NOTICES AND APPLICATIONS FOR BILLS OF DIVORCE.

Every applicant for a Bill of Divorce shall give notice of his or her intended application, and shall specify therein from whom and for what cause such divorce is sought, and shall cause such notice to be published during six months before the presentation of his or her petition for the said Bill, in the CANADA GAZETTE and in two newspapers published in the District in Quebec, Manitoba, British Columbia or the North-West Territories, or in the County or Union of Counties in other Provinces, wherein such applicant usually resided at the time of the separation of the parties ; but if the requisite number of papers cannot be found therein, then in an adjoining District or County or Union of Counties. Notices given in the Provinces of Quebec and Manitoba are to be published in one English and one French newspaper, if there be such newspapers published in the District, but otherwise shall be published in each newspaper in both languages.

A copy of the said Notice shall, not less than one month before the date of the presentation of the Petition, at the instance of the applicant, be served personally on the person from whom the divorce is sought, when that can be done.

No petition for divorce shall be received after the first thirty days of each session.

The petition of an applicant for divorce must be fairly written and must be signed by the Petitioner, and should briefly set forth the marriage, when, where and by whom the ceremony was performed, the grounds on which relief is asked and the nature of the relief prayed, and should also negative condonation, collusion and connivance. The allegations of the petition must be verified by declaration of the Petitioner, under the "*Act respecting Extra-Judicial Oaths.*"

The applicant shall deposit with the Clerk of the Senate, eight days before the opening of Parliament, a copy, in the English or French language, of the proposed Bill of Divorce, and therewith a sum sufficient to pay for translating and printing 600 copies thereof in English and 200 copies in French.

No petition for a Bill of Divorce shall be presented unless the applicant has paid into the hands of the Clerk of the Senate the sum of two hundred dollars ($200).

The petition when presented shall be accompanied by the evidence of the publication of the notice, and by declaration in evidence of the service of a copy thereof, and by a copy of the proposed Bill.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Clerk of the Senate.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the next session of the Parliament of Canada, application will be made for an Act to incorporate the society known as "The Grand Council of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association of Canada," the objects of which society are to unite fraternally all persons entitled to membership under the constitution and by-laws of the society ; to improve the moral, mental and social condition of its members ; to educate them in integrity, sobriety and frugality ; to establish, manage and disburse a benefit and reserve fund, from which a sum not exceeding two thousand dollars shall be paid to each member in good standing, his beneficiary or legal representatives, according to the constitution and by-laws of the society.

LATCHFORD & MURPHY,
Solicitors for applicants.

Ottawa, 20th October, 1892. 18-9

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, for an Act to incorporate a company for the purpose of constructing, equipping, maintaining and operating a line of railway to run from a point at or near Penticton at the foot of Okanagan Lake, in the Province of British Columbia, to some point at or near the Narrows of Lake Osooyos in said Province, with power to construct, equip, maintain and operate branch lines, and also to construct and operate telegraph and telephone lines in connection with the said railway, together with the usual powers to acquire lands, privileges, bonuses or aids from the Dominion or Provincial Governments and to make traffic and other arrangements with railway, steamboat and other companies, and for all other usual and necessary powers, rights and privileges.

DAVIS & MARSHALL,
Solicitors for applicants.

Vancouver, B.C., 19th August, A.D. 1892. 9–10

NOTICE is hereby given that Caroline Jane Downey, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, in the Province of Ontario, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from her husband Donald Clutterbuck Downey, Esquire, heretofore of the Town of Whitby, in the County of Ontario, in the Province of Ontario, but whose present address is unknown, on the grounds of adultery and desertion.

GORMULLY & SINCLAIR,
Solicitors for applicant.

Dated at Ottawa, in the Province of Ontario, this 21st day of October, 1892. 17–27

NOTICE is hereby given that Joshua Nicholas Filman, of the Township of East Flamboro, in the County of Wentworth, in the Province of Ontario, yeoman, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from his wife, Emma Matilda Filman, of the Township of East Flamboro, in the said County of Wentworth and Province of Ontario, on the grounds of adultery and desertion.

LAZIER & MONCK,
Solicitors for applicant.

Dated at Hamilton, Ont., this 28th September, 1892. 14-27

NOTICE is hereby given that James Frederick Doran, of Lachine, in the County of Jacques Cartier, Province of Quebec, clerk, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from his wife Mary Augusta Wood, lately of Winnipeg, Province of Manitoba, now of Paris, France, on the ground of adultery and desertion.

J. FRED. DORAN,
Applicant.

Dated at Montreal, Province of Quebec, the 20th July, 1892. 5–27

NOTICE is hereby given that Robert Young Hebden of the City of New York, in the State of New York, in the United States of America, (heretofore of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec), one of the agents of the Bank of Montreal, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from his wife Edith Montagu Hebden (*née* Patterson), heretofore of the said City of Montreal, but whose present residence is unknown, on the grounds of adultery and desertion.

GORMULLY & SINCLAIR,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated at Ottawa, in the Province of Ontario, this 22nd day of July, A.D. 1892. 4–27

NOTICE is hereby given that Annette Marion Goff of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from her husband, Edward Robert Taché Rowand, of the City of Winnipeg, in the Province of Manitoba, Gentleman, on the grounds of adultery and cruelty.

CARTER & GOLDSTEIN,
Solicitors for applicant.

Dated at Montreal, Province of Quebec, this 18th day of July, 1892. 4–27

NOTICE is hereby given that Edmund Holyoake Heward, of the Town of St. John's, in the District of Iberville, in the Province of Quebec, manager at St. John's of the Merchants Bank of Canada, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from his wife, Dame Marie Louise Elwes, presently of the City of Chicago, in the State of Illinois, one of the United States of America, on the ground of adultery.

L. G. MACDONALD,
Solicitor for applicant.

By CHRISTIE, CHRISTIE & GREENE,
His agents at Ottawa.

Dated at St. John's, the 4th day of July, 1892. 3–27

NOTICE is hereby given that Robert Oliver King, of the Township of Brantford, in the County of Brant and Province of Ontario, farmer, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from his wife Jennie Gowling, on the grounds of adultery and desertion.

GEORGE D. HEYD,
Solicitor for applicant.

By GEMMILL & MAY,
His agents at Ottawa.

Dated at Brantford, this 5th day of July, A.D. 1892. 2-27

NOTICE is hereby given that James Balfour, of the City of Hamilton, in the County of Wentworth, in the Province of Ontario, architect, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from his wife Georgina Catharine Balfour, of the City of Hamilton aforesaid, on the ground of adultery.

BELL & PRINGLE,
Solicitors for James Balfour.

Dated at Hamilton, Province of Ontario, this 30th day of June, 1892. 2–27

NOTICE is hereby given that John Francis Schwaller, of the Town of Thorold, in the County of Welland, and Province of Ontario, merchant, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from his wife Florence Schwaller, now of the Town of Niagara Falls, in the County and Province aforesaid, on the grounds of desertion, adultery and bigamy.

PATTISON, COLLIER & SHAW,
Solicitors for applicant.

Dated at Thorold, in the Province of Ontario, this 7th day of April, A.D. 1892. 51-27

NOTICE is hereby given that Martha Ballantyne, of the Township of Scarboro, in the County of York, in the Province of Ontario, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of divorce from her husband, William Ballantyne, of the City of Hamilton, in the County of Wentworth, labourer, on the ground of adultery and desertion.

CHISHOLM & LOGIE,
Solicitors for applicant.

Dated at Hamilton, Province of Ontario, 31st day of March, 1892. 47–27

APPLICATIONS FOR CHARTER BY LETTERS PATENT.

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of "The Companies Act," Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned :—

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is "Micmac Steamship Company" (Limited).

2. The purposes within the purview of the Act for which incorporation is sought are as follow, that is to say :—For the purposes of purchasing, contracting for, building, holding, acquiring, chartering, hiring, selling, leasing, repairing, sailing and operating steamships, sailing vessels and other vessels of all kinds, and of carrying on therewith between the ports of Canada and Great Britain and between British and foreign ports and between foreign ports the business of common carriers, forwarders, traders and the conveyance of mails, the transportation of merchandise and passengers, and any business in connection with the carrying trade ; also the building, purchasing, leasing, hiring, selling, owning and operating tugs, barges and all other kinds of vessels used in harbours and navigable waters ; of purchasing, constructing, acquiring, selling, leasing, hiring and owning wharves and warehouses and other buildings, slips, piers, docks, dockyards, tramways and elevators, and of manufacturing the same ; with power to establish shops and stores, and vend articles of ship stores and merchandise therein, and to sell and dispose of or exchange for other property when not required for the purposes of the said company ; also with power to make, draw, accept and indorse promissory notes, bills of exchange, drafts, bank cheques or other such instruments in writing as may be requisite in carrying on the business of the company ; and generally to do all such things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects.

3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be New Glasgow, County of Pictou, in the Province of Nova Scotia.

4. The intended amount of the capital stock is ninety thousand dollars.

5. The number of shares is to be nine hundred, and the amount of each share is to be of the value of one hundred dollars.

6. The names in full, and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow :—James William Carmichael, of New Glasgow aforesaid, merchant ; James Carmichael McGregor, of same place, merchant ; James Matheson Carmichael, of same place, merchant ; Honourable Robert Patterson Grant, of Pictou, in said County of Pictou, Senator ; and Donald St. Daniel McDonald, of Bailey's Brook, in said County, merchant ; of whom the said James William Carmichael, James Carmichael McGregor and James Matheson Carmichael, are to be the first or provisional directors of the said company.

SINCLAIR & PATTERSON,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated at New Glasgow, this 19th day of October, A.D. 1892. 18–6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice, application will be made by the persons hereinafter named to the Governor General in Council for the grant of a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of "The Companies Act," and the amendments thereto.

1. The name of the company is to be "The Back River Power Company" (Limited).

2. The objects for which incorporation is sought, are :—

(a.) To purchase, take on lease or in exchange, hire or otherwise acquire any real and personal property,

and any rights, privileges, water powers and easements which the company may think necessary or convenient for the purposes of its business.

(b.) To expend money in establishing, maintaining and improving works, dams, piers and channels for the purpose of creating and developing water power, or powers upon the Back River and elsewhere in Canada, and also such works as may be necessary for the purpose of transmitting and distributing such power.

(c.) To lease or to sell water power or electric power either to individuals or to municipal corporations or to other corporations or companies, for electrical, mechanical or other purposes.

(d.) To carry on the business of supplying heat, light and motive power by electricity, and to construct, lay down, establish, fix and maintain all necessary cables, wires, lines, accumulators and works, and to generate, accumulate, distribute and supply electricity, and to light streets, buildings, houses and places, public and private.

(e.) To carry on the business of milling or manufacturing or such other business as the company may deem expedient for the purpose of utilising the said water power.

(f.) To carry on the business of selling, leasing or supplying water for municipal or domestic use, either by arrangement or contract with any municipal or public corporation or body or by supplying water directly to consumers.

(g.) To carry on any other business which may seem to the company capable of being conveniently carried on in connection with the above or calculated directly or indirectly to enhance the value of or render profitable any of the company's property or rights.

(h.) To acquire and undertake the whole or any part of the business, property and liabilities of any person or company carrying on any business which the company is authorized to carry on, or possessed of property suitable for the purposes of the company.

(i.) To sell and dispose of the undertaking of the company or any part thereof, for such consideration as the company may see fit, and in particular for shares, debentures or securities of any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those hereby applied for.

(j.) To subscribe for and to take shares, and become shareholders in any other incorporated company who shall or may be lessees or users of power under any lease or agreement with the said "Back River Power Company."

(k.) To purchase or otherwise acquire any patents of invention which the company may see fit, and to sell any patents acquired by them or any rights of selling, using or manufacturing thereunder.

(l.) To conduct electricity by any means, on, through, under or along the sides of streets, highways, bridges, and public places of any cities, towns and municipalities in Canada, or across or under any navigable waters in Canada; provided that the company shall not interfere with the public right of travelling on or using such streets, highways, bridges and public places or navigable waters; and provided also that the said company shall only open, use or interfere with such streets, highways, bridges and public places with the consent of the cities, towns or other municipalities respectively having jurisdiction over the same, and subject to such agreements in respect thereof, as shall be made between the said company and such municipalities and under and subject to any by-laws of such municipalities, passed in pursuance thereof.

(m.) To amalgamate with any other company having objects altogether or in part similar.

(n.) To do all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects or any of them.

3. The chief place of business shall be the City of Montreal.

4. The amount of capital stock of the company shall be $200,000.

5. The number of shares shall be two thousand (2,000), and the amount of each share $100.

6. The names in full and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow:—John Thomas Wilson, merchant, James Robert Walker, merchant, Gilman Cheney, gentleman, Evan Fisher Ames, manufacturer, and Frederick Minton Cole, insurance agent; all of whom shall be the first or provisional directors of the company.

CHRYSLER & LEWIS,
Solicitors for the applicants.

Dated Ottawa, 20th October, 1892. 18–6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice application will be made to the Governor in Council for a charter of incorporation under the provisions of the Act of the Dominion of Canada, being "An Act respecting the incorporation of Joint Stock Companies by Letters Patent," for the incorporation of the company hereinafter mentioned:—

1. The name of the company is to be "James Robertson Company" (Limited).

2. The objects for which incorporation is sought, are the manufacturing, buying, selling, trading, and dealing in saws, barbed wire, lead pipe, lead shot, lead traps, white lead, putty, mixed paints, colours, varnish, plumbers', tinsmiths' and saw-mill supplies, tools, utensils, household furniture, stoves, hardware goods, and all kinds of supplies for merchants, dealers, farmers and consumers; the manufacturing, producing, buying, selling, trading and dealing in iron, steel, lead, nickel and other metals and ores of every description, and all products and articles therefrom; and of purchasing, selling and dealing in said articles, and the manufacturing, purchasing, selling, dealing in, and erecting all machinery and fixtures for the purposes of the said business and for the purposes of any other business; to subscribe for, acquire, purchase, hold, sell, pledge and transfer stock or shares in any other incorporated companies, and to vote upon and represent the same, and to sell, assign, transfer, convey, lease, let, sublet, mortgage, or pledge the plant, real estate, leaseholds, tools, machinery, patents, inventions, shoprights, copyrights, trade marks, trade names, patterns or brands of any or all of them, and the stock in trade and the good-will of the said company; to purchase, acquire and hold absolutely or for terms of years under lease or otherwise, contracts, agreements, options, leases, plant, real estate, leaseholds, tools, machinery, patents, inventions, shoprights, copyrights, trade marks, trade names, patterns, or brands or any or all of them, and the stock in trade and good-will of any other incorporated company or companies or individuals in the Dominion of Canada; to amalgamate, co-operate, join and to make agreements with any other incorporated company or companies, or individuals, for the purpose of carrying on its said business or objects, or any of them, or for the purpose or purposes of carrying on the said business or objects or any of them of the said other company or companies or individuals, to purchase, acquire, hold, lease, sell, mortgage, transfer, pledge and assign real and personal property, and to take and hold mortgages, liens and charges, upon real and personal property by way of security or otherwise howsoever; to issue preferential stock, bonds, and debentures, and to negotiate, sell and transfer the same and thereby to pledge the assets and property of the said company as security for repayment of advances made upon or in respect to the said bonds or debentures, and to do all acts in respect to each and all of the matters hereinbefore referred to, and all such other matters or things as are or may become necessary or incidental or conducive to any of the foregoing purposes.

3. The chief place of business of the said company will be at the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

4. The capital stock of the said company is to be seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

5. The number of shares is to be seven thousand five hundred, and the amount of each share one hundred dollars.

6. The applicants are, James Robertson and Alexander Robertson, of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, manufacturers; James Robertson (junior), of the City of Winnipeg, in the Province of Manitoba, gentleman; Alexander A. McMichael, of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario,

manufacturer; and John Robertson, of the City of St. John, in the Province of New Brunswick, manufacturer; and the above named James Robertson, Alexander A. McMichael and John Robertson are to be the provisional directors of the said company.

WATSON, THORNE, SMOKE & MASTEN,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated this 25th day of October, 1892. 18–6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette* application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of "The Companies Act," Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned.

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is "The Ditton Gold Mining Company" (Limited).

2. The purposes within the purview of the Act for which incorporation is sought are as follows:—

(*a.*) To acquire by lease, purchase, option, location or otherwise a tract or tracts of mineral lands in any or all of the Provinces and Territories of the Dominion of Canada;

(*b.*) To carry on the business of exploring for mining and gathering gold, silver and other metals, minerals and ores in such form and condition as the same may be found in any of the said Provinces and Territories of the Dominion of Canada;

(*c.*) To crush, smelt, reduce and manufacture said metals, minerals and ores, and to deal therein, and to forward, ship and sell the same either in crude or other form, and for such purposes to establish works and manufactories, wharves and warehouses, and to construct or erect and maintain the same and to carry on the business incident thereto;

(*d.*) To purchase, take on lease or otherwise acquire any real or personal property, rights, easements or privileges which may be convenient or necessary for the purpose of carrying out any of the objects or business of the said company;

(*e.*) To purchase, take on lease or by way of option or exchange or to acquire and purchase or otherwise own, and to hold any legal or equitable title either in the name of the company or of the trustee or trustees for the said company, their successors and assigns all real or personal property and particularly such lands, premises, easements, claims, mining locations, limits and rights as shall be necessary or desirable for the purposes of the objects and workings of the said company;

(*f.*) To lease, sell, transfer, quit-claim and mortgage or otherwise deal with the real or personal property acquired by the company, and for such purposes to sign, seal, execute and deliver all necessary deeds, conveyances, mortgages, releases or other documents necessary in the premises;

(*g.*) To develop mineral lands, and to treat and deal in and with the products thereof;

(*h.*) To build, acquire, own, charter or lease, navigate and use steam or other boats for the purposes of the business of the said company;

(*i.*) To build and maintain all necessary wharves, piers or docks, and to build, provide, lease, use and work tramways, telegraph lines, aqueducts, reservoirs, roads, streets and other works which may be expedient or necessary in promoting the objects of the company;

(*j.*) To subscribe for, acquire, purchase, hold, sell, pledge and transfer stock or shares in any other incorporated company or companies, and to vote upon and represent the same;

(*k.*) To amalgamate, co-operate, join and to make agreements with any other incorporated company or companies or individual or individuals, for the purposes of carrying on its said business or objects or any of them, or for the purpose or purposes of carrying on the business or objects or any of them of the said company or companies or individuals;

(*l.*) To issue preferential stock, bonds and debentures, and to negotiate, sell and transfer the same, and thereby to pledge the shares and stock and assets and property, or any of them, of the said company as security for repayment of advances made upon or in respect of the said stock, shares, bonds or debentures;

(*m.*) To do all acts in respect of each and all of the matters hereinbefore referred to, and all such other acts, matters and things as are or may become necessary or incidental to any of the foregoing purposes.

3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be at the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario.

4. The intended amount of the capital stock of the said company is to be $500,000.

5. The number of shares is to be 50,000, and the amount of each share is to be of the value of ten dollars.

6. The names in full and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follows:—John Stephen Monahan, of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, mining broker; Clarence James McCuaig, of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, estate agent; Arthur Septimus Thompson, of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, mining broker; Franklin Montgomery Gray, of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, barrister-at-law; John Alfred McAndrew, of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, barrister-at-law; of whom the said John Stephen Monahan, Arthur Septimus Thompson, John Alfred McAndrew and Clarence James McCuaig, are to be the first or provisional directors of the said company.

WM. MORTIMER CLARK & GRAY,
Solicitors for applicants.
3 Union Block, 36 Toronto St.

Dated at Toronto, this 27th day of October, A.D. 1892. 18–6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice, application will be made to the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation under the provisions of the Act of the Dominion of Canada, being an "Act respecting the incorporation of Joint Stock Companies by Letters Patent," for the incorporation of the company hereinafter named:—

1. The name of the company is to be "James Morrison Brass Manufacturing Company" (Limited).

2. The objects for which incorporation is sought are the manufacturing, buying, selling, trading, and dealing in copper, brass, iron, glass, earthenware and sanitary ware used by engineers, steam-fitters, plumbers, gas-fitters, bell-hangers, boat-builders and others, steel, nickel and all other metals and ores of any and every description, and all products, articles, machinery, machines, implements, tools, utensils, and supplies for merchants, dealers, farmers and consumers made therefrom; and to carry on business and deal as general traders; and to subscribe for, acquire, purchase, hold, sell, pledge and transfer stock or shares in any other incorporated company or companies, and to vote upon and represent the same; and to sell, assign, transfer, convey, lease, let, sublet, make over or pledge the plant, real estate, leaseholds, tools, machinery, patents, inventions, shoprights, copyrights, trade marks, trade names, patterns or brands or any or all of them and the stock in trade and good-will of the said company; to purchase, acquire and hold absolutely or for terms of years under lease or otherwise all contracts, agreements, options, leases, plant, real estate, leaseholds, tools, machinery, patents, inventions, shoprights, copyrights, trade marks, trade names, patterns or brands or any or all of them, and the stock in trade and good-will of any other incorporated company or companies or individuals in the Dominion of Canada; to amalgamate, co-operate, join, and to make agreements with any other incorporated company or companies or individuals for the purpose of carrying on its said business or objects or any of them, or for the purpose or purposes of carrying on the business or objects or any of them of the said other company or companies or individuals; to purchase, acquire, hold, lease, sell, mortgage, transfer, pledge and assign real and personal property, and to take and hold mortgages, liens and charges upon real

and personal property by way of security or otherwise howsoever ; to issue preferential stock, bonds, debentures, and to negotiate, sell and transfer the same, and thereby to pledge the shares and stock and assets and property or any of them of the said company as security for repayment of advances made upon or in respect of the said stock, shares, bonds or debentures, and to do all acts in respect to each and all of the matters hereinbefore referred to, and all other such acts, matters and things as are or may become necessary or incidental to any of the foregoing purposes.

3. The chief place of business of the said company will be at Toronto.

4. The capital stock of the said company is to be $300,000.

5. The number of shares is to be three thousand, and the amount of each share $100.

6. The applicants are James Morrison, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, manufacturer ; Charles Erwin Morrison, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, manufacturer ; Robert Arthur Morrison, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, manufacturer ; John Brown, of the City of Toronto, manufacturer ; and Grace Emma Morrison, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, married woman ; and the above named James Morrison, Charles Erwin Morrison and John Brown, are to be the provisional directors of the said company.

WATSON, THORNE, SMOKE & MASTEN,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated this 25th day of October, A.D. 1892. 18-6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of "The Companies Act," Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned :—

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is "The Crawford Tug Company" (Limited).

2. The purposes within the purview of the Act for which incorporation is sought are the constructing, acquiring, chartering, navigating and maintaining any steam vessels or sailing vessels or other vessels for the purpose of carrying and conveying passengers, goods, mails or other traffic, and for the purpose of carrying on a general carrying, towing, wrecking and salvage business in all its branches, upon and over any of the navigable waters within or bordering upon the Dominion of Canada to and from any port therein, and to and from any foreign port, with power to sell, charter or dispose of any or all of the said vessels, or to grant or consent to bottomry, or other bonds on the same, and to make contracts with any person or corporation whatever, with power to make, draw, accept and endorse any promissory note, bill of exchange, draft or bank cheque requisite in the company's interest, also with power to borrow money on the debentures or bonds of the said company to the extent of fifty per cent of the paid up capital stock of the said company, also to construct or acquire any elevators, docks, offices or buildings that may be necessary for the carrying on of the company's business, also to acquire, hold, alienate and convey any real estate requisite for the carrying on of the undertaking of such company.

3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be the Village of Wiarton, in the Province of Ontario.

4. The intended amount of the capital stock is twenty thousand dollars.

5. The number of shares is to be two hundred, and the amount of each share is to be of the value of one hundred dollars.

6. The names in full and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follows :—Middleton Crawford, of the City of Toronto, gentleman ; James Victor Crawford, of the Village of Wiarton, in the County of Bruce, gentleman ; John Thomas Crawford, of said Village of Wiarton, captain ; George William Ames, of said Village, banker ; and Egerton W. Bourinot, of said Village, bank manager ; of which the said Middleton Crawford, James Victor Crawford and John Thomas Crawford are to be the first or provisional directors of the said company.

WM. MORTIMER CLARK & GRAY,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated at Toronto, this 17th day of October, 1892. 17-6

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter to incorporate by letters patent under the provisions of "The Companies Act," Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body politic and corporate under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned :—

1. The proposed name of the company is "The Montreal Silk Mills Company" (Limited).

2. The purposes for which incorporation is sought is to manufacture underwear of all materials and of all kinds, and to manufacture all kinds of silk and woollen goods, and to sell, handle and to deal generally in underwear of all kinds, and in all sorts of silk and woollen goods.

3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be at the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

4. The intended amount of the capital stock of the said company is $75,000.

5. The number of shares is to be 750, and the value of each share will be $100.

6. The names in full, the address and calling of each of the applicants, are as follow :—Louis Davis, merchant, John Haskell, merchant, John Barker, clerk, Henry Joshua Joseph, merchant, and Scott Joseph, merchant, all of the City and District of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, in the Dominion of Canada ; of whom the said Louis Davis, Henry Joshua Joseph and John Haskell shall be the first or provisional directors of the said intended company, all of whom are British subjects and resident in the said City of Montreal and Province of Quebec, Dominion of Canada.

GREENSHIELDS & GREENSHIELDS,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated at Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, this 18th day of October, 1892. 17-6

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council, for a charter of incorporation by letters patent, under the provisions of "The Companies Act," Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body politic and corporate under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned :—

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is "The Dominion Rolled-Plate Company" (Limited).

2. The purposes within the purview of the Act for which incorporation is sought are, to carry on the manufacture of rolled-plate stock of all descriptions, and for the manufacture of jewellery and all other articles which are manufactured from such rolled-plate, and to sell, handle and deal generally in jewellery and goods manufactured from rolled-plate.

3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be at the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, in the Dominion of Canada.

4. The intended amount of the capital stock is to be $75,000.

5. The number of shares is to be seven hundred and fifty (750), and the amount of each share is to be of the value of $100.

6. The names in full, the address and calling of each of the said applicants are as follow :—Louis Davis, merchant, Henry Joshua Joseph, merchant,

Henry Nutter, merchant, Charles Bolt, merchant, and Scott Joseph, clerk, all of the City and District of Montreal; of whom the said Louis Davis, Henry Joshua Joseph, Henry Nutter, and Charles Bolt, are to be the first or provisional directors of the said company, all of whom are British subjects and are resident in the City of Montreal, Province of Quebec, Dominion of Canada.

GREENSHIELDS & GREENSHIELDS,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated at Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, this 18th day of October, 1892. 17–6

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that within one month after the last publication hereof in the *Canada Gazette*, the persons hereinafter mentioned will apply to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for the grant of a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of "The Companies Act."

1. That the name of the company is to be "The International Liquor Cure Company of Canada."

2. That the object for which incorporation is sought is the establishment and maintenance of institutions at various centres throughout Canada, for the treatment and cure of persons addicted to the use of intoxicants and narcotics and the manufacture and sale of the remedies therefor.

3. That the operations of the said company are to be carried on at different centres of population in Canada, of which the chief place of business is to be Toronto.

4. That the amount of capital stock of the said company is to be twenty-five thousand dollars.

5. That the number of shares is to be two hundred and fifty, and the amount of each share one hundred dollars.

6. That the names in full and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow:—Joseph Duncan McDonald, railroad contractor, Julius Beckman, bank cashier, Nathan Hoyt Brown, physician, William Robert Wilson, capitalist, Arthur Truesdell, wholesale flour merchant, Lewis McLarin Keene, banker, Joseph T. May, capitalist, all of the City of Fremont, in the State of Nebraska, one of the United States of America; Duncan McDonald, capitalist, of the Town of Perth, in the County of Lanark, in the Province of Ontario; James Henry Hamilton, bank cashier, of Leigh, in the said State of Nebraska; and Elmer Eugene Patten, pharmacist, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, in the said Province of Ontario.

7. That the said Duncan McDonald, Arthur Truesdell and Elmer Eugene Patten are to be the first directors of the company.

MACLAREN, MACDONALD, MERRITT & SHEPLEY,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated 20th October, 1892. 17–6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of "The Companies Act," Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate, and politic under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned.

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is "The Moore Lumber Company" (Limited).

2. The purposes for which incorporation is sought, are,—*(a.)* To manufacture, purchase and sell saw-logs, timber and lumber, and carry on the lumber business and manufacture of sawn lumber generally in all its branches, and transact all matters or business ordinarily incidental thereto or connected therewith.

(b.) For the purposes of the company to acquire and hold by purchase, lease, license or otherwise, timber, lands, limits, licenses, berths, or rights to cut and remove logs, lumber and trees of every description, and to acquire and hold other real or personal estate in fee or otherwise, and to purchase or erect saw-mills, plant and all necessary machinery for the proper carrying on of said works.

(c.) To sell, lease or otherwise dispose of the said limits, real or personal estate of the company or any part thereof, and to accept and hold mortgages or other securities for the payment thereof or for the payment of obligations due to the company, with power to raise, borrow or secure the payment of money due or owing by the company by mortgaging, assigning or pledging the said limits, and real or personal property of the company, and

(d.) To exercise generally all the powers incidental or necessary to or connected with the due carrying out of the said objects or any of them.

3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be at the City of Ottawa, in the Province of Ontario.

4. The intended amount of the capital stock of the said company is $300,000.

5. The number of shares is to be 3,000, and the amount of each share is to be of the value of $100.

6. The names in full and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follows:—Edward Davis Moore, of the City of Ottawa, in the County of Carleton and Province of Ontario, lumberer; Charles Augustus Moore, of said city, lumberer; William Hamilton Cockburn Moore, of said City of Ottawa, lumberer; Frederick David Moore, of the County of Ottawa, in the Province of Quebec, lumberer; Annie Louisa Augusta Skead, of the City of Ottawa, wife of Edward Selkirk Skead, of same place, gentleman; and Thomas Halder Kirby, Charles Henry Carriere and Peter Larmonth, all of the said City of Ottawa, gentlemen; of whom Edward Davis Moore, Thomas Halder Kirby, Charles Henry Carriere and Peter Larmonth are to be the first or provisional directors of the said company.

NELLIS & MONK,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated at Ottawa, 13th October, 1892. 16–6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council under "The Companies Act," for letters patent under the Great Seal of the Dominion of Canada, incorporating the applicants and such others as may become shareholders in the company thereby created, a body corporate and politic by the name and for the purposes hereinafter set forth:—

1. The corporate name of the proposed company is "Parker Eakins Company" (Limited).

2. The purposes for which incorporation is sought are as follow, viz:—

(a.) The purchasing and acquiring the business heretofore carried on by Edward F. Parker, Arthur W. Eakins, Abel C. Robbins and Charles S. P. Robbins under the firm name of Parker Eakins and Co., at Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, as general merchants, importers, exporters, carriers, general agents, etc., including the good will and so much and such parts of the real estate, stock in trade, and assets of the firm as may be decided upon by the company.

(b.) The carrying on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere, of a general shipping, agency, commission, and brokerage business; the purchasing, selling, importing into and exporting from the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere, manufacturing, preparing for market and dealing in timber, lumber, wood, minerals, live stock, fish, flour, grains, all kinds of produce, general merchandise and commodities of every kinds;

(c.) The carrying on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere of the business of merchants, traders, manufacturers, packers, fishermen, ship and vessel owners, warehousemen, wharfingers, forwarders, carriers, ship and steamship agents;

(d.) The construction, purchasing, acquiring, chartering and employing steamers and other vessels of all kinds for the purposes aforesaid and for the purposes of conveying passengers, goods, wares, merchandise, produce, freight and mails (when authorized by the

Post Office Department) between such parts in any part of the world as may be deemed expedient ; the acquiring, owning and operating lines of steam and other ships connecting any of the Provinces of the Dominion with any other or others of the said Provinces or extending beyond the limits of any of the said Provinces, and also lines of steamship and other ships between any of the Provinces of the Dominion and any British or Foreign Country ;

(*e.*) The purchasing or otherwise acquiring any business within the objects of the company, and any lands, property, privileges, rights, franchises, contracts and liabilities appertaining to the same ;

(*f.*) The purchasing, constructing, altering and maintaining any buildings or works necessary or convenient for the purposes of the company ; and acquiring, holding, alienating and conveying any property whether real, personal or mixed, requisite for carrying on the undertakings of said company or deemed so to be ;

(*g.*) The letting or sub-letting any property of the company ; the selling or otherwise disposing of the business of the company or any part thereof, for such consideration as the company may think fit ;

(*h.*) The buying out of or amalgamating with any business or company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of this company ;

(*i.*) And generally the doing of all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects and for the carrying out of the purposes of the company.

3. The chief place of business of the company will be the Town of Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.

4. The intended amount of the capital stock is ($100,000) one hundred thousand dollars.

5. The number of shares will be one thousand and the amount of each share one hundred dollars.

6. The names in full and the address and calling of each of the applicants are :—Edward F. Parker, merchant, Arthur W. Eakins, merchant, Charles S. P. Robbins, merchant, Robert S. Eakins, merchant, Edgar K. Spinney, merchant, Abel C. Robbins, ship-owner, Henry E. Haley, accountant, Frank C. Kinney, clerk, and Job Hatfield, insurance broker, all of Yarmouth, in the County of Yarmouth, in the Province of Nova Scotia, and Smith Harding, of Tusket, in the said County of Yarmouth, merchant.

7. The said Edward F. Parker, Arthur W. Eakins, Charles S. P. Robbins, Robert S. Eakins and Edgar K. Spinney will be the first or provisional directors of the said company.

CORNING & CHIPMAN,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated at Yarmouth, N.S., this 1st day of October, A.D. 1892. 15–6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice, application will be made by the parties hereinafter named to the Governor in Council, for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of "The Companies Act."

1. The name of the company is to be "The Cortland Electrical Manufacturing Company" (Limited).

2. The purposes for which incorporation is sought are,—(*a.*) To buy or take over the automatic fire alarum business heretofore carried on under letters patent of inventions recorded in the Patent Office of the Dominion of Canada, under number "32097," on "Improvements in Thermostats" and number 36514 on "Improvements in Electric Annunciators," together with the said patents and all other patents and rights to patents to which Harvey Cortland, of the City of Toronto, electrician, is entitled as inventor in the Dominion of Canada, on inventions relating to fire alarums or connected therewith, and the stock in trade, plants, apparatus, machinery, tools, materials and assets generally of the said business, and to carry on the business of manufacturing, erecting and maintaining, selling, hiring out or leasing automatic or other fire, burglar and other alarums, and time and temperature regulators and annunciators, and to build, contract and maintain such lines, exchanges, and offices for transmission of signals and intelligence as may be necessary for such business, and to acquire such other inventions, patents and patent rights as may be applicable, necessary or expedient for such business, and to sell, grant and assign to other persons or companies the right and benefit of such patents, and the right to use, sell, hire out or lease such patents, rights, inventions or contrivances or any of them ; and to grant licenses to other persons to use such patents, rights or inventions ; and to own, sell and transfer stock and shares in other corporations organized to carry on the said business in the Dominion of Canada or any other part or parts thereof ;

(*b.*) To manufacture, sell, handle, and deal generally as agents or otherwise in electric supplies, machinery and appliances, goods and materials used in connection with the generation, application and transmission of electricity ;

(*c.*) To acquire and hold any real or leasehold estate or buildings, and any mine or mines necessary or expedient for the purposes of the company, and to make sale, disposition or use thereof as may be necessary or expedient for the purposes of the said company.

3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be at the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario.

4. The amount of the capital stock of the said company is to be $40,000.

5. The number of shares is to be 400, and the amount of each shares is to be $100.

6. The names in full and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow :—Harvey Cortland, of the City of Toronto, electrician ; William Henry Comstock, of the Town of Brockville, Esquire ; Edward A. Spears, of the City of Toronto, electrician ; and Charles Snow Cossitt, of the Town of Brockville, accountant ; and George Ira Mallory, of the Town of Brockville, accountant.

7. The said Harvey Cortland, William Henry Comstock, and Charles Snow Cossitt are to be the first and provisional directors of the said company.

SHAW & ELLIOT,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated at Toronto, this 5th day of October, 1892. 15–6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of "The Companies Act," Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body politic and corporate, under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned.

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is the "Montreal Auer Incandescent Light Company" (Limited).

2. The purposes within the purview of the Act for which incorporation is sought, are the acquiring of patents, licenses and rights, and thereunder manufacturing, using, and distributing apparatus relating and applicable to and for the production and application of the articles referred to in the said patents ; the construction, erection, and maintenance of works and apparatus for generating, producing, and distributing artificial light and heat, and generally the manufacturing and dealing in devices, fittings, improvements and combinations for illuminating and heating purposes, and all matters connected therewith.

3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be at the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

4. The intended amount of the capital stock is one million dollars.

5. The number of shares is to be ten thousand, and the amount of each share is to be of the value of one hundred dollars.

6. The names in full and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow :—Henry Gregory Granger, of the City of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, one of the United States of America, engineer ; William John White, advocate, Charles

Albert Duclos, advocate, Arthur William Patrick Buchanan, gentleman, Edward Hobson Barker, gentleman, all of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec ; of whom the said Henry Gregory Granger, William John White, Charles Albert Duclos, Arthur William Patrick Buchanan and Edward Hobson Barker, are to be the first or provisional directors, and of whom the majority are British subjects resident in Canada.

WHITE & DUCLOS,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated at Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, this 28th day of September, 1892. 14-6

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Governor in Council for letters patent under the Great Seal, for a charter of incorporation to incorporate the applicants hereinafter mentioned and such others as may become shareholders of said company, a body politic and corporate duly incorporated under the provisions of "The Companies Act."

1. The corporate name of the proposed company will be "The Dominion Burglary Guarantee Company " (Limited).

2. The purpose for which incorporation is sought is to guarantee persons and corporations against loss and damage by burglary.

3. The place within Canada which is to be the chief place of business of the said company is the City and District of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

4. The proposed amount of capital stock of the said company is the sum of two hundred thousand dollars ($200,000).

5. The number of the shares of the said company is two thousand, and the amount of each share is one hundred dollars.

6. The names in full and address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow :—The Honourable George Alexander Drummond, gentleman, member of the Senate of Canada ; Samuel Finlay, gentleman, Hugh Graham, publisher, Frederick Fairman, manufacturer, James Naismith Greenshields, advocate and Queen's Counsel, Edwin Percival Heaton, manager, William Strachan, manufacturer, Anthony Haig Sims, manufacturer, Benjamin Tooke, manufacturer, Robert Bickerdike, banker, George Douglas Ross, merchant, Thomas Jordan, merchant, Joseph Eveleigh, manufacturer, Edward Frank Mosley, manufacturer, John Alfred Grose, superintendent, all of the city and district of Montreal ; and Arthur Percy Sherwood, commissioner of Dominion police, and John W. McRae, gentleman, both of the City of Ottawa, in the Province of Ontario ; and Lyman Brown, manufacturer, and Brent Good, manufacturer, both of the City of New York, in the State of New York, one of the United States of America ; of whom the Honourable George Alexander Drummond, Samuel Finlay, Hugh Graham, Frederick Fairman, John Alfred Grose, Edwin Percival Heaton, Anthony Haig Sims and James Naismith Greenshields shall be the first or provisional directors of said company ; all of whom are British subjects and are resident in the City of Montreal, in the District of Montreal, and Province of Quebec.

R. A. E. GREENSHIELDS,
Solicitor for applicants.

Montreal, 27th September, 1892. 14-7

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given under the terms of "The Companies Act " that the undersigned will apply to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for letters patent under the said Act incorporating them and such other persons as may hereafter become shareholders, as a body politic and corporate under the following terms and conditions :—

The proposed corporate name of the company is "Dominion Blanket and Fibre Co. (Limited)."

The purposes for which incorporation is sought are to manufacture blankets, woollens, cottons and jute cloths, fibre-chamois and fibre-chamois garments, and generally to manufacture and trade in the above and other manufactures ; further, to lease or purchase and hold real estate for the purposes of said manufactures, and to build thereupon all buildings, dams, etc., appertaining to the company's business, and residences for employees and others connected therewith, and stores or other buildings for carrying on the general business of merchants ; and further, to build such tramways as may be necessary to communicate with the works of the company and the water front, and there to construct all necessary wharves and other structures for facilitating loading and unloading of vessels ; also to construct and operate steamboats and other vessels for the conveyance of the materials and goods handled by the company, and to convey and carry such goods and property of other persons or corporations as may be entrusted to them as carriers on such steamboats or other vessels, and also to convey passengers on same and to collect pay for such services ; and also to construct a system of waterworks for the supply of the employees of the company and others.

The principal place of business shall be the City of Montreal.

The proposed amount of the capital stock of the company is $250,000, divided into 2,500 shares of one hundred dollars each.

The names in full, the address and the calling of each of the applicants are as follow :—Frederick Fairman, merchant, Dugald Graham, gentleman, Samuel Carsley, merchant, Robert Murdoch Liddell, merchant, Edward Alfred Small, merchant, John Cameron McLauchlin, manufacturer, Edmond Arthur Robert, manufacturer, Simon S. Silverman, merchant, James McBride, merchant, Robert McKay, merchant, George Bishop, engraver, Charles Morton, manager, all of the City and District of Montreal; all of whom are residents of Canada, and all of whom shall constitute the provisional directors of the said company.

ARCHIBALD & FOSTER,
Attorneys ad litem for said Co.

Montreal, 26th September, 1892. 14-6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice, application will be made by the persons hereinafter named to the Governor General in Council for the grant of a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of "The Companies Act," and the amendments thereto.

1. The name of the company is to be "The Ahearn Electric Heating and Manufacturing Company" (Limited).

2. The objects for which incorporation is sought are,—

(*a.*) To carry on the business of supplying heat and light by electricity in all its branches, and in particular to construct, lay down, establish, fix and carry out all necessary cables, wires, lines, accumulators and works, and to generate, accumulate, distribute and supply electricity, and to light streets, buildings, houses and places, public and private ;

(*b.*) To carry on the business of electricians, mechanical engineers, and suppliers of electricity for the purposes of light, heat, motive power or otherwise ;

(*c.*) To carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in apparatus for generating and supplying electricity for the purposes of light, heat, motive power or otherwise, and of manufacturers of and dealers in all apparatus, machinery and things required for or capable of being used in connection with the generation, distribution, supply, accumulation and employment of electricity ;

(*d.*) To carry on any other business which may seem to the company capable of being conveniently carried on in connection with the above or calculated directly or indirectly to enhance the value of or render profitable any of the company's property or rights ;

(*e.*) To acquire and undertake the whole or any part of the business, property and liabilities of any person or company carrying on any business which the company is authorized to carry on, or possessed of property suitable for the purposes of the company ;

(*f.*) To sell or dispose of the undertaking of the company or any part thereof, for such consideration as the company may see fit, and in particular for

shares, debentures or securities of any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those hereby applied for ;

(*g.*) To purchase, take on lease, or in exchange, hire or otherwise acquire any real and personal property and any rights or privileges, water powers or rights which the company may think necessary or convenient for the purposes of its business ;

(*h.*) To purchase or otherwise acquire any patents for any invention which the company may see fit, and to sell any patents acquired by them or any rights of selling, using or manufacturing thereunder ;

(*i.*) To conduct electricity by any means on, through, under or along the sides of streets, highways, bridges, and public places of any cities, towns, and municipalities in Canada, or across or under any navigable rivers in Canada ; provided that the company shall not interfere with the public right of travelling on or using such streets, highways, bridges, public places or navigable waters ; and provided also that the said company shall only open, use or interfere with such streets, highways, bridges and public places with the consent of the cities, towns or other municipalities respectively having jurisdiction over the same, and subject to such agreements in respect thereof, as shall be made between the said company and such municipalities, and under and subject to any by-laws of the councils of such municipalities, passed in pursuance thereof ;

(*j.*) To do all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects or any of them ;

(*k.*) To amalgamate with any other company having objects altogether or in part similar.

3. The chief place of business shall be the City of Ottawa.

4. The amount of capital stock of the company shall be $250,000.

5. The number of shares shall be 2,500, and the amount of each share $100.

6. The names in full and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow :—Thos. Ahearn, electrician, Robert Blackburn, gentleman, William Scott, miller, J. W. McRae, forwarder, George P. Brophy, civil engineer, Thomas Workman, hardware merchant, and Peter Whelan, lumber agent, all of the said City of Ottawa ; all of whom shall be the first or provisional directors of the company.

CHRYSLER & LEWIS,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated Ottawa, 21st September, 1892. 13–6

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that within one month after the last publication hereof in the *Canada Gazette*, the persons hereinafter mentioned will apply to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for the grant of a charter of incorporation by letters patent, under the Great Seal of Canada, in pursuance of the provisions of "The Companies Act," chap. 119, R.S.C., and amendments thereto.

1. That the name of the company is to be "The Peterborough Milling Company" (Limited).

2. That the object for which incorporation is sought is,—(*a.*) To own and lease or sell or partly lease and partly sell water and other power, in the Town and County of Peterborough ; (*b.*) To engage in such manufacturing, milling or other business as may from time to time be necessary for the full use of the said water power or for its transmission and distribution ; (*c.*) To conduct the business of lumber and timber merchants, including the purchasing, transporting, manufacturing and selling of timber and its manufactured products ; together with the right to acquire timber limits and do all things necessary for the proper carrying on of the business of saw-mill owners, lumber merchants and dealers therein ; (*d.*) To purchase and sell wheat and other grain, and to manufacture it or them into such articles or products as are usually manufactured or produced therefrom, and to sell such productions ; (*e.*) To carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in woollen goods of every description, and to do all things necessary for or incidental to the proper carrying on of said business ; (*f.*) To subscribe for and to take stock in any manufacturing company, and to purchase and sell Government or municipal debentures and bonds or the stock of any chartered banks or of any companies incorporated under any law or act either of the Dominion of Canada or of any of the provinces ; (*g.*) To do all such other things as may be necessary to enable the company to properly utilize a mill privilege ; (*h.*) And to purchase and sell or hold in fee simple or otherwise, real estate.

3. That the operations of the said company are to be carried on in the Town of Peterborough, which is also to be its chief place of business.

4. That the amount of the capital stock of the company is to be ninety-five thousand dollars.

5. That the number of shares is to be nine hundred and fifty, and the amount of each share one hundred dollars.

6. That the names in full and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow :—William Cluxton, of the Town of Peterborough, in the County of Peterborough, Esquire ; James Stevenson, of the Town of Peterborough, in the County of Peterborough, Esquire ; James Kendry, of the Town of Peterborough, in the County of Peterborough, manager ; H. A. Mulhern, of the Town of Peterborough, in the County of Peterborough, miller ; Alexander Moore Hamilton, of the Village of Warkworth, in the County of Northumberland, miller.

7. That the said William Cluxton, James Stevenson, James Kendry, H. A. Mulhern, and Alexander Moore Hamilton, are to be the first directors of the company.

DENNISTOUN & STEVENSON,
12–7 Solicitors for the applicants.

NOTICE is hereby given that after the expiration of one month from the first publication and within one month from the last publication of this notice, application will be made by the persons hereinafter named to His Excellency the Governor General, through the Honourable the Secretary of State, for a grant of charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of "The Companies Act," and amendments thereto.

1. The name of the proposed company is to be "The Central Electric Light Company of Montreal" (Limited).

2. The objects of the said company shall be to furnish electric lights, motive powers and heating apparatus in the City of Montreal and elsewhere in the Dominion of Canada, to manufacture electric wires and all necessary appliances to transmit electricity.

3. The chief place of business of the said company shall be in the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, or at such other places as may be from time to time determined.

4. The amount of capital stock of the said company is to be $500,000.

5. The said stock is to be divided into five thousand shares of one hundred dollars each.

6. The following are the names in full and address and calling of each applicant :—Louis Perrault, Montreal, printer ; Honoré Beaugrand, Montreal, journalist ; Trefflé Berthiaume, Montreal, journalist ; E. M. Lovelace, Montreal, merchant ; Odilon Dupuis, Montreal, merchant ; Jos. Melançon, Montreal, notary ; Joseph A. Rodier, Montreal, doctor ; Alphonse Raza, Montreal, architect ; Charles Berger, Montreal, contractor ; Joseph Brunet, Montreal, contractor ; James Cochrane, Montreal, contractor ; Louis Cousineau, Montreal, contractor ; and Emmanuel St. Louis, Montreal, contractor.

7. The said Louis Perrault, Honoré Beaugrand, Trefflé Berthiaume, E. M. Lovelace and Odilon Dupuis, are to be the first directors of the said company.

PRÉFONTAINE & ST. JEAN,
12–7 Solicitors for applicants.

Dated at Montreal, this 14th day of September, 1892.

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the pro-

visions of "The Companies Act," Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned.

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is "The Weather and Water Proof Paint Company of Canada" (Limited).

2. The purposes for which incorporation is sought are to carry on the business of manufacturing and selling paints and painters supplies, and to acquire by purchase or otherwise, and to own and use in their works, and to sell any patent rights applicable, necessary or expedient for such business.

3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be at the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario.

4. The proposed amount of the capital stock is $5,000.00.

5. The number of shares is to be two hundred, and the amount of each share $25.00.

6. The names in full and address and calling of each of the applicants are as follows :—James Conrad Shook, of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, lumber merchant ; William McGahey, of the City of Chicago, Cook County, Illinois, manufacturer ; Charles William Chadwick, of the said City of Toronto, gentleman ; John Wesley Roswell, of the said City of Toronto, barrister-at-law ; and Edward Rogers Wood, of the same place, secretary of the Central Canada Loan and Savings Company ; all of whom are to be first or provisional directors of the said company.

J. W. ROSWELL,
Solicitor for applicants.

Toronto, 14th September, 1892. 12-7

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE ONTARIO BANK.

DIVIDEND No. 70.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of three and one half per cent for the current half-year, (being at the rate of seven per cent per annum), has been declared upon the capital stock of this institution, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its branches, on and after Thursday, 1st of December next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th November, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
C. HOLLAND,
General manager.

Toronto, 21st October, 1892. 18–5

THE STANDARD BANK OF CANADA.

DIVIDEND No. 34.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of 4 per cent upon the capital stock of this institution has been declared for the current half-year, and the same will be payable at the Bank and its agencies, on and after the 1st day of December next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th of November, inclusive.

By order of the Board,
J. L. BRODIE,
Cashier.

Toronto, 18th October, 1892. 18–3

BANK OF MONTREAL.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of five per cent upon the paid up capital stock of this institution has been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at its banking house, in this city, and at its branches, on and after Thursday, the 1st day of December next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th of November next, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
E. S. CLOUSTON,
General manager.

Montreal, 25th October, 1892. 18–5

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE.

DIVIDEND No. 51.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of three and one half per cent upon the capital stock of this institution has been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its branches, on and after Thursday, the 1st day of December next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 15th of November to the 30th of November, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
J. H. PLUMMER,
Asst. general manager.

Toronto, 25th October, 1892. 18–5

BANQUE D'HOCHELAGA.

DIVIDEND No. 33.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of three per cent has been declared on the paid up capital of this institution, for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at its head office, in Montreal, and its branches, on and after the 1st of December next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th of November, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
M. J. A. PRENDERGAST,
Manager.

18–5

UNION BANK OF CANADA.

DIVIDEND No. 52.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of three per cent upon the paid up capital stock of this institution, has been declared for the current half-year, and will be payable at the Bank and its branches, on and after Thursday, the 1st day of December next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th of November next, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
E. E. WEBB,
General manager.

Quebec, 25th October, 1892. 18–5

THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of three and one half per cent for the current half-year, being at the rate of 7 per cent per annum upon the paid-up capital stock of this institution has been declared, and that the same will be payable at its banking house, in this city, on and after Thursday, the 1st December next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th November, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
G. HAGUE,
General manager.

Montreal, 25th October, 1892. 18–5

THE BANK OF OTTAWA.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of four per cent upon the paid up capital stock of this bank, has been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its branches, on and after Thursday, the 1st day of December next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 17th to the 30th November next, both days inclusive.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders will be held at the banking house, in the City of Ottawa, on Wednesday, the 14th day of December next. The chair to be taken at 3 o'clock p.m.

By order of the Board,
GEO. BURN,
Cashier.

Ottawa, 25th October, 1892. 18–5

BANK OF HAMILTON.

DIVIDEND No. 40.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend on the capital stock of the Bank for the half-year ending 30th November, at the rate of 8 per cent per annum, has been declared, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its branches, on and after the 1st December.

The transfer book will be closed from the 17th to the 30th November, both days included.

By order of the Board,

J. TURNBULL,
Cashier.

Hamilton, 26th October, 1892. 18–5

THE BANK OF TORONTO.

DIVIDEND No. 73.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of five per cent for the current half-year, being at the rate of ten per cent per annum upon the paid up capital of the Bank, has this day been declared, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its branches, on and after Thursday, the 1st day of December next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th of November, both days included.

By order of the Board,

D. COULSON,
General manager.

Toronto, 26th October, 1892. 18–5

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA.

DIVIDEND No. 35.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of eight per cent per annum upon the paid up capital stock of this institution has been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its branches, on and after Thursday, the first day of December next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 17th to the 30th November, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,

D. R. WILKIE,
Cashier.

Toronto, 27th October, 1892. 18–5

THE SHUSWAP AND OKANAGON RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that a special general meeting of the shareholders of the Shuswap and Okanagon Railway Company will be held at the office of the company, in the City of Victoria, in the Province of British Columbia, on Monday, the 21st day of November, 1892, at the hour of 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of considering a resolution to be submitted to the shareholders, and if approved by them, of passing such resolution for the purpose of issuing eighteen hundred pounds (£1,800) sterling of bonds of the company, in pursuance of the provisions of the Act of Parliament of Canada incorporating the said company, 49 Vic., chap. 82, and 51 Vic., chap. 88, and also for the purposes of considering such other business as may be brought before such meeting of shareholders.

P. LARKIN,
President.

Dated this 22nd day of October, 1892. 18–4

NOTICE is hereby given that application has been made to the Minister of Public Works at Ottawa, by the undersigned, on behalf of the Municipal Council of the Corporation of the Township of Richmond, for permission to construct a drawbridge across the North Arm of the Fraser River. Plans and specifications of the same may be seen at the office of the Minister of Public Works at Ottawa, and at the Dominion Land Office, New Westminster, B.C.

By order of the Council,

THOMAS M. RAE,
C. M. C.

Town Hall, North Arm, B.C.,
8th September, 1892. 17–5

LA BANQUE JACQUES CARTIER.

DIVIDEND No. 54.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of three and a half (3½) per cent on the paid up capital stock of this institution, has been declared for the current half-year, and will be payable at its banking house, in Montreal, on and after the 1st day of December next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th November also next, both days inclusive.

A. L. de MARTIGNY,
Managing Director.

Montreal, 19th October, 1892. 17–6

BANQUE VILLE-MARIE.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of three per cent (3%) for the current half-year has been declared upon the paid up stock of this institution, and that the same will be payable at the head office of the Bank, in this city, on or after Thursday, the 1st day of December next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 21st to the 30th of November next, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,

W. WEIR,
President.

Montreal, 18th October, 1892. 17–5

THE TRADERS BANK OF CANADA.

DIVIDEND No. 14.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of six (6) per cent per annum on the paid up capital stock of the Bank has been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at its banking house, in this city, and its branches, on and after Thursday, the 1st of December next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th November, both days inclusive.

H. S. STRATHY,
General manager.

The Traders Bank of Canada,
Toronto, 18th October, 1892. 17–5

COMMERCIAL BANK OF MANITOBA.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of six per cent per annum upon the paid-up capital stock of this Bank has this day been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at the banking house, in Winnipeg, on and after Saturday, the 12th day of November next.

By order of the Board,

D. MACARTHUR,
President.

Winnipeg, 3rd October, 1892. 16–5

LA BANQUE NATIONALE.

ON and after Wednesday, the second day of November next, this Bank will pay to its shareholders a dividend of three per cent upon its capital for the six months ending on the 31st October next.

The transfer book will be closed from the 17th to the 31st October next, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of directors,

P. LAFRANCE,
Cashier.

Quebec, 27th September, 1892. 14–5

DOMINION BANK.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of five per cent upon the capital stock of this institution has this day been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at the banking house, in this city, on and after Tuesday, the 1st day of November next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st of October next, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,

R. H. BETHUNE,
Cashier.

Toronto, 21st September, 1892. 14–5

NOTICE is hereby given that a special general meeting of the shareholders of the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company will be held at the Rossin House, in the City of Toronto, on Tuesday, the 8th day of November, 1892, at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of considering and authorizing the issue of bonds, debentures or other securities upon the franchises, rolling stock, assets and property real and personal of the said railway company, and upon the franchises, rolling stock, assets and property real and personal of the Brantford, Waterloo and Lake Erie Railway Company, which has been amalgamated with and merged into the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company, pursuant to chapter 86 of 54-55 Victoria, Statutes of Canada, and otherwise acting in relation thereto.

And also for the purpose of considering, adopting and authorizing the execution and delivery of a mortgage by the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company, upon the said amalgamated companies' franchises, rolling stock, assets and property real and personal, to a Trustee or Trustees to secure the issue of the bonds, debentures or other securities, which may be authorized at such meeting, and for the transaction of such other business as may be properly brought before the meeting.

EPHRAIM MILLER,
Secretary,
Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Co.
Dated 5th October, 1892. 15-5

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that the American Steam Boiler Insurance Company of New York, has applied to the Honourable the Minister of Finance and Receiver General of Canada, for the release on the 30th November, 1892, of its deposit made on account of the business of Steam Boiler Insurance.

And notice is hereby given calling upon all Canadian policy-holders in the said company opposing such release to file their opposition with the Honourable the Minister of Finance and Receiver General of Canada, on or before 30th November, 1892.

E. LAFLEUR,
Solicitor,
American Steam Boiler Insurance Co.
Dated this 10th day of August, 1892. 7-13

NOTICE is hereby given that the ordinary general half-yearly meeting of the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada will be held at the City Terminus Hotel, Cannon Street, London, E.C., on Monday, the 31st day of October, 1892, at two o'clock p.m. precisely, for the purpose of receiving a report from the directors, and for the transaction of other business of the company.

Notice is also hereby given that at the said meeting an agreement between the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada and the following subsidiary companies, namely :—

The Jacques Cartier Union Railway Company ;
The Montreal and Champlain Junction Railway Company ;
The Beauharnois Junction Railway Company ;
The Midland Railway of Canada ;
The Peterborough and Chemong Lake Railway Company :
The Lake Simcoe Junction Railway Company ;
The Grand Trunk, Georgian Bay and Lake Erie Railway Company ;
The London, Huron and Bruce Railway Company ;
The Galt and Guelph Railway Company ;
The Brantford, Norfolk and Port Burwell Railway Company ;
The Wellington, Grey and Bruce Railway Company ;
The North Simcoe Railway Company ;
The Waterloo Junction Railway Company, and
The Cobourg, Blairton and Marmora Railway Company,

having for its object the uniting of said subsidiary companies and the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada into one company, under the name of the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada, on the terms and conditions therein set forth, will be submitted for the approval or disapproval of the proprietors, and in case of its approval the proprietors will be asked to authorize an application to the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada for an Act confirming said agreement.

Notice is also given that an Act passed in the last session of the Parliament of Canada, intituled "The Grand Trunk Railway Act, 1892," will be submitted for acceptance.

Notice is also further given that the transfer books of the company will be closed from Wednesday, the 12th day of October, to the day of meeting, both days inclusive.

By order,
H. W. TYLER, president.
J. B. RENTON, secretary.

Dashwood House, 9, New Broad Street,
London, E.C., 8th October, 1892. 15-4

PUISSANCE DU CANADA.

BUREAU DU GREFFIER DE LA COURONNE EN CHANCELLERIE DU CANADA.

MEMBRE rapporté pour servir dans le présent PARLEMENT.

PROVINCE DE QUÉBEC.

Comté d'Hochelaga.

SÉVÉRIN LACHAPELLE, écuyer, M.D., de la ville de St. Henri, *vice* l'honorable Alphonse Desjardins, appelé au Sénat.

SAML. E. ST. O. CHAPLEAU,
Greffier de la Couronne en Chancellerie
du Canada.

PROCLAMATIONS.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Député du Gouverneur.
[L.S.]

CANADA.

VICTORIA, par la Grâce de Dieu, Reine du Royaume Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande, Défenseur de la foi, etc., etc., etc.

A Nos Très-Aimés et Fidèles les Sénateurs de la Puissance du Canada et les membres élus pour servir dans la Chambre des Communes de Notre dite Puissance, et à tous et chacun de vous,—SALUT :

PROCLAMATION.

ATTENDU que Notre Parlement du Canada se trouve prorogé au vingt-septième jour du mois de septembre courant, auquel temps vous étiez tenus et il vous était enjoint d'être présents en Notre cité d'Ottawa ; SACHEZ MAINTENANT, que pour diverses causes et considérations et pour la plus grande aise et commodité de Nos bien-aimés sujets, Nous avons cru convenable, par et de l'avis de Notre Conseil Privé du Canada, de vous exempter tous et chacun de vous d'être présents au temps susdit, vous convoquant et par ces présentes vous enjoignant à tous et chacun de vous de vous trouver avec Nous en Notre Parlement du Canada, en Notre Cité d'OTTAWA, LUNDI, le SEPTIÈME jour du mois de NOVEMBRE prochain, pour prendre en considération l'état et la prospérité

de Notre dite Puissance du Canada, et y agir comme de droit. CE À QUOI VOUS NE DEVEZ MANQUER.

EN FOI DE QUOI, Nous avons fait émettre nos présentes Lettres Patentes et à icelles fait apposer le Grand Sceau du Canada. TÉMOIN, JOHN J. MCGEE, écuyer, Député de Notre Très-fidèle et Bien-Aimé, le Très-honorable Sir FREDERICK ARTHUR STANLEY, Baron Stanley de Preston, dans le comté de Lancaster, dans la Pairie du Royaume-Uni, Chevalier Grand-croix de Notre très-honorable Ordre du Bain ; Gouverneur-général du Canada, et vice-amiral d'icelui.

A Notre Hôtel du Gouvernement, en Notre cité d'OTTAWA, ce VINGT-SIXIÈME jour de SEPTEMBRE, dans l'année de Notre-Seigneur, mil huit cent quatre-vingt-douze, et de Notre Règne la cinquante-sixième.

Par ordre,
SAML. E. ST. O. CHAPLEAU,
Greffier de la Couronne en Chancellerie,
Canada. 14–tf

STANLEY DE PRESTON.

[L.S.]

CANADA.

VICTORIA, par la grâce de Dieu, Reine du Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande, Défenseur de la Foi, etc., etc., etc.

A tous ceux qui les présentes verront ou qu'icelles pourront concerner,—SALUT :

PROCLAMATION.

JNO. S. D. THOMPSON, Procureur Général, Canada. } ATTENDU qu'il a plu au Dieu Tout-Puissant, dans sa bonté extrême, d'accorder au Canada une abondante récolte et bien d'autres bienfaits,—

En conséquence, Nous avons cru que ces bienfaits que partage notre population tout entière, doivent être reconnus d'une manière solennelle et publique ; et Nous avons fixé, par et de l'avis de Notre Conseil privé du Canada, jeudi, le dixième jour de novembre prochain, comme jour d'actions de grâces pour remercier le Dieu Tout-Puissant de l'abondante moisson et de tous les autres bienfaits qu'il Lui a plu d'accorder au Canada durant la présente année. Et Nous invitons tous Nos bien-aimés sujets du Canada d'observer le dit jour comme jour d'actions de grâces.

EN FOI DE QUOI, Nous avons fait émettre nos présentes Lettres Patentes et à icelles fait apposer le Grand Sceau du Canada. TÉMOIN, Notre très fidèle et bien aimé le Très-honorable Sir FREDERICK ARTHUR STANLEY, Baron Stanley de Preston, dans le comté de Lancaster, dans la Pairie du Royaume-Uni, Chevalier Grand-croix de Notre Très-honorable Ordre du Bain ; Gouverneur-général du Canada.

A Notre Hôtel du Gouvernement, en Notre CITÉ d'OTTAWA, ce VINGT-TROISIÈME jour de SEPTEMBRE, dans l'année de Notre-Seigneur mil huit cent quatre-vingt-douze, et de Notre Règne la cinquante-sixième.

Par ordre,
J. C. PATTERSON,
16–3 Secrétaire d'Etat.

ARRÊTÉS EN CONSEIL.

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT À OTTAWA.

Mercredi, le 12e jour d'octobre 1892.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

CONSIDÉRANT qu'il est statué par l'article 5 de l'Acte 55-56 Victoria, chapitre 15, modifiant l'Acte des terres fédérales, que les terres renfermant de la houille ou d'autres minéraux, y compris celles du parc des Montagnes-Rocheuses, ne seront pas assujéties aux dispositions du présent acte relatives aux ventes ou aux inscriptions d'établissement ; mais le Gouverneur en conseil pourra en tout temps établir des règlements pour l'exploitation et le développement des mines sur ces terres, et pour leur vente ou louage, les permis d'exploitation ou autre mode de concession ; pourvu, néanmoins, qu'aucune concession de mines ou d'intérêts miniers dans le dit parc ne soit faite pour plus de vingt ans, renouvelable, à la volonté du Gouverneur en conseil, de temps à autre, pour d'autres périodes de vingt ans chacune, mais n'excédant pas en tout soixante ans,—

Il plaît à Son Excellence, en vertu des dispositions de l'acte précité, et par et avec l'avis du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada, d'établir les règlements suivants pour la régie des licences d'occupation à l'effet d'exploiter les mines et minéraux dans les limites du parc des Montagnes-Rocheuses du Canada :—

1. Les licences pour exploiter de la houille sur les terres comprises dans le parc, ne seront accordées qu'à l'enchère publique, et le ministre de l'Intérieur devra, de temps à autre, selon qu'il le jugera expédient, arpenter, disposer, et offrir en vente, par encan ou par soumission, des concessions pour l'exploitation de la houille en vertu de ces licences.

2. La durée de ces licences sera de vingt ans, à moins qu'elles ne soient terminées plus tôt du consentement de la Couronne et de l'adjudicataire, ou annulées pour non accomplissement des conditions, et ces licences seront renouvelables à la volonté du Gouverneur général pour d'autres périodes de vingt ans chacune mais n'excédant pas en tout soixante ans, aux termes et conditions consentis par le gouvernement et l'adjudicataire lors du renouvellement.

3. La rente foncière sera de $1.20 par acre par année, payable semestriellement d'avance

4. Un droit régalien de dix centins par tonneau sera payé par l'adjudicataire sur toute la houille sortie de la mine. L'adjudicataire fournira trimestriellement au ministre de l'Intérieur des états assermentés indiquant la quantité de houille sortie, et le droit régalien sera payé en même temps que les états seront rendus. Si le droit régalien qui est dû pour un semestre, égale la rente payée pour ce semestre, alors le montant payé pour la rente sera crédité à ce droit régalien.

5. L'étendue qui sera concédée à une seule et même personne n'excédera pas trois cent vingt acres, et l'adjudicataire ne pourra ni transférer ni céder sa licence sans le consentement par écrit du ministre de l'Intérieur.

6. Les bornes en dessous de la surface d'une concession seront les mêmes lignes verticales que celles tirées à la surface.

7. La licence sera assujétie aux règlements généraux pour le contrôle et la régie du parc des Montagnes-Rocheuses du Canada, daté du 30 juin 1890, et à tels autres règlements que le Gouverneur en conseil pourra établir de temps à autre à cet égard.

JOHN J. McGEE,
18–4 Greffier du Conseil privé.

[2816]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT À OTTAWA.

Mercredi, le 26e jour d'octobre 1892.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

IL plaît à Son Excellence, en vertu des dispositions du chapitre 68 des Statuts Revisés, et par et avec l'avis du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada, d'ordonner que le Royaume-Uni soit et il est par le présent exempté des dispositions de l'arrêté en conseil du 12 septembre 1892, qui défend d'importer en Canada des guénilles d'Europe, et de déclarer que les guénilles recueillies dans le Royaume-Uni pourront être importées en Canada.

JOHN J. McGEE,
18–2 Greffier du Conseil privé.

[2744]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT À OTTAWA.

Samedi, le 15e jour d'octobre 1892.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

IL plaît à Son Excellence, en vertu de l'autorité qui lui est conférée par "l'Acte concernant les épizooties," chapitre 69 des Statuts Revisés, et par et avec l'avis du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada, d'ordonner que les Règlements spéciaux de quarantaine des animaux, établis par l'arrêté en conseil du 23 juillet 1892 soient annulés, et ils sont en conséquence par le présent annulés.

JOHN J. McGEE,
18-2 Greffier du Conseil privé.

AVIS DU GOUVERNEMENT.

AVIS est donné au public qu'en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies" il a été délivré des lettres patentes sous le grand sceau du Canada, en date du 8e jour d'octobre 1892, constituant en corporation l'honorable Joseph M. Gazzam et Arthur O. Granger, tous deux de la cité de Philadelphie, dans l'Etat de Pensylvanie, un des Etats-Unis d'Amérique, bourgeois ; William John White, avocat, Robert Riddell Samuel, agent, Arthur William Patrick Buchanan, bourgeois, tous de la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec, pour les objets suivants :—Acquérir des brevets d'invention, licences et droits se rattachant à la génération, production ou distribution de la lumière et chaleur artificielles, et en vertu de ces brevets et droits de fabriquer, employer et distribuer des appareils se rattachant et applicables à la production et application des articles mentionnés dans les dits brevets ; construire, ériger et entretenir des travaux et appareils pour produire et distribuer la lumière artificielle et la chaleur, et généralement manufacturer et disposer des inventions, ajustages, améliorations et combinaisons propres à des fins d'éclairage et de chauffage, et toutes autres matières s'y rattachant, par toute la Puissance du Canada,—sous le nom de "Compagnie de lumière incandescente Auer" (à resp. limitée) ; avec un capital-actions total de cinq cent mille piastres, divisé en cinq mille actions de cent piastres.

Daté du bureau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, ce 13e jour d'octobre 1892.

J. C. PATTERSON,
16-3 Secrétaire d'Etat.

STATUTS DU CANADA, 1892.

AVIS est donné par le présent que les Statuts de la dernière session, 55-56 Vict., 1892, vols. I et II, sont maintenant en vente au Département des Impressions et de la Papeterie publiques.

Le vol. I contient les Arrêtés en conseil et les Actes publics. Prix.....	$1 25
Le vol. II contient les Actes privés. Prix.....	0 75
Prix pour les deux volumes reliés en un seul, ¼ reliure basane, par exemplaire.....	2 00
Des exemplaires séparés de chacun des actes publics ou privés sont aussi en vente.	
Le Code Criminel sera prêt vers le 1er de novembre. Prix.....	0 50

On fournira gratuitement à toute personne qui en fera la demande, des listes de prix des documents publics en vente au département. 14-tf

DT. COMPTE de la Caisse d'Epargne des Postes, pour le mois de septembre 1892. AV.

Fourni au Ministre des Finances aux termes de l'Acte pour l'Audition des Comptes Publics, 1878, *Sec.* 20.

Balance en caisse chez le Ministre des Finances, au 31 d'août 1892.....	$22,601,240 07	Remboursements durant le mois.....	$547,000 44
Dépôts durant le mois.....	577,151 00		
Intérêt payé aux déposants, sur les comptes clos durant le mois.....	1,711 09	Balance :—	
		Au crédit des comptes des déposants..	22,633,101 72
	$23,180,102 16		$23,180,102 16

N. S. GARLAND,
Commis des statistiques financières.

J. M. COURTNEY,
Député du Ministre des Finances.

DÉPARTEMENT DES FINANCES
Ottawa, 18 octobre 1892.

17-tf

DÉTAILS DE LA DETTE PUBLIQUE DE LA PUISSANCE DU CANADA LE 30 SEPTEMBRE 1892.

		$ cts.
Passif—		
Fonds payables en Angleterre	199,678,262 50	
" payables au Canada	9,655,293 29	
Billets en circulation	18,446,479 41	
Banques d'épargnes	39,790,262 04	
Fonds en fidéicommis	8,155,554 01	
Comptes des provinces	16,407,374 13	
Divers, et comptes de banque	1,690,474 96	
Le fonds de rachat de la circulation des banques	1,762,183 94	
Total de la dette brute		295,585,884 28
Actif—		
Placements—Fonds d'amortissement	28,583,475 29	
Autres placements	5,263,337 95	
Comptes des provinces	10,662,417 39	
Divers, et comptes de banque	12,453,169 85	
		56,962,400 48
Total de la dette nette		238,623,483 80
" 31 août		241,035,335 40
Augmentation de la dette		2,411,851 60
ETAT DES DÉPENSES A COMPTE DU CAPITAL, ETC.		
Dépenses au 30 juin sur—		
Travaux publics, chemins de fer et canaux	857,518 07	
Terres fédérales	6,433 66	
Subventions aux chemins de fer	266,353 00	
		1,130,304 73

W. FITZGERALD,
Assistant sous-ministre des Finances.

Certifié correct,
M. G. DICKIESON, comptable.

DÉPARTEMENT DES FINANCES,
OTTAWA, 10 octobre 1892.

16 tf

ETAT du revenu et des dépenses à compte du Fonds Consolidé de la Puissance du Canada, d'après les états fournis au département des Finances à la nuit du 30 septembre dernier.

REVENU :		
Douanes		$1,977,846 67
Excise		686,722 68
Département des Postes		195,000 00
Travaux Publics, y compris les chemins de fer		361,203 07
Divers		63,195 68
		3,283,968 10
REVENU au 31 août 1892		6,030,517 47
		9,314,485 57
DÉPENSES		1,604,506 06
do 31 août 1892		4,149,440 21
		5,753,946 27

J. M. COURTNEY,
Sous-ministre des Finances.

DÉPARTEMENT DES FINANCES,
OTTAWA, 7 octobre 1892.

15–tf

LISTE DES COMPAGNIES D'ASSURANCE AUTORISÉES A FAIRE DES OPÉRATIONS AU CANADA EN VERTU DE L'ACTE DES ASSURANCES.

NOM DE LA COMPAGNIE.	Principal agent pour la réception des significations de pièces et d'avis.	Montant des dépôts—Les dépôts marqués (A) ne sont applicables qu'aux polices sur la vie en cours le 31 mars 1878 ; ceux marqués (B) aux polices émises ou prises depuis cette date.	Assurance autorisée.
Compagnie d'assurance de l'Amérique du Nord contre les accidents	Edward Rawlings, gérant, Montréal	$23,500 oblig. du havre de Montréal ; $500, déb. mun., et $550, effets 5 p. c. canadiens. (Acc. à $22,150)	Contre les accidents.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Ætna," de Hartford, Connecticut	F. W. Evans, agent général, Montréal	$19,000 obligations de municipalités, $4,000 obligations du havre de Montréal, et $89,000 obligations du chemin de fer Canadien du Pacifique. (Acceptés à $100,800)	Contre l'inc. et sur la navig. intér.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite "Ætna," de Hartford, Connecticut.	William H. Orr, gérant, Toronto	$360,500 déb. de la province de Québec, $149,893 débent. de la province du Manitoba ; $50,000 obligations de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick ; $100,000 oblig. Ile du Prince-Edouard ; $60,000 oblig. du havre de Montréal, $2,595,061 débent. munic. et $150,000 oblig. enregistrées des Etats-Unis. Total, $2,465,354. Valeur acceptée, $3,154,531, étant $100,000 (A), et $3,054,531 (B)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance agricole de Watertown, N.-Y., E.-U	Joseph Flynn, agent en chef, Toronto	$141,600, débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $126,000)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'Assurance dite "Alliance"	G. H. McHenry, agent en chef, Montréal	$311,142, effets canadiens 3 p.c.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie Américaine de sûreté de New-York	Alexander Dixon, agent en chef, Toronto	$50,000 en obligations des Etats-Unis	Garantie.
Compagnie d'assurance Atlas	Matthew C. Hinshaw, agent en chef, Montréal.	£17,000 stg., inscriptions du Canada 3½ p. c., et £5,000 stg. inscriptions de la Nouvelle-Galles du Sud, 3½ p. c.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie canadienne d'inspection et d'assurance des chaudières à vapeur	W. B. McMurrich, agent, Toronto	$46,724 débentures municipales et $8,000 débentures de compagnies de prêts. (Acceptées à $49,252.)	Sur chaudières à vapeur etc.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie dite "British Empire," de Londres, Angleterre	Fred. Stancliffe, agent en chef, Montréal	Obligations 4 p.c. du Canada, £1,400 stg., obligations de la Colombie-Britannique, £1,000 stg. ; obligations de la Tasmanie, £6,800 stg. ; débentures municipales £15,800 stg. (acceptées à $113,977.33). Aussi $632,500 placées entre les mains de fidéicom. en vertu de l'Acte des [illegible]	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance de l'Amérique Britannique, Toronto	John Morison, gouverneur, Toronto	$68,5[illegible] de[illegible] municipales et $1,000 obligations du Pacifique Canadien. (Acceptées à $54,900)	Contre l'inc. et sur la navig. int.
Compagnie d'assurance maritime Britannique et Etrangère (à resp. lim.)	E. L. Bond, agent en chef, Montréal	$112,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $100,800)	Sur la navigation intérieure.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Caledonian"	Lansing Lewis, gérant, Montréal	$3,803.33 obligations de la province de Québec ; $4,866.67 obligations du Canada ; $106,438.80 débentures municipales. (Acceptés à $104,555)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance du Canada contre les accidents	Henry Sutherland, agent en chef, Toronto	$22,302 débentures municipales. (Acceptés à $20,072)	Contre les accidents.
Compagnie d'assurance du Canada sur la vie, Hamilton	A. G. Ramsay, gérant, Hamilton	$61,000 débentures municipales. Acceptées à $54,900)	Sur la vie.
†Compagnie d'assurance des Citoyens, du Canada	E. P. Heaton, agent en chef, Montréal	$131,744 débentures municipales, $5,840 obligations hypothécaires du Canada Central, 2e émission, et $2,000 obligations du havre de Montréal. (Acceptés à $125,870, étant $54,710 pour la vie, $29,260 pour les accidents, et $50,400 pour l'incendie)	Contre l'incendie, sur la vie et contre les accidents.
*Compag. d'assurance contre l'incendie dite "City of London" (à resp. lim.)	H. M. Blackburn, agent en chef Toronto	£24,000 stg. effets du Canada et £3,000 effets de l'Australie méridionale.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance de l'Union Commerciale (à resp. lim.), de Londres, Angleterre	Evans et McGregor, agents généraux, Montréal	$107,067 effets 4 p. c. du Cap de Bonne-Espérance (vie A), $29,200 effets canadiens 4 p. c. (vie B). $106,580 effets canadiens 4 p. c., $73,000 obligations de Queensland, et £12,000 obligations du gouvernement Suédois à 4 p. c. (feu)	Contre l'inc., sur la nav. int. et sur [la vie.
Association d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Confédération"	J. K. Macdonald, directeur-gérant, Toronto	$84,500 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $76,050)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie du Connecticut, Hartford, Conn.	Geo. H. McHenry, agent en chef, Montréal	$100,000 effets canadiens 4 p.	Contre l'incendie,
Association de secours mutuel dite "Covenant"	A. H. Hoover, agent en chef, Toronto	$53,533 effets canadiens 3 p. c.	Sur la vie, système de répartition.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite "Dominion"	Thomas Hilliard, direct.-gérant, Waterloo, Ont.	$56,303 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $50,195)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur les glaces, dite "Dominion"	Alexander Ramsay, agent en chef, Montréal	$5,000 obligations de la province de Québec et $11,000 valeurs municipales. Total, $16,000 (acceptés à $14,900)	Sur les glaces.
Association du fonds de garantie sur la vie, dite "Dominion"	J. DeWolfe Spurr, président et agent, St. Jean, N. B.	$19,000 obligations de la province de la Nouvelle-Ecosse, et $31,000 obligations de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance Eastern	Chas. D. Cory, agent en chef, Halifax, N.-E.	$56,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $50,400)	Contre l'incendie.
Corporation dite "The Employers' Liability Assurance" (à responsabilité limitée)	Fred. Stancliffe, gérant général, Montréal	£6,500 stg. annuités 2½ p. c., £5,000 stg. obligations 4 p. c. du gouvernement de l'Australie du Sud, et £10,840 obligations de la province de Québec	Réassurance contre l'incendie.
Société d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Equitable," des Etats-Unis, N.-Y.	Scargent P. Stearns, gérant, Montréal	$100,000 oblig. des E.-U., (A), $375,000 oblig. des E.-U., et $482,000 débentures municipales (B), (acceptés à $908,800, étant $100,000 A, et $808,800 B). Aussi $1,180,000 entre les mains de fidéicommissaires canadiens en vertu de l'Acte des assurances	Sur la vie.

NOM DE LA COMPAGNIE.	Principal agent pour la réception des significations de pièces et d'avis.	Montant des dépôts—Les dépôts marqués (A) ne sont applicables qu'aux polices sur la vie en cours le 31 mars 1878 ; ceux marqués (B) aux polices émises ou prises depuis cette date.	Assurance autorisée.
Compagnie Fédérale d'assurance sur la vie, d'Ontario	David Dexter, directeur-gérant, Hamilton	$44,807 débentures municipales ; $11,000 en oblig. du Pacifique canadien. (Acceptés à $50,226)	Sur la vie.
Association d'assurance contre l'incendie (à responsabilité limitée), Londres, Angleterre	John Kennedy, agent en chef, Montréal	$100,000 effets canadiens	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie Germania	Jeffers et Rönne, agents en chef, Toronto	$50,000 obligations du Canada	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, dite " Great West "	J. H. Brock, directeur gérant, Winnipeg, M.	$56,000 débentures municipales (acceptées à $50,400).	Sur la vie.
Compagnie de garantie de l'Amérique du Nord	Edward Rawlings, gérant, Montréal	$27,000 garanties municipales ; $29,000 obligations du havre de Montréal ; et $2,400 effets du Canada. (Acceptés à $53,800)	Garantie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie et sur la vie, dite " Guardian," Londres, Angleterre	E. P. Heaton, agent en chef, Montréal	$94,900 obligations garanties du Canada et $73,000 effets du Canada	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'ass. contre l'incendie dite " Hartford," de Hartford, Conn	F. W. Evans, agent général, Montréal	$62,500 garanties municipales, et $25,420 act. de banque. (Acceptés à $100,000)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance Impériale, de Londres, Angleterre	E. D. Lacy, agent, Montréal	$129,453 effets canadiens et $63,266.67 effets 3 p. c. prov. de la Col.-Brit.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance de l'Amérique du Nord	Robert Hampson, agent en chef, Montréal	$111,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $100,000)	Contre l'inc. et sur la navi. intér.
Compagnie d'assurance dite " Lancashire "	J. G. Thompson, agent en chef, Toronto	$97,333 effets canadiens 4 p. c., et $96,000 obligations 4 p. c. du Canada	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance dite " Liverpool et London et Globe "	G. F. C. Smith, agent en chef, Montréal	$36,000 en bons municipaux ; $10,000 oblig. du havre de Montréal, et $277,133.33 effets du Canada. (Acceptés à $318,533)	Contre l'incendie et sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur les glaces de Lloyds, New-York	Levi Beemer, agent en chef, Toronto	$16,000 obligations du Canada	Glaces.
Corporation d'assurance dite " London," Angleterre	E. A. Lilly, procureur et agent, Montréal	$167,000 garanties de municipalités. (Acceptées à $150,300)	Contre l'incendie, sur la vie et sur la navigation intérieure.
Compagnie de garantie et contre les accidents, de Londres (à responsabilité limitée)	A. T. McCord, agent en chef, Toronto	$11,000 stg. effets canadiens	Garantie et accidents.
Compagnie d'ass. contre l'incendie, London et Lancashire, Liverpool	W. A. Sims, agent en chef, Toronto	£5,000 inscriptions du Canada 4 p. c. et £5,000 stg. effets canadiens 3 p.c.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, dite " London et Lancashire "	B. Hal. Brown, gérant, Montréal	$10,000 obligations de Victoria, C.-B. ; $2,000 obligations du Canada ; $23,500 oblig. de la province de Québec ; et garanties municipales, $85,280. Aussi $938,197 placés entre les mains de fidéicommissaires canadiens en vertu de l'Acte les Assurances. Acceptés à $1,050,449, étant $100,000 (A), et $950,449 (B)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle contre l'incendie, de London, Ont	D. C. Macdonald, secrétaire, London, Ont	$40,020 débentures municipales, et $15,600 débentures de compagnies de prêts. (Acceptés à $50,058)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite " London "	J. G. Richter, gérant, London, Ont.	$60,000 débentures de compagnies de prêts. (Acceptées à $54,000)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie la Manchester	James Boomer, gérant, Toronto	$102,200 effets du Canada 3 p.c.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre les accidents, dite des " Manufacturiers "	John F. Ellis, directeur gérant, Toronto	$20,000 obligations du Canada	Contre les accidents.
Compagnie d'assurance des Manufacturiers, sur la vie	John F. Ellis, directeur gérant, Toronto	[illegible] gations du Canada	Sur la vie.
Association Hartford de la Nouvelle-Angleterre	T. E. D. Morton, agent en chef, Toronto	$20,000 obligations de [illegible]	Sur la vie, système de répartition.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie dite " Mercantile "	James Lockie, secrétaire, Waterloo, Ont	$5,000 valeurs municipales (acceptées à $4,975)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'ass. sur la vie, dite " Metropolitan," de New-York, E.-U.	Albert Goldthorpe, agent en chef, Toronto	$116,800 obligations d'octrois de terres 3½ p. c. du chemin de fer Canadien du Pacifique. (Acceptés à $101,178.)	Sur la vie.
Morgenmis, Boivin et Cie	L. I. Boivin, agent, Montréal	$5,000 effets canadiens et $8,567 valeurs munic. (acceptées à $12,711)	Glaces.
Association mutuelle contre les accidents (resp. limitée)	Eastmure et Lightbourn, agents en chef, Toronto	$37,900 inscriptions du Canada à 3½ p. c.	Accidents et glaces.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, de New-York	Samuel H. Ewing, procureur, Montréal	$125,000 oblig. 4 p.c. du Canada ; $400,000 oblig. de la province de la Nouvelle-Ecosse ; $199,000 oblig. de la province du N.-B. et $990,333 garanties municipales. Total, $1,714,333. (Acceptées à $1,615,300)	Sur la vie.
Association du fonds de réserve mutuel sur la vie, de New-York	Jno. S. Hall, agent en chef, Montréal	$50,000 obligations de la province de Québec, et $53,255.33 obligations sterling du Canada à 3 p. c. (acceptées à $100,857)	Sur la vie, système de répartition.
Compagnie d'assurance Nationale d'Irlande	Matthew C. Hinshaw, agent en chef, Montréal	$100,161 effets canadiens	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, de New-York	F. W. Campbell, M.D., procureur, Montréal	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis (vie A), $993,000 obligations du Pacifique canadien, $80,000 obligations de la province de Québec, et $100,000 débentures municipales (vie B). Acceptées à $1,163,700, étant $100,000 vie A, et $1,063,700 vie B). Aussi $750,000 placées entre les mains de fidéicommissaires canadiens en vertu de l'Acte des assurances.	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite " North American "	Wm. McCabe, directeur-gérant, Toronto	$59,823 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $53,775)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance dite " North British and Mercantile "	Thos. Davidson, directeur-gérant, Montréal	$175,000 oblig. du havre de Montréal ; $281,000 débent. municipales ; $75,000 obligat. de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick ; $31,146.67 oblig. de la province du Manitoba ; $50,613.33 oblig. du gouvern. de Victoria ; $97,333.33 oblig. de Queensland. Total, $710,093.33. Acc. à $658,193, étant $266,347 incendie, $52,200 vie A, et $339,646 vie B.	Contre l'incendie et sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance Northern, d'Aberdeen et Londres	Robert W. Tyre, gérant, Montréal	$100,253 obligations de la Colombie-Britannique, et $111,446.67 débentures municipales (Acceptées à $200,555)	Contre l'incendie.

LISTE DES COMPAGNIES D'ASSURANCE AUTORISÉES À FAIRE DES OPÉRATIONS AU CANADA, EN VERTU DE L'ACTE DES ASSURANCES.—*Fin.*

NOM DE LA COMPAGNIE.	Principal agent pour la réception des significations de pièces et d'avis.	Montant des dépôts.—Les dépôts marqués (A) ne sont applicables qu'aux polices sur la vie en cours le 31 mars 1878 ; ceux marqués (B) aux polices émises ou prises depuis cette date.	Assurance autorisée.
Association d'assurance contre les accidents Norwich et London	Scott et Walmsley, agents généraux, Toronto	$58,400 effets canadiens	Contre les accidents.
Société d'assur. contre l'incendie, dite "Norwich Union," Norwich, Ang.	Alex. Dixon, gérant, Toronto	$100,000 effets canadiens	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, d'Ontario	Wm. Hendry, gérant, Waterloo	$104,852 débentures municipales (Acceptées à $92,693)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Phœnix," de Brooklyn	L. C. Camp, agent en chef, Toronto	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis	Contre l'incendie et sur la nav. int.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie, dite "Phœnix," Londres, Angleterre	Paterson & Son, agents génér., Montréal	$57,500 oblig. du Pacifique Canadien, et $135,293 effets canadiens. (Acceptés à $187,043.)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance Phœnix, Hartford, Conn	Gerald E. Hart, gérant, Montréal	$69,000 débentures municipales, et $44,000 obligations du Pacifique canadien. (Acceptés à $101,700)	Contre l'incendie.
Société dite "Provident Savings Life Assurance."	R. H. Matson, agent en chef, Toronto	$13,500 obligations de la province de Québec, et $41,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $50,400)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie de Québec	Edwin Jones, président, Québec	$10,000 obligations de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick, $16,500 obligations de la province de Québec, et $33,000, débentures municipales. Total, $59,500. (Acceptées à $56,200)	Contre l'incendie.
*Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie et contre l'incendie, dite "Queen," Angleterre	H. J. Mudge, agent en chef, Montréal	$51,100 inscriptions du Canada 4 p. c., et $42,373.33 débentures municipales. Total, $93,473 (acceptées à $89,236)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance Queen, d'Amérique	H. J. Mudge, agent en chef, Montréal	$100,000 obligations des E.-U., $60,000 effets 5 p. c. de la cité de Halifax, $48,667 effets 4 p. c. de la Nouvelle-Zélande, $24,333.33 obligations de la province de Québec et $29,200 débentures 5 p. c. de la province du Manitoba. Total, $262,200. (Acceptés à $256,200.)	Contre l'incendie.
Société d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, dite "Reliance," Londres, Angleterre	J. Cassie Hatton, procureur, Montréal	$110,277 annuités britanniques, étant $100,000 (vie) A, et $10,277 (vie) B	Sur la vie.
* Compagnie d'assurance Royale Canadienne	Harry Cutt, secrétaire, Montréal	$57,500 garanties municipales. (Acceptées à $51,750)	Contre l'incendie et sur la nav. int.
Compagnie d'assurance Royale	Wm. Tatley, agent en chef, Montréal	$178,533 inscriptions du Canada 4 p. c., et $511,000 annuités britanniques. Total $689,533, étant $150,000 incendie, $50,000, vie (A) et $489,533 en général	Contre l'incendie et sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance Union Ecossaise et Nationale	Walter Kavanagh, agent, Montréal	$97,333.33 effets canadiens inscrits à 4 p. c., et $3,500 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $100,483)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Standard," Ecosse	W. M. Ramsay, gérant, Montréal	$1,855,152 débentures municipales, $106,500 obligations du havre de Montréal et $9,000 débentures de la province de Québec. Total, $1,970,652. (Acceptées à $1,772,687, étant $129,561 vie A, et $1,643,126 vie (B)	Sur la vie.
Société d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Star," d'Angleterre	Alfred D. Perry, agent général, Toronto	$146,000 effets 4 p. c. canadiens	Sur la vie.
Bureau d'assurance Sun, Londres, Ang.	H. M. Blackburn, agent en chef, Toronto	$48,667 effets canadiens et $243,333 prêts locaux anglais	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Sun," du Canada	R. Macaulay, directeur-gérant, Montréal	$63,890 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $57,501)	Sur la vie et contre les accidents.
Compagnie d'assurance de tempérance et générale sur la vie de l'A.N.	Henry Sutherland, agent en chef, Toronto	$64,225 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $50,000)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Travelers," de Hartford, Connect	William Hanson, agent en chef, Montréal	$74,947 obligations 5 p. c. de la province du Manitoba, $584,615 débentures municipales, $35,000 obligations du havre de Montréal et $50,000 obligations du Pacifique Canadien. Total, $744,562 (acceptés à $677,600), étant $103,500 (vie A,) $534,100 (vie B) et $40,000 (accidents)	Sur la vie et contre les accidents.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle Union sur la vie, du Maine	Wm. Mulock, procureur, Toronto	Obligations d'annuités d'Ontario, valeur actuelle $398,452 ; $30,000 obligations du port de Montréal, et $100,000 obligations de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick. Valeur totale acceptée, $525,452, soit $100,000 (A) et $425,452 (B)	Sur la vie.
Société Union, Londres, Angl	T. L. Morrisey, agent en chef, Montréal	£22,000 effets consolidés	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie Unie d'assurance contre l'incendie (à resp. limitée)	Agence principale, Montréal	$85,653.33 obligations de la province de Québec ; $9,246.66 obligations de la province du Manitoba ; $7,000 débentures municipales. Total, $101,900. (Acceptées à $101,200)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, des Etats-Unis	Thos. A. Temple, procureur, St. Jean, N.B.	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance de l'Ouest, Toronto	J. J. Kenny, directeur-gérant, Toronto	$32,100 débentures municipales, et $25,600 débentures de compagnies de prêts. (Acceptées, à $51,930)	Contre l'incendie et sur la nav. int.

* Cette compagnie a cessé de faire de nouvelles opérations en Canada, et a donné avis qu'elle se proposait de demander le remboursement de ses dépôts.
† Cette compagnie a cessé de faire des opérations d'assurance contre l'incendie et sur la vie en Canada, et a donné avis qu'elle demanderait le remboursement de ses dépôts faits comme garantie pour ces deux divisions d'affaires.

LES COMPAGNIES D'ASSURANCE SUR LA VIE CI-DESSOUS NOMMÉES, AYANT CESSÉ D'ENTREPRENDRE DES RISQUES AU CANADA, SONT AUTORISÉES EN VERTU DE L'ARTICLE 32 DE "L'ACTE DES ASSURANCES," À POURSUIVRE TOUTES LES OPÉRATIONS SE RATTACHANT AUX POLICES ÉMISES AVANT LE 31 MARS 1878, ET LEURS DÉPOTS SONT APPLICABLES À CES POLICES, SUJET AUX DISPOSITIONS DES ACTES DES ASSURANCES DE 1868 ET 1871.

NOM DE LA COMPAGNIE.	Principal agent pour la réception des significations de pièces et d'avis.	Montant des dépôts.	Assurance autorisée.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, dite Connecticut, de Hartford, Conn., E.-U.	F. W. Evans, agent-général, Montréal	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, d'Edimbourg	David Higgins, agent en chef, Toronto	$113,000 débentures municipales, et $48,667 effets 4 p. c. du Cap de Bonne-Espérance. (Acceptés à $150,367)	Sur la vie.
Association d'assurance sur la vie, d'Ecosse	Archibald Inglis, agent en chef, Montréal	$50,127 obligations du Canada 4 p. c., $2,433 effets 4 p. c. du Canada; $4,866 obligations garanties du Canada, $48,667 débentures de la province de Québec, $48,667 obligations de la cité de Toronto. (Acceptés à $149,893)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie Nationale d'assurance sur la vie, des Etats-Unis d'Amérique	Chas. Powis, agent en chef, Hamilton, Ont.	$110,000, dépôts en banque	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite "North Western," de Milwaukee, E.-U.	M. W. Mills, agent en chef, Toronto	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, dite "Phœnix," de Hartford, Connecticut	H. D. Simpson, procureur, Montréal	$30,000 débentures municipales, et $99,280 obligations du Parc des Chutes Niagara. (Acceptés à $126,280)	Sur la vie.
Société d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Scottish Amicable"	William W. Robertson, procureur, Montréal	36 obligations du chemin de fer Canada Atlantique, garanties. Au pair, $111,257.82 Valeur actuelle à 4½ p. c., $90,660.67, aussi $100,000 obligations du Pacifique Canadien	Sur la vie.
Institution de Prévoyance Ecossaise	John Dunlop, procureur, Montréal	$100,000 obligations du Pacifique Canadien. (Acceptées à $90,000)	Sur la vie.

LES COMPAGNIES D'ASSURANCE CI-DESSOUS SONT INSCRITES SOUS L'ACTE DES ASSURANCES, ET SONT AUTORISÉES À FAIRE DES OPÉRATIONS D'ASSURANCE EN CANADA, D'APRÈS LE SYSTÈME DE RÉPARTITION.

Nom de la compagnie.	Agent en chef pour la réception des significations de pièces.
L'Association canadienne mutuelle sur la vie	W. Pemberton Page, secrétaire, Toronto.
Société de secours mutuels des Commis-voyageurs	W. G. H. Lowe, agent en chef, Toronto.
La *Home Life Association of Canada*	James G. Howorth, agent en chef, Toronto.
La Société de secours mutuels de la Nouvelle-Ecosse	Thomas B. Crosby, agent en chef, Yarmouth, N.-E.
La *Provincial Provident Institution*	E. S. Miller, secrétaire, Saint-Thomas, Ont.

NOTE.—La Compagnie d'assurance Glasgow et London a réassuré ses risques en cours dans la Compagnie d'assurance des Citoyens, et une partie de ses dépôts a été remboursée.
La Compagnie Américaine d'assurance des chaudières à vapeur a cessé de faire des opérations en Canada. Son dépôt est encore entre les mains de l'Honorable Receveur Général, mais elle a donné avis qu'elle avait demandé la permission de le retirer.

Bureau du Surintendant des Assurances, Ottawa, 15 octobre 1892.

W. FITZGERALD, Surintendant des Assurances. 16-tf.

AUX ANNONCEURS DANS LA *GAZETTE*

CEUX qui envoient des annonces pour être insérées dans la *Gazette du Canada* voudront bien se conformer aux règles ci-dessous :

1. Adresser "Gazette du Canada, Ottawa, Canada."
2. Indiquer le nombre d'insertions voulues.
3. Transmettre invariablement le prix de l'annonce ainsi que le prix d'un exemplaire de la *Gazette*, tels que donnés plus bas ; sans cela l'annonce ne sera pas publiée.

Les prix sont de dix cts. pour la première insertion, et cinq cts. pour chaque insertion subséquente par ligne de neuf mots, chaque chiffre comptant pour un mot. Aucune annonce n'est insérée pour moins d'une piastre.

D'après la pratique établie et reconnue, telle que prescrite par la loi, les règlements du parlement et les décisions du ministre de la Justice, les avis reçoivent le nombre d'insertions ci-dessous :—

Les avis de demandes de divorce—27 insertions.

Les avis de retrait de dépôts des compagnies d'assurance—13 insertions.

Les avis de demandes ordinaires au parlement—9 insertions.

Les avis de demandes de lettres patentes—6 insertions.

Les avis de dividendes et d'assemblées de banques et de compagnies d'assurances,—1 mois de calendrier ou 5 insertions.

Les abonnés observeront aussi que le prix d'abonnement, $4 par année, est invariablement payable d'avance, et que l'envoi de la *Gazette* sera arrêté à l'expiration de la période payée. Chaque exemplaire coûte dix cts., et quand les annonceurs en veulent plus qu'un, ils devront faire une remise en conséquence.

S. E. DAWSON,
Imprimeur de la Reine et Contrôleur
de la Papeterie.

Département des Impressions
et de la Papeterie publiques,
Ottawa, novembre 1891.

DEMANDES AU PARLEMENT.

Règles relatives aux avis de bills privés.

Dans le cas de toute demande de bill privé, proprement du ressort législatif du Parlement du Canada suivant les dispositions de l'Acte de l'Amérique Britannique du Nord, 1867, et ayant pour objet, soit la construction d'un pont, d'un chemin de fer, d'un chemin à barrières ou d'une ligne télégraphique ; soit la construction ou l'amélioration d'un port, d'un canal, d'une écluse, d'une digue ou d'une glissoire ou autre ouvrage semblable ; soit la concession d'un droit de passage d'eau, l'incorporation de professions ou métiers, ou d'une compagnie de banque ou autre compagnie par actions, soit la concession à une ou plusieurs personnes de certains droits ou privilèges exclusifs ou particuliers, soit le pouvoir de faire quelque chose qui, dans ses effets, pourrait toucher aux droits ou à la propriété d'autrui, ou concerner une classe particulière de la société ; ou ayant pour objet quelque amendement de même nature à un acte antérieur,—un avis, énonçant d'une manière claire et intelligible la nature et l'objet de la demande, et signé (excepté s'il s'agit de corporations déjà existantes) par les pétitionnaires ou de leur part, est nécessaire et doit être publié comme il suit :—

Dans les provinces de Québec et du Manitoba.

Un avis doit être inséré dans la *Gazette du Canada* en anglais et en français, ainsi que dans un journal anglais et un journal français du district intéressé, ou en anglais et en français dans le même journal, s'il ne s'en publie qu'un seul dans ce district ; ou s'il n'y paraît pas de journal, alors la publication de l'avis en anglais et en français doit se faire dans un journal du district le plus voisin où il s'en publie.

Dans les autres provinces ou territoires.

Un avis doit être inséré dans la *Gazette du Canada*, et et dans un journal du comté, du district ou des comtés-unis intéressés, ou s'il n'y paraît pas de journal alors la publication doit se faire dans un journal du comté ou district le plus voisin où il s'en publie.

La publication de ces avis durera, dans chaque cas la période de deux mois pendant l'intervalle de temps qui s'écoulera entre la clôture de la session précédente et la prise en considération de la pétition. Un exemplaire des numéros des journaux, reproduisant la première et la dernière insertion de l'avis, devra être transmis au greffier de chaque Chambre.

Si la pétition demande l'autorisation de présenter un bill privé ayant pour objet la construction d'un pont de péage, le pétitionnaire ou les pétitionnaires devront, en même temps qu'ils donneront l'avis prescrit par la règle précédente, donner aussi, de la même manière, avis des péages qu'ils entendent exiger, de l'étendue du privilège, de la hauteur des arches, de l'espace à laisser libre entre les culées ou les piliers pour le passage des radeaux et des navires ; et mentionner de plus s'ils se proposent de construire un pont mobile, et quelles en seront les dimensions.

Toute personne désirant obtenir un bill privé devra, dans les huit jours qui précéderont l'ouverture du parlement, déposer au bureau du greffier de la Chambre dans laquelle le bill doit prendre naissance, une copie de ce bill en langue anglaise ou en langue française, avec une somme suffisante pour en payer la traduction et l'impression. Il en sera imprimé 600 exemplaires en anglais et 200 en français ; la traduction devra être faite par les officiers de la Chambre, et l'impression par l'entrepreneur des impressions. Le pétitionnaire aura aussi à payer au greffier du Sénat, ou au comptable de la Chambre des Communes (selon le cas) une somme de $200, plus le coût de l'impression de l'acte dans les Statuts, et remettra le reçu de ce paiement au greffier du comité auquel ce bill aura été renvoyé—le dit paiement sera effectué immédiatement après la seconde lecture, et avant la prise en considération du bill par le comité.

L'honoraire payable sur tout bill privé, ne sera payé que dans la Chambre où il a pris naissance.

Aucune pétition pour l'obtention d'un bill privé ne sera reçue par l'une ou par l'autre Chambre après les dix premiers jours de la session.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Greffier du Sénat.
JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Greffier des Communes.

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Règles additionnelles de la Chambre des Communes concernant les bills privés.

Tous les bills privés demandant des actes constitutifs devront être rédigés de manière à y incorporer, en les spécifiant, les *clauses* des Actes généraux concernant les détails qui font l'objet de ces bills ; des raisons spéciales seront données chaque fois que l'on aura l'intention de se départir de ce principe, ou que l'on voudra y introduire d'autres dispositions touchant ces détails ; et une note sera annexée au bill indiquant les dispositions au sujet desquelles l'on entend s'écarter de l'Acte général ; les bills qui ne seront pas rédigés conformément à cette Règle, devront être remodelés par les auteurs et réimprimés à leurs frais, avant qu'aucun comité en examine les clauses.

51*a*. Tous les bills privés pour chartes ou pour modification de chartes de compagnies de chemins de fer seront rédigés conformément au bill-modèle adopté par la Chambre, le 23 juin 1887, dont copie peut être obtenue du greffier de la Chambre ;

(*a*.) Les dispositions contenues dans un bill quelconque qui ne seront pas conformes au bill-modèle, seront insérées entre crochets, et après avoir été revisées par l'officier compétent, elles seront imprimées ainsi ; et les bills qui ne seront pas rédigés en conformité de cette règle seront renvoyés aux auteurs pour être remodelés avant leur revision et impression ;

(*b*.) Toutes clauses d'actes existants que l'on proposera de modifier, seront imprimées en entier, avec les amendements insérés en leur lieu et place, et entre crochets ;

(*c*.) Toutes dispositions exceptionnelles que l'on proposera d'insérer dans un bill quelconque, seront imprimées dans l'avis publié.

51*b*. Nul bill pour la constitution légale d'une compagnie de chemin de fer ou pour changer le tracé du chemin de fer d'une compagnie déjà constituée ne sera pris en considération par le comité des chemins de fer

à moins qu'il n'ait été donné au comité, au moins une semaine avant la prise en considération du bill—

(a.) Une carte ou plan à l'échelle de pas moins d'un demi-pouce au mille, indiquant le territoire sur lequel l'on se propose de construire les travaux projetés, ainsi que les lignes de travaux analogues existants ou autorisés, dans les limites du district, ou partie du district que la ligne projetée doit desservir, ou affectant le dit district en aucune manière ; cette carte ou plan devra être signé par l'ingénieur ou toute autre personne qui l'aura fait ;

(b.) Un exhibit faisant connaître le montant total du capital que l'on se propose de prélever pour les fins de l'entreprise, et la manière dont on se propose de le prélever, soit au moyen d'actions ordinaires, obligations, débentures ou autres garanties, et le montant respectif de chacune.

JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Greffier des Communes.

SUBSTANCE DES RÈGLES ET FORMES DE PROCÉDER DU SÉNAT CONCERNANT LES BILLS DE DIVORCE.

L'époux qui a l'intention de demander un bill de divorce doit faire connaître cette intention, ainsi que les noms de l'autre époux et la cause du divorce, par avis inséré, durant six mois, entre l'expiration de la dernière session parlementaire avant l'avis et la présentation de sa pétition pour obtenir le bill, dans la *Gazette du Canada* et dans deux journaux du district où il avait sa résidence habituelle à l'époque de séparation d'avec son conjoint, s'il résidait alors dans la province de Québec, le Manitoba, la Colombie-Britannique ou les Territoires du Nord-Ouest,—ou du comté ou des comtés-unis, s'il résidait dans une autre province ; mais si ce nombre de journaux ne s'y trouve pas, l'avis sera publié dans le district, le comté ou les comtés-unis voisins. Dans les provinces de Québec et de Manitoba, les insertions seront faites dans un journal anglais et un journal français, s'il en existe des deux langues dans le district ; autrement, elles se feront en anglais et en français au même journal.

Il doit être signifié, à la diligence de l'époux pétitionnaire, un mois au moins avant la présentation de la pétition, une copie de cet avis à l'autre époux en personne, si cela est possible.

Aucune pétition en divorce n'est reçue après l'expiration des trente premiers jours de la session.

Toute pétition en divorce devra être écrite lisiblement et porter la signature du pétitionnaire. Elle énoncera sommairement le fait du mariage, le lieu et l'époque de sa célébration, les noms du célébrant, les griefs qui donnent lieu à la demande de redressement et la nature du redressement demandé, et en outre contiendra assurance qu'il n'y a pas eu réconciliation, collusion ni connivence. Les allégations de la pétition seront appuyées de la déclaration du pétitionnaire, faite en vertu de "l'Acte concernant les serments extrajudiciaires."

Huit jours avant l'ouverture du Parlement, le pétitionnaire déposera au bureau du greffier du Sénat, une copie en langue anglaise ou française du bill de divorce qu'il doit être présenté, et en même temps une somme suffisante pour payer la traduction et l'impression et tirage à 600 exemplaires anglais et 200 exemplaires français de ce bill.

La pétition en obtention d'un bill de divorce n'est présentée que lorsque le pétitionnaire a versé au bureau du greffier du Sénat une somme de $200.

La pétition, au moment de sa présentation, doit être accompagnée de la preuve de la publication d'avis, d'une déclaration qu'il a été signifié une copie de l'avis, et d'une copie du bill qui doit être présenté.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Greffier du Sénat.

AVIS est donné par le présent que Caroline Jane Downey, de la cité de Toronto, dans le comté de York, da la province d'Ontario, s'adressera au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un bill de divorce d'avec son mari Donald Clutterbuck Downey, tuyer, ci-devant de la ville de Whitby, dans le comté d'Ontario, dans la province d'Ontario, mais dont le domicile actuel est inconnu, pour cause d'adultère et désertion.

GORMULLY ET SINCLAIR,
Solliciteurs de la requérante.

Daté à Ottawa, dans la Province d'Ontario, ce 21e jour d'octobre 1892. 17-27

AVIS est donné par le présent que Robert Young Hebden, de la cité de New-York, dans l'Etat de New-York, dans les Etats-Unis d'Amérique, (ci-devant de la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec), un des agents de la banque de Montréal, s'adressera au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un bill de divorce d'avec sa femme Edith Montagu Hebden (née Patterson), ci-devant de la dite cité de Montréal, mais dont le domicile actuel est inconnu, pour cause d'adultère et de désertion.

GORMULLY ET SINCLAIR,
Solliciteurs du requérant.

Daté à Ottawa, dans la province d'Ontario, ce 22e jour de juillet A.D. 1892. 4-27

AVIS est donné que James Frederick Doran, de Lachine, dans le comté Jacques-Cartier, province de Québec, commis, adressera une demande au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, pour obtenir un bill de divorce d'avec son épouse Mary Augusta Wood, ci-devant de Winnipeg, province du Manitoba, maintenant de Paris, France, pour cause d'adultère et désertion.

J. FRED. DORAN,
Pétitionnaire.

A Montréal, province de Québec, ce 20ème jour de juillet 1892. 5-27

AVIS est donné par le présent que Annette Marion Goff, de la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec, s'adressera au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un bill de divorce d'avec son mari Edward Robert Taché Rowand, de la cité de Winnipeg, dans la province du Manitoba, bourgeois, pour cause d'adultère et de cruauté.

CARTER ET GOLDSTEIN,
Solliciteurs de la requérante.

Daté à Montréal, province de Québec, ce dix-huitième jour de juillet 1892. 4-27

AVIS est donné par le présent que Edmund Holyoake Heward, de la ville de Saint-Jean, dans le district d'Iberville, dans la province de Québec, gérant de la banque des Marchands du Canada, à Saint-Jean, s'adressera au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un bill de divorce d'avec sa femme Dame Marie-Louise Elwes, actuellement de la cité de Chicago, dans l'Etat d'Illinois, un des Etats-Unis d'Amérique, pour cause d'adultère.

L. G. MACDONALD,
Solliciteur du requérant.

Par CHRISTIE, CHRISTIE et GREENE,
Ses agents à Ottawa.

Daté à Saint-Jean, le 4 juillet 1892. 3-27

DEMANDES POUR CHARTE PAR LETTRES PATENTES.

AVIS est par le présent donné que dans le cours d'un mois à compter de la dernière publication de cet avis dans la *Gazette du Canada* les personnes ci-après dénommées s'adresseront à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil pour obtenir des lettres-patentes les constituant et telles autres personnes qui pourront plus tard devenir actionnaires, en corps politique et corporation, en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," Statuts Revisés du Canada, chap. 119, sous le nom et pour les fins ci-après mentionnées :—

1. Le nom de la compagnie sera "Compagnie James Robertson" (à resp. limitée.)

2. Les objets pour lesquels une charte est demandée sont les suivants :—Fabriquer, acheter, vendre, et

faire le commerce de scies, fil barbelé, tuyaux de plomb, plomb de chasse, trappes de plomb, blanc de plomb, mastic, peintures préparées, couleurs, vernis, fournitures de plombiers, de ferblantiers et de scieries, outils, ustensiles, meubles de ménage, poêles, ferronnerie, et de toutes sortes de fournitures pour les marchands, commerçants, cultivateurs et consommateurs ; fabriquer, produire, acheter, vendre et commercer sur le fer, l'acier, le plomb, le nickel et autres métaux et minerais de toutes sortes, et tous les produits et articles qui en sont faits ; et acheter, vendre et commercer sur ces articles, et fabriquer, acheter, vendre, et ériger toutes machineries et accessoires pour les fins des dites affaires, et pour les fins de toutes autres affaires ; souscrire, acquérir, acheter, posséder, vendre, engager et transférer des actions ou parts dans toute autre compagnie constituée, et de voter sur ces parts et les représenter, et de vendre, céder, transférer, louer, sous-louer, hypothéquer ou engager l'outillage, immeubles, baux, outils, machinerie, brevets d'invention, inventions, droits d'usine, droits d'auteurs, marques de commerce, noms de commerce, patrons ou marques ou tous ou chacun d'iceux, et le fonds de commerce et achalandage de la dite compagnie ; acheter, acquérir et tenir absolument ou pour un certain nombre d'années sous bail ou autrement, des contrats, conventions, choix, baux, outillage, immeubles, outils, machinerie, brevets d'invention, inventions, droits d'usine, droits d'auteur, marques de commerce, noms de commerce, patrons ou marques ou tous ou chacun d'iceux, et le fonds de commerce et achalandage de toute autre compagnie ou compagnies constituées ou particuliers dans la Puissance du Canada ; se fusionner, coopérer, joindre et faire des arrangements avec toute autre compagnie ou compagnies constituées ou particuliers dans le but de faire les dites opérations ou atteindre les dits objets, ou aucun d'iceux, ou dans le but de faire les opérations ou atteindre les objets de la dite autre compagnie ou compagnies ou individus ; acheter, acquérir, posséder, louer, vendre, hypothéquer, transférer, engager et céder des biens meubles et immeubles et de faire et prendre des hypothèques, gages et charges sur les dits biens meubles et immeubles comme sûreté ou autrement ; émettre des actions privilégiées, obligations et débentures, et les négocier, vendre et transférer, et par là engager l'actif et propriété de la dite compagnie comme garantie du remboursement des avances faites sur ou à l'égard des dites obligations ou débentures, et de faire tous actes à l'égard de toutes et chacune des matières ci-dessus énumérées, et toutes autres matières ou choses qui sont ou pourront devenir nécessaires, ou découleront ou seront propres à atteindre les objets susdits.

3. Le principal bureau d'affaires de la dite compagnie sera en la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec.

4. Le capital-actions de la compagnie sera de sept cent cinquante mille piastres.

5. Le nombre des actions est de sept mille cinq cent, et le montant de chaque action de cent piastres.

6. Les requérants sont, James Robertson et Alexander Robertson, de la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec, manufacturiers ; James Robertson, jeune, de la cité de Winnipeg, dans la province du Manitoba, bourgeois ; Alexander A. McMichael, de la cité de Toronto, dans la province d'Ontario, manufacturier ; et John Robertson, de la cité de Saint-Jean, dans la province du Nouveau-Brunswick, manufacturier. Et les susdits James Robertson, Alexander A. McMichael et John Robertson seront les directeurs provisoires de la dite compagnie.

WATSON, THORNE, SMOKE ET MASTEN,
Solliciteurs des requérants.

Daté ce 25e jour d'octobre 1892. 18–6

AVIS est par le présent donné que dans le cours d'un mois à compter de la dernière publication de cet avis dans la *Gazette du Canada*, les personnes ci-après dénommées s'adresseront à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil pour obtenir des lettres patentes les constituant et telles autres personnes qui pourront plus tard devenir actionnaires, en corps politique et corporation, en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," Statuts Revisés du Canada, chap. 119, sous le nom et pour les fins ci-après mentionnées :—

1. Le nom de la compagnie sera "The Back River Power Company" (à resp. limitée).

2. Les fins pour lesquelles une charte est demandée sont les suivantes :—

(*a.*) Acheter, prendre à bail ou en échange, louer ou autrement acquérir tout bien meuble ou immeuble, et tous droits, privilèges, pouvoirs hydrauliques et facilités que la compagnie pourra juger nécessaires ou utiles pour ses opérations ;

(*b.*) Débourser des deniers pour établir, entretenir et améliorer les travaux, barrages, jetées et chenaux dans le but de créer et développer un pouvoir ou des pouvoirs hydrauliques sur la rivière des Prairies ou Back River et ailleurs en Canada, et aussi tels autres travaux qui pourront être nécessaires pour les fins de transmettre et distribuer ce pouvoir ;

(*c.*) Louer ou vendre un pouvoir hydraulique ou pouvoir électrique soit à des individus ou à des corporations municipales ou à d'autres corporations ou compagnies, pour des fins électriques, mécaniques ou autres ;

(*d.*) S'occuper de fournir la chaleur, la lumière et le pouvoir moteur au moyen de l'électricité, et construire, poser, établir, fixer et entretenir tous les câbles, fils, lignes, accumulateurs et travaux nécessaires, et produire, accumuler, distribuer et fournir l'électricité, et d'éclairer les rues, édifices, maisons et places, publics et de particuliers ;

(*e.*) Faire les opérations de meuniers ou de manufacturiers ou telles autres affaires que la compagnie jugera convenable dans le but d'utiliser le dit pouvoir hydraulique ;

(*f.*) S'occuper de vendre, louer ou fournir l'eau pour des fins municipales ou domestiques, soit par arrangement ou en vertu de contrats avec toute municipalité ou corporation ou corps public, ou de fournir l'eau directement aux consommateurs ;

(*g.*) Faire toutes autres opérations que la compagnie croira pouvoir convenablement faire en rapport avec ses autres occupations, ou de nature à accroître directement ou indirectement la valeur des propriétés ou droits de la compagnie, ou de les rendre profitables ;

(*h.*) Acquérir ou entreprendre toutes ou partie des affaires, propriétés et obligations de toute personne ou compagnie engagée dans des affaires semblables à celles que la compagnie est autorisée à poursuivre, ou qui possède des propriétés adaptées aux fins de la compagnie ;

(*i.*) Vendre et disposer de l'entreprise de la compagnie, ou d'une partie d'icelle, pour telle considération que la compagnie jugera bon, et surtout pour des parts, débentures ou garanties de toute autre compagnie dont les objets sont entièrement ou partiellemen identiques à ceux demandés par le présent ;

(*j.*) Souscrire et prendre des parts, et devenir actionnaires de toute autre compagnie constituée qui se ou pourra devenir locataire ou occupant du pouvc en vertu d'un bail ou arrangement avec la dite Ba River Power Company ;

(*k.*) Acheter ou autrement acquérir tous brevets d'invention que la compagnie trouvera expédient et vendre tous brevets acquis par elle ou tous droit de vendre, utiliser ou fabriquer en vertu d'iceux ;

(*l.*) Conduire l'électricité par tous moyens, s, à travers, en-dessous ou le long des rues, grands chains ponts et places publiques de toutes cités, villes et municipalités en Canada, ou en travers ou sous toute aux navigables en Canada ; pourvu que la compage ne portera aucun préjudice au droit du public de couler ou de se servir de ces rues, grands chemins, pts et places publiques ou eaux navigables, et pourvu aussi que la dite compagnie n'ouvrira, n'utilisera ou n'emploiera ces rues, grands chemins, ponts et places publiques que du consentement des cités, villes ou autres municipalités qui en ont respectivement le contrôle et sujet à tels arrangements sous ce rapport qui pourront être faits entre la dite compagnie et ces municipalités, et sujets à tous règlements que ces municipalés pourront passer à cet égard ;

(*m.*) Se fusionner avec toute autre compagnie dont l'entreprise est en tout ou en partie identique ;

(*n.*) Faire toute autre chose qui se rachera ou sera propre à atteindre les fins susdit ou l'une d'elles.

3. Le principal bureau d'affaires sera en la cité de Montréal.

4. Le montant du capital-actions de la compagnie sera de $200,000.

5. Le nombre des actions sera de deux mille (2,000), et le montant de chaque action, $100.

6. Les noms au long et les adresse et occupation de chacun des requérants sont comme suit:—John Thomas Wilson, marchand, James Robert Walker, marchand, Gilman Cheney, bourgeois, Evan Fisher Ames, manufacturier, et Frederick Minton Cole, agent d'assurance, lesquels seront tous les premiers directeurs ou directeurs provisoires de la compagnie.

CHRYSLER ET LEWIS,
Soliciteurs des requérants.

Ottawa, 20 octobre 1892. 18–6

AVIS est par le présent donné que dans le cours d'un mois à compter de la dernière publication de cet avis dans la *Gazette du Canada*, les personnes ci-après dénommées s'adresseront à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil pour obtenir des lettres patentes les constituant et telles autres personnes qui pourront plus tard devenir actionnaires, en corps politique et corporation, en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," Statuts Revisés du Canada, chap. 119, sous le nom et pour les fins ci-après mentionnées :—

1. Le nom projeté de la compagnie est "Compagnie de fabriques de soie de Montréal" (à resp. limitée).

2. Les fins pour lesquelles une charte est demandée sont de fabriquer des vêtements de dessous de toutes matières et de tous genres, et de fabriquer toutes sortes d'effets en soie et en laine, et de faire le commerce généralement des vêtements de dessous de tous genres, et de toutes sortes de soieries et de lainages.

3. Le principal bureau d'affaires de la compagnie sera en la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec.

4. Le montant projeté du capital-actions de la dite compagnie est de $75,000.

5. Le nombre des actions sera de 750, et la valeur de chaque action sera de $100.

6. Les noms au long, et les adresse et occupation de chacun des requérants, sont comme suit :—Louis Davis, marchand, John Haskell, marchand, John Barker, commis, Henry Joshua Joseph, marchand, et Scott Joseph, marchand, tous des cité et district de Montréal, en la province de Québec, dans la Puissance du Canada ; dont les dits Louis Davis, Henry Joshua Joseph et John Haskell seront les premiers directeurs ou directeurs provisoires de la dite compagnie, lesquels sont tous sujets britanniques et domiciliés en la dite cité de Montréal, et province de Québec, Puissance du Canada.

GREENSHIELDS ET GREENSHIELDS,
Solliciteurs des requérants.

Daté à Montréal, dans la province de Québec, ce 18e jour d'octobre 1892. 17–6

AVIS est par le présent donné que dans le cours d'un mois à compter de la dernière publication de cet avis dans la *Gazette du Canada*, les personnes ci-après dénommées s'adresseront à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil pour obtenir des lettres patentes les constituant et telles autres personnes qui pourront plus tard devenir actionnaires, en corps politique et corporation, en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," Statuts Revisés du Canada, chap. 119, sous le nom et pour les fins ci-après mentionnées :—

1. Le nom projeté de la compagnie est "The Dominion Rolled-Plate Company" (à resp. limitée).

2. Les fins dans le sens de l'acte pour lesquelles une charte est demandée, sont de fabriquer des articles en métal laminé de tous genres, et fabriquer des bijouteries et tous autres articles qui sont faits de ce métal laminé, et vendre, acheter et disposer de bijouteries et d'effets fabriqués de métal laminé.

3. Le principal bureau d'affaires de la dite compagnie sera en la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec, dans la Puissance du Canada.

4. Le montant projeté du capital-actions est de $75,000.

5. Le nombre des actions sera de sept cent cinquante (750), et le montant de chaque action sera de la valeur de $100.

6. Les noms au long, et les adresse et occupation de chacun des dits requérants sont comme suit :—Louis Davis, marchand, Henry Joshua Joseph, marchand, Henry Nutter, marchand, Charles Bolt, marchand, et Scott Joseph, commis, tous des cité et district de Montréal ; dont les dits Louis Davis, Henry Joshua Joseph, Henry Nutter et Charles Bolt, seront les premiers directeurs ou directeurs provisoires de la dite compagnie, lesquels sont tous sujets britanniques et domiciliés en la cité de Montréal, province de Québec, Puissance du Canada.

GREENSHIELDS ET GREENSHIELDS,
Solliciteurs des requérants.

Daté à Montréal, dans la province de Québec, ce 18e jour d'octobre 1892. 17–6

AVIS est par le présent donné que les personnes ci-après dénommées s'adresseront à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil pour obtenir des lettres-patentes les constituant et telles autres personnes qui pourront plus tard devenir actionnaires, en corps politique et corporation, en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," sous le nom et pour les fins ci-après mentionnées :

1. Le nom collectif de la compagnie projetée sera "The Dominion Burglary Guarantee Company" (à resp. limitée).

2. Les fins pour lesquelles une charte est demandée sont de garantir des personnes et corporations contre les pertes et dommages résultant des effractions.

3. Le principal bureau d'affaires de la dite compagnie au Canada sera en la cité de Montréal et district de Montréal, dans la province de Québec.

4. Le montant projeté du capital-actions de la dite compagnie, sera de deux cent mille piastres ($200,000).

5. Le nombre des actions de la dite compagnie sera de deux mille, et le montant de chaque action sera de cent piastres.

6. Les noms au long, et les adresse et occupation de chacun des requérants sont comme suit :—L'honorable George Alexander Drummond, bourgeois, membre du Sénat du Canada ; Samuel Finlay, bourgeois, Hugh Graham, éditeur, Frederick Fairman, manufacturier, James Naismith Greenshiels, avocat et conseil de la Reine, Edwin Percival Heaton, gérant, William Strachan, manufacturier, Anthony Haig Sims, manufacturier, Benjamin Tooke, manufacturier, Robert Bickerdike, banquier, George Douglass Ross, marchand, Thomas Jordan, marchand, Joseph Eveleigh, manufacturier, Edward Frank Mosley, manufacturier, John Alfred Grose, surintendant, tous des cité et district de Montréal ; et Arthur Percy Sherwood, commissaire de la police fédérale, et John W. McRae, bourgeois, tous deux de la cité d'Ottawa, dans la province d'Ontario, et Lyman Brown, manufacturier, et Brent Good, manufacturier, tous deux de la cité de New-York, dans l'Etat de New-York, un des Etats-Unis d'Amérique ; dont l'honorable George Alexander Drummond, Samuel Finlay, Hugh Graham, Frederick Fairman, John Alfred Grose, Edwin Percival Heaton, Anthony Haig Sims, et James Naismith Greenshields, seront les premiers directeurs ou directeurs provisoires de la dite compagnie, lesquels sont tous sujets britanniques, et domiciliés en la cité de Montréal, dans le district de Montréal, et province de Québec.

R. A. E. GREENSHIELDS,
Soliciteur des requérants.

Montréal, 27 septembre 1892. 14–7

AVIS est par le présent donné que dans le cours d'un mois à compter de la dernière publication de cet avis dans la *Gazette du Canada* les personnes ci-après dénommées s'adresseront à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil pour obtenir des lettres-patentes les constituant et telles autres personnes qui pourront plus tard devenir actionnaires, en corps politique et corporation, en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," Statuts Revisés du Canada, chap. 119, sous le nom et pour les fins ci-après mentionnées :

1. Le nom projeté de la compagnie est "La Compagnie de lumière incandescente Auer de Montréal" (à resp. limitée).

2. Les objets dans le sens de l'acte pour lesquels une charte est demandée sont d'acquérir des brevets d'invention, licences et droits, et, en vertu de ces brevets et droits de fabriquer, employer et distribuer des appareils se rattachant et applicables à la production et application des articles mentionnés dans les dits brevets ; construire, ériger et entretenir des travaux et appareils pour créer, produire et distribuer la lumière artificielle et la chaleur, et généralement manufacturer et disposer des inventions, ajustages, améliorations et combinaisons propres à des fins d'éclairage et de chauffage, et toutes autres matières s'y rattachant.

3. Le principal bureau d'affaires de la dite compagnie sera en la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec.

4. Le montant projeté du capital-actions est de un million de piastres.

5. Le nombre des actions sera de dix mille, et le montant de chaque action sera de la valeur de cent piastres.

6. Les noms au long et les adresses et occupation de chacun des requérants sont comme suit :—Henry Gregory Granger, de la cité de Philadelphie, dans l'Etat de Pensylvanie, un des Etats-Unis d'Amérique, mécanicien ; William John White, avocat, Charles Albert Duclos, avocat, Arthur William Patrick Buchanan, bourgeois, Edward Hobson Barker, bourgeois, tous de la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec, dont les dits Henry Gregory Granger, William John White, Charles Albert Duclos, Arthur William Patrick Buchanan, et Edward Hobson Barker, seront les premiers directeurs ou directeurs provisoires, et la majorité desquels sont sujets britanniques domiciliés au Canada.

WHITE ET DUCLOS,
Solliciteurs des requérants.

Daté à Montréal, dans la province de Québec, ce 28e jour de septembre 1892. 14–6

AVIS public est par le présent donné que les personnes ci-après dénommées s'adresseront à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil pour obtenir des lettres patentes les constituant et telles autres personnes qui pourront plus tard devenir actionnaires, en corps politique et corporation, en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," sous le nom et pour les fins ci-après mentionnées :

Le nom projeté de la compagnie est "Dominion Blanket and Fibre Co." (à resp. limitée).

Les objets pour lesquels une charte est demandée sont de fabriquer des couvertures, lainages, cotonnades et tissus de jute, du fibre-chamois et vêtements en fibre-chamois, et généralement manufacturer et faire le commerce de ces articles et autres ; aussi, louer ou acheter et posséder des immeubles pour les fins des dites manufactures, et d'y construire tous bâtiments, barrages, etc., nécessaires aux affaires de la compagnie, et des résidences pour les employés ou autres qui y seront attachés, et des magasins ou autres bâtiments dans le but de faire des opérations de marchands ; et aussi de construire tels tramways qui seront nécessaires pour servir de voie de communication entre les travaux de la compagnie et la rivière, et y construire tous les quais et autres constructions nécessaires pour faciliter, charger et décharger les navires ; aussi de construire et employer des bateaux à vapeur et autres vaisseaux pour le transport des matériaux et effets maniés par la compagnie, et de voiturer et transporter tels effets et propriétés d'autres personnes ou corporations qui leur seront confiés comme voituriers sur ces bateaux à vapeur ou autres vaisseaux, et aussi de transporter des passagers sur ces vaisseaux et de percevoir des péages pour ces services ; et aussi de construire un système d'aqueduc pour l'approvisionnement des employés et autres.

Le principal bureau d'affaires de la compagnie sera en la cité de Montréal.

Le montant projeté du capital-actions de la compagnie est de $250,000, divisé en 2,500 parts de cent piastres.

Les noms au long et les adresse et occupation de chacun des requérants sont comme suit :—Frederick Fairman, marchand, Dugald Graham, bourgeois, Samuel Carsley, marchand, Robert Murdoch Liddell, marchand, Edward Alfred Small, marchand, John Cameron McLauchlin, manufacturier, Edmond Arthur Robert, manufacturier, Simon S. Silverman, marchand, James McBride, marchand, Robert McKay, marchand, George Bishop, graveur, Charles Morton, gérant, tous de la cité et du district de Montréal, et lesquels sont tous domiciliés au Canada, et constitueront les directeurs provisoires de la dite compagnie.

ARCHIBALD ET FOSTER,
Procureurs *ad litem* pour la dite compagnie.

Montréal, 26 septembre 1892. 14–6

AVIS est par le présent donné que dans le cosur d'un mois à compter de la dernière publication de cet avis dans la *Gazette du Canada*, les personnes ci-après dénommées s'adresseront à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil, par l'entremise du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, pour obtenir des lettres patentes les constituant, et telles autres personnes qui pourront plus tard devenir actionnaires, en corps politique et corporation en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies" et ses amendements, sous le nom et pour les fins ci-après mentionnés.

1. Le nom que l'on se propose de donner à la compagnie est "La Compagnie Centrale Electrique de Montréal" (à resp. limitée).

2. Les fins pour lesquelles une charte est demandée sont les suivantes :—Fournir, par l'électricité, l'éclairage, le chauffage et les pouvoirs moteurs, dans la cité de Montréal ou en tout autre endroit du Canada, fabriquer les fils électriques et tous instruments pour transmettre l'électricité.

3. Le principal bureau d'affaires de la compagnie projetée sera en la cité de Montréal, dans le district de Montréal, province de Québec, ou en tout autre endroit que la compagnie choisira par la suite.

4. Le capital-actions de la dite compagnie sera de $500,000.

5. Le capital-actions sera divisé en cinq mille actions de $100 chacune.

6. Les noms au long et les adresses et occupations de chacun des dits requérants sont comme suit :—Louis Perrault, Montréal, imprimeur ; Honoré Beaugrand, Montréal, journaliste ; Trefflé Berthiaume, Montréal, journaliste ; E. M. Lovelace, Montréal, marchand ; Odilon Dupuis, Montréal, marchand ; Jos. Melançon, Montréal, notaire ; J. A. Rodier, Montréal, médecin ; A. Raza, Montréal, architecte ; Charles Berger, Montréal, entrepreneur ; Jos. Brunet, Montréal, entrepreneur ; James Cochrane, Montréal, entrepreneur ; Louis Cousineau, Montréal, entrepreneur ; Emmanuel St. Louis, Montréal, entrepreneur.

7. Les susdits Louis Perrault, Honoré Beaugrand, Trefflé Berthiaume, E. M. Lovelace et Odilon Dupuis seront les directeurs provisoires de la dite compagnie.

PRÉFONTAINE ET ST. JEAN,
Procureurs des requérants.

Daté à Montréal, le 14e jour de septembre 1892.

12–7

AVIS DIVERS.

BANQUE D'HOCHELAGA.

DIVIDENDE No. 33.

AVIS est par le présent donné qu'un dividende de trois pour cent a été déclaré pour le semestre courant sur le capital payé de cette institution, et qu'il sera payable à son bureau principal, à Montréal, et à ses succursales, le et après le 1er décembre prochain.

Le livre de transferts sera fermé du 16 au 30 novembre prochain, inclusivement.

Par ordre du bureau,
M. J. A. PRENDERGAST,
Gérant.

18–5

BANQUE DE MONTRÉAL.

AVIS est par le présent donné qu'un dividende de cinq pour cent sur le capital payé de cette institution a été déclaré pour le semestre courant, et sera

payable à la banque, en cette ville, et à ses succursales, le et après jeudi, le 1er jour de décembre prochain.

Les livres de transferts seront fermés du 16 au 30 novembre prochain, ces deux jours inclusivement.

Par ordre du bureau,

E. S. CLOUSTON,
Gérant général.

Montréal, 25 octobre 1892. 18–5

BANQUE DES MARCHANDS DU CANADA.

AVIS est donné par le présent qu'un dividende de trois et demie pour cent pour le semestre courant, étant au taux de 7 pour cent par année sur le capital payé de cette institution, a été déclaré et sera payable à la banque, en cette cité, dès et après jeudi le 1er jour de décembre prochain.

Les livres de transferts seront fermés du 16 au 30 novembre, ces deux jours inclusivement.

Par ordre du conseil de direction,

G. HAGUE,
Gérant général.

Montréal, 25 octobre 1892. 18–5

BANQUE UNION DU CANADA.

DIVIDENDE No. 52.

AVIS est par le présent donné qu'un dividende de trois pour cent a été déclaré sur le capital payé de cette institution, pour le semestre courant, et qu'il sera payable à la banque et à ses succursales, le et après jeudi, le premier jour de décembre prochain.

Les livres de transferts seront fermés du 16 au 30 novembre inclusivement.

Par ordre du bureau de direction,

E. E. WEBB,
Gérant général.

Québec, 25 octobre 1892. 18–5

LA BANQUE JACQUES CARTIER.

DIVIDENDE No. 54.

AVIS est par le présent donné qu'un dividende de trois et demi (3½) pour cent sur le capital payé de cette institution, a été déclaré pour le semestre courant, et sera payable au Bureau de la Banque, à Montréal, le et après le 1er décembre prochain.

Les livres de transferts seront fermés du 16 au 30 novembre aussi prochain, les deux jours inclus.

A. L. de MARTIGNY,
Directeur gérant.

Montréal, 19 octobre 1892. 17–6

BANQUE VILLE-MARIE.

AVIS est par le présent donné qu'un dividende de trois pour cent (3 p. c.) payable le premier jour de décembre prochain, a été déclaré pour le semestre courant, sur le capital versé de cette institution.

Les livres de transferts seront en conséquence fermés, du 21 au 30 novembre inclusivement.

Par ordre du bureau de direction.

W. WEIR,
Président.

Montréal, 18 octobre 1892. 17–5

BANQUE DE COMMERCE DU MANITOBA.

AVIS est donné par le présent qu'un dividende au taux de six pour cent par année sur le capital versé de cette banque a été ce jour déclaré pour le semestre courant, et sera payable à la banque à Winnipeg, à compter de samedi, le 12e jour de novembre prochain.

Par ordre du conseil de direction,

D. MACARTHUR,
Président.

Winnipeg, 3 octobre 1892. 16–5

AVIS public est donné par le présent que la Compagnie Américaine d'assurance de chaudières à vapeur de New-York a demandé à l'honorable ministre des Finances et Receveur Général du Canada d'être libérée de ses valeurs déposées à compte des opérations d'assurance des chaudières à vapeur.

Et avis est par le présent donné à tous les porteurs de polices de la dite compagnie en Canada qui s'opposent à cette remise de dépôts, de produire leur opposition au bureau de l'honorable Ministre des Finances et Receveur Général du Canada, le ou avant le 30 novembre 1892.

E. LAFLEUR,
Solliciteur,
Compagnie Américaine d'assurance
des chaudières à vapeur.

Daté ce 10 août 1892. 7–13

LA BANQUE NATIONALE.

MERCREDI, le deux novembre prochain, et après cette banque paiera à ses actionnaires un dividende de trois pour cent sur son capital pour le semestre finissant le 31 octobre prochain.

Le livre de transport d'actions sera clos depuis le 17 au 31 octobre prochain, inclusivement.

Par ordre du bureau de direction,

P. LAFRANCE,
Caissier.

Québec, le 27 septembre 1892. 14–5

AVIS est donné par le présent que l'assemblée semi-annuelle générale ordinaire de la Compagnie du Grand Tronc de chemin de fer du Canada aura lieu au City Terminus Hotel, Cannon Street, Londres, E.C., lundi, le 31e jour d'octobre 1892, à deux heures p.m. précises, dans le but de recevoir un rapport des directeurs, et pour la transaction d'autres affaires de la compagnie.

Avis est aussi donné par le présent qu'à la dite assemblée une convention entre la Compagnie du Grand Tronc de chemin de fer du Canada, et les compagnies subsidiaires ci-dessous, savoir :—

La Compagnie de chemin de fer Union Jacques Cartier,
La Compagnie de chemin de fer de Jonction de Montréal et Champlain,
La Compagnie du chemin de fer de Jonction de Beauharnois,
La Compagnie de chemin de fer Midland du Canada,
La Compagnie de chemin de fer Peterborough et lac Chemong,
La Compagnie de chemin de fer de Jonction du lac Simcoe,
La Compagnie de chemin de fer Grand Tronc, Baie Georgienne et Lac Erié,
La Compagnie de chemin de fer London, Huron et Bruce,
La Compagnie de chemin de fer Galt et Guelph,
La Compagnie de chemin de fer Brantford, Norfolk et Port Burwell,
La Compagnie de chemin de fer Wellington, Grey et Bruce,
La Compagnie de chemin de fer North Simcoe,
La Compagnie de chemin de fer de Jonction de Waterloo, et
La Compagnie de chemin de fer Cobourg, Blairton et Marmora,

ayant pour objet de réunir les dites compagnies subsidiaires et la Compagnie du Grand Tronc de chemin de fer du Canada en une seule compagnie sous le nom de "Compagnie du Grand Tronc de chemin de fer du Canada" aux termes et conditions énoncés dans la dite convention,—sera soumise à l'approbation ou désapprobation des propriétaires, et si elle est approuvée on demandera aux propriétaires l'autorisation de s'adresser au parlement de Canada à l'effet d'obtenir un acte confirmant la dite convention.

Avis est aussi donné qu'un acte passé durant la dite session du parlement du Canada, intitulé "Acte du Grand Tronc de chemin de fer, 1892" sera soumis à leur acceptation.

Avis est de plus donné que les livres de transferts de la compagnie seront fermés à compter de mercredi, le 12e jour d'octobre jusqu'au jour de l'assemblée, ces deux jours inclusivement.

Par ordre,

H. W. TYLER, président.
J. B. RENTON, secrétaire.

Dashwood House, 9, New Broad Street,
Londres, E.C., 8 octobre 1892. 15–4

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OTTAWA.—Printed by S. E. DAWSON, Printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty.

1892 OCTOBER. 1892

REPORT

OF THE

CHARTERED BANKS OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA

MADE IN CONFORMITY WITH

SECTION 85 OF THE ACT 53 VICTORIA, CHAPTER 31 "AN ACT RESPECTING BANKS AND BANKING."

COMPILED BY

N. S. GARLAND, F.S.S., F.S.A.,

Clerk of Financial Statistics.

OTTAWA:

Printed by S. E. Dawson, Printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty.

STATEMENT OF BANKS ACTING UNDER CHARTER, for the month ending

NAME OF BANK. / NOM DE LA BANQUE.		CAPITAL. Capital Authorized. — Capital autorisé.	Capital Subscribed. — Capital souscrit.	Capital Paid Up. — Capital versé.	Amount of Rest or Reserve Fund. — Montant du Fonds de réserve.	Rate per cent. of last Dividend Declared. — Taux par cent du dernier dividende déclaré.	Notes in Circulation. — Billets en circulation.	Balance due to Dominion Government, after deducting advances for Credits, Pay-Lists, &c. — Balance due au gouvernement fédéral, déduction faite des avances sur crédits ouverts, bordereaux de paie, etc.
		$	$	$	$	$	$	$
ONTARIO.								
	Toronto.	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	1,700,000	10	1,952,536	31,909
	do	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	1,000,000	7	3,248,967	15,749
	do	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,400,000	10	1,191,568	428
	do	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	315,000	7	1,137,148	17,982
	do	2,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	525,000	8	893,653	19,919
	do	2,000,000	1,963,600	1,947,840	1,023,910	8	1,654,647	30,948
	do	1,000,000	607,400	607,400	55,000	6	588,365	.....
	Hamilton.	1,250,000	1,250,000	1,250,000	650,000	8	1,199,637	19,417
	Ottawa.	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,247,510	605,191	8	1,164,332	17,500
	Oshawa.	1,000,000	500,000	364,263	80,000	7	354,610	.....
		19,750,000	17,821,000	17,417,013	7,354,101	.....	13,385,457	153,852
QUEBEC.								
	Montreal.	12,000,000	12,000,000	12,000,000	6,000,000	10	5,662,892	1,207,751
	do	4,866,666	4,866,666	4,866,666	1,289,666	7½	1,264,053	2,722
	do	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000	480,000	6	886,651	12,160
	do	500,000	500,000	500,000	175,000	7	458,766	18,741
	do	500,000	500,000	479,500	.....	6	296,224	5,686
	do	1,000,000	710,100	710,100	200,000	6	673,244	19,258
	do	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	1,150,000	8	1,964,121	18,056
	do	6,000,000	5,968,900	5,968,900	2,711,365	7	3,639,313	220,063
	Quebec.	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000	.....	6	1,101,237	3,979
	do	3,000,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	550,000	7	889,101	13,951
	do	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000	225,000	6	1,189,805	5,882
	St. Johns.	1,000,000	500,200	254,792	.....	.....	71,203	.....
	St. Hyacinthe.	1,000,000	504,600	306,380	15,000	6	304,122	.....
	Sherbrooke.	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,499,815	625,000	7	908,941	23,248
		36,966,666	35,150,466	34,686,153	13,421,031	.....	19,309,673	1,551,497
		19,750,000	17,821,000	17,417,013	7,354,101	.....	13,385,457	153,852
		56,716,666	52,971,466	52,103,166	20,775,132	.....	32,695,130	1,705,349
NOVA SCOTIA.								
	Halifax.	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,000,000	8	1,221,632	313,210
	do	1,500,000	1,100,000	1,100,000	450,000	6	1,080,801	127,775
	do	800,000	700,000	700,000	115,000	6	433,788	4,836
	do	500,000	500,000	500,000	110,000	6	303,912	4,143
	do	1,000,000	500,000	500,000	210,000	6	480,823	25,877
	Yarmouth.	300,000	300,000	300,000	60,000	6	86,842	13,119
	do	280,000	280,000	249,788	30,000	6	49,257	.....
	Windsor.	500,000	500,000	260,000	71,000	6	101,547	6,022
		6,380,000	5,380,000	5,109,788	2,046,000	.....	3,758,602	484,982
NEW BRUNSWICK.								
	St. John.	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	12	443,964	45,787
	Fredericton.	180,000	180,000	180,000	105,000	8	104,520	10,425
	St. Stephen.	200,000	200,000	200,000	45,000	6	114,924	20,777
		880,000	880,000	880,000	650,000	.....	663,408	76,989
MANITOBA.								
Commercial Bank of Manitoba	Winnipeg.	2,000,000	740,500	552,450	50,000	6	430,260	.....
Total, Manitoba		2,000,000	740,500	552,450	50,000	.....	430,260	.....
BRITISH COLUMBIA.								
Bank of British Columbia	Victoria.	9,733,333	2,920,000	2,920,000	1,266,229	6	965,516	257,465
Total, British Columbia		9,733,333	2,920,000	2,920,000	1,266,229	.....	965,516	257,465
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.								
Summerside Bank	Summerside.	48,666	48,666	48,666	5,113	8	46,373	.....
Merchants Bank of Prince Edward Island	Charlottetown.	200,020	197,911	195,302	40,000	8	129,140	.....
Total, Prince Edward Island		248,686	246,577	243,968	45,113	.....	175,513	.....

RECAPIT

Total, Ontario and Quebec	56,716,666	52,971,466	52,103,166	20,775,132	.....	32,695,130	1,705,349
Total, Nova Scotia	6,380,000	5,380,000	5,109,788	2,046,000	.....	3,758,602	484,982
Total, New Brunswick	880,000	880,000	880,000	650,000	.....	663,408	76,989
Total, Manitoba	2,000,000	740,500	552,450	50,000	.....	430,260	.....
Total, British Columbia	9,733,333	2,920,000	2,920,000	1,266,229	.....	965,516	257,465
Total, Prince Edward Island	248,686	246,577	243,968	45,113	.....	175,513	.....
Grand Total	75,958,685	63,138,543	61,809,372	24,832,474	.....	38,688,429	2,524,785

LIABILITIES.

Balance due to Provincial Governments. — Balance due aux gouvernements provinciaux.	Deposits by the Public, payable on demand. — Dépôts du public remboursables à demande.	Deposits by the Public, payable after notice or on a fixed day. — Dépôts du public remboursables après avis ou à une date fixe.	Loans from other Banks in Canada, secured. — Emprunts faits à d'autres banques en Canada, garantis.	Deposits, payable on demand or after notice or on a fixed day, made by other Banks in Canada. — Dépôts remboursables sur demande ou après avis, ou à une date fixe, faits par d'autres banques en Canada.	Balances due to other Banks in Canada in daily exchanges. — Balances dues à d'autres banques en Canada sur échanges quotidiens.	Balances due to Agencies of the Bank, or to other Banks or Agencies in Foreign Countries. — Balances dues à des agences de la banque ou à d'autres banques ou agences dans les pays étrangers.	Balances due to Agencies of Bank, or to other Banks or Agencies in United Kingdom. — Balances dues à des agences de la banque ou à d'autres banques ou Agences dans le Royaume-Uni.	Liabilities not included under foregoing Heads. — Engagements non compris dans les items qui précèdent.	Total Liabilities. — Total du passif
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
	5,188,159	3,078,542		153,927	17,602	3,434		11	
247,904	5,450,101	10,769,846		544,832	7,285	18,227	621,562	1,388	
773	2,833,646	6,031,776					23,282		
214,026	1,651,513	3,495,532		79,272					
4,213	1,610,336	2,825,249			486		61,582		
268,486	2,990,569	5,056,847			2,514				
18,105	835,510	2,170,755			854		312,013		
1,540	1,295,823	3,371,327		7,439	991		281,435		
500	1,238,917	2,466,840			49,493		123,997		
	177,620	1,028,634			81			3,370	
725,547	23,272,194	40,208,348		785,470	79,306	21,661	1,423,871	4,813	
								121,124	
1,447,803	13,752,505	12,881,497		684,433	4,800			60	
91	2,223,838	7,208,134		61,292	29,867	27,620		8,311	
169,818	1,487,382	3,284,420			11,446		7,579	2,888	
50,000	541,409	1,788,905			970			767	
	188,790	592,747				526	47,515	18,913	
25,006	650,670	1,814,045			2,665		60,823	328	
60,206	5,081,137	3,933,404		71,325	26,656	134	31,643	1,774	
27,715	3,869,465	6,693,574		873,841	5,352				
30,369	721,199	1,473,492		18,323	36,666	366	276,218		
5,980	4,586,982	1,675,504		85,904			242,476		
453,115	1,313,909	2,669,572		176,000	4,469			1,492	
20,738	7,977	35,061							
12,173	57,619	600,784							71
35,427	577,513	2,165,508							
2,338,441	35,060,395	46,817,307		1,971,118	122,951	28,646	666,254	156,039	
755,547	23,272,194	40,208,348		785,470	79,306	21,661	1,423,871	4,815	
3,093,988	58,332,589	87,025,655		2,756,588	202,257	50,307	2,090,125	160,854	
	1,296,242	4,391,662		66,632	5,653	74,633	665,149	2,299	
	1,320,087	2,666,704		174,973		6,134	338,559	176	
	212,247	879,097		17,237				2,392	
	340,770	438,993		2,055		6,336	148,127	33,705	
	422,086	1,525,790						1,427	
	90,479	467,978							
	37,928	118,801						714	
	62,636	249,533						511	
				5,681					
	3,782,475	10,738,558		266,578	5,653	87,103	1,151,835	45,312	
	705,723	1,099,558		52,933					
	46,810	151,293		11,287				700	
	80,224	96,875	25,000			1,309			
	832,757	1,347,726	25,000	64,220		1,309		700	
110,487	717,774	200,646	125,000					1	
110,487	717,774	200,646	125,000					1	
788,906	2,655,100	553,148		15,040		2,258	1,079,220		
788,906	2,655,200	553,148		15,040		2,258	1,079,220		
	17,538	35,506						2,382	101,800
	89,494	33,731		505				79	225,949
	107,032	69,237		505				2,461	354,749

ULATION.

3,093,988	58,332,589	87,025,655		2,756,588	202,257	50,307	2,090,125	160,854	188,112,901
	3,782,475	10,738,558		266,578	5,653	87,103	1,151,835	45,312	20,321,119
	832,757	1,347,726	25,000	64,220		1,309		766	3,012,179
110,487	717,774	200,646	125,000					1	1,584,169
788,906	2,655,100	553,148		15,040		2,258	1,079,220	2,461	6,310,057
	107,032	69,237		505					354,749
3,993,381	66,427,727	99,934,970	150,000	3,102,931	207,910	140,977	4,321,180	209,394	219,701,774

Return of Bank British North America includes Canadian business only.
Bank of British Columbia bonus of 1 per cent equal in all to a dividend of 7 per cent per annum.
Molson's Bank bonus 1 per cent equal in all to a dividend of 9 per cent per annum.

STATEMENT OF BANKS ACTING UNDER CHARTER, for the month ending

ASSETS—

NAME OF BANK. — NOM DE LA BANQUE.		Specie. — Espèces.	Dominion Notes. — Billets fédéraux.	Deposits with Dominion Government for security of note circulation. — Dépôt fait au gouvernement fédéral en garantie de la circulation des billets.	Notes of and Cheques on other Banks. — Billets d'autres banques et chèques sur d'autres banques.	Loans to other Banks in Canada, secured. — Prêts faits à d'autres banques en Canada, garantis.	Deposits, payable on demand or after notice or on a fixed day, made with other Banks in Canada. — Dépôts remboursables sur demande ou après avis, ou à une date fixe, faits dans d'autres banques du Canada.	Balances due from other Banks in Canada in daily exchanges — Balances dues par d'autres banques en Canada sur échanges quotidiens.	Balances due from Agencies of the Bank, or from other Banks or Agencies in foreign countries. — Balances dues par les agences de la banque, ou par d'autres banques ou agences dans les pays étrangers.	Balances due from Agencies of the Bank, or from other Banks or Agencies in the United Kingdom. — Balances dues par les agences de la banque, ou par d'autres banques ou agences dans le Royaume-Uni.	Dominion Government Debentures or Stocks. — Obligations ou effets du gouvernement fédéral.	Canadian Municipal Securities, and British, Provincial, or Foreign, or Colonial Public Securities, (other than Dominion.) — Effets des municipalités canadiennes et effets publics britanniques, provinciaux, ou étrangers, ou coloniaux, (autres que ceux du gouvernement fédéral.)
ONTARIO.		$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Bank of Toronto	Toronto.	357,703	913,284	82,000	362,311	.....	40,421	1,588	602,357	82,499	.....	84,546
Canadian Bank of Commerce	do	390,134	637,457	143,391	1,211,756	.....	163,330	5,787	3,107,545	.....	155,516	1,449,716
Dominion Bank	do	211,547	637,034	75,000	389,286	.....	161,004	.....	1,288,415	.....	.....	330,207
Ontario Bank	do	171,004	399,838	50,676	368,966	.....	149,002	.....	209,054	16,271	75,795	237,165
Standard Bank	do	143,513	248,461	38,706	220,647	.....	145,330	59,876	88,755	.....	148,666	1,098,028
Imperial Bank of Canada	do	302,861	745,618	70,500	328,250	.....	314,174	8,223	515,062	192,700	172,783	989,888
Traders do	do	79,970	190,937	27,525	126,760	.....	110,513	.....	5,625	.....	302,560	.....
Bank of Hamilton	Hamilton.	169,821	316,724	52,330	169,809	.....	131,012	559	245,159	.....	321,270	330,803
Bank of Ottawa	Ottawa.	116,101	128,275	45,800	116,327	.....	29,488	.....	543,128	.....	172,300	30,000
Western Bank of Canada	Oshawa.	36,588	24,032	15,657	23,506	.....	467,998	27,926	12,228	74,168	25,000	31,456
Total, Ontario		1,979,242	4,242,260	601,565	3,317,818	.....	1,712,272	103,959	6,617,328	365,638	1,373,890	4,581,809
QUEBEC.												
Bank of Montreal	Montreal.	2,221,906	1,836,768	260,000	1,436,496	25,000	.....	.....	12,574,163	581,645	540,000	1,235,661
Bank of British North America.	do	345,819	967,756	59,888	397,809	.....	2,934	438	708,402	.....	.....	.....
Banque du Peuple	do	88,128	380,856	38,570	209,049	.....	.....	11,297	33,976	30,961	.....	.....
Banque Jacques-Cartier	do	32,038	74,109	22,187	196,787	.....	.....	15,847	26,139	48,249	.....	.....
Banque Ville-Marie	do	16,540	42,825	21,000	75,109	.....	1,338	.....	9,931	1,544	.....	2,778
Banque d'Hochelaga	do	49,904	93,441	29,644	198,523	.....	5,970	6,000	23,718	.....	.....	.....
Molson's Bank	do	206,942	444,763	90,000	552,410	.....	50,370	105,769	149,955	.....	104,375	374,102
Merchants Bank of Canada	do	340,783	584,859	153,699	871,944	125,000	212,327	15,852	764,688	.....	1,078,598	129,823
Banque Nationale	Quebec.	65,467	78,320	35,332	227,750	.....	217,523	9,125	51,927	62,861	35,000	.....
Quebec Bank	do	77,110	401,115	32,786	241,836	.....	1,991	1,929	169,684	.....	148,433	804,282
Union Bank of Canada	do	37,923	528,720	52,000	243,762	.....	29,164	.....	79,324	.....	.....	.....
Banque de St. Jean	St. John's.	2,512	5,007	2,647	1,165	.....	52,296	1,762	10,921	.....	.....	.....
Banque de St. Hyacinthe	St. Hyacinthe	14,220	16,325	13,100	33,509	.....	23,508	1,911	55,537	.....	.....	500
Eastern Townships Bank	Sherbrooke.	111,572	93,391	40,819	25,190	.....	576,374	5,980	390,098	38	13,000	.....
Total Quebec		3,610,864	5,548,255	851,672	4,711,339	150,000	1,173,785	175,940	15,049,063	725,298	1,919,406	2,547,146
Total Ontario		1,979,242	4,242,260	601,565	3,317,818	.....	1,712,272	103,959	6,617,328	365,638	1,373,890	4,581,809
Total Ontario and Quebec		5,590,106	9,790,515	1,453,237	8,029,157	150,000	2,886,057	279,899	21,666,391	1,090,936	3,293,296	7,128,955
NOVA SCOTIA.												
Bank of Nova Scotia	Halifax.	243,875	289,605	61,379	326,084	.....	110,795	.....	475,055	.....	.....	623,482
Merchants Bank of Halifax	do	164,124	370,752	49,083	221,043	.....	46,451	.....	67,670	.....	15,000	393,219
People's Bank do	do	36,006	222,249	24,768	45,953	.....	50,089	.....	89,115	23,524	.....	.....
Union Bank do	do	23,688	81,574	20,000	44,222	.....	175,086	.....	6,149	.....	1,000	237,262
Halifax Banking Company	do	31,883	102,325	23,944	76,973	.....	16,802	332	66,046	45,165	.....	.....
Bank of Yarmouth	Yarmouth.	28,030	22,974	4,800	11,815	.....	25,705	.....	134,697	1,395	19,200	71,000
Exchange Bank of Yarmouth	do	6,915	6,634	3,000	3,849	.....	13,202	.....	35,207	.....	.....	35,000
Commercial Bank of Windsor	Windsor.	13,691	13,667	4,803	8,772	.....	6,243	.....	10,617	2,688	.....	.....
Total, Nova Scotia		548,212	1,109,780	191,777	738,711	.....	444,373	332	884,556	72,772	35,200	1,359,963
NEW BRUNSWICK.												
Bank of New Brunswick	St. John.	148,308	146,496	23,305	41,589	.....	53,315	.....	66,321	5,086	.....	26,562
People's Bank do	Fredericton.	9,954	18,213	6,730	5,492	.....	2,175	.....	3,522	7,906	.....	3,000
St. Stephen's Bank	St. Stephen.	8,878	10,300	5,383	1,945	.....	17,878	.....	18,198	759	.....	.....
Total, New Brunswick		167,140	175,009	35,418	49,026	.....	73,368	.....	88,041	13,751	.....	29,562
MANITOBA.												
Commercial Bank of Manitoba	Winnipeg.	4,601	30,876	19,750	79,511	.....	134,820	1,415	17,016	7,313	.....	.....
Total, Manitoba		4,601	30,876	19,750	79,511	.....	134,820	1,415	17,016	7,313	.....	.....
BRITISH COLUMBIA.												
Bank of British Columbia	Victoria.	388,324	694,598	55,424	50,416	.....	90,532	5,306	92,207	21,878	.....	.....
Total, British Columbia		388,324	694,598	55,424	50,416	.....	90,532	5,306	92,207	21,878	.....	.....
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.												
Summerside Bank	Summerside.	614	2,098	1,761	575	.....	16,209	.....	3,787	.....	.....	.....
Merchants Bank of P.E.I.	Charlottetown	9,844	10,378	3,892	6,943	.....	22,476	.....	40,468	15,259	.....	5,500
Total, Prince Edward Island		10,458	12,476	5,653	7,518	.....	38,685	.....	44,255	15,259	.....	5,500

RECAPIT

Total, Ontario and Quebec	5,590,106	9,790,515	1,453,237	8,029,157	150,000	2,886,057	279,899	21,666,391	1,090,936	3,293,296	7,128,955
Total, Nova Scotia	548,212	1,109,780	191,777	738,711	.....	444,373	332	884,556	72,772	35,200	1,359,963
Total, New Brunswick	167,140	175,009	35,418	49,026	.....	73,368	.....	88,041	13,751	.....	29,562
Total, Manitoba	4,601	30,876	19,750	79,511	.....	134,820	1,415	17,016	7,313	.....	.....
Total, British Columbia	388,324	694,598	55,424	50,416	.....	90,532	5,306	92,207	21,878	.....	.....
Total, Prince Edward Island	10,458	12,476	5,653	7,518	.....	38,685	.....	44,255	15,259	.....	5,500
Grand Total	6,708,841	11,813,254	1,761,259	8,954,339	150,000	3,667,835	286,952	22,792,466	1,221,909	3,328,496	8,523,980

31st October, 1892, according to Returns furnished by them to the Department of Finance.

ACTIF.

Canadian, British and other Railway Securities. — Effets de chemins de fer canadiens, britanniques et autres.	Call Loan on Bonds and Stocks. — Prêts remboursables sur demande, sur obligations et actions.	Current Loans. — Prêts courants.	Loans to the Government of Canada. — Prêts au gouvernement du Canada.	Loans to Provincial Governments. — Prêts aux gouvernements provinciaux.	Overdue Debts, — Créances en souffrance.	Real Estate, the property of the Bank (other than the Bank premises.) — Immeubles appartenant à la banque (autres que les édifices de la banque.)	Mortgages on Real Estates sold by the Bank. — Hypothèques sur des immeubles vendus par la banque.	Bank Premises. — Edifices de la banque.	Other Assets not included under the foregoing heads. — Autres créances non comprises dans les items précédents.	Total Assets. — Total de l'actif.	Aggregate amount of Loans to Directors, and firms of which they are partners. — Montant collectif des prêts faits à des directeurs et à des raisons sociales dont ils forment partie.	Average amount of specie held during the month. — Chiffre moyen des espèces possédées durant le mois.	Average amount of Dominion Notes held during the month. — Chiffre moyen des billets de la Puissance possédés durant le mois.	Greatest amount of Notes in circulation at any time during the month. — Chiffre le plus élevé des billets en circulation en aucun temps durant le mois.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
....	1,023,510	10,810,080	.....	.....	17,430	6,198	.....	120,000	....	14,504,130	191,937	356,174	1,031,630	1,073,70
.....	2,242,665	17,664,929	.....	.....	99,976	12,483	183,034	677,412	76,237	28,221,373	297,004	381,000	696,000	3,384,...
1,565,264	1,642,962	6,632,516	.....	.....	74,263	16,581	.....	262,491	5,103	13,292,280	417,000	212,000	473,000	1,191,568
93,188	354,238	6,029,978	.....	.....	54,149	99,821	35,800	165,816	1,322	8,512,089	442,880	163,700	357,900	1,137,148
.....	1,012,108	3,716,618	.....	.....	19,147	19,710	16,000	90,000	29,564	7,095,135	165,704	142,340	263,340	893,053
185,266	1,135,746	7,864,017	.....	.....	31,074	55,146	96,049	230,782	23,980	13,262,124	344,035	304,312	699,476	1,654,047
.....	698,648	3,065,733	.....	.....	9,577	.....	1,013	14,440	18,040	4,651,326	271,498	80,000	206,800	596,000
128,000	637,464	5,267,118	.....	.....	156,658	6,755	10,553	229,185	52,204	8,225,432	32,075	168,665	315,432	1,199,637
90,075	314,600	5,484,473	.....	.....	16,973	24,916	2,500	51,582	.....	7,166,542	28,146	116,841	125,410	1,180,577
.....	.....	1,256,374	.....	.....	23,651	.....	.....	.....	6,315	2,024,905	17,387	36,981	26,674	360,120
2,061,793	9,066,941	67,791,836	.....	.....	502,898	241,610	344,949	1,841,708	212,765	106,955,336	2,208,266	1,962,013	4,186,662	13,488,050
3,376,358	148,843	28,325,151	.....	900,000	425,043	2,123	43,780	600,000	599,986	55,132,927	780,000	2,170,000	1,936,000	5,662,892
.....	576,230	9,292,565	.....	542,817	238,207	17,545	.....	200,000	26,415	13,316,825	....	349,662	853,857	1,274,537
.....	1,048,814	5,412,251	.....	.....	57,387	85,642	85,301	66,760	6,733	7,555,731	215,098	85,365	521,198	886,651
.....	453,117	2,366,520	.....	.....	24,396	104,442	64,949	85,008	94,708	3,608,562	188,985	36,409	162,472	459,701
.....	29,547	970,556	.....	.....	51,954	48,176	12,029	33,068	208,659	1,585,059	80,196	21,061	23,029	326,063
.....	632,700	2,968,750	.....	50,000	62,107	50,327	34,600	5,750	25,332	4,236,769	158,220	66,314	156,569	675,230
703,200	178,193	11,114,887	.....	200,000	118,103	61,136	2,557	190,000	22,357	14,669,126	106,938	204,261	405,031	1,972,048
287,987	2,370,212	16,057,426	.....	400,000	143,182	193,656	71,558	509,373	70,231	24,381,205	1,066,341	340,000	586,000	3,639,313
.....	1,018,245	2,615,716	.....	.....	62,902	32,531	1,967	141,165	46,205	4,702,043	85,100	80,000	120,000	1,101,237
72,398	2,284,878	5,747,646	.....	200,000	180,817	65,656	19,677	162,634	63,502	10,736,382	69,000	69,509	389,449	889,101
....	280,295	6,047,425	.....	.....	67,486	22,843	2,000	189,700	61,643	7,642,289	342,277	37,376	179,129	1,196,684
....	11,107	207,981	.....	.....	62,059	.....	40,305	.....	5,394	403,191	17,262	2,550	4,800	71,203
.....	82,500	1,002,842	.....	.....	38,175	21,417	10,020	15,743	8,917	1,339,135	80,839	14,105	19,260	304,252
.....	.....	4,333,061	.....	.....	74,264	51,669	75,053	101,100	30,943	5,923,147	290,451	107,484	89,233	908,941
4,439,943	9,114,681	96,462,777	.....	2,292,817	1,606,082	757,163	464,702	2,300,301	1,331,085	155,232,391	3,489,707	3,584,096	5,445,967	19,307,853
2,061,793	9,066,941	67,791,836	.....	.....	502,898	241,610	344,949	1,841,708	212,765	106,955,336	2,208,266	1,962,013	4,186,662	13,488,050
6,501,736	18,176,622	164,254,613	....	2,292,817	2,108,980	998,773	809,651	4,142,009	1,543,850	262,187,727	5,697,973	5,546,109	9,632,629	32,855,903
1,055,256	725,282	6,540,376	.....	19,507	48,528	12,064	18,691	90,353	16,171	10,656,509	90,907	249,456	296,006	1,229,783
232,000	908,541	4,791,145	.. ..	42,671	29,154	2,000	1,000	64,000	16,537	7,414,396	340,369	163,400	309,000	1,097,830
.....	.....	1,816,939	.....	.....	22,987	.....	.....	62,800	19,505	2,413,939	49,015	35,296	259,618	442,592
.....	.....	1,233,564	.....	6,959	36,05	.....	.....	52,000	.....	1,917,558	9,227	24,142	62,847	318,643
.....	146,000	2,649,022	.....	.....	51,531	7,344	.....	1,800	8,762	3,227,936	22,817	30,745	113,970	480,823
.....	.....	711,347	.....	.....	3,959	7,800	.....	8,000	.....	1,050,724	58,833	27,519	23,028	90,477
.....	.....	362,459	.....	.....	7,246	.....	.....	23,443	.....	496,959	51,562	6,171	6,196	49,917
....	.....	681,930	.....	.....	22,040	.....	....	4,455	607	769,524	140,325	13,617	14,058	104,522
1,287,256	1,779,823	18,786,782	.....	69,137	221,501	29,208	19,691	306,851	61,582	27,947,545	763,055	550,346	1,085,323	3,814,592
310,339	435,332	2,125,567	.....	.....	8,452	.....	.....	30,000	2,275	3,423,050	308,013	160,755	168,465	451,714
.....	300	535,126	.....	.....	430	15,488	.....	6,000	17,087	631,427	66,121	10,031	18,337	106,199
38,259	.....	466,455	....	.....	6,419	2,000	1,926	12,000	.....	590,304	35,620	9,273	9,762	116,483
348,598	435,632	3,127,148	.....	.....	15,301	17,488	1,926	48,000	19,362	4,644,781	409,734	180,059	196,564	674,396
.....	.....	1,768,806	.. ..	.....	72,955	33,254	12,024	9,650	9,063	2,201,060	71,300	6,012	21,000	433,025
.....	.....	1,768,806	.....	.....	72,955	33,254	12,024	9,650	9,063	2,201,060	71,300	6,012	21,000	433,025
.....	.....	5,704,929	.....	.....	32,087	17,880	....	127,623	5,534	7,286,742	.....	377,293	692,288	1,069,096
.....	.....	5,704,929	.....	.....	32,087	17,880	.....	127,623	5,534	7,286,742	.....	377,293	692,288	1,069,096
.....	.....	127,862	.....	.....	777	531	341	658	304	155,580	41,932	832	2,897	47,918
.....	.....	353,225	.....	10,573	554	.....	3,164	8,304	3,798	494,318	104,156	10,784	10,579	129,355
.....	.....	481,087	.....	10,573	1,331	531	3,505	8,962	4,102	649,898	146,088	11,616	13,476	177,273

ULATION.

6,501,736	18,176,622	164,254,613	.....	2,292,817	2,108,980	998,773	809,651	4,142,009	1,543,850	262,187,727	5,697,973	5,546,109	9,632,629	32,855,903
1,287,256	1,779,823	18,786,782	.....	69,137	221,501	29,208	19,691	306,851	61,582	27,947,545	763,055	550,340	1,085,323	3,814,592
348,598	435,632	3,127,148	.....	.....	15,301	17,488	1,926	48,000	19,362	4,644,781	409,734	180,059	196,564	674,396
.....	.....	1,768,806	.....	.....	72,955	33,254	12,024	9,650	9,063	2,201,060	71,300	6,012	21,000	433,025
.....	.....	5,704,929	.....	.....	32,087	17,880	....	127,623	5,534	7,286,742	.....	377,293	692,288	1,069,096
.....	.....	481,087	.....	10,573	1,331	531	3,505	8,962	4,102	649,898	146,088	11,616	13,476	177,273
8,137,590	20,392,077	194,123,365	.....	2,372,527	2,452,155	1,097,134	846,797	4,643,095	1,643,493	304,917,753	7,088,150	6,671,435	11,641,280	39,024,285

J. M. COURTNEY,

No. 19. VOL. XXVI.

The Canada Gazette

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

OTTAWA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1892.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE CROWN IN CHANCERY FOR CANADA.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to call to the Senate, by Letters Patent under the Great Seal,—

Thomas A. Bernier, Esquire, Barrister-at-law, of the Town of St. Boniface, Manitoba: for the Province of Manitoba.

SAML. E. ST. O. CHAPLEAU,
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery,
Canada.

PROCLAMATIONS.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Deputy Governor.

[L.S.]

CANADA.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To Our Beloved and Faithful the Senators of the Dominion of Canada, and the Members elected to serve in the House of Commons of Our said Dominion, and to each and every of you,—Greeting:

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS Our Parliament of Canada stands prorogued to the seventh day of the month of November instant, at which time, at Our City of Ottawa, you were held and constrained to appear; Now Know Ye, that for divers causes and considerations, and taking into consideration the ease and convenience of Our Loving Subjects, We have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council for Canada, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on MONDAY, the NINETEENTH day of the month of DECEMBER next, you meet Us in Our Parliament of Canada, at Our City of OTTAWA, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of Our said Dominion of Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary. Herein Fail Not.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. Witness, John J. McGee, Esquire, Deputy of Our Right Trusty and Well-Beloved the Right Honourable Sir Frederick Arthur Stanley, Baron Stanley of Preston, in the County of Lancaster, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom; Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Governor General of Canada and Vice Admiral of the same.

At Our Government House, in Our City of OTTAWA, this FOURTH day of NOVEMBER, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, and in the fifty-sixth year of Our Reign.

By Command,

SAML. E. ST. O. CHAPLEAU,
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery,
Canada. 19-tf

STANLEY of PRESTON.

[L.S.]

CANADA.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To all to whom these presents shall come, or whom the same may in anywise concern,—Greeting:

A PROCLAMATION.

JNO. S. D. THOMPSON,
Attorney General,
Canada.

WHEREAS it hath pleased Almighty God, in His Great Goodness to vouchsafe unto Our Dominion of Canada, a bountiful harvest and manifold other blessings,—

We, therefore, considering that these blessings enjoyed by Our people throughout the said Dominion do call for a solemn and public acknowledgment, have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council for Canada, to appoint, and We do appoint Thursday, the tenth day of November next, as a day of General Thanksgiving to Almighty God for the bountiful harvest and the many other blessings vouchsafed to Canada during the present year; and We do

invite all Our loving subjects throughout Canada to observe the said day as a day of General Thanksgiving.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Our Right Trusty and Well-Beloved the Right Honourable Sir Frederick Arthur Stanley, Baron Stanley of Preston, in the County of Lancaster, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom; Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Honourable Order of the Bath; Governor General of Canada.

At Our Government House, in Our City of OTTAWA, this TWENTY-THIRD day of SEPTEMBER, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, and in the Fifty-sixth year of Our Reign.

By Command,

J. C. PATTERSON,
Secretary of State.

16–3

DESPATCHES.

(Copy.)—No. 261.

Marquess of Ripon to Lord Stanley of Preston.

Downing Street,
17th September, 1892.

My Lord,—I have the honour to transmit to you a copy of a letter from the Foreign Office, enclosing a note from the Chilian Minister at this Court announcing that his Government have prohibited seal-fishing in Chilian waters.

I request that you will invite your Ministers to give due publicity to this notification.

I have, &c.,
RIPON.

Governor General
The Rt. Hon. Lord Stanley of Preston.

—

(Copy.)

Foreign Office,
8th September, 1892.

Sir,—I am directed by the Earl of Rosebery to transmit to you copy of a note from the Chilian Minister announcing that his Government have prohibited seal-fishing in Chilian waters, and I am to request that Lord Ripon will take what steps he may think proper to give this notice due publicity.

I am, &c.,
T. H. SANDERSON.

The Under-Secretary of State,
Colonial Office.

—

(Translation.)

London,
31st August, 1892.

My Lord,—I have the honour to inform Your Lordship that a telegram has been received at this Legation stating that my Government have absolutely prohibited fishing for sea-lions, seals and sea-otters in the Archipelago of Chiloe, the Island of Juan Fernandez and the territory on the Straits of Magellan.

I venture to request Your Lordship to transmit this information to the Department of Her Britannic Majesty's Government to whom this prohibition may be of interest.

I have, &c.,
AUGUSTO MATTE.

The Earl of Rosebery.

19–3

ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

[2872]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Monday, the 31st day of October, 1892.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

Whereas the Lieutenant Governor of the North-West Territories, with the Legislative Assembly of the Territories, did, on the 25th January, 1892, pass an Ordinance which has been transmitted, No. 21, and intituled "An Ordinance for protecting the public interest in rivers, creeks and streams";

And whereas the said Ordinance has been laid before the Governor General in Council, together with a report from the Minister of Justice, recommending that the said Ordinance should be disallowed,—

Now therefore, His Excellency, in virtue of the powers conferred upon him by "The North-West Territories Act," chap. 50 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, has this day been pleased to declare his disallowance of the said Ordinance, and the same is hereby disallowed accordingly.

Whereof the Lieutenant Governor of the North-West Territories and all other persons whom it may concern are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

—

I, Sir Frederick Arthur Stanley, Baron Stanley of Preston, Governor General of Canada, do hereby certify that the Ordinance passed by the Legislative Assembly of the North-West Territories, and assented to by the Lieutenant Governor on the 25th January, 1892, numbered 21, and intituled "An Ordinance for protecting the public interest in rivers, creeks and streams," was received by me on the 23rd day of February, 1892.

Given under my hand and seal this 31st day of October, 1892.

STANLEY of PRESTON.

19–4

[2728]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Friday, the 14th day of October, 1892.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

His Excellency, in virtue of the provisions of chapter 37 of the Revised Statutes, intituled "An Act respecting the Department of Railways and Canals," and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to prescribe the following scale of charges for vessels wintering on the Ottawa River Canals and Locks, and the same is hereby prescribed accordingly, namely:—

In Carillon Canal—	
Steamers, per season	$ 8 00
Barges, do	4 00
Grenville Canal—	
Steamers, per season	8 00
Barges, do	4 00
Inside Locks, Ste. Anne, Carillon and Grenville Canals—	
Steamers, per season	25 00
Inside Locks, Culbute Canal, per season	15 00

Such security against damage by fire to be taken by way of bond as, in the opinion of the Minister of Railways and Canals, may seem desirable.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

19–3

[2846]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Thursday, the 27th day of October, 1892.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, under the power conferred upon him by chapter 99 of the Revised Statutes and Acts amending the same, has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned persons as members of the Board for the selection of standard samples of flour for the years 1892-93, which Board shall meet on or before the 15th day of November, 1892, at the call of the chairman :—

O. M. Gould, (chairman); A. E. Gagnon, David Robertson, E. F. Graig, Jas. S. Morris, W. W. Ogilvie, and Robert Meighen, of Montreal.

J. S. Spink and Thomas McLaughlin, of Toronto.

C. B. Hunt, of London, C. R. Smith, of Hamilton, and Gaspard LeMoine, of Quebec.

JOHN J. McGEE,
19-4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[2877]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Monday, the 31st day of October, 1892.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, in virtue of the power vested in him by chapter 99 of the Revised Statutes and amendments thereof, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, has been pleased to appoint Mr. R. Noble, of Norval, Ontario, as one of the Board for the selection of standard samples of flour for 1892-93, the meeting for which is to be held in Montreal on or before the 15th day of November, 1892.

JOHN J. McGEE,
19-4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[2737]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Saturday, the 15th day of October, 1892.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, has been pleased to approve of the following Rules and Regulations for the government of the Public Wharf at Pictou, N.S., as prepared by the Harbour Commissioners of that Port.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PUBLIC WHARF, PICTOU, N.S.

The Harbour Commissioners of Pictou, under and by virtue of the provisions of the Statutes of Canada, chapter 63 of 36 Victoria, and the Acts in amendment thereof, hereby make and ordain the following rules and regulations for the government and management of the Public Wharf at the Port of Pictou, N.S. :—

1. The Commissioners, if they shall deem it necessary, shall appoint a wharfinger, who shall hold office at the pleasure of the Commissioners, and have the power to discharge the duties hereinafter mentioned. The Commissioners may at any time dismiss or suspend such wharfinger.

2. No master, or any person having charge of any ship, lighter or vessel, shall haul alongside any public wharf unless by permission and under the direction of the Commissioners, or their wharfinger.

3. All vessels under such directions landing ballast or rubbish on any wharf shall use shoots or tarpaulins, and shall remove such ballast or rubbish within twenty-four hours after landing, under a penalty not exceeding five dollars, to be paid by the master or person having charge of such vessel, and every additional twenty-four hours during which such removal shall be neglected shall be considered a new offence.

4. All masters or persons having charge of any ship or lighter lying at the public wharf, and not at the time discharging or taking in ballast or cargo, on being notified by the Commissioners, or their wharfinger, either to shift his berth or remove from the wharf, shall do so within one hour after such notice if afloat, or within twelve hours after such notice if the vessel is aground. The penalty for neglecting to do so shall not exceed ten dollars, and every additional twelve hours shall be considered a new offence.

5. Vessels occupying any part of the wharf (with the consent of the Commissioners or their wharfinger) for repairs or other purposes than loading or unloading ballast or cargo, shall pay one dollar per day wharfage if over one hundred and fifty tons, and fifty cents per day for vessels under one hundred and fifty tons.

6. All goods or cargo landed on or shipped from the wharf shall pay wharfage at the following rates, viz. :—

Flour, per barrel	1 ct.
Oil, "	2 "
Barrel, bulk	1 "
Lumber, per M	10 "
Shingles, per M	2 "
Laths, per M	2 "
Brick, per M	10 "
Coal, per ton	5 "
Iron, per ton	10 "
Salt, per ton	5 "
Hay, per ton	10 "
Round logs, each	10 "
Square logs, each	10 "
Farm produce, 1 cent for 4 bushels.	
Fence posts, per 100	50 "
Ballast landed on and carted from the wharf, per ton	5 "

7. Vessels lying at the wharf taking in or discharging cargo or ballast into or from any vessel or lighter alongside, shall pay half wharfage for such cargo or ballast so shipped or discharged, and all cargo landed and re-shipped without having been removed from the wharf shall pay half wharfage in addition to the wharfage on landing.

All wharfage to be paid by the consignee of the goods so landed : and the master or person having charge of such ship or lighter shall furnish the Commissioners, or their wharfinger, with a freight list of the cargo, and failing to do so he shall be held personally liable for such wharfage, and may be sued for it in the same manner as if he were the actual consignee, owner or shipper of the said goods or cargo. Wharfage on single truck loads shall be paid by the truckmen.

Cargo remaining on the wharf 48 hours shall pay double wharfage.

8. All the vessels using the wharf for the purpose of landing or taking on board passengers and goods shall pay in addition to the wharfage rates of goods so landed or laden, two dollars for each time the wharf is used for such purpose.

9. All money arising from wharf dues and fines shall be paid to the Commissioners. The wharfinger, if one is appointed, shall collect all dues and pay the same to the Commissioners.

10. The Commissioners or their wharfinger, shall furnish the masters, or the persons having charge of all the vessels coming to the wharf, with a printed copy of the foregoing regulations.

ALLAN A. FERGUSON,
Chairman.

D. SUTHERLAND,
18-4 Secretary, Harbour Commissioners.

[2816]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Wednesday, the 26th day of October, 1892.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, in virtue of the provisions of chapter 68 of the Revised Statutes, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that the United Kingdom shall be, and the same is hereby excepted from the provisions of the Order in Council of the 12th September, 1892, prohibiting the importation of rags into Canada from Europe, and to declare that rags collected in the United Kingdom may be admitted to be imported into Canada.

JOHN J. McGEE,
18–2 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[2744]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Saturday, the 15th day of October, 1892.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, in virtue of the authority vested in him by "The Animals Contagious Diseases Act," chapter 69 of the Revised Statutes, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that the Special Cattle Quarantine Regulations established by the Order in Council of the 23rd July, 1892, be cancelled, and the same are hereby cancelled accordingly.

JOHN J. McGEE,
18–2 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[2802]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Thursday, the 20th day of October, 1892.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS the Order in Council of the 16th November, 1889, prohibited Bass fishing in the Miramichi River and its tributaries, during a period of three years from the 1st day of December, 1889, and as such prohibition has produced the most beneficial results, it is desirable that it be extended for a further period of three years,—

His Excellency, under the provisions of "The Fisheries Act," chapter 95 of the Revised Statutes, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that fishing for Bass in any manner whatever, in the waters of the Miramichi River and its tributaries, as well as in the waters of Miramichi Bay, and all waters emptying therein in the Province of New Brunswick, shall be and the same is hereby prohibited during a period of three years from the 1st day of December, 1892.

JOHN J. McGEE,
18–4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Wednesday, the 12th day of October, 1892.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS section 5 of the Act 55-56 Victoria, chapter 15, amending the Dominion Lands Act, provides that lands containing coal or other minerals, including lands in the Rocky Mountains Park, shall not be subject to the provisions of this Act respecting sale or homestead entry, but the Governor General in Council may, from time to time, make regulations for the working and development of mines on such lands, and for the sale, leasing, licensing or other disposal thereof: Provided, however, that no disposition of mines or mining interests in the said Park shall be for a longer period than twenty years, renewable, in the discretion of the Governor in Council, from time to time, for further periods of twenty years each, and not exceeding in all sixty years,—

His Excellency, in virtue of the provisions of the above cited Act, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to make the following Regulations to govern the issue of licenses of occupation for the working of mines and minerals within the Rocky Mountains Park of Canada :—

1. Licenses to mine coal from lands within the Park shall be disposed of by public competition only, and the Minister of the Interior shall, from time to time, as he may find expedient in the public interest, survey, lay out, and offer for disposal by auction or by tender, locations for the mining of coal under such licenses.

2. The duration of such licenses shall be twenty years, unless sooner terminated by consent of the Crown and the licensee, or cancelled for non-fulfilment of conditions, and such licenses shall be renewable in the discretion of the Governor in Council for further periods of twenty years each and not exceeding in all sixty years, on such terms and conditions as may at the time of renewal be agreed upon by the Government and licensee.

3. The ground rent shall be $1.20 per acre per annum, payable half-yearly in advance.

4. A royalty of ten cents per ton shall be paid by the licensee on all coal taken out of the mine. Returns under oath shall be furnished quarterly to the Minister of the Interior by the licensee, showing the quantity of coal taken out, and the royalty shall be paid at the time of making such returns. If the royalty which is due for one half-year equals the rental paid for that half-year, then the amount paid for rent shall be credited to such royalty.

5. The area to be licensed to one person shall not exceed three hundred and twenty acres, and the licensee shall not make any transfer or assignment of his license without the consent in writing of the Minister of the Interior.

6. The boundaries beneath the surface of a location shall be the vertical planes or lines in which their surface boundaries lie.

7. The license shall be subject to the general regulations for the control and management of the Rocky Mountains Park of Canada, dated the 30th June, 1890, and to such further and other regulations as may be made from time to time in that behalf by the Governor in Council.

JOHN J. McGEE,
18–4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Thursday, the 20th day of October, 1892.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS, under the provisions of the Act of the Parliament of Canada, 47 Victoria, chapter 6, intituled "An Act respecting the Vancouver Island Railway, the Esquimalt Graving Dock, and certain railway lands of the Province of British Columbia granted to the Dominion," and the Act of the Legislature of the Province of British Columbia, number eleven, of one thousand eight hundred and eighty, intituled "An Act to authorize the grant of certain public lands on the mainland of British Columbia to the Government of the Dominion of Canada, for Canadian Pacific Railway purposes," as amended by the Act of the said Legislature, number fourteen, passed in the session held in the years 1883 and 1884, intituled "An Act relating to the Island Railway, the Graving Dock and Railway lands of the Province," all the lands within twenty miles of the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway from the summit of the Rocky Mountains to the statutory

terminus at Port Moody are granted to Her Majesty as represented by the Government of Canada, and therefore any laws of the Province of British Columbia in regard to lands and the boundaries of lands cannot have any bearing or effect upon lands which are within this railway belt, and such lands are within the control of the Government and Parliament of Canada,—

His Excellency, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to declare and does hereby declare, that all sales of land which may have been made or which may hereafter be made without the authority of the Government of Canada or without title from the Government of Canada within twenty miles of either side of the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, are illegal and void.

Whereof all persons whom it may concern are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

JOHN J. McGEE,
17–4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

HEADQUARTERS.

OTTAWA, 4th November, 1892.

G. O. (42.)

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE OF CANADA.

Annual Examination for Candidates.

1893.

Subjects and Books.

The annual examination to be held in the year 1893, for Candidates desiring to be admitted as Cadets to the Royal Military College of Canada, Kingston, will commence at the District Staff Office, at the Headquarters of the several Military Districts in which Candidates reside, on Tuesday the 13th day of June, 1893—the medical examinations to be held the day previous. The subjects and books in which Candidates will be examined are as follows :—

OBLIGATORY OR PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION.

(1) Mathematics.	Marks.
(*a*) Arithmetic, including vulgar and decimal fractions, simple and compound proportion, simple and compound interest, partnership, profit and loss	500
(*b*) Algebra, including simple equations	500
(*c*) Geometry, first book of Euclid, or its equivalent	500

If Euclid is not used as a text book, the candidate is to mention at the head of his answer paper the name of the author of the text book used.

(2) (*a*) Grammar, English or French. Writing English or French correctly, and in a good legible hand from dictation	500
(*b*) Composition, as tested by the powers of writing an essay, precis, or letter, in English or French	500
(3) Geography, general and descriptive	500
(4) History, British and Canadian, general.	500
(5) French : grammar and translation from the language	500
(6) Latin ; grammar and simple translation from the language into either English or French as may be preferred by the candidate	500
(7) Elements of freehand drawing, viz : simple copies from the flat ; outline only.	300

French will, for the present, be *optional*, and may therefore be *omitted* by a candidate.

No candidate will be considered qualified for a cadetship or be allowed to count marks in the "Further examination" unless he obtains a minimum of one-third of the total number of marks in 1 (*a*, *b*, *c*, together) 2 (*a* and *b*, together) 3, 4, 6 and 7, and in case two or more subjects are grouped not less than 25 % in each subject composing the group.

VOLUNTARY OR FURTHER EXAMINATION.

(1) Mathematics.	Marks.
(*a*) Algebra—Up to and including quadratic equations	1000
(*b*) Geometry—Up to and including third book of Euclid, or its equivalent	1000

If Euclid is not used as a text book, the candidate is to mention at the head of his answer paper the name of the author of the text book used.

(*c*) Theory and use of common logarithms, plane trigonometry, mensuration	1000
(2) English or French literature—Limited to specified authors	1000
(*a*) The examination to include Burke's "Speech on American taxation," and Tennyson's "In Memoriam," together with the literary history of the periods to which these authors belong ; or, for French speaking candidates, "Le Philosophe sous les Toits," par E. Souvestre, and "L'Honneur et l'Argent," par François Ponsard, but not necessarily "Text" work.	
(3) Geography—Physical, particularly of Dominion of Canada and United States.	1000
(*a*) Examination in Colton's Outline of Physical Geography.	
(4) History—British and Canadian, limited to certain fixed periods	1000
(*a*) Examination in History of the British Empire, embracing the Stuart and Brunswick periods, and the period from 1812 to the present time (any school author) of Canadian History.	
(5) French Grammar, and translation from English into French or from French into English	1200
(6) Latin, including Cæsar's Commentaries, Book IV., from chap. xx, to chap. xxxviii (inclusive). Book V., to end of 23rd chap., and 1st, 4th, 6th, 7th and 9th Eclogues of Virgil. Translation into either English or French as may be preferred by the candidate	1500
(7) Drawing—Copies from the flat ; shaded. Simple object drawing	1000
(8) Elementary Geometrical Drawing	1000

Candidates are permitted to use at their examination on this subject (8) a drawing-board and such instruments as they choose. The instruments considered as necessary, but not indispensable, are : a pair of compasses with shifting-leg and pen and pencil points, a flat ruler, a pair of parallel rulers and a right-angled triangle.

No "Voluntary" subject, except mathematics and drawing, shall gain a candidate any marks, unless he obtains a minimum of *one-third* of the marks assigned to that subject.

The marks gained in the "Obligatory" subjects will be added to those gained in the "Voluntary" subjects, to make a second total.

It is to be understood that English speaking candidates use the papers prepared in that language, and that French speaking candidates use papers prepared in the French language. The object of this permission is to allow candidates to write their examination papers, except where, from the nature of the question, it is otherwise required, in English or French, whichever may be the language with which they are most familiar.

The Standard of knowledge of English required from *French speaking* candidates for the present, will be :—To write and speak English sufficiently to understand and be understood in that language.

Candidates should make application to the Adjutant General, Ottawa, by *1st May*, in order that arrangements may be made for their examination in June.

NOTE.—Candidates will be permitted, after examination, to retain the printed Examination Questions, provided no rough work or scribbling has been done thereon, of which the supervising officer of the local Board having assured himself, he will *initial* the printed questions to be retained.

By Command,
WALKER POWELL, Colonel,
for Adjutant General of Militia, Canada.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

HEADQUARTERS.

OTTAWA, 4th November, 1892.

G. O. (43.)

91ST BATTALION "MANITOBA LIGHT INFANTRY, M.—This Battalion, with the exception of Nos. 2 and 6 Companies, having become non-effective, is removed from the list of Corps of Active Militia.

Lieut.-Colonel Brophy is permitted to retire with the rank of Major. Captain and Adjutant Wm. R. Dow is permitted to retire with rank of Captain.

The following names are removed from the list of Officers in the Active Militia :

Captain A. H. Corelli, No. 1 Co.
" Robt. Bullock, No. 3 Co.
" Thos. H. Smith, No. 4 Co.
" Wm. J. Stinson, No. 5 Co.
Lieutenant Thomas Norquay, No. 3 Co.
" Robert Fisher, No. 4 Co.
" Richard F. Pennefather, No. 5 Co.
2nd Lieut. Thomas W. Taylor, No. 1 Co.
" Jas. G. Dagg, No. 3 Co.
" William Smyth, No. 4 Co.
" Henry Rogers, No. 5 Co.
Paymaster Alexander McIntyre.
Quartermaster Geo. P. Bliss.
Surgeon John P. Pennefather, M.D.
Ass. Surgeon J. Orton Grain.

—

G. O. (44.)

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE OF CANADA.

Gentleman Cadet Peter Warren Wentworth Bell has been expelled from the College by Order in Council dated 29th October, 1892.

By Command,

WALKER POWELL, Colonel,
Adjutant General of Militia,
Canada.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 46 of 1892.

ST. MARY'S RIVER LIGHTS.

Round Island Light.—Notice is given by the Lighthouse Board of the United States of America that, on the night of September 20, 1892, a fixed white lens-lantern light with two fixed red sectors was exhibited from the structure recently erected on the E. side of Round Island, St. Mary's River, Michigan.

The white sector lies between and is bounded radially by the two red sectors, and illuminates 180° of the horizon, extending from N. $\frac{1}{8}$ E. (N. 1° E.) through eastward to S. $\frac{1}{8}$ W. (S. 1° W.). The southerly red sector covers, and its easterly edge guides clear of, the shoals to the southward of Round Island.

The focal plane of the light is 40 feet above lake level, and the light may be seen in clear weather about 4 miles.

The light is shown from a small hexagonal black iron lantern surmounting a square wooden tower, 35 feet high from base to focal plane, rising in the front of a one and one-half story frame dwelling. The tower and dwelling are painted buff with white trimmings, roof red, and have a background of trees about 90 feet high.

The approximate geographical position of the lighthouse, as taken from chart No. 4, Straits of Mackinac, U. S. Survey of the Northern and North-western Lakes, is :—

Lat. N. 46° 06' 26"
Long. W. 84° 01' 16"

Bearings and distances of prominent objects, are :—

Hay Point, N. W. tangent, N. E. $\frac{3}{4}$ N., $1\frac{5}{8}$ miles.
Lime Island, W. tangent, S. by E. $\frac{1}{4}$ E., $1\frac{5}{8}$ miles.
Pointe aux Frênes, N. $\frac{7}{8}$ W., $1\frac{5}{8}$ miles.

Bearings relating to the edges of the sectors are from seaward. All bearings are magnetic and given approximately ; distances, in statute miles.

WM. SMITH,
Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

Department of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa, Canada, 15th October, 1892.

☞ All bearings are magnetic and are given from seaward, miles are nautical miles, heights are above high water, and all depths are at mean low water.

Pilots, masters, or others interested are earnestly requested to send information of dangers, changes in aids to navigation, notice of new shoals or channels, errors in publications, or any other facts affecting the navigation of Canadian waters, to the Deputy Minister of Marine, Ottawa, Canada. 19-3

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under "The Companies Act" letters patent have been issued under the Great Seal of Canada, bearing date the 29th day of October, 1892, incorporating Samuel Henderson, of the Town of Port Hope, in the County of Durham and Province of Ontario, manufacturer ; John Christie Henderson, of the Town of Charlotte, in the State of New York, one of the United States of America, capitalist ; Eli Moneton Upton, of the City of Rochester, in the said State of New York, capitalist ; John Henry Sherin, of the Village of Lakefield, in the County of Peterborough, Province of Ontario, capitalist ; Emma Esther Henderson, of the said Town of Port Hope aforesaid, married woman, for the following purposes, viz. :—The manufacture of all kinds of waterproof horse and wagon covers, oiled clothing and all goods used in connection with such waterproof covers or oiled clothing, or used in the manufacture thereof, and for the purchase and sale of all such goods and materials used in the manufacture of and in connection therewith, and for the carrying on of the business of general merchants and manufacturers of waterproof covers and oiled clothing and other goods of a like character, and to acquire and operate the oiled clothing factory and premises at the Town of Port Hope, in the Province of Ontario, and to acquire by purchase, lease or otherwise such other lands and premises within the Dominion of Canada as may be required by the said company in the carrying on of the business of general merchants and manufacturers of oiled clothing and other goods, wares and merchandise as above specified, throughout the Dominion of Canada, by the name of "The Canadian Oiled Clothing Company" (Limited), with a total capital stock of twenty thousand dollars, divided into two hundred shares of one hundred dollars.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 4th day of November, 1892.

J. C. PATTERSON,
19–3 Secretary of State.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under "The Companies Act" letters patent have been issued under the Great Seal of Canada, bearing date the 20th day of October, 1892, incorporating Isaac Watt, steam-boat owner, and Thomas Frederick Hayes, master mariner, of the City of Windsor, in the Province of Ontario ; Aaron Alanson Parker, Byron Whitaker Parker and James Westley Millen, steam-boat owners, all of the City of Detroit, State of Michigan, one of the United States of America, for the following purposes, viz. :—The wrecking, salvage and towing on the lakes, rivers and canals, in the Dominion of Canada,—by the name of "The Isaac Watt Wrecking Company" (Limited), with a total capital stock of twenty thousand dollars, divided into four hundred shares of fifty dollars.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 28th day of October, 1892.

J. C. PATTERSON,
18–3 Secretary of State.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under "The Companies Act" letters patent have been issued under the Great Seal of Canada, bearing date the 12th day of October, 1892, incorporating William Reichling, of the City of Toronto, designer; John Samuel Playle, of the City of Toronto, salesman; Phaon Allen Brauss, of the City of Toronto, merchant; William Trimble, of the City of Toronto, adjuster of machines; Florence Silberstein, of the City of Toronto, married woman, for the following purposes, viz.:—The trade or business of manufacturing table and piano covers, scarves, anti-macassars, guipures, buggy dusters, embroidered flannels, and all kinds of Swiss, French and German decorative art embroideries, ladies' dresses, skirts, capes, cloaks and mantles, and other articles of a like nature,—by the name of "The Dominion Embroidery Company of Toronto" (Limited), with a total capital stock of forty thousand dollars, divided into one thousand six hundred shares of twenty-five dollars.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 21st day of October, 1892.

J. C. PATTERSON,
Secretary of State.

17-3

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under "The Companies Act" supplementary letters patent have been issued under the Great Seal of Canada, bearing date the 14th day of October, 1892, whereby the total capital stock of the "Canadian General Electric Company" (Limited), is increased from one million ($1,000,000) dollars to two million ($2,000,000) dollars.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 21st day of October, 1892.

J. C. PATTERSON,
Secretary of State.

17-3

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 43 of 1892.

ERRATA.

DESCRIPTION OF ENTRANCE ISLAND LIGHT.

In the bearings given for the red sector of the Entrance Island Light in Notice to Mariners No. 33 of 1892, the bearing W. by N. $\frac{1}{8}$ N. (N. 59 $\frac{1}{2}$° W. true), should be W. $\frac{3}{8}$ N. In other respects the bearings given in that Notice are correct, the arc being one of 7$\frac{1}{2}$ degrees.

ROCK IN BAMFIELD CREEK.

The geographical position of the rock described in Notice to Mariners No. 32 of 1892, taken from plan No. 592 is Lat. N. 48° 49' 44"; Long. W. 125° 8' 44", and not as given.

WM. SMITH,
Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

Department of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa, Canada, 1st October, 1892.

☞ All bearings are magnetic and are given from seaward, miles are nautical miles, heights are above high water, and all depths are at mean low water.

Pilots, masters, or others interested are earnestly requested to send information of dangers, changes in aids to navigation, notice of new shoals or channels, errors in publications, or any other facts affecting the navigation of Canadian waters, to the Deputy Minister of Marine, Ottawa, Canada. 17-3

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 44 of 1892.

I. ROCKS BETWEEN MARTIN AND BROOM POINTS, NEWFOUNDLAND.

Commander D. McN. Riddel, of H. M. S. "Pelican," reports the existence of a dangerous rocky ridge, with several very shoal heads on it, extending from Whale Rocks, 1 mile north-westward of Martin Point, to the Brandies, 1 mile westward of Boston Point, off the west coast of Newfoundland.

Lat. N. 49° 48'
Long. W. 57° 55'

Vessels should not approach the coast between Martin and Broom Points.

This notice affects Admiralty charts Nos. 232*b*, 283, 284 and 2,516.

II. POSITION OF SYDNEY BAR LIGHTHOUSE.

Staff-Commander W. Tooker, R. N., in charge of the Admiralty Survey of Newfoundland, reports that the lighthouse on the south-east bar, on the eastern side of Sydney Harbour, Cape Breton Island, is situated about 800 feet westward of the position hitherto charted, or with the Roman Catholic Church near the north-west bar bearing N. W. $\frac{3}{8}$ N., (N. 67° W. true), distant 1$\frac{3}{10}$ miles; and the Roman Catholic Chapel near Gillivray Point E. N. E. E'ly., (N. 42° E. true).

Lat. N. 46° 12' 26"
Long. W. 60° 12' 39"

This notice affects Admiralty charts Nos. 2,042, 2,516, 2,666, 2,687 and 2,727.

WM. SMITH,
Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

Department of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa, Canada, 4th October, 1892.

☞ All bearings are magnetic and are given from seaward, miles are nautical miles, heights are above high water, and all depths are at mean low water.

Pilots, masters, or others interested are earnestly requested to send information of dangers, changes in aids to navigation, notice of new shoals or channels, errors in publications, or any other facts affecting the navigation of Canadian waters, to the Deputy Minister of Marine, Ottawa, Canada. 17-3

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 45 of 1892.

DOVER LIGHTHOUSE.

A lighthouse established by the Government of Canada on the southern end of Callaghan Island, in Port Dover or Dover Harbour, in the County of Halifax, on the southern or Atlantic coast of Nova Scotia, will be put in operation on the 1st November next.

Lat. N. 44° 29' 24"
Long. W. 63° 51' 33"

The building is of wood painted white, and consists of a square tower with keeper's dwelling attached. The tower is surmounted by an iron lantern painted red, and is 31 feet high from its base to the vane on the lantern.

The light will be fixed white, elevated 50 feet above high water mark, and should be visible 12 miles from all points of approach. The illuminating apparatus is dioptric, of small size.

The light is intended to guide into Dover Harbour. Vessels running for it on a N. N. W. course will pass clear to the westward of Shag Bay breakers, which are marked by a red iron can buoy, and enter the harbour to the eastward of Fleming Island.

This notice affects Admiralty charts Nos. 343, 730, 2,666 and 2,670, and the substance of it should be entered in the Canadian List of Lights and Fog Signals under the number 399a.

WM. SMITH,
Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

Department of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa, Canada, 11th October, 1892.

☞ All bearings are magnetic and are given from seaward, miles are nautical miles, heights are above high water, and all depths are at mean low water.

Pilots, masters, or others interested are earnestly requested to send information of dangers, changes in aids to navigation, notice of new shoals or channels, errors in publications, or any other facts affecting the navigation of Canadian waters, to the Deputy Minister of Marine, Ottawa, Canada. 17-3

STATEMENT OF THE PUBLIC DEBT OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA, ON THE 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1892.

	$ cts.	$ cts.
Liabilities—		
Payable in England	199,678,262 50	
do in Canada	9,655,293 29	
Dominion Notes	18,446,479 41	
Savings Banks	39,790,262 04	
Trust Funds	8,155,554 01	
Province Accounts	16,407,374 13	
Miscellaneous and Banking Accounts	1,690,474 96	
Bank Circulation Redemption Fund	1,762,183 94	
Total Gross Debt		295,585,884 28
Assets—		
Investments—Sinking Funds	28,583,475 29	
Other Investments	5,263,337 95	
Province Accounts	10,662,417 39	
Miscellaneous and Banking Accounts	12,453,169 85	
		56,962,400 48
Total Net Debt		238,623,483 80
do 31st August		241,035,335 40
Decrease of Debt		2,411,851 60
STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE ON CAPITAL ACCOUNT, &c.		
Expenditure to 30th Sept. on:—		
Public Works, Railways and Canals	857,518 07	
Dominion Lands	6,433 66	
Railway Subsidies	266,353 00	
		1,130,304 73

Certified correct,
M. G. DICKIESON, Accountant.

W. FITZGERALD,
Assistant Deputy Minister of Finance.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 10th October, 1892.

16-tf

STATEMENT of the Revenue and Expenditure on account of the Consolidated Fund of the Dominion of Canada, as by Returns furnished to the Finance Department to the night of the 30th September, 1892.

	$ cts
REVENUE:	
Customs	1,977,846 67
Excise	686,722 68
Post Office	195,000 00
Public Works, including Railways	361,203 07
Miscellaneous	63,195 68
	3,283,968 10
REVENUE to 31st August, 1892	6,030,517 47
	9,314,485 57
EXPENDITURE	1,604,506 06
do to 31st August, 1892	4,149,440 21
	5,753,946 27

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 7th October, 1892.

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy Minister of Finance.

15-tf

CIRCULATION AND SPECIE.

	31st July.	31st August.	30th September.	31st October.	30th November.	31st December.
Fractionals	188,019 75	188,799 25	189,382 50			
$1 & $2	6,473,895 00	6,677,849 00	6,845,354 50			
$4	493,818 00	487,452 00	478,186 00			
$5, $10 & $20	10,174 16	10,029 16	10,019 16			
$50 & $100	427,950 00	374,350 00	315,000 00			
$500 & $1000	10,135,000 00	10,709,500 00	10,662,000 00			
Total	17,728,856 91	18,447,979 41	18,499,942 16			

	31st January.	29th February.	31st March.	30th April.	31st May.	30th June.
Fractionals						
$1 & $2						
$4						
$5, $10 & $20						
$50 & $100						
$500 & $1000						
Total						

Fractional Notes	189,382 50
Provincial Notes other than Ones and Twos	13,319 16
Provincial and Dominion Ones and Twos	6,845,354 50
Dominion Fours	478,186 00
Montr'l Large Notes	5,602,250 00
Toronto "	3,209,450 00
Halifax "	942,000 00
St. John "	686,000 00
Winnipeg "	12,500 00
Charlottetown "	39,000 00
Victoria "	482,500 00
Total	$18,499,942 16

Specie held by the several Assistant Receivers General, on the 30th September, 1892		$6,209,666 01
Guaranteed Sterling Debentures		1,946,666 67
Guaranteed Debentures to be held under the Revised Statutes of Canada, cap. 31—		$8,156,332 68
10 p. c. on $18,499,942.16	$1,849,994 21	
Specie to be held under the Revised Statutes of Canada, cap. 31—		
15 p. c. on $18,499,942.16	2,774,991 32	$4,624,985 53
Excess of Specie and Guaranteed Debentures		$3,531,347 15
Unguaranteed Debentures		$14,250,000 00
Unguaranteed Debentures to be held under the Revised Statutes of Canada, cap. 31—		
75 p. c. on $18,499,942.16		13,874,956 62
Excess of Unguaranteed Debentures		$ 375,043 38

SUMMARY.

Excess of Specie and Guaranteed Debentures	$3,531,347 15
Excess of Unguaranteed Debentures	375,043 38
Total Excess	$3,906,390 53

RED. TOLLER,
Comptroller Dominion Currency.

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy Minister of Finance.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 14th October, 1892.

16-tf

UNREVISED STATEMENT of Inland Revenue accrued during the month of September, 1892.

Source of Revenue.	Amounts.	Total.
	$ cts.	$ cts.
Spirits	362,477 42	
Malt	76,284 32	
Malt Liquor	200 00	
Tobacco	213,071 81	
Cigars	60,244 06	
Inspection of Petroleum	5,667 65	
Manufactures in Bond	3,876 65	
Seizures	872 13	
Other Receipts	1,948 27	
Total Excise Revenue		724,642 31
Culling Timber		871 97
Hydraulic and other Rents		205 00
Minor Public Works		
Inspection of Weights and Measures		2,933 44
" Gas		618 50
Law Stamps		465 50
Other Revenues		75 00
Grand Total Revenue		729,811 72

E. MIALL, Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 14th October, 1892.

16-tf

SUMMARY STATEMENT showing the Quantity and Value of Goods entered for Consumption in the Dominion of Canada and the Duty Collected thereon during the month ending 30th September, 1892.

ARTICLES.		ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Duty.
		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Acids	$	....	4,334 00	1,767 68
Agricultural Implements	"	.....	14,070 00	5,069 94
Ale, Beer and Porter	Galls.	29,089	15,167 00	6,210 90
Animals	$	.....	20,234 00	4,884 60
Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c.	"	.....	144,480 00	28,524 49
Brass and manufactures of	"	.....	37,833 00	10,158 58
Breadstuffs, viz. :—				
Grain of all kinds	Bush.	78,067	43,699 00	5,789 92
Flour	Brls.	3,365	13,057 00	2,581 56
Meal	"	7,356	18,731 00	2,963 44
Rice and all other Breadstuffs	$	.....	54,232 00	11,619 59
Candles	Lbs.	21,409	2,098 00	521 00
Chicory	"	15,909	560 00	643 56
Coal and Coke	Tons.	170,189	433,683 00	99,304 90
Coffee from U. S.	Lbs.	19,492	3,962 00	522 33
Copper and manufactures of	$	.....	23,794 00	3,509 90
Cordage of all kinds	"	.....	10,232 00	2,620 68
Cotton, manufactures of	"	.....	281,803 00	75,964 27
Drugs and Medicines	"	.....	123,255 00	34,981 20
Earthen, Stone and Chinaware	"	.....	69,401 00	23,338 14
Fancy Goods	"	.....	162,569 00	49,353 11
Fish	"	.....	31,310 00	5,931 87
Fruit, Dried	"	.....	44,415 00	15,828 10
" Green, &c	"	.....	85,724 00	18,262 28
Furs	"	.....	67,230 00	12,830 35
Glass and Glassware	"	.....	90,492 00	25,308 86
Gunpowder and explosive substances	"	.....	14,445 00	4,759 21
Hats, Caps and Bonnets	"	.....	112,518 00	33,753 90
Hops	Lbs.	28,498	7,404 00	1,709 91
Iron and Steel, and manufactures of	$	.....	946,560 00	266,174 23
Jewellery and Watches and manufactures of gold and silver	"	.....	85,081 00	18,588 98
Lead and manufactures of	"	.....	21,962 00	4,281 16
Leather and manufactures of	"	.....	119,591 00	25,802 60
Marble and Stone, and manufactures of	"	.....	18,264 00	4,140 69
Malt	Bush.	5,813	4,512 00	871 95
Metals, Composition, &c., and manufactures of	$	.....	27,212 00	7,464 13
Musical Instruments	"	.....	32,736 00	9,003 48
Oil, Coal and Kerosene, &c., &c.	Galls.	918,678	68,095 00	66,144 43
" all other	"	217,724	60,092 00	15,271 67
Paints and Colours	$	.....	45,040 00	5,939 63
Paper and manufactures of	"	.....	89,533 00	28,499 52
Perfumery	"	.....	2,948 00	886 34
Provisions, viz. :				
Bacon. Ham, Shoulders, Sides, Beef, Pork, Mutton, Butter, Cheese, Lard, &c	$	.....	76,366 00	23,683 92
Salt, not imported from Great Britain or British Possessions, or for Gulf Fisheries	Lbs.	1,203,244	5,015 00	843 68
Seeds	$	.....	11,420 00	1,152 10
Silks, manufactures of	"	.....	291,140 00	87,099 62
Soap of all kinds	"	.....	12,544 00	4,408 25
Spices, ground and unground	"	.....	16,556 00	2,559 25
Starch	Lbs.	65,302	3,645 00	1,328 16
Spirits of all kinds	Galls.	76,065	86,100 00	163,320 29
Wines, other than Sparkling	"	34,656	27,818 00	19,621 63
" Sparkling	Doz.	1,277	11,985 00	6,494 20
ugar, above No. 14, D.S.	Lbs.	51,147	1,899 00	427 25
" Cane, Sugar, &c	"	46,359	1,238 00	102 38
" Molasses	Galls.	316,461	65,303 00	5,193 78
" Candy, &c	Lbs.	30,038	3,698 00	1,669 10
" Glucose and Syrups	"	248,086	5,572 00	3,702 88
Tea from United States	"	71,216	11,148 00	1,114 75
Tobacco and Cigars	"	13,754	20,422 00	21,415 89
Wood and manufactures of	$	.....	108,797 00	29,851 76
Woollen manufactures	"	.....	1,256,730 00	381,395 98
All other dutiable articles	$	.....	1,044,613 00	282,231 85
Total Dutiable Goods		.....	6,514,367 00	1,979,399 90
Coin and Bullion (except U. S. silver coin)		.....	455,021 00	
Free Goods, all other		.....	3,248,671 00	
Grand Total entered for Consumption		.....	10,218,059 00	1,979,399 90

W. G. PARMELEE,
Commissioner of Customs.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 26th October, 1892.

18-tf

STATEMENT of Goods Exported from the Dominion of Canada, during the month of September, 1892.

	Produce of Canada.	Produce of other Countries.	Total.
	$	$	$
Produce of the Mine	478,118	37,423	515,541
do Fisheries	1,059,361	22,748	1,082,109
do Forest	3,486,167	226,988	3,713,155
Animals and their produce	4,008,859	137,414	4,146,273
Agricultural Products	2,318,434	1,017,953	3,336,387
Manufactures	749,810	202,521	952,331
Miscellaneous Articles	30,894	9,344	40,238
Totals	12,131,643	1,654,391	13,786,034
Bullion	38,622	.....	38,622
Coin	.....	8,462	8,462
Grand Total	12,170,265	1,662,853	13,833,118

W. G. PARMELEE,
Commissioner of Customs.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 27th October, 1892.

18-tf

DR. POST OFFICE Savings Bank Account for the month of September, 1892. CR.

(Furnished to the Minister of Finance in accordance with the Post Office Act, 1875, Sec. 69, and Public Accounts Audit Act, 1878, Sec. 20.)

	$ cts.		$ cts.
Balance in hands of the Minister of Finance on 31st August, 1892	22,601,240 07	Withdrawals during month	547,000 44
Deposits in the Post Office Savings Banks during month	577,151 00		
Interest allowed to Depositors, on accounts closed during month	1,711 09	Balance:— At the credit of Depositors' Accounts	22,633,101 72
	23,180,102 16		23,180,102 16

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy Minister of Finance.

N. S. GARLAND,
Clerk of Financial Statistics.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
OTTAWA, 18th October, 1892.

17-tf

STATEMENT of the Balance at Cr. of Depositors in the Dominion Government Savings Banks, on 30th September, 1892. Published in accordance with Consolidated Statutes, Chapter 121, Section 16.

BANK.	Balance, 31st August, 1892.	Deposits for September, 1892.	Total.	Withdrawn, September, 1892.	Balance, 30th September, 1892.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Ontario :—					
Toronto	523,268 07	10,964 43	534,232 50	9,177 39	525,055 11
Manitoba :—					
Winnipeg	707,094 28	22,394 00	729,488 28	30,690 02	698,798 26
British Columbia :—					
Victoria	712,185 35	17,169 59	729,354 94	23,991 06	705,363 88
Nova Scotia :—					
Acadia Mines	42,657 32	336 00	42,993 32	220 00	42,773 32
Amherst	228,666 86	6,579 00	235,245 86	3,153 42	232,092 44
Annapolis	235,373 64	3,487 00	238,860 64	5,092 83	233,767 81
Arichat	190,000 39	2,315 00	192,315 39	1,593 29	190,722 10
Barrington	153,111 72	1,038 00	154,149 72	684 42	153,465 30
Bridgewater	115,798 20	1,488 00	117,286 20	3,332 12	113,954 08
Guysboro'	93,840 09	1,125 00	94,965 09	1,527 84	93,437 25
Halifax	2,627,275 41	43,054 00	2,670,329 41	40,576 51	2,629,752 90
Kentville	300,332 82	6,410 00	306,742 82	8,091 26	297,651 56
Liverpool	251,398 65	3,206 00	254,604 65	3,417 31	251,187 34
Lunenburg	248,566 73	936 00	249,502 73	2,163 98	247,338 75
Maitland	54,849 30	2,119 00	56,968 30	5,193 74	51,774 56
New Glasgow	359,929 67	5,138 00	365,067 67	9,497 40	355,570 27
Parrsboro'	91,577 36	2,543 00	94,120 36	1,551 46	92,568 90
Pictou	286,514 88	4,792 00	291,306 88	3,515 56	287,791 32
Port Hood	128,527 70	2,399 00	130,926 70	2,448 34	128,478 36
Shelburne	105,534 76	4,836 00	110,370 76	873 62	109,497 14
Sherbrooke	52,844 84	1,855 00	55,699 84	912 12	54,787 72
Sydney	311,957 33	3,241 00	315,198 33	3,475 69	311,722 64
Sydney Mines	79,264 01	1,158 00	80,422 01	701 68	79,720 33
Truro	331,196 64	5,733 00	336,929 64	9,359 55	327,570 09
Wallace	70,996 38	1,269 00	72,265 38	1,470 92	70,794 46
Weymouth	108,718 35	1,476 00	110,194 35	1,014 01	109,180 34
Yarmouth	635,876 19	8,168 00	644,044 19	6,961 09	637,083 10
New Brunswick :—					
Bathurst	125,205 15	2,262 00	127,467 15	1,832 58	125,634 57
Chatham	246,001 95	3,749 00	249,750 95	4,838 20	244,912 75
Dalhousie	340,943 54	3,465 00	344,408 54	2,860 15	341,548 39
Dorchester	97,092 94	2,068 00	99,160 94	2,048 56	97,112 38
Fredericton	530,421 33	11,861 00	542,282 33	8,444 09	533,838 24
Newcastle	219,297 51	2,680 66	221,978 17	1,721 43	220,256 74
St. Andrews	318,295 17	3,446 05	321,741 22	6,340 03	315,401 19
St. John	3,557,543 90	47,572 00	3,605,115 90	38,572 87	3,566,543 03
Sussex	151,965 88	2,373 00	154,338 88	1,866 18	152,472 70
Woodstock	433,755 87	7,751 00	441,506 87	5,948 04	435,558 83
Prince Edward Island :—					
Charlottetown	1,804,646 62	26,100 00	1,830,746 62	39,813 51	1,790,933 11
Summerside	315,138 02	6,421 00	321,559 02	5,484 82	316,074 20
Total	17,188,664 82	284,977 73	17,473,642 55	300,457 09	17,173,185 46

C. J. ANDERSON,
Chief Savings Bank Branch.

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy Minister of Finance.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 20th October, 1892.

17-11

RETURN OF THE AMOUNT OF LIABILITIES AND ASSETS OF THE MONTREAL CITY AND DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK, AND OF THE CAISSE D'ÉCONOMIE DE NOTRE-DAME DE QUÉBEC, ON THE 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1892.

	CAPITAL.		LIABILITIES.								
	Capital Stock.	Capital paid up.	Dominion Govt. deposits payable on demand.	Provincial Govt. deposits payable on demand.	Other deposits payable on demand.	Dominion Govt. deposits payable after notice or on a fixed day.	Provincial Govt. deposits payable after notice or on a fixed day.	Other deposits payable after notice or on a fixed day.	Special Poor Fund or Charity Fund Trust.	Other Liabilities not included under the foregoing heads.	Total Liabilities.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts
City and District Savings Bank.....	2,000,000 00	600,000 00	93,341 86	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,750,866 91	180,000 00	35,408 71	9,059,617 48
Caisse d'Economie Notre-Dame de Québec	1,000,000 00	250,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,805,537 89	83,000 00	74,502 13	3,963,040 02

ASSETS.

	Dominion Securities.	Provincial or Municipal Securities.	Loans for which Dominion or Provincial Securities are held as Collateral Security.	Loans for which Bank Stocks are held as Collateral Security.	Loans for which other Stocks, Bonds or Debentures as authorised by law are held as Collateral Security.	Cash in hand or in deposit on call in Chartered Banks.	Special Poor Fund or Charity Fund Investments.	Investments in Bank Stock made previous to the incorporation of the Bank.	Other Assets not included under the foregoing heads.	Total Assets.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
City and District Savings Bank.	1,500,000 00	2,389,155 76	304,182 20	2,590,049 42	1,848,415 74	830,124 99	180,000 00	.....	* 502,888 77	10,144,816 88
Caisse d'Economie Notre-Dame de Québec.....	.....	1,878,954 51	237,940 56	311,190 59	1,021,426 07	640,955 55	83,000 00	73,239 09	86,372 62	4,333,078 90

* Including landed property of Bank $443,925.11

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy Minister of Finance.

N. S. GARLAND,
Clerk of Financial Statistics.

16-tf

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 11th October, 1892.

LIST OF INSURANCE COMPANIES LICENSED TO DO BUSINESS IN CANADA UNDER THE INSURANCE ACT.

NAME OF THE COMPANY.	Chief Agent to receive process.	Amount of Deposit. Deposits marked (A) are applicable solely to Life Policies existing 31st March, 1878; marked (B) to policies issued or assumed subsequent to that date.	Description of Insurance business for which Licensed.
The Accident Insurance Company of North America	Edward Rawlings, Manager, Montreal	$23,500 Montreal Harbour bonds; $500, Municipal Debentures, and $550, 5 p. c. Canada stock. (Accepted at $22,150)	Accident.
The Ætna Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut	F. W. Evans, General Agent, Montreal	$19,000 Municipal Securities, $4,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds, and $89,000 Canadian Pacific RailwayBonds. (Accepted at $100,800)	Fire and Inland Marine.
The Ætna Life Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut	Wm. H. Orr, Manager, Toronto	$360,500 Province of Quebec Debentures, $149,893 Province of Manitoba Debentures; $50,000 Province of New Brunswick Bonds; $100,000 Prince Edward Island Bonds; $60,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds; $2,595,061 Municipal Debentures and $150,000 U. S. Registered Bonds. Total $3,465,354. Accepted value, $3,184,531, being $100,000 (A), and $3,084,531 (B)	Life.
The Agricultural Insurance Company of Watertown, N.Y., U.S.	Joseph Flynn, Chief Agent, Toronto	$141,600 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $126,000)	Fire.
The Alliance Assurance Company	G. H. McHenry, Chief Agent, Montreal	$311,142 Canada 3 p.c. stock	Fire.
The American Surety Company of New York	Alexander Dixon, Chief Agent, Toronto	$50,000 U.S. Bonds	Guarantee.
The Atlas Assurance Company	Matthew C. Hinshaw, Chief Agent, Montreal	£17,000 stg., Canada 3½ per cent. Inscribed Stock, and £5,000 stg., New South Wales 3½ per cent. Inscribed Stock	Fire.
The Boiler Inspection and Insurance Company of Canada	W. B. McMurrich, Agent, Toronto	$46,724 Municipal Debentures, and $8,000 Loan Company Debentures. (Accepted at $49,252)	Steam Boilers, &c.
The British Empire Mutual Life Assurance Company, London, Eng.	Fred. Stancliffe, Chief Agent, Montreal	Canada 4 per cent. Bonds, £1,400 stg.; Province of British Columbia Bonds, £1,000 stg.; Tasmanian Bonds £6,800 stg.; Municipal Debentures, £15,800. (Accepted at $113,,977.33). Also $632,500 invested in the hands of Canadian Trustees under the Insurance Act	Life.
The British America Assurance Company, Toronto	John Morison, Governor, Toronto	$60,540 Municipal Debentures and $1,000 Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds. (Accepted at $54,900)	Fire and Inland Marine
The British and Foreign Marine Insurance Company (Limited)	E. L. Bond, Chief Agent, Montreal	$112,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $100,800)	Inland Marine.
The Caledonian Insurance Company	Lansing Lewis, Manager, Montreal	Province of Quebec Bonds, $3,893.33; Canada Bonds, $4,866.67; Municipal Debentures, $106,438.86. (Accepted at $104,555)	Fire.
The Canada Accident Assurance Company	Henry Sutherland, Chief Agent, Toronto	$22,302 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $20,072)	Accident.
The Canada Life Assurance Company, Hamilton	A. G. Ramsay, Manager, Hamilton	$61,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $54,900)	Life.
†The Citizens' Insurance Company of Canada	E. P. Heaton, Chief Agent, Montreal	$131,744 Municipal Debentures; $5,840 Canada Central Railway Second Mortgage Bonds, and $2,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds. (Accepted at $125,370, being $54,710 for Life, $20,260 for Accident, and $50,400 for Fire)	Fire, Life and Accident.
*The City of London Fire Insurance Company (Limited)	H. M. Blackburn, Chief Agent, Toronto	£24,000 stg. Canada Stock and £3,000 South Australian Stock	Fire.
The Commercial Union Assurance Company (Limited) of London, Eng.	Evans & McGregor, General Agents, Montreal	$107,067 Cape of Good Hope 4 per cent. Stock (Life A); $29,200 Canada 4 per cent. Stock (Life B); $106,580 Canada 4 per cent. Stock; $73,000 Queensland Bonds and £12,000 Swedish Government 4 per cent. Bonds (Fire)	Fire, Inland Marine and Life.
The Confederation Life Association of Canada	J. K. Macdonald, Managing Director, Toronto	$84,500 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $76,050)	Life.
The Connecticut Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn	Geo. H. McHenry, Chief Agent, Montreal	$100,000 Canada 4 per cent. Stock	Fire.
The Covenant Mutual Benefit Association	A. H. Hoover, Chief Agent, Toronto	$53,533 Canada 3 per cent. Stock	Life, on the assessment plan.
The Dominion Life Assurance Company	Thos. Hilliard, Managing Director, Waterloo, O.	$56,303 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $50,195)	Life.
The Dominion Plate Glass Insurance Company	Alexander Ramsay, Chief Agent, Montreal	$5,000 Province of Quebec Bonds and $11,000 Municipal Securities. Total, $16,000. (Accepted at $14,900)	Plate Glass.
The Dominion Safety Fund Life Association	J. De Wolfe Spurr, President and Agent, St. John, B. N.	$19,000 Province of Nova Scotia Bonds and $31,000 Province of New Brunswick Bonds	Life.
The Eastern Assurance Company	Chas. D. Cory, Chief Agent, Halifax, N.S.	$56,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $50,400)	Fire.
The Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation (Limited)	Fred. Stancliffe, General Manager, Montreal	£6,500 stg., 2½ per cent. Annuities, £5,000 stg., South Australian Govt. 4 per cent. Bonds, and £10,840 Province of Quebec Bonds	Fire Re-assurance.
The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, N.Y.	Seargent P. Stearns, Manager, Montreal	$100,000 U.S. Bonds (A) $375,000 U.S. Bonds and $482,000 Municipal Debentures (B) (accepted at $908,800, being $100,000 A, and $808,800, B). Also $1,180,000 in the hands of Canadian Trustees under the Insurance Act	Life.
The Federal Life Assurance Company of Ontario	David Dexter, Managing Director, Hamilton	Municipal Debentures, $44,807. Canada Pacific Railway Bonds, $11,000. (Accepted $50,226)	Life.

LIST OF INSURANCE COMPANIES LICENSED TO DO BUSINESS IN CANADA UNDER THE INSURANCE ACT—*Continued.*

NAME OF THE COMPANY.	Chief Agent to receive process.	Amount of Deposit. Deposits marked (A) are applicable solely to Life Policies existing 31st March, 1878; marked (B) to policies issued or assumed subsequent to that date.	Description of Insurance business for which Licensed.
The Fire Insurance Association (Limited), London, England	John Kennedy, Chief Agent, Montreal	$100,000 Canada Stock	Fire.
The Germania Life Insurance Company	Jeffers & Rônne, Chief Agents, Toronto	$50,000 Canada Bonds	Life.
The Great West Life Assurance Company	J. H. Brock, Managing Director, Winnipeg, M.	$56,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $50,400)	Life.
The GuaranteeCompany of North America	Edward Rawlings, Manager, Montreal	$27,000 Municipal Securities; $29,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds and $2,400 Canada Stock. (Accepted at $53,800).	Guarantee.
The Guardian Fire and Life Assurance Company, London, England	E. P. Heaton, Chief Agent, Montreal	$94,900 Canada Guaranteed Bonds and $73,000 Canada Stock	Fire.
The Hartford Fire Insurance Company, Hartford, Connecticut	F. W. Evans, General Agent, Montreal	$62,500 Mun. Securit. and $25,420 Bank Stock. (Accepted at $100,000).	Fire.
The Imperial Insurance Company of London, England	E. D. Lacy, Agent, Montreal	$129,453 Canada Stock and $63,266.67 Province of British Columbia, 3 per cent Stock	Fire.
The Insurance Company of North America	Robert Hampson, Chief Agent, Montreal	$111,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $100,000)	Fire and Inland Marine.
The Lancashire Insurance Company	J. G. Thompson, Chief Agent, Toronto	$97,333 Canada 4 per cent. stock and $95,000 Canada 4 per cent. Bonds.	Fire.
The Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company	G. F. C. Smith, Chief Agent, Montreal	$36,000 Municipal Debentures, $10,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds, and $277,133.33 Canada Stock. (Accepted at $318,533)	Fire and Life.
The Lloyds Plate Glass Insurance Company of New York	Levi Beemer, Chief Agent, Toronto	$10,000 Canada Bonds	Plate Glass.
The London Assurance Corporation, England	E. A. Lilly, Attorney and Agent, Montreal	$167,000 Municipal Securities. (Accepted at $150,300)	Fire, Life and InlandMarine
The London Guarantee and Accident Co. (Limited)	A. T. McCord, Chief Agent, Toronto	£11,000 stg. Canada Stock	Guarantee and Accident.
The London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company, Liverpool	W. A. Sims, Chief Agent, Toronto	£22,000 stg. Canada 4 per cent. Inscribed Stock and £5,000 stg. Canada 3 per cent. Stock	Fire.
The London and Lancashire Life Assurance Company	B. Hal Brown, Manager, Montreal.	$10,000 Victoria, B.C., Bonds; $2,000 Canada Bonds; $23,500 Province of Quebec Bonds; and Municipal Securities, $85,280. Also $938,197 invested with Canadian Trustees under Insurance Act. Accepted at $1,050,449, being $100,000 (A) and $950,449 (B)	Life.
The London Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Canada, London, Ont.	D. C. Macdonald, Secretary, London, Ont.	$40,020 Municipal Debentures and $15,600 Loan Companies Debentures. (Accepted at $50,058)	Fire.
The London Life Insurance Company	J. G. Richter, Manager, London, Ont.	$60,000 Loan Company Debentures. (Accepted at $54,060)	Life.
The Manchester Fire Assurance Company	James Boomer, Manager, Toronto	$102,200 Canada 3½ per cent Stock	Fire.
The Manufacturers' Accident Insurance Company	John F. Ellis, Managing Director, Toronto	$20,000 Canada Bonds	Accident.
The Manufacturers' Life Insurance Company	John F. Ellis, Managing Director, Toronto	$50,000 Canada Bonds	Life.
The Massachusetts Benefit Association	T. E. P. Sutton, Chief Agent, Toronto	$50,000 U.S. Bonds	Life, on the assessment plan.
The Mercantile Fire Insurance Company	James Lockie, Secretary, Waterloo, Ont	$55,916 Municipal Securities. (Accepted at $50,057)	Fire.
The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company of New York	Albert Goldthorpe, Chief Agent, Toronto	$116,800 Canadian Pacific Railway 3½ per cent. Land Grant Bonds. (Accepted at $101,178)	Life.
Mongenais, Boivin & Co	L. I. Boivin, Agent, Montreal	$5,000 Canada Stock and $8,567 Municipal Securities. (Accepted at $12,711)	Plate Glass.
The Mutual Accident Association (Limited)	Eastmure & Lightbourn, Chief Agents, Toronto	$37,960 Canada 3½ per cent. Inscribed Stock	Accident and Plate Glass.
The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York	Samuel H. Ewing, Attorney, Montreal	$125,000 Canada 4 per cent. Bonds; $400,000 Province of Nova Scotia Bonds; $199,000 Province of New Brunswick Bonds; and $990,333 Municipal Securities. Total, $1,714,333. (Accepted at $1,615,300).	Life.
The Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association, New York	Jno. S. Hall, Chief Agent, Montreal	$50,000 Province of Quebec Bonds and $53,533.33 Canada 3 per cent. Sterling Bonds. (Accepted at $100,857)	Life, on the assessment plan.
The National Assurance Company of Ireland	Matthew C. Hinshaw, Chief Agent, Montreal	$100,161 Canada Stock	Fire.
The New York Life Insurance Company	F. W. Campbell, M.D., Attorney, Montreal.	$100,000 U.S. Bonds (Life A) $993,000 C.P.R. Bonds, $80,000 Province of Quebec Bonds, and $100,000 Municipal Debentures (Life B). (Accepted at $1,163,700, being $100,000 Life A and $1,063,700 Life B). Also $750,000 invested with Canadian Trustees under the Insurance Act.	Life.
The North American Life Assurance Company	Wm. McCabe, Managing Director, Toronto	$59,823 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $53,775)	Life.
The North British and Mercantile Insurance Company	Thos. Davidson, Managing Director, Montreal	$175,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds; $281,000 Municipal Debentures; $75,000 Province of New Brunswick Bonds; $31,146.67 Province of Manitoba Bonds; $50,613.33 Victoria Government Bonds; $97,333.33 Queensland bonds. Total, $710,093.33. Accepted at $658,193: being $266,347 Fire, $52,200 Life A, and $339,646 Life B	Fire and Life.
The Northern Assurance Company of Aberdeen and London	Robert W. Tyre, Manager, Montreal	$100,253 British Columbia Bonds and $111,446.67 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $200,555)	Fire.
The Norwich and London Accident Insurance Association	Scott & Walmsley, General Agents, Toronto	$58,400 Canada Stock	Accident.
The Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society, Norwich, England	Alex. Dixon, Manager, Toronto	$100,000 Canada Stock	Fire.
The Ontario Mutual Life Assurance Company	Wm. Hendry, Manager, Waterloo	$104,852 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $92,693)	Life.
The Phenix Insurance Company of Brooklyn	L. C. Camp, Chief Agent, Toronto	$100,000 U.S. Bonds	Fire and Inland Marine.

NAME OF THE COMPANY.	Chief Agent to receive process.	Amount of Deposit. Deposits marked (A) are applicable solely to Life Policies existing 31st March, 1878; marked (B) to policies issued or assumed subsequent to that date.	Description of Insurance business for which Licensed.
The Phœnix Fire Assurance Company, London, England	Paterson & Son, General Agents, Montreal	$57,500 Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds and $135,293 Canada Stock. (Accepted at $187,043)	Fire.
The Phœnix Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn	Gerald E. Hart, Manager, Montreal	$69,000 Municipal Debentures and $44,000 C. P. Railway Bonds. (Accepted at $101,700)	Fire.
The Provident Savings Life Assurance Society	R. H. Matson, Chief Agent, Toronto	$13,500 Province of Quebec Bonds and $41,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $50,400)	Life
The Quebec Fire Assurance Company	Edwin Jones, President, Quebec	Province of New Brunswick Bonds, $10,000, Province of Quebec Bonds, $16,500, and Municipal Debentures, $33,000. Total, $59,500. (Accepted at $56,200)	Fire.
*The Queen Fire and Life Insurance Company, England	H. J. Mudge, Chief Agent, Montreal	$51,100 Canada 4 p.c. inscribed stock, and $42,373.33 Municipal Debentures. Total, $93,473. Accepted at $89,236)	Life.
The Queen Insurance Company of America	H. J. Mudge, Chief Agent, Montreal	$100,000 U.S. Bonds, $60,000 City of Halifax 5 p. c. Stock, $48,667 New Zealand 4 p. c. Stock, $24,333.33 Province of Quebec Bonds, and $29,200 Province of Manitoba 5 p. c. Debentures. Total, $262,200. (Accepted at $256,200)	Fire.
The Reliance Mutual Life Assurance Society, London, England	J. Cassie Hatton, Attorney, Montreal	$110,277 British Annuities, being $100,000 Life (A) and $10,277 Life (B)	Life.
*The Royal Canadian Insurance Company	Harry Cutt, Secretary, Montreal	$57,500 Municipal securities. (Accepted at $51,750)	Fire and Inland Marine.
The Royal Insurance Company	Wm. Tatley, Chief Agent, Montreal	$178,533 Canada 4 p. c. Inscribed Stock, and $511,000 British Annuities. Total $689,533, being $150,000 Fire, $50,000 Life (A) and $489,533 General	Fire and Life.
The Scottish Union and National Insurance Co	Walter Kavanagh, Agent, Montreal	$97,333.33 Canada 4 p. c. Inscribed Stock and $3,500 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $100,483)	Fire.
The Standard Life Assurance Company, Scotland	W. M. Ramsay, Manager, Montreal	$1,855,152 Municipal Debs., $106,500 Montreal Harbour Bds., and $9,000 Province of Quebec Debentures. Total, $1,970,652. (Accepted at $1,772,687, being $129,561 Life A, and $1,643,126 Life B)	Life.
The Star Life Assurance Society of England	Alfred D. Perry, General Agent, Toronto	$146,000 Canada 4 p. c. Stock	Life.
The Sun Insurance Office, London, Eng	H. M. Blackburn, Chief Agent, Toronto	$48,667 Canada Stock and $243,333 British Local Loans	Fire.
The Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada	R. Macaulay, Managing Director, Montreal	$63,890 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $57,501)	Life and Accident.
The Temperance and General Life Assurance Company of North America.	Henry Sutherland, Chief Agent, Toronto	$64,225 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $50,000)	Life.
The Travelers' Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn	William Hanson, Chief Agent, Montreal	$74,947 Province of Manitoba 5 p. c. Bonds, $584,615 Municipal Debentures, $35,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds, and $50,000 Canadian Pacific R.R. Bonds. Total, $744,562. (Accepted at $677,600), being $103,500 (Life A), $534,100 (Life B), and $40,000 (Accident)	Life and Accident.
The Union Mutual Life Insurance Company of Maine	Wm. Mulock, Attorney, Toronto	Province of Ontario Annuity Bonds, present value $398,452; Montreal Harbour Bonds, $30,000; and Province of New Brunswick Bonds, $100,000. Total accepted value, $525,452, being $100,000 (A) and $425,452 (B)	Life.
The Union Society, London, Eng	T. L. Morrisey, Chief Agent, Montreal	£22,000 Consolidated Stock	Fire.
The United Fire Insurance Company (Limited)	Chief Agency, Montreal	Province of Quebec Bonds, $85,653.33; Province of Manitoba Bonds, $9,246.66; Municipal Debentures, $7,000. Total, $101,900. (Accepted at $101,200)	Fire.
The United States Life Insurance Company	Thos. A. Temple, Attorney, St. John, N.B	$100,000 U. S. Bonds	Life.
The Western Assurance Company, Toronto	J. J. Kenny, Managing Director, Toronto	$32,100 Municipal Debentures and $25,600 Loan Company Debentures. (Accepted at $51,930)	Fire and Inland Marine.

* This Company has ceased to do new business in Canada and has given notice of an application to withdraw its deposit.

† This Company has ceased to transact the business of fire and life insurance in Canada and has given notice of an application to withdraw its deposits held on behalf of those branches.

THE FOLLOWING LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES HAVING CEASED TO TRANSACT NEW BUSINESS IN CANADA, ARE ENTITLED UNDER SECTION 32 OF "THE INSURANCE ACT" TO TRANSACT ALL BUSINESS CONNECTED WITH POLICIES EXISTING AT 31ST MARCH, 1878, AND THEIR DEPOSITS ARE APPLICABLE TO THOSE POLICIES SUBJECT TO THE PROVISIONS OF THE INSURANCE ACTS OF 1868 AND 1871.

NAME OF THE COMPANY.	Chief Agent to receive process.	Amount of Deposit.	Business.
The Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., U.S.	F. W. Evans, General Agent, Montreal	$100,000 U.S. Bonds	Life.
The Edinburgh Life Assurance Company	David Higgins, Chief Agent, Toronto	$113,000 Municipal Debentures and $48,667 Cape Good Hope 4 p.c. stock (Accepted at $150,367)	Life.
The Life Association of Scotland	Archibald Inglis, Chief Agent, Montreal	$50,127 Canada 4 p.c. Bonds, $2,433 Canada 4 p.c. Stock, $4,866 Canada Guaranteed Bonds, $48,667 Province of Quebec Debentures, $48,667 City of Toronto Bonds. (Accepted at $149,893)	Life.
The National Life Insurance Company of the United States of America	Chas. Powis, Chief Agent, Hamilton, Ont.	$110,000 Bank deposit receipts	Life.
The North-Western Mutual Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee	M. W. Mills, Chief Agent, Toronto	$100,000 U.S. Bonds	Life.
The Phœnix Mutual Life Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut	H. D. Simpson, Attorney, Montreal	$30,000 Municipal Debentures, and $99,280 Niagara Falls Park Bonds. (Accepted at $126,280)	Life.
The Scottish Amicable Life Assurance Society	William W. Robertson, Attorney, Montreal	36 Bonds Canada Atlantic Railway, guaranteed. Par $111,257.82. Present value, at 4½ per cent., $90,660.67. Also $100,000 Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds	Life.
The Scottish Provident Institution	John Dunlop, Attorney, Montreal	$100,000 Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds. (Accepted at $90,000)	Life.

THE FOLLOWING INSURANCE COMPANIES ARE REGISTERED UNDER THE INSURANCE ACT, AND ARE PERMITTED TO TRANSACT THE BUSINESS OF LIFE INSURANCE IN CANADA UPON THE ASSESSMENT PLAN.

Name of Company.	Chief Agent to receive process.
The Canadian Mutual Life Association	W. Pemberton Page, Secretary, Toronto.
The Commercial Travellers' Mutual Benefit Society	W. G. H. Lowe, Chief Agent, Toronto.
The Home Life Association of Canada	James G. Howorth, Chief Agent, Toronto.
The Mutual Relief Society of Nova Scotia	Thomas B. Crosby, Chief Agent, Yarmouth, N.S.
The Provincial Provident Institution	E. S. Miller, Secretary, St. Thomas, Ont.

NOTE.—The Glasgow and London Insurance Company has reinsured its outstanding risks with the Citizens' Insurance Company, and a portion of its deposit has been released.
The American Steam Boiler Insurance Company has ceased doing business in Canada. The deposit is still in the hands of the Hon. Receiver General, but notice of an application to withdraw the same has been given.

Office of the Superintendent of Insurance,
Ottawa, 15th October, 1892.

W. FITZGERALD, Superintendent of Insurance. 16 61

THE FOLLOWING NEW POST OFFICES WERE ESTABLISHED IN CANADA ON THE 1st OCTOBER, 1892.

Name of Post Office.	Township or Parish.	Electoral County and Province or Territory.	Postmaster.
Agricola	Sec. 34, Tp. 53, R. 22, W. of 4th M.	Alta.	Thos. G. Pearce.
Blue Springs		Yale-Kootenay B.C.	A. McDowell.
Centre Acadie		Kent N.B.	S. Barrieau.
Heron Bay (reopened)		Algoma O.	J. A. Nicol.
Hillesden	Sec. 22, Tp. 15, R. 6, W. of 2nd M.	Assa.	D. Ealey.
Howe Sound		New Westminster B.C.	G. W. Gibson, sr.
Ivry	Notre-Dame du Lac	Temiscouata Q.	J. L. Gagné.
Loch Erroch		New Westminster B.C.	Thos. Wilson.
Locke Road	Lot 7	Prince P.E.I.	M. Howard.
Lumsden	Sec. 33, Tp. 19, R. 21, W. of 2nd M.	Assa.	Thos. B. Hill.
McIntyre's Lake		Richmond N.S.	D. McIntyre.
Paudash (reopened)	Cardiff	Peterboro', E.R. O.	Miss A. Dixon.
Perley (reopened)	Sec. 34, Tp. 22, R. 2, W. of 2nd M	Assa.	T. A. Wiley.
River Dennis Station		Inverness N.S.	P. McLean.
Upper Kingsbury	Lunenburg	Lunenburg N.S.	R. Mossman.
Victoria West	Lot 13	Prince P.E.I.	N. McLennan.
Wallace (reopened)	Wallace	Wellington, N.R O.	D. Schell.
West Bay Road		Inverness N.S.	D. McLeod.

CHANGES IN POST OFFICES ALREADY ESTABLISHED.

OFFICES CLOSED.

Centre Augusta	County of Grenville, S.R., O.
Dorn Ridge	" York, N.B.
Harvey Hill Mines	" Megantic, Q.
Lorne	" Selkirk, M.
Pointe au Bouleau	" Saguenay, Q.
(a) Rivière du Loup Wharf	" Temiscouata, Q.

(a) Closed during winter.

NAMES CHANGED.

*Albion	County of	Cardwell, O.	to Bolton.
Black River	"	Antigonish, N.S.	to Glassburn.
*Fort McLeod		Alta.	to Macleod.
Grande Ligne	County of	St. John's, Q.	to Ste. Blaise.
North Arm	District of	New Westminster, B.C.	to Eburne.
St François de Sales	County of	Chicoutimi, Q.	to O'Donnell's Siding.
*West Toronto Junction	"	York, W.R., O.	to Toronto Junction.

*Money Order and Savings Bank Offices

TO ADVERTISERS IN THE *GAZETTE*.

PARTIES sending advertisements to be inserted in "The Canada Gazette," will please observe the following rules :

1st. Address "The Canada Gazette, Ottawa, Canada."

2nd. Indicate the number of insertions required.

3rd. Invariably remit the fees for such advertisements, together with the price of one Gazette, as below. Otherwise they will not be inserted. The rates are ten cts. for the first insertion, and five cents for each subsequent insertion per line of nine words, each figure counting as one word. No advertisement is inserted for a less charge than one dollar.

By settled or understood practice as prescribed by law, the rules of Parliament or decisions of the Department of Justice, notices receive the following insertions :—

Notices of applications for divorce—27 insertions.

Notices of the withdrawal of deposits of Insurance Companies—13 insertions.

Notices of ordinary applications to Parliament—9 insertions.

Notices of applications for Letters Patent—6 insertions.

Notices of dividends and meetings of Banks and Insurance Companies—1 calendar month, or 5 insertions.

Subscribers will also notice that the subscription, $4 per annum, is invariably payable in advance, and that the "Gazette" will be stopped from them at the end of the period paid for. Single numbers will be charged ten cts. each, and when more than one are required by advertisers, must be remitted for likewise.

S. E. DAWSON,
Queen's Printer and Controller of Stationery.

Department of Public Printing and Stationery,
Ottawa, November, 1891.

APPLICATIONS TO PARLIAMENT.

Rules relating to Notices for Private Bills.

All applications for Private Bills, properly the subjects of legislation by the Parliament of Canada, within the purview of "The British North America Act, 1867," whether for the erection of a Bridge, the making of a Railroad, Turnpike Road or Telegraph Line ; the construction or improvement of a Harbour, Canal, Lock, Dam or Slide, or other like work ; the granting the right of Ferry ; the incorporation of any particular Trade or Calling, or of any Banking or other Joint Stock Company ; or otherwise for the granting to any individual or individuals, any exclusive or peculiar rights or privileges whatever, or for doing any matter or thing which, in its operation, would affect the rights or property of other parties, or relate to any particular class of the community ; or for making any amendment of a like nature to any former Act, shall require a Notice, clearly and distinctly specifying the nature and object of the application, and (except in the case of existing corporations) signed by, or on behalf of the applicants, to be published as follows, viz :

In the Provinces of Quebec and Manitoba.

A notice inserted in the *Canada Gazette*, in the English and French languages, and in one newspaper in the English, and in one in the French language in the District affected, or in both languages in one paper, if there be but one in the said District, or if there be no paper published therein, then, in both languages, in a paper in the nearest District in which a newspaper is published.

In any other Province or Territory.

A notice inserted in the *Canada Gazette*, and in one newspaper published in the County or District, or Union of Counties affected, or if there be no paper published therein, then in a newspaper in the nearest County or District in which a newspaper is published. Such Notices to be continued in each case, for a period of two months during the interval of time between the close of the next preceding Session and the consideration of the Petition. And copies of the newspapers containing the first and last insertion of such notice shall be sent to the Clerk of each House.

When a Petition is for leave to bring in a Private Bill for the erection of a Toll Bridge, the petitioner or petitioners, upon giving the notice prescribed by the preceding Rule, shall also, at the same time, and in the same manner, give notice of the rates which they intend to ask ; the extent of the privilege, the height of the arches, the interval between the abutments or piers for the passage of rafts and vessels, and whether they intend to erect a drawbridge, and the dimensions of the same.

Any person seeking to obtain any Private Bill shall, eight days before the meeting of Parliament, deposit with the Clerk of the House, in which the Bill is to originate, a copy of such bill in the English or French language, with a sum sufficient to pay for translating and printing the same—600 copies to be printed in English, and 200 copies in French—the translation to be done by the officers of the House, and the printing by the contractor. The applicant shall be also required to pay the Clerk of the Senate, or the accountant of the House of Commons (as the case may be) a sum of $200 and the cost of printing the Act in the Statutes, and lodge the receipt of the same with the Clerk of the Committee to which such Bill is referred—such payment to be made immediately after the second reading, and before the consideration of the Bill by such Committee.

The fee payable on any Private Bill is paid only in the House in which it originates.

No Petition for a Private Bill is received by either House after the first ten days of the session.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Clerk of the Senate.

JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Clerk of the Commons.

Additional Rules of the House of Commons respecting Private Bills.

All Private Bills for Acts of Incorporation shall be so framed as to incorporate by reference the *clauses* of the *General Acts* relating to the details to be provided for by such Bills ;—special grounds shall be established for any proposed departure from this principle, or for the introduction of other provisions as to such details, and a note shall be appended to the Bill indicating the provisions thereof, in which the *General Act* is proposed to be departed from ;—Bills which are not framed in accordance with this *Rule*, shall be re-cast by the promoters, and reprinted at their expense, before any Committee passes upon the *Clauses*.

51*a*. All Private Bills for Acts of incorporation of, or in amendment of Acts incorporating Railway Companies, shall be drawn in accordance with the Model Bill adopted by the House on 23rd June, 1887, copies of which may be obtained from the Clerk of the House.

(a.) The provisions contained in any Bill which are not in accord with the Model Bill, shall be inserted between brackets, and when revised by the proper officer shall be so printed, and Bills which are not in accordance with this Rule shall be returned to the promoters to be re-cast before being revised and printed ;

(b.) Any sections of existing Acts which are proposed to be amended shall be re-printed in full with the amendments inserted in their proper places and between brackets ;

(c.) Any exceptional provisions that it may be proposed to insert in any Bill shall be clearly specified in the Notice of Application for the same.

51*b*. No Bill for the incorporation of a Railway Company, or for changing the route of the railway of any company already incorporated, shall be considered by the Railway Committee until there has been filed with the Committee, at least one week before the consideration of the Bill :—

(a.) A Map or Plan drawn upon a scale of not less than half an inch to the mile, showing the location upon which it is intended to construct the proposed work, and showing also the lines of existing or authorized works of a similar character within, or in any way affecting the district, or any part thereof, which the proposed work is intended to serve, and such map

or plan shall be signed by the Engineer or other person making the same ;

(b.) An exhibit showing the total amount of capital proposed to be raised for the purposes of the undertaking, and the manner in which it is proposed to raise the same, whether by ordinary shares, bonds, debentures, or other securities, and the amount of each, respectively.

JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Clerk of the Commons.

SUBSTANCE OF RULES OF THE SENATE RELATING TO NOTICES AND APPLICATIONS FOR BILLS OF DIVORCE.

Every applicant for a Bill of Divorce shall give notice of his or her intended application, and shall specify therein from whom and for what cause such divorce is sought, and shall cause such notice to be published during six months before the presentation of his or her petition for the said Bill, in the CANADA GAZETTE and in two newspapers published in the District in Quebec, Manitoba, British Columbia or the North-West Territories, or in the County or Union of Counties in other Provinces, wherein such applicant usually resided at the time of the separation of the parties ; but if the requisite number of papers cannot be found therein, then in an adjoining District or County or Union of Counties. Notices given in the Provinces of Quebec and Manitoba are to be published in one English and one French newspaper, if there be such newspapers published in the District, but otherwise shall be published in each newspaper in both languages.

A copy of the said Notice shall, not less than one month before the date of the presentation of the Petition, at the instance of the applicant, be served personally on the person from whom the divorce is sought, when that can be done.

No petition for divorce shall be received after the first thirty days of each session.

The petition of an applicant for divorce must be fairly written and must be signed by the Petitioner, and should briefly set forth the marriage, when, where and by whom the ceremony was performed, the grounds on which relief is asked and the nature of the relief prayed, and should also negative condonation, collusion and connivance. The allegations of the petition must be verified by declaration of the Petitioner, under the "*Act respecting Extra-Judicial Oaths.*"

The applicant shall deposit with the Clerk of the Senate, eight days before the opening of Parliament, a copy, in the English or French language, of the proposed Bill of Divorce, and therewith a sum sufficient to pay for translating and printing 600 copies thereof in English and 200 copies in French.

No petition for a Bill of Divorce shall be presented unless the applicant has paid into the hands of the Clerk of the Senate the sum of two hundred dollars ($200).

The petition when presented shall be accompanied by the evidence of the publication of the notice, and by declaration in evidence of the service of a copy thereof, and by a copy of the proposed Bill.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Clerk of the Senate.

NOTICE.—The Mount Forest, Markdale and Meaford Railway Company will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act to amend their Act of incorporation, 53 Victoria, chapter 60, by adding the names of certain persons as provisional directors and by extending the time for the construction of the railway and the completion thereof, with such other amendments thereto as may be deemed proper, and for other purposes.

R. W. EVANS,
Solicitor for the applicants.

Dated at Meaford, Ont., this 1st day of November, 1892. 19-9

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, for an Act to incorporate a company for the purpose of constructing, equipping, maintaining and operating a line of railway (to be run by either steam or electricity, or both), to run from a point at or near Penticton at the foot of Okanagan Lake, in the Province of British Columbia, to some point at or near the Narrows of Lake Osoyoos in said Province, with power to construct, equip, maintain and operate branch lines, and also to construct and operate telegraph and telephone lines in connection with the said railway, together with the usual powers to acquire lands, privileges, bonuses or aids from the Dominion or Provincial Governments, and to make traffic and other arrangements with railway, steamboat and other companies, and for all other usual and necessary powers, rights and privileges.

DAVIS & MARSHALL,
Solicitors for applicants.

Vancouver, B.C., 19th August, A.D. 1892. 9-20

NOTICE is hereby given that at the next session of the Parliament of Canada, application will be made for an Act to incorporate the society known as "The Grand Council of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association of Canada," the objects of which society are to unite fraternally all persons entitled to membership under the constitution and by-laws of the society ; to improve the moral, mental and social condition of its members ; to educate them in integrity, sobriety and frugality ; to establish, manage and disburse a benefit and reserve fund, from which a sum not exceeding two thousand dollars shall be paid to each member in good standing, his beneficiary or legal representatives, according to the constitution and by-laws of the society.

LATCHFORD & MURPHY,
Solicitors for applicants.

Ottawa, 20th October, 1892. 18-9

NOTICE is hereby given that Caroline Jane Downey, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, in the Province of Ontario, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from her husband Donald Clutterbuck Downey, Esquire, heretofore of the Town of Whitby, in the County of Ontario, in the Province of Ontario, but whose present address is unknown, on the grounds of adultery and desertion.

GORMULLY & SINCLAIR,
Solicitors for applicant.

Dated at Ottawa, in the Province of Ontario, this 21st day of October, 1892. 17-27

NOTICE is hereby given that Joshua Nicholas Filman, of the Township of East Flamboro, in the County of Wentworth, in the Province of Ontario, yeoman, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from his wife, Emma Matilda Filman, of the Township of East Flamboro, in the said County of Wentworth and Province of Ontario, on the grounds of adultery and desertion.

LAZIER & MONCK,
Solicitors for applicant.

Dated at Hamilton, Ont., this 28th September, 1892. 14-27

NOTICE is hereby given that James Frederick Doran, of Lachine, in the County of Jacques Cartier, Province of Quebec, clerk, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from his wife Mary Augusta Wood, lately of Winnipeg, Province of Manitoba, now of Paris, France, on the ground of adultery and desertion.

J. FRED. DORAN,
Applicant.

Dated at Montreal, Province of Quebec, the 20th July, 1892. 5-27

NOTICE is hereby given that Robert Young Hebden of the City of New York, in the State of New York, in the United States of America, (heretofore of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec), one of the agents of the Bank of Montreal, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from his wife Edith Montagu Hebden (*née* Patterson), heretofore of the said City of Montreal, but whose present residence is unknown, on the grounds of adultery and desertion.

GORMULLY & SINCLAIR,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated at Ottawa, in the Province of Ontario, this 22nd day of July, A.D. 1892. 4–27

NOTICE is hereby given that Annette Marion Goff of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from her husband, Edward Robert Taché Rowand, of the City of Winnipeg, in the Province of Manitoba, Gentleman, on the grounds of adultery and cruelty.

CARTER & GOLDSTEIN,
Solicitors for applicant.

Dated at Montreal, Province of Quebec, this 18th day of July, 1892. 4–27

NOTICE is hereby given that Edmund Holyoake Heward, of the Town of St. John's, in the District of Iberville, in the Province of Quebec, manager at St. John's of the Merchants Bank of Canada, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from his wife, Dame Marie Louise Elwes, presently of the City of Chicago, in the State of Illinois, one of the United States of America, on the ground of adultery.

L. G. MACDONALD,
Solicitor for applicant.
By CHRISTIE, CHRISTIE & GREENE,
His agents at Ottawa.

Dated at St. John's, the 4th day of July, 1892. 3–27

NOTICE is hereby given that Robert Oliver King, of the Township of Brantford, in the County of Brant and Province of Ontario, farmer, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from his wife Jennie Gowling, on the grounds of adultery and desertion.

GEORGE D. HEYD,
Solicitor for applicant.
By GEMMILL & MAY,
His agents at Ottawa.

Dated at Brantford, this 5th day of July, A.D. 1892. 2-27

NOTICE is hereby given that James Balfour, of the City of Hamilton, in the County of Wentworth, in the Province of Ontario, architect, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from his wife Georgina Catharine Balfour, of the City of Hamilton aforesaid, on the ground of adultery.

BELL & PRINGLE,
Solicitors for James Balfour.

Dated at Hamilton, Province of Ontario, this 30th day of June, 1892. 2–27

NOTICE is hereby given that John Francis Schwaller, of the Town of Thorold, in the County of Welland, and Province of Ontario, merchant, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from his wife Florence Schwaller, now of the Town of Niagara Falls, in the County and Province aforesaid, on the grounds of desertion, adultery and bigamy.

PATTISON, COLLIER & SHAW,
Solicitors for applicant.

Dated at Thorold, in the Province of Ontario, this 7th day of April, A.D. 1892. 51-27

NOTICE is hereby given that Martha Ballantyne, of the Township of Scarboro, in the County of York, in the Province of Ontario, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of divorce from her husband, William Ballantyne, of the City of Hamilton, in the County of Wentworth, labourer, on the ground of adultery and desertion.

CHISHOLM & LOGIE,
Solicitors for applicant.

Dated at Hamilton, Province of Ontario, 31st day of March, 1892. 47–27

APPLICATIONS FOR CHARTER BY LETTERS PATENT.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that within one month after the last publication hereof in the *Canada Gazette*, the persons hereinafter mentioned will apply to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for the grant of a charter of incorporation under the provisions of "The Companies Act," being chapter 119 of the Revised Statutes of Canada.

1. The name of the company is to be "The Lang Tanning Company" (Limited).

2. The object for which incorporation is sought is to purchase, acquire and take over as a going concern the good-will, rights, credits and assets of the firm of R. Lang & Son, of the Town of Berlin, in the County of Waterloo, in the Province of Ontario, tanners, and to carry on the said business in all its branches and to extend the same throughout the Dominion of Canada, and to import into and export from the said Dominion and elsewhere and to manufacture and deal generally in hides, skins, leather and all other tannery products and supplies.

3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be at the Town of Berlin, in the County of Waterloo and Province of Ontario.

4. The amount of capital stock of the company is to be one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

5. The number of shares is to be three thousand, and the amount of each share fifty dollars.

6. The names in full and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follows :—George Charles Henry Lang, John Adolf Lang, August Reinhold Lang, all of the Town of Berlin, in the County of Waterloo and Province of Ontario, tanners; Mary Ann Kaiser, of the City of Detroit, in the State of Michigan, one of the United States of America, married woman; and William Hermann Lang, of the City of Chicago, in the State of Illinois, one of the United States of America, hide broker.

7. The above named parties are to be the first directors of the company.

J. M. SCULLY,
Agent for applicants.

Dated at Berlin, 1st November, 1892. 19–6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of "The Companies Act," incorporating the applicants and such others as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned.

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is "National Automatic Vending Machine Company of Canada" (Limited).

2. The purposes for which incorporation is sought, are :—

(*a.*) To purchase, acquire and take over as a going concern the business carried on by Percy Henry Atkinson and Edwin Crickmore, of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, under the name and firm of the National Automatic Vending Machine Company of Canada, including the good-will and all other the assets of the said business.

(*b.*) To carry on the said business in all its branches and to extend the same, and to manufacture, buy, sell, trade and deal in all kinds of vending boxes, machines

and devices operated wholly or in part automatically, and further to manufacture, buy, sell, trade and deal in all kinds of goods, articles and supplies which are or hereafter may be vended, sold or disposed of through or by means of any and all vending boxes, machines and devices operated wholly or in part automatically.

(*c.*) To apply for, purchase or otherwise acquire any exclusive right, letters patent of invention, patent rights or privileges in connection with the business of the company, and any licences to work, use or turn to account the same.

(*d.*) To purchase or otherwise acquire any business within the objects of the company, and any lands, property, privileges, rights, contracts and liabilities appertaining to the same.

3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario.

4. The amount of the capital stock is forty thousand dollars.

5. The number of shares is to be four hundred, and the amount of each share is to be of the value of one hundred dollars.

6. The names in full and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follows:—Percy Henry Atkinson and Edwin Crickmore, both of the City of Toronto, Ontario, brokers; Thomas Wilson Hector, of Springfield-on-Credit, Ontario, Esquire, Edmond Baird Ryckman, barrister-at-law, and Stuart Wallace Beverly Heath, broker, both of Toronto, Ontario; of whom Percy Henry Atkinson, Edwin Crickmore and Edmond Baird Ryckman are to be the first or provisional directors of the said company.

SMELLIE & RYCKMAN,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated 3rd November, A.D. 1892. 19–6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of "The Companies Act," Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned:—

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is "Micmac Steamship Company" (Limited).

2. The purposes within the purview of the Act for which incorporation is sought are as follow, that is to say:—For the purposes of purchasing, contracting for, building, holding, acquiring, chartering, hiring, selling, leasing, repairing, sailing and operating steamships, sailing vessels and other vessels of all kinds, and of carrying on therewith between the ports of Canada and Great Britain and between British and foreign ports and between foreign ports the business of common carriers, forwarders, traders and the conveyance of mails, the transportation of merchandise and passengers, and any business in connection with the carrying trade; also the building, purchasing, leasing, hiring, selling, owning and operating tugs, barges and all other kinds of vessels used in harbours and navigable waters; of purchasing, constructing, acquiring, selling, leasing, hiring and owning wharves and warehouses and other buildings, slips, piers, docks, dockyards, tramways and elevators, and of manufacturing the same; with power to establish shops and stores, and vend articles of ship stores and merchandise therein, and to sell and dispose of or exchange for other property when not required for the purposes of the said company; also with power to make, draw, accept and indorse promissory notes, bills of exchange, drafts, bank cheques or other such instruments in writing as may be requisite in carrying on the business of the company; and generally to do all such things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects.

3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be New Glasgow, County of Pictou, in the Province of Nova Scotia.

4. The intended amount of the capital stock is ninety thousand dollars.

5. The number of shares is to be nine hundred, and the amount of each share is to be of the value of one hundred dollars.

6. The names in full, and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow:—James William Carmichael, of New Glasgow aforesaid, merchant; James Carmichael McGregor, of same place, merchant; James Matheson Carmichael, of same place, merchant; Honourable Robert Patterson Grant, of Pictou, in said County of Pictou, Senator; and Donald St. Daniel McDonald, of Bailey's Brook, in said County, merchant; of whom the said James William Carmichael, James Carmichael McGregor and James Matheson Carmichael, are to be the first or provisional directors of the said company.

SINCLAIR & PATTERSON,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated at New Glasgow, this 19th day of October A.D. 1892. 18–6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice, application will be made by the persons hereinafter named to the Governor General in Council for the grant of a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of "The Companies Act," and the amendments thereto.

1. The name of the company is to be "The Back River Power Company" (Limited).

2. The objects for which incorporation is sought, are:—

(*a.*) To purchase, take on lease or in exchange, hire or otherwise acquire any real and personal property, and any rights, privileges, water powers and easements which the company may think necessary or convenient for the purposes of its business.

(*b.*) To expend money in establishing, maintaining and improving works, dams, piers and channels for the purpose of creating and developing water power, or powers upon the Back River and elsewhere in Canada, and also such works as may be necessary for the purpose of transmitting and distributing such power.

(*c.*) To lease or to sell water power or electric power either to individuals or to municipal corporations or to other corporations or companies, for electrical, mechanical or other purposes.

(*d.*) To carry on the business of supplying heat, light and motive power by electricity, and to construct, lay down, establish, fix and maintain all necessary cables, wires, lines, accumulators and works, and to generate, accumulate, distribute and supply electricity, and to light streets, buildings, houses and places, public and private.

(*e.*) To carry on the business of milling or manufacturing or such other business as the company may deem expedient for the purpose of utilising the said water power.

(*f.*) To carry on the business of selling, leasing or supplying water for municipal or domestic use, either by arrangement or contract with any municipal or public corporation or body or by supplying water directly to consumers.

(*g.*) To carry on any other business which may seem to the company capable of being conveniently carried on in connection with the above or calculated directly or indirectly to enhance the value of or render profitable any of the company's property or rights.

(*h.*) To acquire and undertake the whole or any part of the business, property and liabilities of any person or company carrying on any business which the company is authorized to carry on, or possessed of property suitable for the purposes of the company.

(*i.*) To sell and dispose of the undertaking of the company or any part thereof, for such consideration as the company may see fit, and in particular for shares, debentures or securities of any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those hereby applied for.

(*j.*) To subscribe for and to take shares, and become shareholders in any other incorporated company who shall or may be lessees or users of power under any lease or agreement with the said "Back River Power Company."

(k.) To purchase or otherwise acquire any patents of invention which the company may see fit, and to sell any patents acquired by them or any rights of selling, using or manufacturing thereunder.

(l.) To conduct electricity by any means, on, through, under or along the sides of streets, highways, bridges, and public places of any cities, towns and municipalities in Canada, or across or under any navigable waters in Canada; provided that the company shall not interfere with the public right of travelling on or using such streets, highways, bridges and public places or navigable waters; and provided also that the said company shall only open, use or interfere with such streets, highways, bridges and public places with the consent of the cities, towns or other municipalities respectively having jurisdiction over the same, and subject to such agreements in respect thereof, as shall be made between the said company and such municipalities and under and subject to any by-laws of such municipalities, passed in pursuance thereof.

(m.) To amalgamate with any other company having objects altogether or in part similar.

(n.) To do all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects or any of them.

3. The chief place of business shall be the City of Montreal.

4. The amount of capital stock of the company shall be $200,000.

5. The number of shares shall be two thousand (2,000), and the amount of each share $100.

6. The names in full and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow:—John Thomas Wilson, merchant, James Robert Walker, merchant, Gilman Cheney, gentleman, Evan Fisher Ames, manufacturer, and Frederick Minton Cole, insurance agent; all of whom shall be the first or provisional directors of the company.

CHRYSLER & LEWIS,
Solicitors for the applicants.

Dated Ottawa, 20th October, 1892. 18–6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice application will be made to the Governor in Council for a charter of incorporation under the provisions of the Act of the Dominion of Canada, being "An Act respecting the incorporation of Joint Stock Companies by Letters Patent," for the incorporation of the company hereinafter mentioned:—

1. The name of the company is to be "James Robertson Company" (Limited).

2. The objects for which incorporation is sought, are the manufacturing, buying, selling, trading, and dealing in saws, barbed wire, lead pipe, lead shot, lead traps, white lead, putty, mixed paints, colours, varnish, plumbers', tinsmiths' and saw-mill supplies, tools, utensils, household furniture, stoves, hardware goods, and all kinds of supplies for merchants, dealers, farmers and consumers; the manufacturing, producing, buying, selling, trading and dealing in iron, steel, lead, nickel and other metals and ores of every description, and all products and articles therefrom; and of purchasing, selling and dealing in said articles, and the manufacturing, purchasing, selling, dealing in, and erecting all machinery and fixtures for the purposes of the said business and for the purposes of any other business; to subscribe for, acquire, purchase, hold, sell, pledge and transfer stock or shares in any other incorporated companies, and to vote upon and represent the same, and to sell, assign, transfer, convey, lease, let, sublet, mortgage, or pledge the plant, real estate, leaseholds, tools, machinery, patents, inventions, shoprights, copyrights, trade marks, trade names, patterns or brands of any or all of them, and the stock in trade and the good-will of the said company; to purchase, acquire and hold absolutely or for terms of years under lease or otherwise, contracts, agreements, options, leases, plant, real estate, leaseholds, tools, machinery, patents, inventions, shoprights, copyrights, trade marks, trade names, patterns, or brands or any or all of them, and the stock in trade and good-will of any other incorporated company or companies or individuals in the Dominion of Canada; to amalgamate, co-operate, join and to make agreements with any other incorporated company or companies, or individuals, for the purpose of carrying on its said business or objects, or any of them, or for the purpose or purposes of carrying on the said business or objects or any of them of the said other company or companies or individuals, to purchase, acquire, hold, lease, sell, mortgage, transfer, pledge and assign real and personal property, and to take and hold mortgages, liens and charges, upon real and personal property by way of security or otherwise howsoever; to issue preferential stock, bonds, and debentures, and to negotiate, sell and transfer the same and thereby to pledge the assets and property of the said company as security for repayment of advances made upon or in respect to the said bonds or debentures, and to do all acts in respect to each and all of the matters hereinbefore referred to, and all such other matters or things as are or may become necessary or incidental or conducive to any of the foregoing purposes.

3. The chief place of business of the said company will be at the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

4. The capital stock of the said company is to be seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

5. The number of shares is to be seven thousand five hundred, and the amount of each share one hundred dollars.

6. The applicants are, James Robertson and Alexander Robertson, of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, manufacturers; James Robertson (junior), of the City of Winnipeg, in the Province of Manitoba, gentleman; Alexander A. McMichael, of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, manufacturer; and John Robertson, of the City of St. John, in the Province of New Brunswick, manufacturer; and the above named James Robertson, Alexander A. McMichael and John Robertson are to be the provisional directors of the said company.

WATSON, THORNE, SMOKE & MASTEN,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated this 25th day of October, 1892. 18–6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette* application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of "The Companies Act," Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned.

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is "The Ditton Gold Mining Company" (Limited).

2. The purposes within the purview of the Act for which incorporation is sought are as follows:—

(a.) To acquire by lease, purchase, option, location or otherwise a tract or tracts of mineral lands in any or all of the Provinces and Territories of the Dominion of Canada;

(b.) To carry on the business of exploring for mining and gathering gold, silver and other metals, minerals and ores in such form and condition as the same may be found in any of the said Provinces and Territories of the Dominion of Canada;

(c.) To crush, smelt, reduce and manufacture said metals, minerals and ores, and to deal therein, and to forward, ship and sell the same either in crude or other form, and for such purposes to establish works and manufactories, wharves and warehouses, and to construct or erect and maintain the same and to carry on the business incident thereto;

(d.) To purchase, take on lease or otherwise acquire any real or personal property, rights, easements or privileges which may be convenient or necessary for the purpose of carrying out any of the objects or business of the said company;

(e.) To purchase, take on lease or by way of option or exchange or to acquire and purchase or otherwise own, and to hold any legal or equitable title either in the name of the company or of the trustee or trustees for the said company, their successors and assigns all real or personal property and particularly such lands, premises, easements, claims, mining locations, limits

and rights as shall be necessary or desirable for the purposes of the objects and workings of the said company ;

(*f.*) To lease, sell, transfer, quit-claim and mortgage or otherwise deal with the real or personal property acquired by the company, and for such purposes to sign, seal, execute and deliver all necessary deeds, conveyances, mortgages, releases or other documents necessary in the premises ;

(*g.*) To develop mineral lands, and to treat and deal in and with the products thereof ;

(*h.*) To build, acquire, own, charter or lease, navigate and use steam or other boats for the purposes of the business of the said company ;

(*i.*) To build and maintain all necessary wharves, piers or docks, and to build, provide, lease, use and work tramways, telegraph lines, aqueducts, reservoirs, roads, streets and other works which may be expedient or necessary in promoting the objects of the company ;

(*j.*) To subscribe for, acquire, purchase, hold, sell, pledge and transfer stock or shares in any other incorporated company or companies, and to vote upon and represent the same ;

(*k.*) To amalgamate, co-operate, join and to make agreements with any other incorporated company or companies or individual or individuals, for the purposes of carrying on its said business or objects or any of them, or for the purpose or purposes of carrying on the business or objects or any of them of the said company or companies or individuals ;

(*l.*) To issue preferential stock, bonds and debentures, and to negotiate, sell and transfer the same, and thereby to pledge the shares and stock and assets and property, or any of them, of the said company as security for repayment of advances made upon or in respect of the said stock, shares, bonds or debentures ;

(*m.*) To do all acts in respect of each and all of the matters hereinbefore referred to, and all such other acts, matters and things as are or may become necessary or incidental to any of the foregoing purposes.

3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be at the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario.

4. The intended amount of the capital stock of the said company is to be $500,000.

5. The number of shares is to be 50,000, and the amount of each share is to be of the value of ten dollars.

6. The names in full and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follows :—John Stephen Monahan, of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, mining broker ; Clarence James McCuaig, of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, estate agent ; Arthur Septimus Thompson, of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, mining broker ; Franklin Montgomery Gray, of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, barrister-at-law ; John Alfred McAndrew, of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, barrister-at-law ; of whom the said John Stephen Monahan, Arthur Septimus Thompson, John Alfred McAndrew and Clarence James McCuaig, are to be the first or provisional directors of the said company.

WM. MORTIMER CLARK & GRAY,
Solicitors for applicants.
3 Union Block, 36 Toronto St.

Dated at Toronto, this 27th day of October, A.D. 1892. 18–6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice, application will be made to the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation under the provisions of the Act of the Dominion of Canada, being an "Act respecting the incorporation of Joint Stock Companies by Letters Patent," for the incorporation of the company hereinafter named :—

1. The name of the company is to be "James Morrison Brass Manufacturing Company" (Limited).

2. The objects for which incorporation is sought are the manufacturing, buying, selling, trading, and dealing in copper, brass, iron, glass, earthenware and sanitary ware used by engineers, steam-fitters, plumbers, gas-fitters, bell-hangers, boat-builders and others, steel, nickel and all other metals and ores of any and every description, and all products, articles, machinery, machines, implements, tools, utensils, and supplies for merchants, dealers, farmers and consumers made therefrom ; and to carry on business and deal as general traders ; and to subscribe for, acquire, purchase, hold, sell, pledge and transfer stock or shares in any other incorporated company or companies, and to vote upon and represent the same ; and to sell, assign, transfer, convey, lease, let, sublet, make over or pledge the plant, real estate, leaseholds, tools, machinery, patents, inventions, shoprights, copyrights, trade marks, trade names, patterns or brands or any or all of them and the stock in trade and good-will of the said company ; to purchase, acquire and hold absolutely or for terms of years under lease or otherwise all contracts, agreements, options, leases, plant, real estate, leaseholds, tools, machinery, patents, inventions, shoprights, copyrights, trade marks, trade names, patterns or brands or any or all of them, and the stock in trade and good-will of any other incorporated company or companies or individuals in the Dominion of Canada ; to amalgamate, co-operate, join, and to make agreements with any other incorporated company or companies or individuals for the purpose of carrying on its said business or objects or any of them, or for the purpose or purposes of carrying on the business or objects or any of them of the said other company or companies or individuals ; to purchase, acquire, hold, lease, sell, mortgage, transfer, pledge and assign real and personal property, and to take and hold mortgages, liens and charges upon real and personal property by way of security or otherwise howsoever ; to issue preferential stock, bonds, debentures, and to negotiate, sell and transfer the same, and thereby to pledge the shares and stock and assets and property or any of them of the said company as security for repayment of advances made upon or in respect of the said stock, shares, bonds or debentures, and to do all acts in respect to each and all of the matters hereinbefore referred to, and all other such acts, matters and things as are or may become necessary or incidental to any of the foregoing purposes.

3. The chief place of business of the said company will be at Toronto.

4. The capital stock of the said company is to be $300,000.

5. The number of shares is to be three thousand, and the amount of each share $100.

6. The applicants are James Morrison, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, manufacturer ; Charles Erwin Morrison, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, manufacturer ; Robert Arthur Morrison, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, manufacturer ; John Brown, of the City of Toronto, manufacturer ; and Grace Emma Morrison, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, married woman ; and the above named James Morrison, Charles Erwin Morrison and John Brown, are to be the provisional directors of the said company.

WATSON, THORNE, SMOKE & MASTEN,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated this 25th day of October, A.D. 1892. 18–6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of "The Companies Act," Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned :—

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is "The Crawford Tug Company" (Limited).

2. The purposes within the purview of the Act for which incorporation is sought are the constructing, acquiring, chartering, navigating and maintaining any steam vessels or sailing vessels or other vessels for the purpose of carrying and conveying passengers, goods, mails or other traffic, and for the purpose of carrying

on a general carrying, towing, wrecking and salvage business in all its branches, upon and over any of the navigable waters within or bordering upon the Dominion of Canada to and from any port therein, and to and from any foreign port, with power to sell, charter or dispose of any or all of the said vessels, or to grant or consent to bottomry, or other bonds on the same, and to make contracts with any person or corporation whatever, with power to make, draw, accept and endorse any promissory note, bill of exchange, draft or bank cheque requisite in the company's interest, also with power to borrow money on the debentures or bonds of the said company to the extent of fifty per cent of the paid up capital stock of the said company, also to construct or acquire any elevators, docks, offices or buildings that may be necessary for the carrying on of the company's business, also to acquire, hold, alienate and convey any real estate requisite for the carrying on of the undertaking of such company.

3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be the Village of Wiarton, in the Province of Ontario.

4. The intended amount of the capital stock is twenty thousand dollars.

5. The number of shares is to be two hundred, and the amount of each share is to be of the value of one hundred dollars.

6. The names in full and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follows:—Middleton Crawford, of the City of Toronto, gentleman; James Victor Crawford, of the Village of Wiarton, in the County of Bruce, gentleman; John Thomas Crawford, of said Village of Wiarton, captain; George William Ames, of said Village, banker; and Egerton W. Bourinot, of said Village, bank manager; of which the said Middleton Crawford, James Victor Crawford and John Thomas Crawford are to be the first or provisional directors of the said company.

WM. MORTIMER CLARK & GRAY,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated at Toronto, this 17th day of October, 1892.
17–6

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter to incorporate by letters patent under the provisions of "The Companies Act," Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body politic and corporate under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned:—

1. The proposed name of the company is "The Montreal Silk Mills Company" (Limited).

2. The purposes for which incorporation is sought is to manufacture underwear of all materials and of all kinds, and to manufacture all kinds of silk and woollen goods, and to sell, handle and to deal generally in underwear of all kinds, and in all sorts of silk and woollen goods.

3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be at the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

4. The intended amount of the capital stock of the said company is $75,000.

5. The number of shares is to be 750, and the value of each share will be $100.

6. The names in full, the address and calling of each of the applicants, are as follow:—Louis Davis, merchant, John Haskell, merchant, John Barker, clerk, Henry Joshua Joseph, merchant, and Scott Joseph, merchant, all of the City and District of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, in the Dominion of Canada; of whom the said Louis Davis, Henry Joshua Joseph and John Haskell shall be the first or provisional directors of the said intended company, all of whom are British subjects and resident in the said City of Montreal and Province of Quebec, Dominion of Canada.

GREENSHIELDS & GREENSHIELDS,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated at Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, this 18th day of October, 1892. 17–6

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council, for a charter of incorporation by letters patent, under the provisions of "The Companies Act," Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body politic and corporate under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned:—

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is "The Dominion Rolled-Plate Company" (Limited).

2. The purposes within the purview of the Act for which incorporation is sought are, to carry on the manufacture of rolled-plate stock of all descriptions, and for the manufacture of jewellery and all other articles which are manufactured from such rolled-plate, and to sell, handle and deal generally in jewellery and goods manufactured from rolled-plate.

3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be at the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, in the Dominion of Canada.

4. The intended amount of the capital stock is to be $75,000.

5. The number of shares is to be seven hundred and fifty (750), and the amount of each share is to be of the value of $100.

6. The names in full, the address and calling of each of the said applicants are as follow:—Louis Davis, merchant, Henry Joshua Joseph, merchant, Henry Nutter, merchant, Charles Bolt, merchant, and Scott Joseph, clerk, all of the City and District of Montreal; of whom the said Louis Davis, Henry Joshua Joseph, Henry Nutter, and Charles Bolt, are to be the first or provisional directors of the said company, all of whom are British subjects and are resident in the City of Montreal, Province of Quebec, Dominion of Canada.

GREENSHIELDS & GREENSHIELDS,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated at Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, this 18th day of October, 1892. 17–6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of "The Companies Act," Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate, and politic under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned.

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is "The Moore Lumber Company" (Limited).

2. The purposes for which incorporation is sought, are,—*(a.)* To manufacture, purchase and sell saw-logs, timber and lumber, and carry on the lumber business and manufacture of sawn lumber generally in all its branches, and transact all matters or business ordinarily incidental thereto or connected therewith.

(b.) For the purposes of the company to acquire and hold by purchase, lease, license or otherwise, timber, lands, limits, licenses, berths, or rights to cut and remove logs, lumber and trees of every description, and to acquire and hold other real or personal estate in fee or otherwise, and to purchase or erect saw-mills, plant and all necessary machinery for the proper carrying on of said works.

(c.) To sell, lease or otherwise dispose of the said limits, real or personal estate of the company or any part thereof, and to accept and hold mortgages or other securities for the payment thereof or for the payment of obligations due to the company, with power to raise, borrow or secure the payment of money due or owing by the company by mortgaging, assigning or pledging the said limits, and real or personal property of the company, and

(d.) To exercise generally all the powers incidental or necessary to or connected with the due carrying out of the said objects or any of them.

3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be at the City of Ottawa, in the Province of Ontario.

4. The intended amount of the capital stock of the said company is $300,000.

5. The number of shares is to be 3,000, and the amount of each share is to be of the value of $100.

6. The names in full and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follows:—Edward Davis Moore, of the City of Ottawa, in the County of Carleton and Province of Ontario, lumberer; Charles Augustus Moore, of said city, lumberer; William Hamilton Cockburn Moore, of said City of Ottawa, lumberer; Frederick David Moore, of the County of Ottawa, in the Province of Quebec, lumberer; Annie Louisa Augusta Skead, of the City of Ottawa, wife of Edward Selkirk Skead, of same place, gentleman; and Thomas Halder Kirby, Charles Henry Carriere and Peter Larmonth, all of the said City of Ottawa, gentlemen; of whom Edward Davis Moore, Thomas Halder Kirby, Charles Henry Carriere and Peter Larmonth are to be the first or provisional directors of the said company.

NELLIS & MONK,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated at Ottawa, 13th October, 1892. 16-6

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that within one month after the last publication hereof in the *Canada Gazette*, the persons hereinafter mentioned will apply to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for the grant of a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of "The Companies Act."

1. That the name of the company is to be "The International Liquor Cure Company of Canada."

2. That the object for which incorporation is sought is the establishment and maintenance of institutions at various centres throughout Canada, for the treatment and cure of persons addicted to the use of intoxicants and narcotics and the manufacture and sale of the remedies therefor.

3. That the operations of the said company are to be carried on at different centres of population in Canada, of which the chief place of business is to be Toronto.

4. That the amount of capital stock of the said company is to be twenty-five thousand dollars.

5. That the number of shares is to be two hundred and fifty, and the amount of each share one hundred dollars.

6. That the names in full and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow:—Joseph Duncan McDonald, railroad contractor, Julius Beckman, bank cashier, Nathan Hoyt Brown, physician, William Robert Wilson, capitalist, Arthur Truesdell, wholesale flour merchant, Lewis McLarin Keene, banker, Joseph T. May, capitalist, all of the City of Fremont, in the State of Nebraska, one of the United States of America; Duncan McDonald, capitalist, of the Town of Perth, in the County of Lanark, in the Province of Ontario; James Henry Hamilton, bank cashier, of Leigh, in the said State of Nebraska; and Elmer Eugene Patten, pharmacist, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, in the said Province of Ontario.

7. That the said Duncan McDonald, Arthur Truesdell and Elmer Eugene Patten are to be the first directors of the company.

MACLAREN, MACDONALD, MERRITT & SHEPLEY,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated 20th October, 1892. 17-6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council under "The Companies Act," for letters patent under the Great Seal of the Dominion of Canada, incorporating the applicants and such others as may become shareholders in the company thereby created, a body corporate and politic by the name and for the purposes hereinafter set forth:—

1. The corporate name of the proposed company is "Parker Eakins Company" (Limited).

2. The purposes for which incorporation is sought are as follow, viz:—

(*a.*) The purchasing and acquiring the business heretofore carried on by Edward F. Parker, Arthur W. Eakins, Abel C. Robbins and Charles S. P. Robbins under the firm name of Parker Eakins and Co., at Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, as general merchants, importers, exporters, carriers, general agents, etc., including the good will and so much and such parts of the real estate, stock in trade, and assets of the firm as may be decided upon by the company.

(*b.*) The carrying on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere, of a general shipping, agency, commission, and brokerage business; the purchasing, selling, importing into and exporting from the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere, manufacturing, preparing for market and dealing in timber, lumber, wood, minerals, live stock, fish, flour, grains, all kinds of produce, general merchandise and commodities of every kinds;

(*c.*) The carrying on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere of the business of merchants, traders, manufacturers, packers, fishermen, ship and vessel owners, warehousemen, wharfingers, forwarders, carriers, ship and steamship agents;

(*d.*) The construction, purchasing, acquiring, chartering and employing steamers and other vessels of all kinds for the purposes aforesaid and for the purposes of conveying passengers, goods, wares, merchandise, produce, freight and mails (when authorized by the Post Office Department) between such parts in any part of the world as may be deemed expedient; the acquiring, owning and operating lines of steam and other ships connecting any of the Provinces of the Dominion with any other or others of the said Provinces or extending beyond the limits of any of the said Provinces, and also lines of steamship and other ships between any of the Provinces of the Dominion and any British or Foreign Country;

(*e.*) The purchasing or otherwise acquiring any business within the objects of the company, and any lands, property, privileges, rights, franchises, contracts and liabilities appertaining to the same;

(*f.*) The purchasing, constructing, altering and maintaining any buildings or works necessary or convenient for the purposes of the company; and acquiring, holding, alienating and conveying any property whether real, personal or mixed, requisite for carrying on the undertakings of said company or deemed so to be;

(*g.*) The letting or sub-letting any property of the company; the selling or otherwise disposing of the business of the company or any part thereof, for such consideration as the company may think fit;

(*h.*) The buying out of or amalgamating with any business or company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of this company;

(*i.*) And generally the doing of all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects and for the carrying out of the purposes of the company.

3. The chief place of business of the company will be the Town of Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.

4. The intended amount of the capital stock is ($100,000) one hundred thousand dollars.

5. The number of shares will be one thousand and the amount of each share one hundred dollars.

6. The names in full and the address and calling of each of the applicants are:—Edward F. Parker, merchant, Arthur W. Eakins, merchant, Charles S. P. Robbins, merchant, Robert S. Eakins, merchant, Edgar K. Spinney, merchant, Abel C. Robbins, ship-owner, Henry E. Haley, accountant, Frank C. Kinney, clerk, and Job Hatfield, insurance broker, all of Yarmouth, in the County of Yarmouth, in the Province of Nova Scotia, and Smith Harding, of Tusket, in the said County of Yarmouth, merchant.

7. The said Edward F. Parker, Arthur W. Eakins, Charles S. P. Robbins, Robert S. Eakins and Edgar K. Spinney will be the first or provisional directors of the said company.

CORNING & CHIPMAN,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated at Yarmouth, N.S., this 1st day of October, A.D. 1892. 15-6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice, application will be made by the parties hereinafter named to the Governor in Council, for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of "The Companies Act."

1. The name of the company is to be "The Cortland Electrical Manufacturing Company" (Limited).

2. The purposes for which incorporation is sought are,—*(a.)* To buy or take over the automatic fire alarum business heretofore carried on under letters patent of inventions recorded in the Patent Office of the Dominion of Canada, under number "32097," on "Improvements in Thermostats" and number 36514 on "Improvements in Electric Annunciators," together with the said patents and all other patents and rights to patents to which Harvey Cortland, of the City of Toronto, electrician, is entitled as inventor in the Dominion of Canada, on inventions relating to fire alarums or connected therewith, and the stock in trade, plants, apparatus, machinery, tools, materials and assets generally of the said business, and to carry on the business of manufacturing, erecting and maintaining, selling, hiring out or leasing automatic or other fire, burglar and other alarums, and time and temperature regulators and annunciators, and to build, contract and maintain such lines, exchanges, and offices for transmission of signals and intelligence as may be necessary for such business, and to acquire such other inventions, patents and patent rights as may be applicable, necessary or expedient for such business, and to sell, grant and assign to other persons or companies the right and benefit of such patents, and the right to use, sell, hire out or lease such patents, rights, inventions or contrivances or any of them; and to grant licenses to other persons to use such patents, rights or inventions; and to own, sell and transfer stock and shares in other corporations organized to carry on the said business in the Dominion of Canada or any other part or parts thereof;

(b.) To manufacture, sell, handle, and deal generally as agents or otherwise in electric supplies, machinery and appliances, goods and materials used in connection with the generation, application and transmission of electricity;

(c.) To acquire and hold any real or leasehold estate or buildings, and any mine or mines necessary or expedient for the purposes of the company, and to make sale, disposition or use thereof as may be necessary or expedient for the purposes of the said company.

3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be at the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario.

4. The amount of the capital stock of the said company is to be $40,000.

5. The number of shares is to be 400, and the amount of each shares is to be $100.

6. The names in full and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow:—Harvey Cortland, of the City of Toronto, electrician; William Henry Comstock, of the Town of Brockville, Esquire; Edward A. Spears, of the City of Toronto, electrician; and Charles Snow Cossitt, of the Town of Brockville, accountant; and George Ira Mallory, of the Town of Brockville, accountant.

7. The said Harvey Cortland, William Henry Comstock, and Charles Snow Cossitt are to be the first and provisional directors of the said company.

SHAW & ELLIOT,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated at Toronto, this 5th day of October, 1892. 15-6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of "The Companies Act," Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body politic and corporate, under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned.

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is the "Montreal Auer Incandescent Light Company" (Limited).

2. The purposes within the purview of the Act for which incorporation is sought, are the acquiring of patents, licenses and rights, and thereunder manufacturing, using, and distributing apparatus relating and applicable to and for the production and application of the articles referred to in the said patents; the construction, erection, and maintenance of works and apparatus for generating, producing, and distributing artificial light and heat, and generally the manufacturing and dealing in devices, fittings, improvements and combinations for illuminating and heating purposes, and all matters connected therewith.

3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be at the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

4. The intended amount of the capital stock is one million dollars.

5. The number of shares is to be ten thousand, and the amount of each share is to be of the value of one hundred dollars.

6. The names in full and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow:—Henry Gregory Granger, of the City of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, one of the United States of America, engineer; William John White, advocate, Charles Albert Duclos, advocate, Arthur William Patrick Buchanan, gentleman, Edward Hobson Barker, gentleman, all of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec; of whom the said Henry Gregory Granger, William John White, Charles Albert Duclos, Arthur William Patrick Buchanan and Edward Hobson Barker, are to be the first or provisional directors, and of whom the majority are British subjects resident in Canada.

WHITE & DUCLOS,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated at Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, this 28th day of September, 1892. 14-6

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Governor in Council for letters patent under the Great Seal, for a charter of incorporation to incorporate the applicants hereinafter mentioned and such others as may become shareholders of said company, a body politic and corporate duly incorporated under the provisions of "The Companies Act."

1. The corporate name of the proposed company will be "The Dominion Burglary Guarantee Company" (Limited).

2. The purpose for which incorporation is sought is to guarantee persons and corporations against loss and damage by burglary.

3. The place within Canada which is to be the chief place of business of the said company is the City and District of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

4. The proposed amount of capital stock of the said company is the sum of two hundred thousand dollars ($200,000).

5. The number of the shares of the said company is two thousand, and the amount of each share is one hundred dollars.

6. The names in full and address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow:—The Honourable George Alexander Drummond, gentleman, member of the Senate of Canada; Samuel Finlay, gentleman, Hugh Graham, publisher, Frederick Fairman, manufacturer, James Naismith Greenshields, advocate and Queen's Counsel, Edwin Percival Heaton, manager, William Strachan, manufacturer, Anthony Haig Sims, manufacturer, Benjamin Tooke, manufacturer, Robert Bickerdike, banker, George Douglas Ross, merchant, Thomas Jordan, merchant, Joseph Eveleigh, manufacturer, Edward Frank Mosley, manufacturer, John Alfred Grose, superintendent, all of the city and district of Montreal; and Arthur Percy Sherwood, commissioner of Dominion police, and John W. McRae, gentleman, both of the City of Ottawa, in the Province of Ontario; and Lyman Brown, manufacturer, and Brent Good, manufacturer, both of the City of New York, in the State of New York, one of the United States of America; of whom

the Honourable George Alexander Drummond, Samuel Finlay, Hugh Graham, Frederick Fairman, John Alfred Grose, Edwin Percival Heaton, Anthony Haig Sims and James Naismith Greenshields shall be the first or provisional directors of said company; all of whom are British subjects and are resident in the City of Montreal, in the District of Montreal, and Province of Quebec.

R. A. E. GREENSHIELDS,
Solicitor for applicants.

Montreal, 27th September, 1892. 14-7

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given under the terms of "The Companies Act" that the undersigned will apply to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for letters patent under the said Act incorporating them and such other persons as may hereafter become shareholders, as a body politic and corporate under the following terms and conditions:—

The proposed corporate name of the company is "Dominion Blanket and Fibre Co. (Limited)."

The purposes for which incorporation is sought are to manufacture blankets, woollens, cottons and jute cloths, fibre-chamois and fibre-chamois garments, and generally to manufacture and trade in the above and other manufactures; further, to lease or purchase and hold real estate for the purposes of said manufactures, and to build thereupon all buildings, dams, etc., appertaining to the company's business, and residences for employees and others connected therewith, and stores or other buildings for carrying on the general business of merchants; and further, to build such tramways as may be necessary to communicate with the works of the company and the water front, and there to construct all necessary wharves and other structures for facilitating loading and unloading of vessels; also to construct and operate steamboats and other vessels for the conveyance of the materials and goods handled by the company, and to convey and carry such goods and property of other persons or corporations as may be entrusted to them as carriers on such steamboats or other vessels, and also to convey passengers on same and to collect pay for such services; and also to construct a system of waterworks for the supply of the employees of the company and others.

The principal place of business shall be the City of Montreal.

The proposed amount of the capital stock of the company is $250,000, divided into 2,500 shares of one hundred dollars each.

The names in full, the address and the calling of each of the applicants are as follow:—Frederick Fairman, merchant, Dugald Graham, gentleman, Samuel Carsley, merchant, Robert Murdoch Liddell, merchant, Edward Alfred Small, merchant, John Cameron McLauchlin, manufacturer, Edmond Arthur Robert, manufacturer, Simon S. Silverman, merchant, James McBride, merchant, Robert McKay, merchant, George Bishop, engraver, Charles Morton, manager, all of the City and District of Montreal; all of whom are residents of Canada, and all of whom shall constitute the provisional directors of the said company.

ARCHIBALD & FOSTER,
Attorneys ad litem for said Co.

Montreal, 26th September, 1892. 14-6

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual meeting of the shareholders of the Northern Pacific and Manitoba Railway Company will be held at the company's offices, Water Street, in the City of Winnipeg, on the 5th day of December, 1892, at the hour of 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing directors for the ensuing year.

GEORGE H. EARL,
Secretary.

Dated at Winnipeg, this 2nd day of November, A.D. 1892. 19–5

NOTICE is hereby given that thirty days after date we shall, on behalf of the Honourable J. S. Helmcken, M.D., make application to the Honourable Minister of Public Works, at Ottawa, for permission to erect a wharf fronting on his property, Lots 1367, 1368 and 1369, Block 47, Victoria City. Plans of the said wharf are now deposited with the Department of Public Works, at Ottawa, and in the Land Registry Office, at Victoria, B.C.

DRAKE, JACKSON & HELMCKEN,
Solicitors for Hon. J. S. Helmcken.

24th October, 1892. 19–5

SUMMERSIDE BANK.

NOTICE.—A dividend of 4 per cent on the capital stock of the Summerside Bank, for the six months ending the 29th day of October, 1892, has been declared out of the profits of said Bank, and will be paid to the stockholders thereof, at their banking house, at Summerside, P.E.I., on and after the 1st day of December next.

ROBT. McC. STAVERT,
Cashier.

Summerside, P.E.I., 2nd November, 1892. 19–4

QUEBEC BANK.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of three and a half per cent upon the paid-up capital stock of this institution has been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at its banking house, in this city, and at its branches, on and after Thursday, the 1st day of December next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th November next, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
JAMES STEVENSON,
General manager.

Quebec, 28th October, 1892. 19–4

THE ONTARIO BANK.

DIVIDEND No. 70.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of three and one half per cent for the current half-year, (being at the rate of seven per cent per annum), has been declared upon the capital stock of this institution, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its branches, on and after Thursday, 1st of December next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th November, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
C. HOLLAND,
General manager.

Toronto, 21st October, 1892. 18–5

THE STANDARD BANK OF CANADA.

DIVIDEND No. 34.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of 4 per cent upon the capital stock of this institution has been declared for the current half-year, and the same will be payable at the Bank and its agencies, on and after the 1st day of December next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th of November, inclusive.

By order of the Board,
J. L. BRODIE,
Cashier.

Toronto, 18th October, 1892. 18–3

BANK OF MONTREAL.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of five per cent upon the paid up capital stock of this institution has been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at its banking house, in this city, and at its branches, on and after Thursday, the 1st day of December next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th of November next, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
E. S. CLOUSTON,
General manager.

Montreal, 25th October, 1892. 18–5

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE.

DIVIDEND No. 51.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of three and one half per cent upon the capital stock of this institution has been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its branches, on and after Thursday, the 1st day of December next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 15th of November to the 30th of November, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,

J. H. PLUMMER,
Asst. general manager.

Toronto, 25th October, 1892. 18–5

BANQUE D'HOCHELAGA.

DIVIDEND No. 33.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of three per cent has been declared on the paid up capital of this institution, for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at its head office, in Montreal, and its branches, on and after the 1st of December next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th of November, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,

M. J. A. PRENDERGAST,
Manager.

18–5

UNION BANK OF CANADA.

DIVIDEND No. 52.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of three per cent upon the paid up capital stock of this institution, has been declared for the current half-year, and will be payable at the Bank and its branches, on and after Thursday, the 1st day of December next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th of November next, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,

E. E. WEBB,
General manager.

Quebec, 25th October, 1892. 18–5

THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of three and one half per cent for the current half-year, being at the rate of 7 per cent per annum upon the paid up capital stock of this institution has been declared, and that the same will be payable at its banking house, in this city, on and after Thursday, the 1st December next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th November, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,

G. HAGUE,
General manager.

Montreal, 25th October, 1892. 18–5

THE BANK OF OTTAWA.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of four per cent upon the paid up capital stock of this bank, has been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its branches, on and after Thursday, the 1st day of December next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 17th to the 30th November next, both days inclusive.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders will be held at the banking house, in the City of Ottawa, on Wednesday, the 14th day of December next. The chair to be taken at 3 o'clock p.m.

By order of the Board,

GEO. BURN,
Cashier.

Ottawa, 25th October, 1892. 18–5

BANK OF HAMILTON.

DIVIDEND No. 40.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend on the capital stock of the Bank for the half-year ending 30th November, at the rate of 8 per cent per annum, has been declared, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its branches, on and after the 1st December.

The transfer book will be closed from the 17th to the 30th November, both days included.

By order of the Board,

J. TURNBULL,
Cashier.

Hamilton, 26th October, 1892. 18–5

THE BANK OF TORONTO.

DIVIDEND No. 73.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of five per cent for the current half-year, being at the rate of ten per cent per annum upon the paid up capital of the Bank, has this day been declared, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its branches, on and after Thursday, the 1st day of December next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th of November, both days included.

By order of the Board,

D. COULSON,
General manager.

Toronto, 26th October, 1892. 18–5

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA.

DIVIDEND No. 35.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of eight per cent per annum upon the paid up capital stock of this institution has been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its branches, on and after Thursday, the first day of December next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 17th to the 30th November, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,

D. R. WILKIE,
Cashier.

Toronto, 27th October, 1892. 18–5

THE SHUSWAP AND OKANAGON RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that a special general meeting of the shareholders of the Shuswap and Okanagon Railway Company will be held at the office of the company, in the City of Victoria, in the Province of British Columbia, on Monday, the 21st day of November, 1892, at the hour of 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of considering a resolution to be submitted to the shareholders, and if approved by them, of passing such resolution for the purpose of issuing eighteen hundred pounds (£1,800) sterling of bonds of the company, in pursuance of the provisions of the Act of Parliament of Canada incorporating the said company, 49 Vic., chap. 82, and 51 Vic., chap. 88, and also for the purposes of considering such other business as may be brought before such meeting of shareholders.

P. LARKIN,
President.

Dated this 22nd day of October, 1892. 18–4

NOTICE is hereby given that application has been made to the Minister of Public Works at Ottawa, by the undersigned, on behalf of the Municipal Council of the Corporation of the Township of Richmond, for permission to construct a drawbridge across the North Arm of the Fraser River. Plans and specifications of the same may be seen at the office of the Minister of Public Works at Ottawa, and at the Dominion Land Office, New Westminster, B.C.

By order of the Council,

THOMAS M. RAE,
C. M. C.

Town Hall, North Arm, B.C.,
8th September, 1892. 17–5

LA BANQUE JACQUES CARTIER.

DIVIDEND No. 54.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of three and a half (3½) per cent on the paid up capital stock of this institution, has been declared for the current half-year, and will be payable at its banking house, in Montreal, on and after the 1st day of December next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th November also next, both days inclusive.

A. L. de MARTIGNY,
Managing Director.

Montreal, 19th October, 1892. 17-6

BANQUE VILLE-MARIE.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of three per cent (3%) for the current half-year has been declared upon the paid up stock of this institution, and that the same will be payable at the head office of the Bank, in this city, on or after Thursday, the 1st day of December next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 21st to the 30th of November next, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,

W. WEIR,
President.

Montreal, 18th October, 1892. 17-5

THE TRADERS BANK OF CANADA.

DIVIDEND No. 14.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of six (6) per cent per annum on the paid up capital stock of the Bank has been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at its banking house, in this city, and its branches, on and after Thursday, the 1st of December next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th November, both days inclusive.

H. S. STRATHY,
General manager.

The Traders Bank of Canada,
Toronto, 18th October, 1892. 17-5

COMMERCIAL BANK OF MANITOBA.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of six per cent per annum upon the paid up capital stock of this Bank has this day been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at the banking house, in Winnipeg, on and after Saturday, the 12th day of November next.

By order of the Board,

D. MACARTHUR,
President.

Winnipeg, 3rd October, 1892. 16-5

NOTICE is hereby given that a special general meeting of the shareholders of the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company will be held at the Rossin House, in the City of Toronto, on Tuesday, the 8th day of November, 1892, at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of considering and authorizing the issue of bonds, debentures or other securities upon the franchises, rolling stock, assets and property real and personal of the said railway company, and upon the franchises, rolling stock, assets and property real and personal of the Brantford, Waterloo and Lake Erie Railway Company, which has been amalgamated with and merged into the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company, pursuant to chapter 86 of 54-55 Victoria, Statutes of Canada, and otherwise acting in relation thereto.

And also for the purpose of considering, adopting and authorizing the execution and delivery of a mortgage by the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company, upon the said amalgamated companies' franchises, rolling stock, assets and property real and personal, to a Trustee or Trustees to secure the issue of the bonds, debentures or other securities, which may be authorized at such meeting, and for the transaction of such other business as may be properly brought before the meeting.

EPHRAIM MILLER,
Secretary,
Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Co.

Dated 5th October, 1892. 15-5

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that the American Steam Boiler Insurance Company of New York, has applied to the Honourable the Minister of Finance and Receiver General of Canada, for the release on the 30th November, 1892, of its deposit made on account of the business of Steam Boiler Insurance.

And notice is hereby given calling upon all Canadian policy-holders in the said company opposing such release to file their opposition with the Honourable the Minister of Finance and Receiver General of Canada, on or before 30th November, 1892.

E. LAFLEUR,
Solicitor,
American Steam Boiler Insurance Co.

Dated this 10th day of August, 1892. 7-13

STATUTES OF CANADA, 1892.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Statutes of last session, 55-56 Vict., 1892, vols. I. and II., are now ready for sale at the Department of Public Printing and Stationery.

Vol. I. contains the Orders in Council and Public Acts; price.....	$1 25
Vol. II. consists of the Private Acts; price.....	0 75
Price for the two volumes bound together, ¼ sheep binding, per copy....	2 00
Separate copies of any of the Public or Private Acts are also for sale.	
The Criminal Code will be ready about the 15th of October; price.....	0 50

Price lists of Public Documents on sale at the Department will be furnished free to any party on application. 14-tf

PUISSANCE DU CANADA.

BUREAU DU GREFFIER DE LA COURONNE EN CHANCELLERIE DU CANADA.

IL A PLU À SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL d'appeler au Sénat, par Lettres Patentes sous le Grand Sceau,—

THOMAS A. BERNIER, écuyer, avocat, de la ville de Saint-Boniface, Manitoba : pour la Province de Manitoba.

SAML. E. ST. O. CHAPLEAU,
Greffier de la Couronne en Chancellerie,
Canada.

PROCLAMATIONS.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Député du Gouverneur.

[L.S.]

CANADA.

VICTORIA, par la Grâce de Dieu, Reine du Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande, Défenseur de la foi, etc., etc., etc.

A Nos Très-Aimés et Fidèles les Sénateurs de la Puissance du Canada et les membres élus pour servir dans la Chambre des Communes de Notre dite Puissance, et à tous et chacun de vous,—SALUT :

PROCLAMATION.

ATTENDU que Notre Parlement du Canada se trouve prorogé au septième jour du mois de novembre courant, auquel temps vous étiez tenus et il vous était enjoint d'être présents en Notre cité d'Ottawa ; SACHEZ MAINTENANT, que pour diverses causes et considérations et pour la plus grande aise et commodité de Nos bien-aimés sujets, Nous avons cru convenable, par et de l'avis de Notre Conseil Privé du Canada, de vous exempter tous et chacun de vous d'être présents au temps susdit, vous convoquant et par ces présentes vous enjoignant à tous et chacun de vous de vous trouver avec Nous en Notre Parlement du Canada, en Notre Cité d'OTTAWA, LUNDI, le DIX-NEUVIÈME jour du mois de DÉCEMBRE prochain, pour prendre en considération l'état et la prospérité de Notre dite Puissance du Canada, et y agir comme de droit. CE À QUOI VOUS NE DEVEZ MANQUER.

EN FOI DE QUOI, Nous avons fait émettre nos présentes Lettres Patentes et à icelles fait apposer le Grand Sceau du Canada. TÉMOIN, JOHN J. McGEE, écuyer, Député de Notre Très-fidèle et Bien-Aimé, le Très-honorable Sir FREDERICK ARTHUR STANLEY, Baron Stanley de Preston, dans le comté de Lancaster, dans la Pairie du Royaume-Uni, Chevalier Grand-croix de Notre très-honorable Ordre du Bain ; Gouverneur général du Canada, et vice-amiral d'icelui.

A Notre Hôtel du Gouvernement, en Notre cité d'OTTAWA, ce QUATRIÈME jour de NOVEMBRE, dans l'année de Notre-Seigneur, mil huit cent quatre-vingt-douze, et de Notre Règne la cinquante-sixième.

Par ordre,

SAML. E. ST. O. CHAPLEAU,
Greffier de la Couronne en Chancellerie,
Canada. 19–tf

STANLEY DE PRESTON.

[L.S.]

CANADA.

VICTORIA, par la grâce de Dieu, Reine du Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande, Défenseur de la Foi, etc., etc., etc.

A tous ceux qui les présentes verront ou qu'icelles pourront concerner,—SALUT :

PROCLAMATION.

JNO. S. D. THOMPSON,
Procureur Général,
Canada.

ATTENDU qu'il a plu au Dieu Tout-Puissant, dans sa bonté extrême, d'accorder au Canada une abondante récolte et bien d'autres bienfaits,—

En conséquence, Nous avons cru que ces bienfaits que partage notre population tout entière, doivent être reconnus d'une manière solennelle et publique ; et Nous avons fixé, par et de l'avis de Notre Conseil privé du Canada, jeudi, le dixième jour de novembre prochain, comme jour d'actions de grâces pour remercier le Dieu Tout-Puissant de l'abondante moisson et de tous les autres bienfaits qu'il Lui a plu d'accorder au Canada durant la présente année. Et Nous invitons tous Nos bien-aimés sujets du Canada d'observer le dit jour comme jour d'actions de grâces.

EN FOI DE QUOI, Nous avons fait émettre nos présentes Lettres Patentes et à icelles fait apposer le Grand Sceau du Canada. TÉMOIN, Notre très fidèle et bien aimé le Très-honorable Sir FREDERICK ARTHUR STANLEY, Baron Stanley de Preston, dans le comté de Lancaster, dans la Pairie du Royaume-Uni, Chevalier Grand-croix de Notre Très-honorable Ordre du Bain ; Gouverneur-général du Canada.

A Notre Hôtel du Gouvernement, en Notre CITÉ d'OTTAWA, ce VINGT-TROISIÈME jour de SEPTEMBRE, dans l'année de Notre-Seigneur mil huit cent quatre-vingt-douze, et de Notre Règne la cinquante-sixième.

Par ordre,

J. C. PATTERSON,
Secrétaire d'Etat.

16–3

DÉPÊCHES.

(Copie.)—No. 261.

Le Marquis de Ripon à Lord Stanley de Preston.

DOWNING STREET,
17 septembre 1892.

MILORD,—J'ai l'honneur de vous transmettre copie d'une lettre du *Foreign Office* renfermant une note du Ministre chilien près cette cour annonçant que son gouvernement avait prohibé la pêche des phoques dans les eaux chiliennes.

Je vous prie d'inviter vos ministres à donner publicité à cet avis.

J'ai, etc.,
RIPON.

Au Gouverneur général
Le très-honorable Lord Stanley de Preston.

—

(Copie.)

FOREIGN OFFICE,
8 septembre 1892.

MONSIEUR,—Je suis chargé par le comte de Rosebery de vous transmettre copie d'une note du Ministre chilien annonçant que son gouvernement avait prohibé la pêche des phoques dans les eaux chiliennes, et je dois demander que Lord Ripon prenne les mesures qu'il croira à propos pour donner publicité à cet avis.

J'ai, etc.,
T. H. SANDERSON.

Le Sous-secrétaire d'Etat,
Bureau des Colonies.

(Traduction.)

LONDRES,
31 août 1892.

MILORD,—J'ai l'honneur d'informer Votre Seigneurie qu'un télégramme a été reçu à cette Légation disant que son gouvernement a absolument défendu de pêcher les lions de mer, les phoques et les loutres de mer dans l'archipel de Chiloé, l'île Juan-Fernandez et le territoire sur le détroit de Magellan.

J'ose prier Votre Seigneurie de transmettre cet avis au département du gouvernement de Sa Majesté Britannique que cette prohibition pourrait intéresser.

J'ai, etc.,
AUGUSTO MATTE.

Au comte de Rosebery. 19-3

ARRÊTÉS EN CONSEIL.

[2728]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT À OTTAWA,

Vendredi, le 14e jour d'octobre 1892.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

IL plaît à Son Excellence, en vertu des dispositions du chapitre 37 des Statuts Revisés, intitulé : "Acte concernant le département des Chemins de fer et Canaux," et par et avec l'avis du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada, d'établir le tarif suivant des péages que paieront les vaisseaux hivernant dans les canaux et écluses de la rivière Ottawa, et ce tarif est par le présent établi, savoir :—

Canal de Carillon—	
Vapeurs, par saison	$ 8 00
Barges, do	4 00
Canal Grenville—	
Vapeurs, par saison	8 00
Barges, do	4 00
Ecluses intérieures, canaux de Ste. Anne, Carillon et Grenville—	
Vapeurs, par saison	25 00
Ecluses intérieures, canal de la Culbute, par saison	15 00

Le ministre des Chemins de fer et Canaux exigera, sous forme de cautionnement, telle garantie contre les dommages par l'incendie qu'il jugera à propos.

JOHN J. McGEE,
19-3 Greffier du Conseil privé.

[2846]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT À OTTAWA.

Jeudi, le 27e jour d'octobre 1892.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

IL plaît à Son Excellence, en vertu du pouvoir qui lui est conféré par le chapitre 99 des Statuts Revisés et les actes qui le modifient, de nommer les personnes ci-dessous membres du bureau chargé de faire un choix des échantillons types de fleur de farine pour les années 1892-93, lequel bureau se réunira le ou avant le 15e jour de novembre 1892, à l'appel du président :—

O. M. Gould (président) ; A. E. Gagnon, David Robertson, E. F. Graig, Jas. S. Morris, W. W. Ogilvie, et Robert Meighen, de Montréal.

J. S. Spink et Thomas McLaughlin, de Toronto.

C. B. Hunt, de London, C. R. Smith, de Hamilton, et Gaspard LeMoine, de Québec.

JOHN J. McGEE,
19-4 Greffier du Conseil privé.

[2816]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT À OTTAWA.

Mercredi, le 26e jour d'octobre 1892.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

IL plaît à Son Excellence, en vertu des dispositions du chapitre 68 des Statuts Revisés, et par et avec l'avis du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada, d'ordonner que le Royaume-Uni soit et il est par le présent exempté des dispositions de l'arrêté en conseil du 12 septembre 1892, qui défend d'importer en Canada des guénilles d'Europe, et de déclarer que les guénilles recueillies dans le Royaume-Uni pourront être importées en Canada.

JOHN J. McGEE,
18-2 Greffier du Conseil privé.

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT À OTTAWA.

Mercredi, le 12e jour d'octobre 1892.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

CONSIDÉRANT qu'il est statué par l'article 5 de l'Acte 55-56 Victoria, chapitre 15, modifiant l'Acte des terres fédérales, que les terres renfermant de la houille ou d'autres minéraux, y compris celles du parc des Montagnes-Rocheuses, ne seront pas assujéties aux dispositions du présent acte relatives aux ventes ou aux inscriptions d'établissement ; mais le Gouverneur en conseil pourra en tout temps établir des règlemeuts pour l'exploitation et le développement des mines sur ces terres, et pour leur vente ou louage, les permis d'exploitation ou autre mode de concession ; pourvu, néanmoins, qu'aucune concession de mines ou d'intérêts miniers dans le dit parc ne soit faite pour plus de vingt ans, renouvelable, à la volonté du Gouverneur en conseil, de temps à autre, pour d'autres périodes de vingt ans chacune, mais n'excédant pas en tout soixante ans,—

Il plaît à Son Excellence, en vertu des dispositions de l'acte précité, et par et avec l'avis du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada, d'établir les règlements suivants pour la régie des licences d'occupation à l'effet d'exploiter les mines et minéraux dans les limites du parc des Montagnes-Rocheuses du Canada :—

1. Les licences pour exploiter de la houille sur les terres comprises dans le parc, ne seront accordées qu'à l'enchère publique, et le ministre de l'Intérieur devra, de temps à autre, selon qu'il le jugera expédient, arpenter, disposer, et offrir en vente, par encan ou par soumission, des concessions pour l'exploitation de la houille en vertu de ces licences.

2. La durée de ces licences sera de vingt ans, à moins qu'elles ne soient terminées plus tôt du consentement de la Couronne et de l'adjudicataire, ou annulées pour non accomplissement des conditions, et ces licences seront renouvelables à la volonté du Gouverneur général pour d'autres périodes de vingt ans chacune mais n'excédant pas en tout soixante ans, aux termes et conditions consentis par le gouvernement et l'adjudicataire lors du renouvellement.

3. La rente foncière sera de $1.20 par acre par année, payable semestriellement d'avance

4. Un droit régalien de dix centins par tonneau sera payé par l'adjudicataire sur toute la houille sortie de la mine. L'adjudicataire fournira trimestriellement au ministre de l'Intérieur des états assermentés indiquant la quantité de houille sortie, et le droit régalien sera payé en même temps que les états seront rendus. Si le droit régalien qui est dû pour un semestre, égale la rente payée pour ce semestre, alors le montant payé pour la rente sera crédité à ce droit régalien.

5. L'étendue qui sera concédée à une seule et même personne n'excédera pas trois cent vingt acres, et l'adjudicataire ne pourra ni transférer ni céder sa licence sans le consentement par écrit du ministre de l'Intérieur.

6. Les bornes en dessous de la surface d'une concession seront les mêmes lignes verticales que celles tirées à la surface.

7. La licence sera assujétie aux règlements généraux pour le contrôle et la régie du parc des Montagnes-Rocheuses du Canada, daté du 30 juin 1890, et à tels autres règlements que le Gouverneur en conseil pourra établir de temps à autre à cet égard.

JOHN J. McGEE,
18–4 Greffier du Conseil privé.

[2744]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT À OTTAWA.

Samedi, le 15e jour d'octobre 1892.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

IL plaît à Son Excellence, en vertu de l'autorité qui lui est conférée par "l'Acte concernant les épizooties," chapitre 69 des Statuts Revisés, et par et avec l'avis du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada, d'ordonner que les Règlements spéciaux de quarantaine des animaux, établis par l'arrêté en conseil du 23 juillet 1892 soient annulés, et ils sont en conséquence par le présent annulés.

JOHN J. McGEE,
18–2 Greffier du Conseil privé.

AVIS DU GOUVERNEMENT.

STATUTS DU CANADA, 1892.

AVIS est donné par le présent que les Statuts de la dernière session, 55-56 Vict., 1892, vols. I et II, sont maintenant en vente au Département des Impressions et de la Papeterie publiques.

Le vol. I contient les Arrêtés en conseil et les Actes publics. Prix	$1 25
Le vol. II contient les Actes privés. Prix	0 75
Prix pour les deux volumes reliés en un seul, ¼ reliure basane, par exemplaire	2 00
Des exemplaires séparés de chacun des actes publics ou privés sont aussi en vente.	
Le Code Criminel sera prêt vers le 1er de novembre. Prix	0 50

On fournira gratuitement à toute personne qui en fera la demande, des listes de prix des documents publics en vente au département. 14–tf

DT. COMPTE de la Caisse d'Epargne des Postes, pour le mois de septembre 1892. AV.

Fourni au Ministre des Finances aux termes de l'Acte pour l'Audition des Comptes Publics, 1878, *Sec.* 20.

Balance en caisse chez le Ministre des Finances, au 31 d'août 1892	$22,601,240 07	Remboursements durant le mois	$547,000 44
Dépôts durant le mois	577,151 00		
Intérêt payé aux déposants, sur les comptes clos durant le mois	1,711 09		
		Balance :— Au crédit des comptes des déposants	22,633,101 72
	$23,180,102 16		$23,180,102 16

J. M. COURTNEY,
Député du Ministre des Finances.

N. S. GARLAND,
Commis des statistiques financières.

DÉPARTEMENT DES FINANCES
Ottawa, 18 octobre 1892.

17–tf

DÉTAILS DE LA DETTE PUBLIQUE DE LA PUISSANCE DU CANADA LE 30 SEPTEMBRE 1892.

		$ cts.
Passif—		
Fonds payables en Angleterre	199,678,262 50	
" payables au Canada	9,655,293 29	
Billets en circulation	18,446,479 41	
Banques d'épargnes	39,790,262 04	
Fonds en fidéicommis	8,155,554 01	
Comptes des provinces	16,407,374 13	
Divers, et comptes de banque	1,690,474 96	
Le fonds de rachat de la circulation des banques	1,762,183 94	
Total de la dette brute		295,585,884 28
Actif—		
Placements—Fonds d'amortissement	28,583,475 29	
Autres placements	5,263,337 95	
Comptes des provinces	10,662,417 39	
Divers, et comptes de banque	12,453,169 85	
		56,962,400 48
Total de la dette nette		238,623,483 80
" 31 août		241,035,335 40
Augmentation de la dette		2,411,851 60
ETAT DES DÉPENSES A COMPTE DU CAPITAL, ETC.		
Dépenses au 30 juin sur—		
Travaux publics, chemins de fer et canaux	857,518 07	
Terres fédérales	6,433 66	
Subventions aux chemins de fer	266,353 00	
		1,130,304 73

W. FITZGERALD,
Assistant sous-ministre des Finances.

Certifié correct,
M. G. DICKIESON, comptable.

DÉPARTEMENT DES FINANCES,
OTTAWA, 10 octobre 1892.

16 tf

ETAT du revenu et des dépenses à compte du Fonds Consolidé de la Puissance du Canada, d'après les états fournis au département des Finances à la nuit du 30 septembre dernier.

REVENU :	
Douanes	$1,977,846 67
Excise	686,722 68
Département des Postes	195,000 00
Travaux Publics, y compris les chemins de fer	361,203 07
Divers	63,195 68
	3,283,968 10
REVENU au 31 août 1892	6,030,517 47
	9,314,485 57
DÉPENSES	1,604,506 06
do 31 août 1892	4,149,440 21
	5,753,946 27

J. M. COURTNEY,
Sous-ministre des Finances.

DÉPARTEMENT DES FINANCES,
OTTAWA, 7 octobre 1892.

15–tf

LISTE DES COMPAGNIES D'ASSURANCE AUTORISÉES A FAIRE DES OPÉRATIONS AU CANADA EN VERTU DE L'ACTE DES ASSURANCES.

NOM DE LA COMPAGNIE.	Principal agent pour la réception des significations de pièces et d'avis.	Montant des dépôts—Les dépôts marqués (A) ne sont applicables qu'aux polices sur la vie en cours le 31 mars 1878 ; ceux marqués (B) aux polices émises ou prises depuis cette date.	Assurance autorisée.
Compagnie d'assurance de l'Amérique du Nord contre les accidents	Edward Rawlings, gérant, Montréal	$23,500 oblig. du havre de Montréal ; $500, déb. mun., et $550, effets 5 p. c. canadiens. (Acc. à $22,150)	Contre les accidents.
Compagnie d'assurance dite " Ætna," de Hartford, Connecticut	F. W. Evans, agent général, Montréal	$19,000 obligations de municipalités, $4,000 obligations du havre de Montréal, et $89,000 obligations du chemin de fer Canadien du Pacifique. (Acceptés à $100,800)	Contre l'inc. et sur la navig. intér.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite " Ætna," de Hartford, Connecticut.	William H. Orr, gérant, Toronto	$360,500 déb. de la province de Québec, $149,893 débent. de la province du Manitoba : $50,000 obligations de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick ; $100,000 oblig. Ile du Prince-Edouard ; $60,000 oblig. du havre de Montréal, $2,595,061 débent. munic. et $150,000 oblig. enregistrées des Etats-Unis. Total, $3,465,354. Valeur acceptée, $3,184,531, étant $100,000 (A), et $3,084,531 (B)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance agricole de Watertown, N.-Y., E.-U	Joseph Flynn, agent en chef, Toronto	$141,600, débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $126,000)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'Assurance dite " Alliance "	G. H. McHenry, agent en chef, Montréal	$311,142, effets canadiens 3 p.c.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie Américaine de sûreté de New-York	Alexander Dixon, agent en chef, Toronto	$50,000 en obligations des Etats-Unis	Garantie.
Compagnie d'assurance Atlas	Matthew C. Hinshaw, agent en chef, Montréal	£17,000 stg., inscriptions du Canada 3½ p. c., et £5,000 stg. inscriptions de la Nouvelle-Galles du Sud, 3½ p. c.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie canadienne d'inspection et d'assurance des chaudières à vapeur	W. B. McMurrich, agent, Toronto	$46,724 débentures municipales et $8,000 débentures de compagnies de prêts. (Acceptées à $49,252.)	Sur chaudières à vapeur etc.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie dite " British Empire," de Londres, Angleterre	Fred. Stancliffe, agent en chef, Montréal	Obligations 4 p.c. du Canada, £1,400 stg., obligations de la Colombie-Britannique, £1,000 stg. ; obligations de la Tasmanie, £6,800 stg. ; débentures municipales £15,800 stg. (acceptées à $113,977.33). Aussi $632,500 placées entre les mains de fidéicom. en vertu de l'Acte des Assurances	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance de l'Amérique Britannique, Toronto	John Morison, gouverneur, Toronto	$60,540 oblig. municipales et $1,000 obligations du Pacifique Canadien. (Acceptées à $54,900)	Contre l'inc. et sur la navig. int.
Compagnie d'assurance maritime Britannique et Etrangère (à resp. lim.)	E. L. Bond, agent en chef, Montréal	$112,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $100,800)	Sur la navigation intérieure.
Compagnie d'assurance dite " Caledonian "	Lansing Lewis, gérant, Montréal	$3,893.33 obligations de la province de Québec ; $4,866.67 obligations du Canada ; $106,438.86 débentures municipales. (Acceptés à $104,555).	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance du Canada contre les accidents	Henry Sutherland, agent en chef, Toronto	$22,302 débentures municipales. (Acceptés à $20,072)	Contre les accidents.
Compagnie d'assurance du Canada sur la vie, Hamilton	A. G. Ramsay, gérant, Hamilton	$61,000 débentures municipales. Acceptées à $54,900)	Sur la vie.
†Compagnie d'assurance des Citoyens, du Canada	E. P. Heaton, agent en chef, Montréal	$131,744 débentures municipales, $5,840 obligations hypothécaires du Canada Central, 2e émission, et $2,000 obligations du havre de Montréal. (Acceptés à $125,370, étant $54,710 pour la vie, $20,260 pour les accidents, et $50,400 pour l'incendie)	Contre l'incendie, sur la vie et contre les accidents.
*Compag. d'assurance contre l'incendie dite "City of London" (à resp. lim.)	H. M. Blackburn, agent en chef Toronto	£24,000 stg. effets du Canada et £3,000 effets de l'Australie méridionale.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance de l'Union Commerciale (à resp. lim.), de Londres, Angleterre	Evans et McGregor, agents généraux, Montréal	$107,067 effets 4 p. c. du Cap de Bonne-Espérance (vie A), $29,200 effets canadiens 4 p. c. (vie B). $106,580 effets canadiens 4 p. c., $73,000 obligations de Queensland, et £12,000 obligations du gouvernement Suédois à 4 p. c. (feu)	Contre l'inc., sur la nav. int. et sur la vie.
Association d'assurance sur la vie, dite " Confédération "	J. K. Macdonald, directeur-gérant, Toronto	$84,500 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $76,050)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie du Connecticut, Hartford, Conn.	Geo. H. McHenry, agent en chef, Montréal	$100,000 effets canadiens 4 p.	Contre l'incendie,
Association de secours mutuel dite " Covenant "	A. H. Hoover, agent en chef, Toronto	$53,533 effets canadiens 3 p. c	Sur la vie, système de répartition.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite " Dominion "	Thomas Hilliard, direct.-gérant, Waterloo, Ont.	$56,303 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $50,195)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur les glaces, dite " Dominion "	Alexander Ramsay, agent en chef, Montréal	$5,000 obligations de la province de Québec et $11,000 valeurs municipales. Total, $16,000 (acceptés à $14,900)	Sur les glaces.
Association du fonds de garantie sur la vie, dite " Dominion "	J. DeWolfe Spurr, président et agent, St. Jean, N. B.	$19,000 obligations de la province de la Nouvelle-Ecosse, et $31,000 obligations de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance Eastern	Chas. D. Cory, agent en chef, Halifax, N.-E.	$56,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $50,400)	Contre l'incendie.
Corporation dite " The Employers' Liability Assurance " (à responsabilité limitée)	Fred. Stancliffe, gérant général, Montréal	£6,500 stg. annuités 2½ p. c., £5,000 stg. obligations 4 p. c. du gouvernement de l'Australie du Sud, et £10,840 obligations de la province de Québec	Réassurance contre l'incendie.
Société d'assurance sur la vie, dite " Equitable," des Etats-Unis, N.-Y.	Seargent P. Stearns, gérant, Montréal	$100,000 oblig. des E.-U., (A), $375,000 oblig. des E.-U., et $482,000 débentures municipales (B), (acceptés à $908,800, étant $100,000 A, et $808,800 B). Aussi $1,180,000 entre les mains de fidéicommissaires canadiens en vertu de l'Acte des assurances	Sur la vie.

LISTE DES COMPAGNIES D'ASSURANCE AUTORISÉES A FAIRE DES OPÉRATIONS AU CANADA, EN VERTU DE L'ACTE DES ASSURANCES.—*Suite.*

NOM DE LA COMPAGNIE.	Principal agent pour la réception des significations de pièces et d'avis.	Montant des dépôts—Les dépôts marqués (A) ne sont applicables qu'aux polices sur la vie en cours le 31 mars 1878; ceux marqués (B) aux polices émises ou prises depuis cette date.	Assurance autorisée.
Compagnie Fédérale d'assurance sur la vie, d'Ontario	David Dexter, directeur-gérant, Hamilton	$44,807 débentures municipales; $11,000 en oblig. du Pacifique canadien. (Acceptés à $50,226)	Sur la vie.
Association d'assurance contre l'incendie (à responsabilité limitée), Londres, Angleterre	John Kennedy, agent en chef, Montréal	$100,000 effets canadiens	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie Germania	Jeffers et Rönne, agents en chef, Toronto	$50,000 obligations du Canada	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Great West"	J. H. Brock, directeur gérant, Winnipeg, M.	$56,000 débentures municipales (acceptées à $50,400)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie de garantie de l'Amérique du Nord	Edward Rawlings, gérant, Montréal	$27,000 garanties municipales; $29,000 obligations du havre de Montréal; et $2,400 effets du Canada. (Acceptés à $53,800)	Garantie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie et sur la vie, dite "Guardian," Londres, Angleterre	E. P. Heaton, agent en chef, Montréal	$94,900 obligations garanties du Canada et $73,000 effets du Canada	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'ass. contre l'incendie dite "Hartford," de Hartford, Conn.	F. W. Evans, agent général, Montréal	$62,500 garanties municipales, et $25,420 act. de banque. (Acceptés à $100,000)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance Impériale, de Londres, Angleterre	E. D. Lacy, agent, Montréal	$129,453 effets canadiens et $63,266.67 effets 3 p. c. prov. de la Col.-Brit.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance de l'Amérique du Nord	Robert Hampson, agent en chef, Montréal	$111,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $100,000)	Contre l'inc. et sur la navig. intér.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Lancashire"	J. G. Thompson, agent en chef, Toronto	$97,333 effets canadiens 4 p. c., et $95,000 obligations 4 p. c. du Canada	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Liverpool et London et Globe"	G. F. C. Smith, agent en chef, Montréal	$36,000 en bons municipaux; $10,000 oblig. du havre de Montréal, et $277,133.33 effets du Canada. (Acceptés à $318,533)	Contre l'incendie et sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur les glaces de Lloyds, New-York	Levi Beemer, agent en chef, Toronto	$10,000 obligations du Canada	Glaces.
Corporation d'assurance dite "London," Angleterre	E. A Lilly, procureur et agent, Montréal	$167,000 garanties de municipalités. (Acceptées à $150,300)	Contre l'incendie, sur la vie et sur la navigation intérieure.
Compagnie de garantie et contre les accidents, de Londres (à responsabilité limitée)	A. T. McCord, agent en chef, Toronto	£11,000 stg. effets canadiens	Garantie et accidents
Compagnie d'ass. contre l'incendie, London et Lancashire, Liverpool	W. A. Sims, agent en chef, Toronto	£22,000 inscriptions du Canada 4 p. c. et £5,000 stg., effets canadiens 3 p.c.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, dite "London et Lancashire"	B. Hal. Brown, gérant, Montréal	$10,000 obligations de Victoria, C.-B.; $2,000 obligations du Canada; $23,500 oblig. de la province de Québec; et garanties municipales, $85,280. Aussi $938,197 placés entre les mains de fidéicommissaires canadiens en vertu de l'Acte les Assurances. Acceptés à $1,050,449, étant $100,000 (A), et $950,449 (B)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle contre l'incendie, de London, Ont	D. C. Macdonald, secrétaire, London, Ont	$40,020 débentures municipales, et $15,600 débentures de compagnies de prêts. (Acceptés à $50,058)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite "London"	J. G. Richter, gérant, London, Ont	$60,000 débentures de compagnies de prêts. (Acceptées à $54,000)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie la Manchester	James Boomer, gérant, Toronto	$102,200 effets du Canada 3½ p.c	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre les accidents, dite des "Manufacturiers".	John F. Ellis, directeur gérant, Toronto	$20,000 obligations du Canada	Contre les accidents.
Compagnie d'assurance des Manufacturiers, sur la vie	John F. Ellis, directeur gérant, Toronto	$50,000 obligations du Canada	Sur la vie.
Association bienveillante du Massachusetts	T. E. P. Sutton, agent en chef, Toronto	$50,000 obligations des E.-U.	Sur la vie, système de répartition.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie dite "Mercantile"	James Lockie, secrétaire, Waterloo, Ont	$55,916 valeurs municipales (acceptées à $50,057)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'ass. sur la vie, dite "Metropolitan," de New-York, E.-U.	Albert Goldthorpe, agent en chef, Toronto	$116,800 obligations d'octrois de terres 3½ p. c. du chemin de fer Canadien du Pacifique. (Acceptés à $101,178.)	Sur la vie.
Mongenais, Boivin et Cie	L. I. Boivin, agent, Montréal	$5,000 effets canadiens et $8,567 valeurs munic. (acceptées à $12,711)	Glaces.
Association mutuelle contre les accidents (resp. limitée)	Eastmure et Lightbourn, agents en chef, Toronto	$37,960 inscriptions du Canada à 3½ p. c	Accidents et glaces.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, de New-York	Samuel H. Ewing, procureur, Montréal	$125,000 oblig. 4 p.c. du Canada; $400,000 oblig. de la province de la Nouvelle-Ecosse; $199,000 oblig. de la province du N.-B., et $990,333 garanties municipales. Total, $1,714,333. Acceptées à $1,615,300).	Sur la vie.
Association du fonds de réserve mutuel sur la vie, de New-York	Jno. S. Hall, agent en chef, Montréal	$50,000 obligations de la province de Québec, et $53,533.33 obligations sterling du Canada à 3 p. c. (acceptées à $100,857)	Sur la vie, système de répartition.
Compagnie d'assurance Nationale d'Irlande	Matthew C. Hinshaw, agent en chef, Montréal	$100,161 effets canadiens	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, de New-York	F. W. Campbell, M.D., procureur, Montréal	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis (vie A), $993,000 obligations du Pacifique canadien, $80,000 obligations de la province de Québec, et $100,000 débentures municipales (vie B). Acceptées à $1,163,700, étant $100,000 vie A, et $1,063,700 vie B). Aussi $750,000 placées entre les mains de fidéicommissaires canadiens en vertu de l'Acte des assurances.	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite "North American"	Wm. McCabe, directeur-gérant, Toronto	$59,823 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $53,775)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "North British and Mercantile"	Thos. Davidson, directeur-gérant, Montréal	$175,000 oblig. du havre de Montréal; $281,000 débent. municipales: $75,000 obligat. de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick; $31,146.67 oblig. de la province du Manitoba; $50,613.33 oblig. du gouvern. de Victoria; $97,333.33 oblig. de Queensland. Total, $710,093.33. Acc. à $658,193, étant $266,347 incendie, $52,200 vie A, et $339,646 vie B.	Contre l'incendie et sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance Northern, d'Aberdeen et Londres	Robert W. Tyre, gérant, Montréal	$100,253 obligations de la Colombie-Britannique, et $111,446.67 débentures municipales (Acceptées à $200,555)	Contre l'incendie.

NOM DE LA COMPAGNIE.	Principal agent pour la réception des significations de pièces et d'avis.	Montant des dépôts.—Les dépôts marqués (A) ne sont applicables qu'aux polices sur la vie en cours le 31 mars 1878; ceux marqués (B) aux polices émises ou prises depuis cette date.	Assurance autorisée.
Association d'assurance contre les accidents Norwich et London	Scott et Walmsley, agents généraux, Toronto	$58,400 effets canadiens	Contre les accidents.
Société d'assur. contre l'incendie, dite "Norwich Union," Norwich, Ang.	Alex. Dixon, gérant, Toronto	$100,000 effets canadiens	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, d'Ontario	Wm. Hendry, gérant, Waterloo	$104,852 débentures municipales (Acceptées à $92,693)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Phœnix," de Brooklyn	L. C. Camp, agent en chef, Toronto	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis	Contre l'incendie et sur la nav. int.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie, dite "Phenix," Londres, Angleterre	Paterson & Son, agents génér., Montréal	$57,500 oblig. du Pacifique Canadien, et $135,293 effets canadiens. (Acceptés à $187,043.)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance Phœnix, Hartford, Conn	Gerald E. Hart, gérant, Montréal	$69,000 débentures municipales, et $44,000 obligations du Pacifique canadien. (Acceptés à $101,700)	Contre l'incendie.
Société dite "Provident Savings Life Assurance."	R. H. Matson, agent en chef, Toronto	$13,500 obligations de la province de Québec, et $41,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $50,400)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie de Québec	Edwin Jones, président, Québec	$10,000 obligations de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick, $16,500 obligations de la province de Québec, et $33,000, débentures municipales. Total, $59,500. (Acceptées à $56,200).	Contre l'incendie.
*Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie et contre l'incendie, dite "Queen," Angleterre	H. J. Mudge, agent en chef, Montréal	$51,100 inscriptions du Canada 4 p. c., et $42,373.33 débentures municipales. Total, $93,473 (acceptées à $89,236)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance Queen, d'Amérique	H. J. Mudge, agent en chef, Montréal	$100,666 obligations des E.-U., $60,000 effets 5 p. c. de la cité de Halifax, $48,667 effets 4 p. c. de la Nouvelle-Zélande, $24,333.33 obligations de la province de Québec et $29,200 débentures 5 p. c. de la province du Manitoba. Total, $262,200. (Acceptés à $256,200.)	Contre l'incendie.
Société d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, dite "Reliance," Londres, Angleterre	J. Cassie Hatton, procureur, Montréal	$110,277 annuités britanniques, étant $100,000 (vie) A, et $10,277 (vie) B	Sur la vie.
* Compagnie d'assurance Royale Canadienne	Harry Cutt, secrétaire, Montréal	$57,500 garanties municipales. (Acceptées à $51,750)	Contre l'incendie et sur la nav. int.
Compagnie d'assurance Royale	Wm. Tatley, agent en chef, Montréal	$178,533 inscriptions du Canada 4 p. c., et $511,000 annuités britanniques. Total $689,533, étant $150,000 incendie, $50,000, vie (A) et $489,533 en général	Contre l'incendie et sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance Union Ecossaise et Nationale	Walter Kavanagh, agent, Montréal	$97,333.33 effets canadiens inscrits à 4 p. c., et $3,500 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $100,483)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Standard," Ecosse	W. M. Ramsay, gérant, Montréal	$1,855,152 débentures municipales, $106,500 obligations du havre de Montréal et $9,000 débentures de la province de Québec. Total, $1,970,652. (Acceptées à $1,772,687, étant $129,561 vie A, et $1,643,126 vie (B)	Sur la vie.
Société d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Star," d'Angleterre	Alfred D. Perry, agent général, Toronto	$146,000 effets 4 p. c. canadiens	Sur la vie.
Bureau d'assurance Sun, Londres, Ang.	H. M. Blackburn, agent en chef, Toronto	$48,667 effets canadiens et $243,333 prêts locaux anglais	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Sun," du Canada	R. Macaulay, directeur-gérant, Montréal	$63,890 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $57,501)	Sur la vie et contre les accidents.
Compagnie d'assurance de tempérance et générale sur la vie de l'A.N.	Henry Sutherland, agent en chef, Toronto	$61,225 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $50,000)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Travelers," de Hartford, Conn	William Hanson, agent en chef, Montréal	$74,947 obligations 5 p. c. de la province du Manitoba, $584,615 débentures municipales, $35,000 obligations du havre de Montréal et $50,000 obligations du Pacifique Canadien. Total, $744,562 (acceptés à $677,600), étant $103,500 (vie A,) $534,100 (vie B) et $40,000 (accidents)	Sur la vie et contre les accidents.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle Union sur la vie, du Maine	Wm. Mulock, procureur, Toronto	Obligations d'annuités d'Ontario, valeur actuelle $398,452; $50,000 obligations du port de Montréal, et $100,000 obligations de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick. Valeur totale acceptée, $525,452, soit $100,000 (A) et $425,452 (B)	Sur la vie.
Société Union, Londres, Angl	T. L. Morrisey, agent en chef, Montréal	£22,000 effets consolidés	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie Unie d'assurance contre l'incendie (à resp. limitée)	Agence principale, Montréal	$85,653.33 obligations de la province de Québec; $9,246.66 obligations de la province du Manitoba; $7,000 débentures municipales. Total, $101,900. (Acceptées à $101,200)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, des Etats-Unis	Thos. A. Temple, procureur, St. Jean, N.B.	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance de l'Ouest, Toronto	J. J. Kenny, directeur-gérant, Toronto	$32,100 débentures municipales, et $25,600 débentures de compagnies de prêts. (Acceptées, à $51,930)	Contre l'incendie et sur la nav. int.

* Cette compagnie a cessé de faire de nouvelles opérations en Canada, et a donné avis qu'elle se proposait de demander le remboursement de ses dépôts.
† Cette compagnie a cessé de faire des opérations d'assurance contre l'incendie et sur la vie en Canada, et a donné avis qu'elle demanderait le remboursement de ses dépôts faits comme garantie pour ces deux divisions d'affaires.

LES COMPAGNIES D'ASSURANCE SUR LA VIE CI-DESSOUS NOMMÉES, AYANT CESSÉ D'ENTREPRENDRE DES RISQUES AU CANADA, SONT AUTORISÉES EN VERTU DE L'ARTICLE 32 DE "L'ACTE DES ASSURANCES," À POURSUIVRE TOUTES LES OPÉRATIONS SE RATTACHANT AUX POLICES ÉMISES AVANT LE 31 MARS 1878, ET LEURS DÉPOTS SONT APPLICABLES À CES POLICES, SUJET AUX DISPOSITIONS DES ACTES DES ASSURANCES DE 1868 ET 1871.

NOM DE LA COMPAGNIE.	Principal agent pour la réception des significations de pièces et d'avis.	Montant des dépôts.	Assurance autorisée.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, dite Connecticut, de Hartford, Conn., E.-U.	F. W. Evans, agent-général, Montréal	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, d'Edimbourg	David Higgins, agent en chef, Toronto	$113,000 débentures municipales, et $48,667 effets 4 p. c. du Cap de Bonne-Espérance. (Acceptés à $150,367)	Sur la vie.
Association d'assurance sur la vie, d'Ecosse	Archibald Inglis, agent en chef, Montréal	$50,127 obligations du Canada 4 p. c., $2,433 effets 4 p. c. du Canada; $4,866 obligations garanties du Canada, $48,667 débentures de la province de Québec, $48,667 obligations de la cité de Toronto. (Acceptés à $149,893)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie Nationale d'assurance sur la vie, des Etats-Unis d'Amérique	Chas. Powis, agent en chef, Hamilton, Ont.	$110,000, dépôts en banque	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite "North Western," de Milwaukee, E.-U.	M. W. Mills, agent en chef, Toronto	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, dite "Phœnix," de Hartford, Connecticut	H. D. Simpson, procureur, Montréal	$30,000 débentures municipales, et $99,280 obligations du Parc des Chutes Niagara. (Acceptés à $126,280)	Sur la vie.
Société d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Scottish Amicable"	William W. Robertson, procureur, Montréal	36 obligations du chemin de fer Canada Atlantique, garanties. Au pair, $111,257.82 Valeur actuelle à 4½ p. c., $90,660.67, aussi $100,000 obligations du Pacifique Canadien	Sur la vie.
Institution de Prévoyance Ecossaise	John Dunlop, procureur, Montréal	$100,000 obligations du Pacifique Canadien. (Acceptées à $90,000)	Sur la vie.

LES COMPAGNIES D'ASSURANCE CI-DESSOUS SONT INSCRITES SOUS L'ACTE DES ASSURANCES, ET SONT AUTORISÉES À FAIRE DES OPÉRATIONS D'ASSURANCE EN CANADA, D'APRÈS LE SYSTÈME DE RÉPARTITION.

Nom de la compagnie.	Agent en chef pour la réception des significations de pièces.
L'Association canadienne mutuelle sur la vie	W. Pemberton Page, secrétaire, Toronto.
Société de secours mutuels des Commis-voyageurs	W. G. H. Lowe, agent en chef, Toronto.
La *Home Life Association of Canada*	James G. Howorth, agent en chef, Toronto.
La Société de secours mutuels de la Nouvelle-Ecosse	Thomas B. Crosby, agent en chef, Yarmouth, N.-E.
La *Provincial Provident Institution*	E. S. Miller, secrétaire, Saint-Thomas, Ont.

NOTE.—La Compagnie d'assurance Glasgow et London a réassuré ses risques en cours dans la Compagnie d'assurance des Citoyens, et une partie de ses dépôts a été remboursée.
La Compagnie Américaine d'assurance des chaudières à vapeur a cessé de faire des opérations en Canada. Son dépôt est encore entre les mains de l'Honorable Receveur Général, mais elle a donné avis qu'elle avait demandé la permission de le retirer.

Bureau du Surintendant des Assurances, Ottawa, 15 octobre 1892.

W. FITZGERALD, Surintendant des Assurances. 16-tf.

AUX ANNONCEURS DANS LA *GAZETTE*

CEUX qui envoient des annonces pour être insérées dans la *Gazette du Canada* voudront bien se conformer aux règles ci-dessous :

1. Adresser "Gazette du Canada, Ottawa, Canada."
2. Indiquer le nombre d'insertions voulues.
3. Transmettre invariablement le prix de l'annonce ainsi que le prix d'un exemplaire de la *Gazette*, tels que donnés plus bas ; sans cela l'annonce ne sera pas publiée.

Les prix sont de dix cts. pour la première insertion, et cinq cts. pour chaque insertion subséquente par ligne de neuf mots, chaque chiffre comptant pour un mot. Aucune annonce n'est insérée pour moins d'une piastre.

D'après la pratique établie et reconnue, telle que prescrite par la loi, les règlements du parlement et les décisions du ministre de la Justice, les avis reçoivent le nombre d'insertions ci-dessous :—

Les avis de demandes de divorce—27 insertions.

Les avis de retrait de dépôts des compagnies d'assurance—13 insertions.

Les avis de demandes ordinaires au parlement—9 insertions.

Les avis de demandes de lettres patentes—6 insertions.

Les avis de dividendes et d'assemblées de banques et de compagnies d'assurances,—1 mois de calendrier ou 5 insertions.

Les abonnés observeront aussi que le prix d'abonnement, $4 par année, est invariablement payable d'avance, et que l'envoi de la *Gazette* sera arrêté à l'expiration de la période payée. Chaque exemplaire coûte dix cts., et quand les annonceurs en veulent plus qu'un, ils devront faire une remise en conséquence.

S. E. DAWSON,
Imprimeur de la Reine et Contrôleur
de la Papeterie.

Département des Impressions
et de la Papeterie publiques,
Ottawa, novembre 1891.

DEMANDES AU PARLEMENT.

Règles relatives aux avis de bills privés.

Dans le cas de toute demande de bill privé, proprement du ressort législatif du Parlement du Canada suivant les dispositions de l'Acte de l'Amérique Britannique du Nord, 1867, et ayant pour objet, soit la construction d'un pont, d'un chemin de fer, d'un chemin à barrières ou d'une ligne télégraphique ; soit la construction ou l'amélioration d'un port, d'un canal, d'une écluse, d'une digue ou d'une glissoire ou autre ouvrage semblable ; soit la concession d'un droit de passage d'eau, l'incorporation de professions ou métiers, ou d'une compagnie de banque ou autre compagnie par actions, soit la concession à une ou plusieurs personnes de certains droits ou privilèges exclusifs ou particuliers, soit le pouvoir de faire quelque chose qui, dans ses effets, pourrait toucher aux droits ou à la propriété d'autrui, ou concerner une classe particulière de la société ; ou ayant pour objet quelque amendement de même nature à un acte antérieur,—un avis, énonçant d'une manière claire et intelligible la nature et l'objet de la demande, et signé (excepté s'il s'agit de corporations déjà existantes) par les pétitionnaires ou de leur part, est nécessaire et doit être publié comme il suit :—

Dans les provinces de Québec et du Manitoba.

Un avis doit être inséré dans la *Gazette du Canada* en anglais et en français, ainsi que dans un journal anglais et un journal français du district intéressé, ou en anglais et en français dans le même journal, s'il ne s'en publie qu'un seul dans ce district ; ou s'il n'y paraît pas de journal, alors la publication de l'avis en anglais et en français doit se faire dans un journal du district le plus voisin où il s'en publie.

Dans les autres provinces ou territoires.

Un avis doit être inséré dans la *Gazette du Canada*, et et dans un journal du comté, du district ou des comtés-unis intéressés, ou s'il n'y paraît pas de journal alors la publication doit se faire dans un journal du comté ou district le plus voisin où il s'en publie.

La publication de ces avis durera, dans chaque cas la période de deux mois pendant l'intervalle de temps qui s'écoulera entre la clôture de la session précédente et la prise en considération de la pétition. Un exemplaire des numéros des journaux, reproduisant la première et la dernière insertion de l'avis, devra être transmis au greffier de chaque Chambre.

Si la pétition demande l'autorisation de présenter un bill privé ayant pour objet la construction d'un pont de péage, le pétitionnaire ou les pétitionnaires devront, en même temps qu'ils donneront l'avis prescrit par la règle précédente, donner aussi, de la même manière, avis des péages qu'ils entendent exiger, de l'étendue du privilège, de la hauteur des arches, de l'espace à laisser libre entre les culées ou les piliers pour le passage des radeaux et des navires ; et mentionner de plus s'ils se proposent de construire un pont mobile, et quelles en seront les dimensions.

Toute personne désirant obtenir un bill privé devra, dans les huit jours qui précéderont l'ouverture du parlement, déposer au bureau du greffier de la Chambre dans laquelle le bill doit prendre naissance, une copie de ce bill en langue anglaise ou en langue française, avec une somme suffisante pour en payer la traduction et l'impression. Il en sera imprimé 600 exemplaires en anglais et 200 en français ; la traduction devra être faite par les officiers de la Chambre, et l'impression par l'entrepreneur des impressions. Le pétitionnaire aura aussi à payer au greffier du Sénat, ou au comptable de la Chambre des Communes (selon le cas) une somme de $200, plus le coût de l'impression de l'acte dans les Statuts, et remettra le reçu de ce paiement au greffier du comité auquel ce bill aura été renvoyé—le dit paiement sera effectué immédiatement après la seconde lecture, et avant la prise en considération du bill par le comité.

L'honoraire payable sur tout bill privé, ne sera payé que dans la Chambre où il a pris naissance.

Aucune pétition pour l'obtention d'un bill privé ne sera reçue par l'une ou par l'autre Chambre après les dix premiers jours de la session.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Greffier du Sénat.
JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Greffier des Communes.

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Règles additionnelles de la Chambre des Communes concernant les bills privés.

Tous les bills privés demandant des actes constitutifs devront être rédigés de manière à y incorporer, en les spécifiant, les *clauses* des Actes généraux concernant les détails qui font l'objet de ces bills ; des raisons spéciales seront données chaque fois que l'on aura l'intention de se départir de ce principe, ou que l'on voudra y introduire d'autres dispositions touchant ces détails ; et une note sera annexée au bill indiquant les dispositions au sujet desquelles l'on entend s'écarter de l'Acte général ; les bills qui ne seront pas rédigés conformément à cette Règle, devront être remodelés par les auteurs et réimprimés à leurs frais, avant qu'aucun comité en examine les clauses.

51*a*. Tous les bills privés pour chartes ou pour modification de chartes de compagnies de chemins de fer seront rédigés conformément au bill-modèle adopté par la Chambre, le 23 juin 1887, dont copie peut être obtenue du greffier de la Chambre ;

(*a*.) Les dispositions contenues dans un bill quelconque qui ne seront pas conformes au bill-modèle, seront insérées entre crochets, et après avoir été revisées par l'officier compétent, elles seront imprimées ainsi ; et les bills qui ne seront pas rédigés en conformité de cette règle seront renvoyés aux auteurs pour être remodelés avant leur revision et impression ;

(*b*.) Toutes clauses d'actes existants que l'on proposera de modifier, seront imprimées en entier, avec les amendements insérés en leur lieu et place, et entre crochets ;

(*c*.) Toutes dispositions exceptionnelles que l'on proposera d'insérer dans un bill quelconque, seront imprimées dans l'avis publié.

51*b*. Nul bill pour la constitution légale d'une compagnie de chemin de fer ou pour changer le tracé du chemin de fer d'une compagnie déjà constituée ne sera pris en considération par le comité des chemins de fer

à moins qu'il n'ait été donné au comité, au moins une semaine avant la prise en considération du bill—

(a.) Une carte ou plan à l'échelle de pas moins d'un demi-pouce au mille, indiquant le territoire sur lequel l'on se propose de construire les travaux projetés, ainsi que les lignes de travaux analogues existants ou autorisés, dans les limites du district, ou partie du district que la ligne projetée doit desservir, ou affectant le dit district en aucune manière ; cette carte ou plan devra être signé par l'ingénieur ou toute autre personne qui l'aura fait ;

(b.) Un exhibit faisant connaître le montant total du capital que l'on se propose de prélever pour les fins de l'entreprise, et la manière dont on se propose de le prélever, soit au moyen d'actions ordinaires, obligations, débentures ou autres garanties, et le montant respectif de chacune.

JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Greffier des Communes.

SUBSTANCE DES RÈGLES ET FORMES DE PROCÉDER DU SÉNAT CONCERNANT LES BILLS DE DIVORCE.

L'époux qui a l'intention de demander un bill de divorce doit faire connaître cette intention, ainsi que les noms de l'autre époux et la cause du divorce, par avis inséré, durant six mois, entre l'expiration de la dernière session parlementaire avant l'avis et la présentation de sa pétition pour obtenir le bill, dans la *Gazette du Canada* et dans deux journaux du district où il avait sa résidence habituelle à l'époque de séparation d'avec son conjoint, s'il résidait alors dans la province de Québec, le Manitoba, la Colombie-Britannique ou les Territoires du Nord-Ouest,—ou du comté ou des comtés-unis, s'il résidait dans une autre province ; mais si ce nombre de journaux ne s'y trouve pas, l'avis sera publié dans le district, le comté ou les comtés-unis voisins. Dans les provinces de Québec et de Manitoba, les insertions seront faites dans un journal anglais et un journal français, s'il en existe des deux langues dans le district ; autrement, elles se feront en anglais et en français au même journal.

Il doit être signifié, à la diligence de l'époux pétitionnaire, un mois au moins avant la présentation de la pétition, une copie de cet avis à l'autre époux en personne, si cela est possible.

Aucune pétition en divorce n'est reçue après l'expiration des trente premiers jours de la session.

Toute pétition en divorce devra être écrite lisiblement et porter la signature du pétitionnaire. Elle énoncera sommairement le fait du mariage, le lieu et l'époque de sa célébration, les noms du célébrant, les griefs qui donnent lieu à la demande de redressement et la nature du redressement demandé, et en outre contiendra assurance qu'il n'y a pas eu réconciliation, collusion ni connivence. Les allégations de la pétition seront appuyées de la déclaration du pétitionnaire, faite en vertu de "l'Acte concernant les serments extrajudiciaires."

Huit jours avant l'ouverture du Parlement, le pétitionnaire déposera au bureau du greffier du Sénat, une copie en langue anglaise ou française du bill de divorce qui doit être présenté, et en même temps une somme suffisante pour payer la traduction et l'impression et tirage à 600 exemplaires anglais et 200 exemplaires français de ce bill.

La pétition en obtention d'un bill de divorce n'est présentée que lorsque le pétitionnaire a versé au bureau du greffier du Sénat une somme de $200.

La pétition, au moment de sa présentation, doit être accompagnée de la preuve de la publication d'avis, d'une déclaration qu'il a été signifié une copie de l'avis, et d'une copie du bill qui doit être présenté.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Greffier du Sénat.

AVIS est donné par le présent que Caroline Jane Downey, de la cité de Toronto, dans le comté de York, dans la province d'Ontario, s'adressera au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un bill de divorce d'avec son mari Donald Clutterbuck Downey, écuyer, ci-devant de la ville de Whitby, dans le comté d'Ontario, dans la province d'Ontario, mais dont le domicile actuel est inconnu, pour cause d'adultère et désertion.

GORMULLY ET SINCLAIR,
Solliciteurs de la requérante.

Daté à Ottawa, dans la Province d'Ontario, ce 21e jour d'octobre 1892. 17-27

AVIS est donné par le présent que Robert Young Hebden, de la cité de New-York, dans l'Etat de New-York, dans les Etats-Unis d'Amérique, (ci-devant de la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec), un des agents de la banque de Montréal, s'adressera au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un bill de divorce d'avec sa femme Edith Montagu Hebden (née Patterson), ci-devant de la dite cité de Montréal, mais dont le domicile actuel est inconnu, pour cause d'adultère et de désertion.

GORMULLY ET SINCLAIR,
Solliciteurs du requérant.

Daté à Ottawa, dans la province d'Ontario, ce 22e jour de juillet A.D. 1892. 4-27

AVIS est donné que James Frederick Doran, de Lachine, dans le comté Jacques-Cartier, province de Québec, commis, adressera une demande au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, pour obtenir un bill de divorce d'avec son épouse Mary Augusta Wood, ci-devant de Winnipeg, province du Manitoba, maintenant de Paris, France, pour cause d'adultère et désertion.

J. FRED. DORAN,
Pétitionnaire.

A Montréal, province de Québec, ce 20ème jour de juillet 1892. 5-27

AVIS est donné par le présent que Annette Marion Goff, de la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec, s'adressera au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un bill de divorce d'avec son mari Edward Robert Taché Rowand, de la cité de Winnipeg, dans la province du Manitoba, bourgeois, pour cause d'adultère et de cruauté.

CARTER ET GOLDSTEIN,
Solliciteurs de la requérante.

Daté à Montréal, province de Québec, ce dix-huitième jour de juillet 1892. 4-27

AVIS est donné par le présent que Edmund Holyoake Heward, de la ville de Saint-Jean, dans le district d'Iberville, dans la province de Québec, gérant de la banque des Marchands du Canada, à Saint-Jean, s'adressera au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un bill de divorce d'avec sa femme Dame Marie-Louise Elwes, actuellement de la cité de Chicago, dans l'Etat d'Illinois, un des Etats-Unis d'Amérique, pour cause d'adultère.

L. G. MACDONALD,
Solliciteur du requérant.

Par CHRISTIE, CHRISTIE et GREENE,
Ses agents à Ottawa.

Daté à Saint-Jean, le 4 juillet 1892. 3-27

DEMANDES POUR CHARTE PAR LETTRES PATENTES.

AVIS est par le présent donné que dans le cours d'un mois à compter de la dernière publication de cet avis dans la *Gazette du Canada* les personnes ci-après dénommées s'adresseront à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil pour obtenir des lettres-patentes les constituant et telles autres personnes qui pourront plus tard devenir actionnaires, en corps politique et corporation, en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," Statuts Revisés du Canada, chap. 119, sous le nom et pour les fins ci-après mentionnées :—

1. Le nom de la compagnie sera "Compagnie James Robertson" (à resp. limitée.)

2. Les objets pour lesquels une charte est demandée sont les suivants :—Fabriquer, acheter, vendre, et

faire le commerce de scies, fil barbelé, tuyaux de plomb, plomb de chasse, trappes de plomb, blanc de plomb, mastic, peintures préparées, couleurs, vernis, fournitures de plombiers, de ferblantiers et de scieries, outils, ustensiles, meubles de ménage, poêles, ferronnerie, et de toutes sortes de fournitures pour les marchands, commerçants, cultivateurs et consommateurs ; fabriquer, produire, acheter, vendre et commercer sur le fer, l'acier, le plomb, le nickel et autres métaux et minerais de toutes sortes, et tous les produits et articles qui en sont faits ; et acheter, vendre et commercer sur ces articles, et fabriquer, acheter, vendre, et ériger toutes machineries et accessoires pour les fins des dites affaires, et pour les fins de toutes autres affaires ; souscrire, acquérir, acheter, posséder, vendre, engager et transférer des actions ou parts dans toute autre compagnie constituée, et de voter sur ces parts et les représenter, et de vendre, céder, transférer, louer, sous-louer, hypothéquer ou engager l'outillage, immeubles, baux, outils, machinerie, brevets d'invention, inventions, droits d'usine, droits d'auteurs, marques de commerce, noms de commerce, patrons ou marques ou tous ou chacun d'iceux, et le fonds de commerce et achalandage de la dite compagnie ; acheter, acquérir et tenir absolument ou pour un certain nombre d'années sous bail ou autrement, des contrats, conventions, choix, baux, outillage, immeubles, outils, machinerie, brevets d'invention, inventions, droits d'usine, droits d'auteur, marques de commerce, noms de commerce, patrons ou marques ou tous ou chacun d'iceux, et le fonds de commerce et achalandage de toute autre compagnie ou compagnies constituées ou particuliers dans la Puissance du Canada; se fusionner, coopérer, joindre et faire des arrangements avec toute autre compagnie ou compagnies constituées ou particuliers dans le but de faire les dites opérations ou atteindre les dits objets, ou aucun d'iceux, ou dans le but de faire les opérations ou atteindre les objets de la dite autre compagnie ou compagnies ou individus ; acheter, acquérir, posséder, louer, vendre, hypothéquer, transférer, engager et céder des biens meubles et immeubles et de faire et prendre des hypothèques, gages et charges sur les dits biens meubles et immeubles comme sûreté ou autrement ; émettre des actions privilégiées, obligations et débentures, et les négocier, vendre et transférer, et par là engager l'actif et propriété de la dite compagnie comme garantie du remboursement des avances faites sur ou à l'égard des dites obligations ou débentures, et de faire tous actes à l'égard de toutes et chacune des matières ci-dessus énumérées, et toutes autres matières ou choses qui sont ou pourront devenir nécessaires, ou découleront ou seront propres à atteindre les objets susdits.

3. Le principal bureau d'affaires de la dite compagnie sera en la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec.

4. Le capital-actions de la compagnie sera de sept cent cinquante mille piastres.

5. Le nombre des actions est de sept mille cinq cent, et le montant de chaque action de cent piastres.

6. Les requérants sont, James Robertson et Alexander Robertson, de la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec, manufacturiers ; James Robertson, jeune, de la cité de Winnipeg, dans la province du Manitoba, bourgeois ; Alexander A. McMichael, de la cité de Toronto, dans la province d'Ontario, manufacturier ; et John Robertson, de la cité de Saint-Jean, dans la province du Nouveau-Brunswick, manufacturier. Et les susdits James Robertson, Alexander A. McMichael et John Robertson seront les directeurs provisoires de la dite compagnie.

WATSON, THORNE, SMOKE ET MASTEN,
Solliciteurs des requérants.

Daté ce 25e jour d'octobre 1892. 18-6

AVIS est par le présent donné que dans le cours d'un mois à compter de la dernière publication de cet avis dans la *Gazette du Canada*, les personnes ci-après dénommées s'adresseront à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil pour obtenir des lettres patentes les constituant et telles autres personnes qui pourront plus tard devenir actionnaires, en corps politique et corporation, en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," Statuts Revisés du Canada, chap. 119, sous le nom et pour les fins ci-après mentionnées :—

1. Le nom de la compagnie sera "The Back River Power Company" (à resp. limitée).

2. Les fins pour lesquelles une charte est demandée sont les suivantes :—

(*a.*) Acheter, prendre à bail ou en échange, louer ou autrement acquérir tout bien meuble ou immeuble, et tous droits, privilèges, pouvoirs hydrauliques et facilités que la compagnie pourra juger nécessaires ou utiles pour ses opérations ;

(*b.*) Débourser des deniers pour établir, entretenir et améliorer les travaux, barrages, jetées et chenaux dans le but de créer et développer un pouvoir ou des pouvoirs hydrauliques sur la rivière des Prairies ou Back River et ailleurs en Canada, et aussi tels autres travaux qui pourront être nécessaires pour les fins de transmettre et distribuer ce pouvoir ;

(*c.*) Louer ou vendre un pouvoir hydraulique ou pouvoir électrique soit à des individus ou à des corporations municipales ou à d'autres corporations ou compagnies, pour des fins électriques, mécaniques ou autres ;

(*d.*) S'occuper de fournir la chaleur, la lumière et le pouvoir moteur au moyen de l'électricité, et construire, poser, établir, fixer et entretenir tous les câbles, fils, lignes, accumulateurs et travaux nécessaires, et produire, accumuler, distribuer et fournir l'électricité, et d'éclairer les rues, édifices, maisons et places, publics et de particuliers ;

(*e.*) Faire les opérations de meuniers ou de manufacturiers ou telles autres affaires que la compagnie jugera convenable dans le but d'utiliser le dit pouvoir hydraulique ;

(*f.*) S'occuper de vendre, louer ou fournir l'eau pour des fins municipales ou domestiques, soit par arrangement ou en vertu de contrats avec toute municipalité ou corporation ou corps public, ou de fournir l'eau directement aux consommateurs ;

(*g.*) Faire toutes autres opérations que la compagnie croira pouvoir convenablement faire en rapport avec ses autres occupations, ou de nature à accroître directement ou indirectement la valeur des propriétés ou droits de la compagnie, ou de les rendre profitables

(*h.*) Acquérir ou entreprendre toutes ou partie de affaires, propriétés et obligations de toute personne ou compagnie engagée dans des affaires semblables à celles que la compagnie est autorisée à poursuivre, ou qui possède des propriétés adaptées aux fins de la compagnie ;

(*i.*) Vendre et disposer de l'entreprise de la compagnie, ou d'une partie d'icelle, pour telle considération que la compagnie jugera bon, et surtout pour des parts, débentures ou garanties de toute autre compagnie dont les objets sont entièrement ou partiellement identiques à ceux demandés par le présent ;

(*j.*) Souscrire et prendre des parts, et devenir actionnaires de toute autre compagnie constituée qui sera ou pourra devenir locataire ou occupant du pouvoir en vertu d'un bail ou arrangement avec la dite Back River Power Company ;

(*k.*) Acheter ou autrement acquérir tous brevets d'invention que la compagnie trouvera expédient, et vendre tous brevets acquis par elle ou tous droits de vendre, utiliser ou fabriquer en vertu d'iceux ;

(*l.*) Conduire l'électricité par tous moyens, sur, à travers, en-dessous ou le long des rues, grands chemins ponts et places publiques de toutes cités, villes et municipalités en Canada, ou en travers ou sous toutes eaux navigables en Canada ; pourvu que la compagnie ne portera aucun préjudice au droit du public de circuler ou de se servir de ces rues, grands chemins, ponts et places publiques ou eaux navigables, et pourvu aussi que la dite compagnie n'ouvrira, n'utilisera ou n'emploiera ces rues, grands chemins, ponts et places publiques que du consentement des cités, villes ou autres municipalités qui en ont respectivement le contrôle, et sujet à tels arrangements sous ce rapport qui pourront être faits entre la dite compagnie et ces municipalités, et sujets à tous règlements que ces municipalités pourront passer à cet égard ;

(*m.*) Se fusionner avec toute autre compagnie dont l'entreprise est en tout ou en partie identique ;

(*n.*) Faire toute autre chose qui se rattachera ou sera propre à atteindre les fins susdites ou l'une d'elles.

3. Le principal bureau d'affaires sera en la cité de Montréal.

4. Le montant du capital-actions de la compagnie sera de $200,000.

5. Le nombre des actions sera de deux mille (2,000), et le montant de chaque action, $100.

6. Les noms au long et les adresse et occupation de chacun des requérants sont comme suit :—John Thomas Wilson, marchand, James Robert Walker, marchand, Gilman Cheney, bourgeois, Evan Fisher Ames, manufacturier, et Frederick Minton Cole, agent d'assurance, lesquels seront tous les premiers directeurs ou directeurs provisoires de la compagnie.

CHRYSLER ET LEWIS,
Soliciteurs des requérants.

Ottawa, 20 octobre 1892. 18–6

AVIS est par le présent donné que dans le cours d'un mois à compter de la dernière publication de cet avis dans la *Gazette du Canada*, les personnes ci-après dénommées s'adresseront à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil pour obtenir des lettres patentes les constituant et telles autres personnes qui pourront plus tard devenir actionnaires, en corps politique et corporation, en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," Statuts Revisés du Canada, chap. 119, sous le nom et pour les fins ci-après mentionnées :—

1. Le nom projeté de la compagnie est "Compagnie de fabriques de soie de Montréal" (à resp. limitée).

2. Les fins pour lesquelles une charte est demandée sont de fabriquer des vêtements de dessous de toutes matières et de tous genres, et de fabriquer toutes sortes d'effets en soie et en laine, et de faire le commerce généralement des vêtements de dessous de tous genres, et de toutes sortes de soieries et de lainages.

3. Le principal bureau d'affaires de la compagnie sera en la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec.

4. Le montant projeté du capital-actions de la dite compagnie est de $75,000.

5. Le nombre des actions sera de 750, et la valeur de chaque action sera de $100.

6. Les noms au long, et les adresse et occupation de chacun des requérants, sont comme suit :—Louis Davis, marchand, John Haskell, marchand, John Barker, commis, Henry Joshua Joseph, marchand, et Scott Joseph, marchand, tous des cité et district de Montréal, en la province de Québec, dans la Puissance du Canada ; dont les dits Louis Davis, Henry Joshua Joseph et John Haskell seront les premiers directeurs ou directeurs provisoires de la dite compagnie, lesquels sont tous sujets britanniques et domiciliés en la dite cité de Montréal, et province de Québec, Puissance du Canada.

GREENSHIELDS ET GREENSHIELDS,
Solliciteurs des requérants.

Daté à Montréal, dans la province de Québec, ce 18e jour d'octobre 1892. 17–6

AVIS est par le présent donné que dans le cours d'un mois à compter de la dernière publication de cet avis dans la *Gazette du Canada*, les personnes ci-après dénommées s'adresseront à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil pour obtenir des lettres patentes les constituant et telles autres personnes qui pourront plus tard devenir actionnaires, en corps politique et corporation, en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," Statuts Revisés du Canada, chap. 119, sous le nom et pour les fins ci-après mentionnées :—

1. Le nom projeté de la compagnie est "The Dominion Rolled-Plate Company" (à resp. limitée).

2. Les fins dans le sens de l'acte pour lesquelles une charte est demandée, sont de fabriquer des articles en métal laminé de tous genres, et fabriquer des bijouteries et tous autres articles qui sont faits de ce métal laminé, et vendre, acheter et disposer de bijouteries et d'effets fabriqués de métal laminé.

3. Le principal bureau d'affaires de la dite compagnie sera en la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec, dans la Puissance du Canada.

4. Le montant projeté du capital-actions est de $75,000.

5. Le nombre des actions sera de sept cent cinquante (750), et le montant de chaque action sera de la valeur de $100.

6. Les noms au long, et les adresse et occupation de chacun des dits requérants sont comme suit :—Louis Davis, marchand, Henry Joshua Joseph, marchand, Henry Nutter, marchand, Charles Bolt, marchand, et Scott Joseph, commis, tous des cité et district de Montréal ; dont les dits Louis Davis, Henry Joshua Joseph, Henry Nutter et Charles Bolt, seront les premiers directeurs ou directeurs provisoires de la dite compagnie, lesquels sont tous sujets britanniques et domiciliés en la cité de Montréal, province de Québec, Puissance du Canada.

GREENSHIELDS ET GREENSHIELDS,
Solliciteurs des requérants.

Daté à Montréal, dans la province de Québec, ce 18e jour d'octobre 1892. 17–6

AVIS est par le présent donné que les personnes ci-après dénommées s'adresseront à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil pour obtenir des lettres patentes les constituant et telles autres personnes qui pourront plus tard devenir actionnaires, en corps politique et corporation, en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," sous le nom et pour les fins ci-après mentionnées :

1. Le nom collectif de la compagnie projetée sera "The Dominion Burglary Guarantee Company" (à resp. limitée).

2. Les fins pour lesquelles une charte est demandée sont de garantir des personnes et corporations contre les pertes et dommages résultant des effractions.

3. Le principal bureau d'affaires de la dite compagnie au Canada sera en la cité de Montréal et district de Montréal, dans la province de Québec.

4. Le montant projeté du capital-actions de la dite compagnie, sera de deux cent mille piastres ($200,000).

5. Le nombre des actions de la dite compagnie sera de deux mille, et le montant de chaque action sera de cent piastres.

6. Les noms au long, et les adresse et occupation de chacun des requérants sont comme suit :—L'honorable George Alexander Drummond, bourgeois, membre du Sénat du Canada ; Samuel Finlay, bourgeois, Hugh Graham, éditeur, Frederick Fairman, manufacturier, James Naismith Greenshiels, avocat et conseil de la Reine, Edwin Percival Heaton, gérant, William Strachan, manufacturier, Anthony Haig Sims, manufacturier, Benjamin Tooke, manufacturier, Robert Bickerdike, banquier, George Douglass Ross, marchand, Thomas Jordan, marchand, Joseph Eveleigh, manufacturier, Edward Frank Mosley, manufacturier, John Alfred Grose, surintendant, tous des cité et district de Montréal ; et Arthur Percy Sherwood, commissaire de la police fédérale, et John W. McRae, bourgeois, tous deux de la cité d'Ottawa, dans la province d'Ontario, et Lyman Brown, manufacturier, et Brent Good, manufacturier, tous deux de la cité de New-York, dans l'Etat de New-York, un des Etats-Unis d'Amérique ; dont l'honorable George Alexander Drummond, Samuel Finlay, Hugh Graham, Frederick Fairman, John Alfred Grose, Edwin Percival Heaton, Anthony Haig Sims, et James Naismith Greenshields, seront les premiers directeurs ou directeurs provisoires de la dite compagnie, lesquels sont tous sujets britanniques, et domiciliés en la cité de Montréal, dans le district de Montréal, et province de Québec.

R. A. E. GREENSHIELDS,
Soliciteur des requérants.

Montréal, 27 septembre 1892. 14–7

AVIS est par le présent donné que dans le cours d'un mois à compter de la dernière publication de cet avis dans la *Gazette du Canada* les personnes ci-après dénommées s'adresseront à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil pour obtenir des lettres patentes les constituant et telles autres personnes qui pourront plus tard devenir actionnaires, en corps politique et corporation, en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," Statuts Revisés du Canada, chap. 119, sous le nom et pour les fins ci-après mentionnées :

1. Le nom projeté de la compagnie est "La Compagnie de lumière incandescente Auer de Montréal" (à resp. limitée).

2. Les objets dans le sens de l'acte pour lesquels une charte est demandée sont d'acquérir des brevets d'invention, licences et droits, et, en vertu de ces brevets et droits de fabriquer, employer et distribuer des appareils se rattachant et applicables à la production et application des articles mentionnés dans les dits brevets ; construire, ériger et entretenir des travaux et appareils pour créer, produire et distribuer la lumière artificielle et la chaleur, et généralement manufacturer et disposer des inventions, ajustages, améliorations et combinaisons propres à des fins d'éclairage et de chauffage, et toutes autres matières s'y rattachant.

3. Le principal bureau d'affaires de la dite compagnie sera en la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec.

4. Le montant projeté du capital-actions est de un million de piastres.

5. Le nombre des actions sera de dix mille, et le montant de chaque action sera de la valeur de cent piastres.

6. Les noms au long et les adresses et occupation de chacun des requérants sont comme suit :—Henry Gregory Granger, de la cité de Philadelphie, dans l'Etat de Pensylvanie, un des Etats-Unis d'Amérique, mécanicien ; William John White, avocat, Charles Albert Duclos, avocat, Arthur William Patrick Buchanan, bourgeois, Edward Hobson Barker, bourgeois, tous de la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec, dont les dits Henry Gregory Granger, William John White, Charles Albert Duclos, Arthur William Patrick Buchanan, et Edward Hobson Barker, seront les premiers directeurs ou directeurs provisoires, et la majorité desquels sont sujets britanniques domiciliés au Canada.

WHITE ET DUCLOS,
Solliciteurs des requérants.

Daté à Montréal, dans la province de Québec, ce 28e jour de septembre 1892. 14–6

AVIS public est par le présent donné que les personnes ci-après dénommées s'adresseront à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil pour obtenir des lettres patentes les constituant et telles autres personnes qui pourront plus tard devenir actionnaires, en corps politique et corporation, en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," sous le nom et pour les fins ci-après mentionnées :

Le nom projeté de la compagnie est "Dominion Blanket and Fibre Co." (à resp. limitée).

Les objets pour lesquels une charte est demandée sont de fabriquer des couvertures, lainages, cotonnades et tissus de jute, du fibre-chamois et vêtements en fibre-chamois, et généralement manufacturer et faire le commerce de ces articles et autres ; aussi, louer ou acheter et posséder des immeubles pour les fins des dites manufactures, et d'y construire tous bâtiments, barrages, etc., nécessaires aux affaires de la compagnie, et des résidences pour les employés ou autres qui y seront attachés, et des magasins ou autres bâtiments dans le but de faire des opérations de marchands ; et aussi de construire tels tramways qui seront nécessaires pour servir de voie de communication entre les travaux de la compagnie et la rivière, et y construire tous les quais et autres constructions nécessaires pour faciliter, charger et décharger les navires ; aussi de construire et employer des bateaux à vapeur et autres vaisseaux pour le transport des matériaux et effets maniés par la compagnie, et de voiturer et transporter tels effets et propriétés d'autres personnes ou corporations qui leur seront confiés comme voituriers sur ces bateaux à vapeur ou autres vaisseaux, et aussi de transporter des passagers sur ces vaisseaux et de percevoir des péages pour ces services ; et aussi de construire un système d'aqueduc pour l'approvisionnement des employés et autres.

Le principal bureau d'affaires de la compagnie sera en la cité de Montréal.

Le montant projeté du capital-actions de la compagnie est de $250,000, divisé en 2,500 parts de cent piastres.

Les noms au long et les adresse et occupation de chacun des requérants sont comme suit :—Frederick Fairman, marchand, Dugald Graham, bourgeois, Samuel Carsley, marchand, Robert Murdoch Liddell, marchand, Edward Alfred Small, marchand, John Cameron McLauchlin, manufacturier, Edmond Arthur Robert, manufacturier, Simon S. Silverman, marchand, James McBride, marchand, Robert McKay, marchand, George Bishop, graveur, Charles Morton, gérant, tous de la cité et du district de Montréal, et lesquels sont tous domiciliés au Canada, et constitueront les directeurs provisoires de la dite compagnie.

ARCHIBALD ET FOSTER,
Procureurs *ad litem* pour la dite compagnie.
Montréal, 26 septembre 1892. 14–6

AVIS DIVERS.

BANQUE DE QUÉBEC.

AVIS est donné par le présent qu'un dividende de trois et demie pour cent sur le capital payé de cette institution a été déclaré pour le semestre courant, et sera payable à la banque en cette cité, et à ses succursales, dès et après jeudi le 1er jour de décembre prochain.

Les livres de transferts seront fermés du 16 au 30 de novembre prochain, ces deux jours inclusivement.

Par ordre du conseil de direction,
JAMES STEVENSON,
Gérant général.

Québec, 28 octobre 1892. 19–4

BANQUE D'HOCHELAGA.

DIVIDENDE No. 33.

AVIS est par le présent donné qu'un dividende de trois pour cent a été déclaré pour le semestre courant sur le capital payé de cette institution, et qu'il sera payable à son bureau principal, à Montréal, et à ses succursales, le et après le 1er décembre prochain.

Le livre de transferts sera fermé du 16 au 30 novembre prochain, inclusivement.

Par ordre du bureau,
M. J. A. PRENDERGAST,
Gérant.

18–5

BANQUE DE MONTRÉAL.

AVIS est par le présent donné qu'un dividende de cinq pour cent sur le capital payé de cette institution a été déclaré pour le semestre courant, et sera payable à la banque, en cette ville, et à ses succursales, le et après jeudi, le 1er jour de décembre prochain.

Les livres de transferts seront fermés du 16 au 30 novembre prochain, ces deux jours inclusivement.

Par ordre du bureau,
E. S. CLOUSTON,
Gérant général.

Montréal, 25 octobre 1892. 18–5

BANQUE DES MARCHANDS DU CANADA.

AVIS est donné par le présent qu'un dividende de trois et demie pour cent pour le semestre courant, étant au taux de 7 pour cent par année sur le capital payé de cette institution, a été déclaré et sera payable à la banque, en cette cité, dès et après jeudi le 1er jour de décembre prochain.

Les livres de transferts seront fermés du 16 au 30 novembre, ces deux jours inclusivement.

Par ordre du conseil de direction,
G. HAGUE,
Gérant général.

Montréal, 25 octobre 1892. 18–5

BANQUE DE COMMERCE DU MANITOBA.

AVIS est donné par le présent qu'un dividende au taux de six pour cent par année sur le capital versé de cette banque a été ce jour déclaré pour le semestre courant, et sera payable à la banque à Winnipeg, à compter de samedi, le 12e jour de novembre prochain.

Par ordre du conseil de direction,
D. MACARTHUR,
Président.

Winnipeg, 3 octobre 1892. 16–5

BANQUE UNION DU CANADA.

DIVIDENDE No. 52.

AVIS est par le présent donné qu'un dividende de trois pour cent a été déclaré sur le capital payé de cette institution, pour le semestre courant, et qu'il sera payable à la banque et à ses succursales, le et après jeudi, le premier jour de décembre prochain.

Les livres de transferts seront fermés du 16 au 30 novembre inclusivement.

Par ordre du bureau de direction,

E. E. WEBB,
Gérant général.

Québec, 25 octobre 1892. 18–5

LA BANQUE JACQUES CARTIER.

DIVIDENDE No. 54.

AVIS est par le présent donné qu'un dividende de trois et demi (3½) pour cent sur le capital payé de cette institution, a été déclaré pour le semestre courant, et sera payable au Bureau de la Banque, à Montréal, le et après le 1er décembre prochain.

Les livres de transferts seront fermés du 16 au 30 novembre aussi prochain, les deux jours inclus.

A. L. de MARTIGNY,
Directeur gérant.

Montréal, 19 octobre 1892. 17–6

BANQUE VILLE-MARIE.

AVIS est par le présent donné qu'un dividende de trois pour cent (3 p. c.) payable le premier jour de décembre prochain, a été déclaré pour le semestre courant, sur le capital versé de cette institution.

Les livres de transferts seront en conséquence fermés, du 21 au 30 novembre inclusivement.

Par ordre du bureau de direction.

W. WEIR,
Président.

Montréal, 18 octobre 1892. 17–5

AVIS public est donné par le présent que la Compagnie Américaine d'assurance de chaudières à vapeur de New-York a demandé à l'honorable ministre des Finances et Receveur Général du Canada d'être libérée de ses valeurs déposées à compte des opérations d'assurance des chaudières à vapeur.

Et avis est par le présent donné à tous les porteurs de polices de la dite compagnie en Canada qui s'opposent à cette remise de dépôts, de produire leur opposition au bureau de l'honorable Ministre des Finances et Receveur Général du Canada, le ou avant le 30 novembre 1892.

E. LAFLEUR,
Solliciteur,
Compagnie Américaine d'assurance
des chaudières à vapeur.

Daté ce 10 août 1892. 7–13

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OTTAWA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1892.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

APPOINTMENTS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE OF CANADA.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz. :—

Ottawa, 29th October, 1892.

James A. McLean, of the Town of Bridgewater, in the Province of Nova Scotia, Esquire, Barrister-at-Law; to be one of Her Majesty's Counsel Learned in the Law.

—

1st November, 1892.

Stewart Edward Martin, of the City of Windsor, in the Province of Ontario, Esquire : to be a Collector in Her Majesty's Customs, *vice* William Benson, Esquire, deceased.

—

3rd November, 1892.

George Isaac Walker, of the Town of Aylmer, in the County of Elgin, in the Province of Ontario, Esquire: to be a Sub-Collector in Her Majesty's Customs.

—

9th November, 1892.

Thomas Bernard Gillard, of the Village of Wallaceburg, in the Province of Ontario, Esquire: to be a Collector in Her Majesty's Customs.

PROCLAMATION.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Deputy Governor.

[L.S.]

CANADA.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To Our Beloved and Faithful the Senators of the Dominion of Canada, and the Members elected to serve in the House of Commons of Our said Dominion, and to each and every of you,— Greeting :

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS Our Parliament of Canada stands prorogued to the seventh day of the month of November instant, at which time, at Our City of Ottawa, you were held and constrained to appear ; Now Know Ye, that for divers causes and considerations, and taking into consideration the ease and convenience of Our Loving Subjects, We have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council for Canada, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on MONDAY, the NINETEENTH day of the month of DECEMBER next, you meet Us in Our Parliament of Canada, at Our City of OTTAWA, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of Our said Dominion of Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary. Herein Fail Not.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. Witness, John J. McGee, Esquire, Deputy of Our Right Trusty and Well-Beloved the Right Honourable Sir Frederick Arthur Stanley, Baron Stanley of Preston, in the County of Lancaster, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom ; Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Governor General of Canada and Vice Admiral of the same.

At Our Government House, in Our City of OTTAWA, this FOURTH day of NOVEMBER, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, and in the fifty-sixth year of Our Reign.

By Command,

SAML. E. ST. O. CHAPLEAU,
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery,
Canada. 19-tf

DESPATCHES.

(Copy.)—No. 261.

Marquess of Ripon to Lord Stanley of Preston.

DOWNING STREET,
17th September, 1892.

MY LORD,—I have the honour to transmit to you a copy of a letter from the Foreign Office, enclosing a note from the Chilian Minister at this Court announcing that his Government have prohibited seal-fishing in Chilian waters.

I request that you will invite your Ministers to give due publicity to this notification.

I have, &c.,
RIPON.

Governor General
The Rt. Hon. Lord Stanley of Preston.

—

(Copy.)

FOREIGN OFFICE,
8th September, 1892.

SIR,—I am directed by the Earl of Rosebery to transmit to you copy of a note from the Chilian Minister announcing that his Government have prohibited seal-fishing in Chilian waters, and I am to request that Lord Ripon will take what steps he may think proper to give this notice due publicity.

I am, &c.,
T. H. SANDERSON.

The Under-Secretary of State,
Colonial Office.

—

(Translation.)

LONDON,
31st August, 1892.

MY LORD,—I have the honour to inform Your Lordship that a telegram has been received at this Legation stating that my Government have absolutely prohibited fishing for sea-lions, seals and sea-otters in the Archipelago of Chiloe, the Island of Juan Fernandez and the territory on the Straits of Magellan.

I venture to request Your Lordship to transmit this information to the Department of Her Britannic Majesty's Government to whom this prohibition may be of interest.

I have, &c.,
AUGUSTO MATTE.

The Earl of Rosebery. 19–4

ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

[2802]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Thursday, the 20th day of October, 1892.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS the Order in Council of the 16th November, 1889, prohibited Bass fishing in the Miramichi River and its tributaries, during a period of three years from the 1st day of December, 1889, and as such prohibition has produced the most beneficial results, it is desirable that it be extended for a further period of three years,—

His Excellency, under the provisions of "The Fisheries Act," chapter 95 of the Revised Statutes, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that fishing for Bass in any manner whatever, in the waters of the Miramichi River and its tributaries, as well as in the waters of Miramichi Bay, and all waters emptying therein in the Province of New Brunswick, shall be and the same is hereby prohibited during a period of three years from the 1st day of December, 1892.

JOHN J. McGEE,
18–4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[2872]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

Monday, the 31st day of October, 1892.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS the Lieutenant Governor of the North-West Territories, with the Legislative Assembly of the Territories, did, on the 25th January, 1892, pass an Ordinance which has been transmitted, No. 21, and intituled "An Ordinance for protecting the public interest in rivers, creeks and streams";

And whereas the said Ordinance has been laid before the Governor General in Council, together with a report from the Minister of Justice, recommending that the said Ordinance should be disallowed,—

Now therefore, His Excellency, in virtue of the powers conferred upon him by "The North-West Territories Act," chap. 50 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, has this day been pleased to declare his disallowance of the said Ordinance, and the same is hereby disallowed accordingly.

Whereof the Lieutenant Governor of the North-West Territories and all other persons whom it may concern are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

—

I, Sir Frederick Arthur Stanley, Baron Stanley of Preston, Governor General of Canada, do hereby certify that the Ordinance passed by the Legislative Assembly of the North-West Territories, and assented to by the Lieutenant Governor on the 25th January, 1892, numbered 21, and intituled "An Ordinance for protecting the public interest in rivers, creeks and streams," was received by me on the 23rd day of February, 1892.

Given under my hand and seal this 31st day of October, 1892.

19–4 STANLEY OF PRESTON.

[2728]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Friday, the 14th day of October, 1892.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, in virtue of the provisions of chapter 37 of the Revised Statutes, intituled "An Act respecting the Department of Railways and Canals," and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to prescribe the following scale of charges for vessels wintering on the Ottawa River Canals and Locks, and the same is hereby prescribed accordingly, namely :—

In Carillon Canal—	
Steamers, per season	$ 8 00
Barges, do	4 00
Grenville Canal—	
Steamers, per season	8 00
Barges, do	4 00
Inside Locks, Ste. Anne, Carillon and Grenville Canals—	
Steamers, per season	25 00
Inside Locks, Culbute Canal, per season.	15 00

Such security against damage by fire to be taken by way of bond as, in the opinion of the Minister of Railways and Canals, may seem desirable.

JOHN J. McGEE,
19–3 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[2877]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Monday, the 31st day of October, 1892.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, in virtue of the power vested in him by chapter 99 of the Revised Statutes and amendments thereof, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, has been pleased to appoint Mr. R. Noble, of Norval, Ontario, as one of the Board for the selection of standard samples of flour for 1892-93, the meeting for which is to be held in Montreal on or before the 15th day of November, 1892.

JOHN J. McGEE,
19-4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[2846]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Thursday, the 27th day of October, 1892.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, under the power conferred upon him by chapter 99 of the Revised Statutes and Acts amending the same, has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned persons as members of the Board for the selection of standard samples of flour for the years 1892-93, which Board shall meet on or before the 15th day of November, 1892, at the call of the chairman :—

O. M. Gould, (chairman); A. E. Gagnon, David Robertson, E. F. Graig, Jas. S. Morris, W. W. Ogilvie, and Robert Meighen, of Montreal.

J. S. Spink and Thomas McLaughlin, of Toronto.

C. B. Hunt, of London, C. R. Smith, of Hamilton, and Gaspard LeMoine, of Quebec.

JOHN J. McGEE,
19-4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[2737]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Saturday, the 15th day of October, 1892.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, has been pleased to approve of the following Rules and Regulations for the government of the Public Wharf at Pictou, N.S., as prepared by the Harbour Commissioners of that Port.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

—

RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PUBLIC WHARF, PICTOU, N.S.

The Harbour Commissioners of Pictou, under and by virtue of the provisions of the Statutes of Canada, chapter 63 of 36 Victoria, and the Acts in amendment thereof, hereby make and ordain the following rules and regulations for the government and management of the Public Wharf at the Port of Pictou, N.S. :—

1. The Commissioners, if they shall deem it necessary, shall appoint a wharfinger, who shall hold office at the pleasure of the Commissioners, and have the power to discharge the duties hereinafter mentioned. The Commissioners may at any time dismiss or suspend such wharfinger.

2. No master, or any person having charge of any ship, lighter or vessel, shall haul alongside any public wharf unless by permission and under the direction of the Commissioners, or their wharfinger.

3. All vessels under such directions landing ballast or rubbish on any wharf shall use shoots or tarpaulins, and shall remove such ballast or rubbish within twenty-four hours after landing, under a penalty not exceeding five dollars, to be paid by the master or person having charge of such vessel, and every additional twenty-four hours during which such removal shall be neglected shall be considered a new offence.

4. All masters or persons having charge of any ship or lighter lying at the public wharf, and not at the time discharging or taking in ballast or cargo, on being notified by the Commissioners, or their wharfinger, either to shift his berth or remove from the wharf, shall do so within one hour after such notice if afloat, or within twelve hours after such notice if the vessel is aground. The penalty for neglecting to do so shall not exceed ten dollars, and every additional twelve hours shall be considered a new offence.

5. Vessels occupying any part of the wharf (with the consent of the Commissioners or their wharfinger) for repairs or other purposes than loading or unloading ballast or cargo, shall pay one dollar per day wharfage if over one hundred and fifty tons, and fifty cents per day for vessels under one hundred and fifty tons.

6. All goods or cargo landed on or shipped from the wharf shall pay wharfage at the following rates, viz. :—

Flour, per barrel	1 ct.
Oil, "	2 "
Barrel, bulk	1 "
Lumber, per M	10 "
Shingles, per M	2 "
Laths, per M	2 "
Brick, per M	10 "
Coal, per ton	5 "
Iron, per ton	10 "
Salt, per ton	5 "
Hay, per ton	10 "
Round logs, each	10 "
Square logs, each	10 "
Farm produce, 1 cent for 4 bushels.	
Fence posts, per 100	50 "
Ballast landed on and carted from the wharf, per ton	5 "

7. Vessels lying at the wharf taking in or discharging cargo or ballast into or from any vessel or lighter alongside, shall pay half wharfage for such cargo or ballast so shipped or discharged, and all cargo landed and re-shipped without having been removed from the wharf shall pay half wharfage in addition to the wharfage on landing.

All wharfage to be paid by the consignee of the goods so landed : and the master or person having charge of such ship or lighter shall furnish the Commissioners, or their wharfinger, with a freight list of the cargo, and failing to do so he shall be held personally liable for such wharfage, and may be sued for it in the same manner as if he were the actual consignee, owner or shipper of the said goods or cargo. Wharfage on single truck loads shall be paid by the truckmen.

Cargo remaining on the wharf 48 hours shall pay double wharfage.

8. All the vessels using the wharf for the purpose of landing or taking on board passengers and goods shall pay in addition to the wharfage rates of goods so landed or laden, two dollars for each time the wharf is used for such purpose.

9. All money arising from wharf dues and fines shall be paid to the Commissioners. The wharfinger, if one is appointed, shall collect all dues and pay the same to the Commissioners.

10. The Commissioners or their wharfinger, shall furnish the masters, or the persons having charge of all the vessels coming to the wharf, with a printed copy of the foregoing regulations.

ALLAN A. FERGUSON,
Chairman.

D. SUTHERLAND,
18-4 Secretary, Harbour Commissioners.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Wednesday, the 12th day of October, 1892.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS section 5 of the Act 55-56 Victoria, chapter 15, amending the Dominion Lands Act, provides that lands containing coal or other minerals, including lands in the Rocky Mountains Park, shall not be subject to the provisions of this Act respecting sale or homestead entry, but the Governor General in Council may, from time to time, make regulations for the working and development of mines on such lands, and for the sale, leasing, licensing or other disposal thereof: Provided, however, that no disposition of mines or mining interests in the said Park shall be for a longer period than twenty years, renewable, in the discretion of the Governor in Council, from time to time, for further periods of twenty years each, and not exceeding in all sixty years,—

His Excellency, in virtue of the provisions of the above cited Act, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to make the following Regulations to govern the issue of licenses of occupation for the working of mines and minerals within the Rocky Mountains Park of Canada :—

1. Licenses to mine coal from lands within the Park shall be disposed of by public competition only, and the Minister of the Interior shall, from time to time, as he may find expedient in the public interest, survey, lay out, and offer for disposal by auction or by tender, locations for the mining of coal under such licenses.

2. The duration of such licenses shall be twenty years, unless sooner terminated by consent of the Crown and the licensee, or cancelled for non-fulfilment of conditions, and such licenses shall be renewable in the discretion of the Governor in Council for further periods of twenty years each and not exceeding in all sixty years, on such terms and conditions as may at the time of renewal be agreed upon by the Government and licensee.

3. The ground rent shall be $1.20 per acre per annum, payable half-yearly in advance.

4. A royalty of ten cents per ton shall be paid by the licensee on all coal taken out of the mine. Returns under oath shall be furnished quarterly to the Minister of the Interior by the licensee, showing the quantity of coal taken out, and the royalty shall be paid at the time of making such returns. If the royalty which is due for one half-year equals the rental paid for that half-year, then the amount paid for rent shall be credited to such royalty.

5. The area to be licensed to one person shall not exceed three hundred and twenty acres, and the licensee shall not make any transfer or assignment of his license without the consent in writing of the Minister of the Interior.

6. The boundaries beneath the surface of a location shall be the vertical planes or lines in which their surface boundaries lie.

7. The license shall be subject to the general regulations for the control and management of the Rocky Mountains Park of Canada, dated the 30th June, 1890, and to such further and other regulations as may be made from time to time in that behalf by the Governor in Council.

JOHN J. McGEE,
18–4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Thursday, the 20th day of October, 1892.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS, under the provisions of the Act of the Parliament of Canada, 47 Victoria, chapter 6, intituled "An Act respecting the Vancouver Island Railway, the Esquimalt Graving Dock, and certain railway lands of the Province of British Columbia granted to the Dominion," and the Act of the Legislature of the Province of British Columbia, number eleven, of one thousand eight hundred and eighty, intituled "An Act to authorize the grant of certain public lands on the mainland of British Columbia to the Government of the Dominion of Canada, for Canadian Pacific Railway purposes," as amended by the Act of the said Legislature, number fourteen, passed in the session held in the years 1883 and 1884, intituled "An Act relating to the Island Railway, the Graving Dock and Railway lands of the Province," all the lands within twenty miles of the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway from the summit of the Rocky Mountains to the statutory terminus at Port Moody are granted to Her Majesty as represented by the Government of Canada, and therefore any laws of the Province of British Columbia in regard to lands and the boundaries of lands cannot have any bearing or effect upon lands which are within this railway belt, and such lands are within the control of the Government and Parliament of Canada,—

His Excellency, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to declare and does hereby declare, that all sales of land which may have been made or which may hereafter be made without the authority of the Government of Canada or without title from the Government of Canada within twenty miles of either side of the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, are illegal and void.

Whereof all persons whom it may concern are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

JOHN J. McGEE,
17–4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES.

COPYRIGHTS

Entered during the week ending October 6th, 1892, at the Department of Agriculture,—Copyright and Trade Mark Branch.

6645. "J. Duclos' Leçons de Style." Spécialement destinées aux jeunes filles. Cours préparatoire et élémentaire. Les Clercs de St. Viateur, Joliette, Qué., 30 septembre 1892.

6646. "J. Duclos' Leçons de Style." Spécialement destinées aux jeunes filles. Cours moyen. Les Clercs de St. Viateur, Joliette, Qué., 30 septembre 1892.

6647. "J. Duclos' Leçons de Style." Spécialement destinées aux jeunes garçons. Cours préparatoire et élémentaire. Les Clercs de St. Viateur, Joliette, Qué., 30 septembre 1892.

6648. "Le Style enseigné par les Leçons de Choses," par S. Constans. Cours élémentaire et moyen. Les Clercs de St. Viateur, Joliette, Qué., 30 septembre 1892.

6649. "Rolling on to Merrie England." (Song.) Words and Music by M. D. Kilburn. Whaley, Royce & Co., Toronto, Ont., 3rd October, 1892.

6650. "Conversation Method in French," by J. Victor Plotton, Halifax, N.S., 3rd October, 1892.

6651. "Méthode Pratique de Style et de Composition Littéraire." Cours Élémentaire. Frères Maristes, St. Athanase d'Iberville, Qué., 3 octobre 1892.

6652. "Cours Complet de Commerce Théorique et Pratique." Par F. T. D. M.-S. Frère Marie Sigebert, Roxton Falls, Qué., 3 octobre 1892.

6653. "Miss Dividends." By A. C. Gunter. The National Publishing Co., Toronto, Ont., 4th October, 1892.

6654. "Historical and Descriptive Account of the Island of Cape Breton, and of its Memorials of the French Régime; with Bibliographical, Historical and Critical Notes." By J. G. Bourinot, Ottawa, Ont., 5th October, 1892.

INTERIM COPYRIGHTS.

381. "The Tower of Taddeo" by "Ouida." John Lovell & Son, Montreal, Que., 3rd October, 1892.

382. "The Countess Pharamond," by "Rita." John Lovell & Son, Montreal, Que., 3rd October, 1892.

383. "Maisie Derrick," by Katharine S. Macquoid. John Lovell & Son, Montreal, Que., 3rd October, 1892.

384. "Sea Mew Abbey," by Florence Warden. John Lovell & Son, Montreal, Que., 3rd October, 1892.

JOHN LOWE,
20–1 Deputy of the Minister of Agriculture.

COPYRIGHTS

Entered during the week ending November 3rd, 1892, at the Department of Agriculture,—Copyright and Trade Mark Branch.

6686. "The Ivory Gate." By Walter Besant. The National Publishing Co., Toronto, Ont., 28th October, 1892.

6687. "Monk's Simple Decimal Sterling and Dollar Exchange Tables." Thomas H. Monk, London, England, 29th October, 1892.

6688. "Méthode Pratique de Style et de Composition Littéraire." Cours Moyen. Frères Maristes, St. Athanase d'Iberville, Qué., 31 octobre 1892.

6689. "The Guinea Stamp." A Tale of Modern Glasgow. By Annie S. Swan. Wm. Briggs (Book-Steward of the Methodist Book and Publishing House), Toronto, Ont., 31st October, 1892.

6690. "Mary Green." (Song.) Words and Music by Harry Lambert. Whaley, Royce & Co., Toronto, Ont., 3rd November, 1892.

6691. "The Bell Telephone Company of Canada, (Limited), Montreal Exchange, Subscribers' Directory, November, 1892." The Bell Telephone Company of Canada (Ld.) Montreal, Que., 3rd November, 1892.

JOHN LOWE,
20–1 Deputy of the Minister of Agriculture.

COPYRIGHTS

Entered during the week ending November 10th, 1892, at the Department of Agriculture,—Copyright and Trade Mark Branch.

6692. "The Débutante Waltzes." By James K. Flock. The Anglo-Canadian Music Publishers' Association (Ld.), London, England, 4th November, 1892.

6693. "Goldman's Improved Self-checking Trial Balance Book." Henry Goldman, Montreal, Que., 5th November, 1892.

6694. "White Shells." (Song.) Words by C. D. Bingham. Music by F. Boscovitz. The Anglo-Canadian, Music Publishers' Association (Ld.), London, England, 7th November, 1892.

6695. "The Zephyr Ripple." By Marie Regenill. J. L. Orme & Son, Ottawa, Ontario, 7th November, 1892.

6696. "The Canadian Almanac, 1893." The Copp, Clark Co. (Ld.), Toronto, Ontario, 8th November, 1892.

6697. "L'Almanach du Peuple Illustré, 1893." C. O. Beauchemin et fils, Montréal, Qué., 8 novembre 1892.

JOHN LOWE,
20–1 Deputy of the Minister of Agriculture.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 47 of 1892.

I.—CAPE GASPÉ LIGHT RE-ESTABLISHED.

The lighthouse at Cape Gaspé, on the west shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, which was burnt down on the 7th November, 1890, has been re-built, and on the 1st November proximo the temporary pole light shown since the destruction of the old lighthouse will be discontinued and replaced by a light shown from the new building.

Lat. N. 48° 45' 15"
Long. W. 64° 9' 35"

The new light will be a revolving white light, showing three bright flashes, with intervals of 15 seconds between their points of greatest brilliancy, followed by an interval of 30 seconds, during the greater part of which the light will be eclipsed, the light thus completing a revolution in 1 minute. The light will be elevated 355 feet above high water mark, and should be visible 26 miles from all points of approach seaward, except over a small arc where it is obscured by a chimney on the east-north-east side of the building. The illuminating apparatus is catoptric.

The new lighthouse stands on the site of the old one, close to the edge of the precipice which forms the south face of the cape, about 1½ cables south half east from the spot indicated on the Admiralty plan No. 1163, and is a wooden combined lighthouse and dwelling house, the square tower rising from the middle of the south face of the dwelling. The walls of the building are white; the dwelling roof is unpainted; the iron lantern surmounting the tower is painted red. The height of the building from the base to the vane on the lantern is 46 feet.

The fog gun, and also the hand fog horn, will be kept in operation as heretofore.

This notice affects Admiralty charts Nos. 1163, 1621 and 2516, and Canadian List of Lights and Fog Signals, No. 21.

II.—CANSEAU POINT BEACON ABOLISHED.

The day beacon on Canseau Point, Charlottetown Harbour, south coast of Prince Edward Island, which has been destroyed, will not be rebuilt, as its usefulness has been greatly decreased by the erection of the Brighton Beach range lights.

The Lunatic Asylum, a conspicuous red brick building, with a tower, situated 600 yards westward of Falcon Point, just open eastward of the end of the railway pier at Charlottetown, bearing N. E. by E. ⅜ E., (N. 36° 30' E. true) leads southward and eastward of the Middle ground.

The approximate position of the Lunatic Asylum is

Lat. N. 46° 15' 30"
Long. W. 63° 5' 15"

This notice affects Admiralty charts Nos. 1738 and 2034.

WM. SMITH,
Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

Department of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa, Canada, 28th October, 1892.

☞All bearings are magnetic and are given from seaward, miles are nautical miles, heights are above high water, and all depths are at mean low water.

Pilots, masters, or others interested are earnestly requested to send information of dangers, changes in aids to navigation, notice of new shoals or channels, errors in publications, or any other facts affecting the navigation of Canadian waters, to the Deputy Minister of Marine, Ottawa, Canada. 20–3

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 48 of 1892.

IMPROVEMENT IN GRINDSTONE ISLAND FOG ALARM STATION.

A new fog alarm building, equipped with a Neptune fog horn, has been erected by the Government of Canada at Grindstone Island light station, at the mouth of the River Petitcodiac, New Brunswick shore of the Bay of Fundy.

Lat. N. 45° 43' 16"
Long. W. 64° 37' 24"

The new building stands on the west extremity of the island, on the site previously occupied by the lighthouse, which has been moved about 40 feet eastward to a new site close to the keeper's dwelling. The fog alarm building is of wood, painted white with a brown roof. The horn faces south, and is elevated about 50 feet above high water mark. It will be put in operation on the 10th inst., and will give single blasts of 15 seconds' duration, with intervals of 30 seconds between the blasts.

The old horn in the old fog alarm building, about 150 feet behind, or north-east of, the new one, will be used for the present in case of accidents to the new horn, and will, as heretofore, give short blasts at intervals of 15 seconds.

The lighthouse is 40 feet high from the ground to the vane on the lantern. The light is elevated 79 feet above high water mark, and should be visible 14 miles over an arc of 315° between the bearings of S.W. by W. through N. to W. by N. It was first exhibited in

1854. It is as heretofore a fixed white catoptric light.

This notice affects Admiralty charts Nos. 353, 354 and 2,670, and Canadian List of Lights and Fog Signals, No. 455.

WM. SMITH,
Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

Department of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa, Canada, 2nd November, 1892.

☞ All bearings are magnetic and are given from seaward, miles are nautical miles, heights are above high water, and all depths are at mean low water.

Pilots, masters or others interested are earnestly requested to send information of dangers, changes in aids to navigation, notice of new shoals or channels, errors in publications, or any other facts affecting the navigation of Canadian waters, to the Deputy Minister of Marine, Ottawa, Canada. 20–3

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 46 of 1892.

ST. MARY'S RIVER LIGHTS.

Round Island Light.—Notice is given by the Light-house Board of the United States of America that, on the night of September 20, 1892, a fixed white lens-lantern light with two fixed red sectors was exhibited from the structure recently erected on the E. side of Round Island, St. Mary's River, Michigan.

The white sector lies between and is bounded radially by the two red sectors, and illuminates 180° of the horizon, extending from N. $\frac{1}{8}$ E. (N. 1° E.) through eastward to S. $\frac{1}{8}$ W. (S. 1° W.). The southerly red sector covers, and its easterly edge guides clear of, the shoals to the southward of Round Island.

The focal plane of the light is 40 feet above lake level, and the light may be seen in clear weather about 4 miles.

The light is shown from a small hexagonal black iron lantern surmounting a square wooden tower, 35 feet high from base to focal plane, rising in the front of a one and one-half story frame dwelling. The tower and dwelling are painted buff with white trimmings, roof red, and have a background of trees about 90 feet high.

The approximate geographical position of the light-house, as taken from chart No. 4, Straits of Mackinac, U. S. Survey of the Northern and North-western Lakes, is :—

Lat. N. 46° 06' 26"
Long. W. 84° 01' 16"

Bearings and distances of prominent objects, are :—

Hay Point, N. W. tangent, N. E. $\frac{3}{4}$ N., $1\frac{5}{8}$ miles.
Lime Island, W. tangent, S. by E. $\frac{1}{4}$ E., $1\frac{5}{8}$ miles.
Pointe aux Frênes, N. $\frac{7}{8}$ W., $1\frac{5}{8}$ miles.

Bearings relating to the edges of the sectors are from seaward. All bearings are magnetic and given approximately ; distances, in statute miles.

WM. SMITH,
Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

Department of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa, Canada, 15th October, 1892.

☞ All bearings are magnetic and are given from seaward, miles are nautical miles, heights are above high water, and all depths are at mean low water.

Pilots, masters, or others interested are earnestly requested to send information of dangers, changes in aids to navigation, notice of new shoals or channels, errors in publications, or any other facts affecting the navigation of Canadian waters, to the Deputy Minister of Marine, Ottawa, Canada. 19-3

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under "The Companies Act" letters patent have been issued under the Great Seal of Canada, bearing date the 29th day of October, 1892, incorporating Samuel Henderson, of the Town of Port Hope, in the County of Durham and Province of Ontario, manufacturer ; John Christie Henderson, of the Town of Charlotte, in the State of New York, one of the United States of America, capitalist ; Eli Moneton Upton, of the City of Rochester, in the said State of New York, capitalist ; John Henry Sherin, of the Village of Lakefield, in the County of Peterborough, Province of Ontario, capitalist ; Emma Esther Henderson, of the said Town of Port Hope aforesaid, married woman, for the following purposes, viz. :—The manufacture of all kinds of waterproof horse and wagon covers, oiled clothing and all goods used in connection with such waterproof covers or oiled clothing, or used in the manufacture thereof, and for the purchase and sale of all such goods and materials used in the manufacture of and in connection therewith, and for the carrying on of the business of general merchants and manufacturers of waterproof covers and oiled clothing and other goods of a like character, and to acquire and operate the oiled clothing factory and premises at the Town of Port Hope, in the Province of Ontario, and to acquire by purchase, lease or otherwise such other lands and premises within the Dominion of Canada as may be required by the said company in the carrying on of the business of general merchants and manufacturers of oiled clothing and other goods, wares and merchandise as above specified, throughout the Dominion of Canada, by the name of "The Canadian Oiled Clothing Company" (Limited), with a total capital stock of twenty thousand dollars, divided into two hundred shares of one hundred dollars.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 4th day of November, 1892.

J. C. PATTERSON,
19–3 Secretary of State.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under "The Companies Act" letters patent have been issued under the Great Seal of Canada, bearing date the 20th day of October, 1892, incorporating Isaac Watt, steam-boat owner, and Thomas Frederick Hayes, master mariner, of the City of Windsor, in the Province of Ontario ; Aaron Alanson Parker, Byron Whitaker Parker and James Westley Millen, steam-boat owners, all of the City of Detroit, State of Michigan, one of the United States of America, for the following purposes, viz. :—The wrecking, salvage and towing on the lakes, rivers and canals, in the Dominion of Canada,—by the name of "The Isaac Watt Wrecking Company" (Limited), with a total capital stock of twenty thousand dollars, divided into four hundred shares of fifty dollars.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 28th day of October, 1892.

J. C. PATTERSON,
18–3 Secretary of State.

STATUTES OF CANADA, 1892.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Statutes of last session, 55-56 Vict., 1892, vols. I. and II., are now ready for sale at the Department of Public Printing and Stationery.

Vol. I. contains the Orders in Council and Public Acts ; price.....	$1 25
Vol. II. consists of the Private Acts ; price.....	0 75
Price for the two volumes bound together, $\frac{1}{4}$ sheep binding, per copy....	2 00
Separate copies of any of the Public or Private Acts are also for sale.	
The Criminal Code will be ready about the 15th of October ; price.....	0 50

Price lists of Public Documents on sale at the Department will be furnished free to any party on application. 14-tf

STATEMENT OF THE PUBLIC DEBT OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA, ON THE 31st OCTOBER, 1892.

	$ cts.	$ cts.
LIABILITIES—		
Payable in England	200,429,376 89	
do in Canada	9,652,143 29	
Dominion Notes	18,497,712 16	
Savings Banks	39,788,644 09	
Trust Funds	8,194,612 46	
Province Accounts	16,407,374 13	
Miscellaneous and Banking Accounts	1,504,828 57	
Bank Circulation Redemption Fund	1,762,183 94	
Total Gross Debt		296,236,875 53
ASSETS—		
Investments—Sinking Funds	28,677,289 69	
Other Investments	5,263,337 95	
Province Accounts	10,669,110 59	
Miscellaneous and Banking Accounts	13,846,037 88	
		58,455,776 11
Total Net Debt		237,781,099 42
do 30th September		238,623,483 80
Decrease of Debt		842,384 38
STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE ON CAPITAL ACCOUNT, &c.		
EXPENDITURE to 30th September on :—		
Public Works, Railways and Canals	857,518 07	
Dominion Lands	6,433 66	
Railway Subsidies	266,353 00	
		1,130,304 73
ADD EXPENDITURE in October on :—		
Public Works, Railways and Canals	222,699 60	
Dominion Lands	11,543 64	
Railway Subsidies		
		234,243 24
Total		1,364,547 97

W. FITZGERALD,
Assistant Deputy Minister of Finance.

Certified correct,
M. G. DICKIESON, Accountant.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 9th November, 1892.

20-tf

STATEMENT of the Revenue and Expenditure on account of the Consolidated Fund of the Dominion of Canada, as by Returns furnished to the Finance Department to the night of the 31st October, 1892.

	$ cts
REVENUE :	
Customs	1,820,062 78
Excise	784,883 99
Post Office	200,000 00
Public Works, including Railways	408,051 91
Miscellaneous	127,211 56
	3,340,210 24
REVENUE to 30 september, 1892	9,314,485 57
	12,654,695 81
EXPENDITURE	2,272,137 96
do to 30th september, 1892	5,753,946 27
	8,026,084 23

W. FITZGERALD,
Assistant Deputy Minister of Finance.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 9th November, 1892.

20-tf

CIRCULATION AND SPECIE.

	31st July.	31st August.	30th September.	31st October.	30th November.	31st December.
Fractionals	188,019 75	188,799 25	189,382 50	191,369 00		
$1 & $2	6,473,895 00	6,677,849 00	6,845,354 50	7,266,569 50		
$4	493,818 00	487,452 00	478,186 00	515,596 00		
$5, $10 & $20	10,174 16	10,029 16	10,019 16	9,729 16		
$50 & $100	427,950 00	374,350 00	315,000 00	315,800 00		
$500 & $1000	10,135,000 00	10,709,500 00	10,662,000 00	10,348,000 00		
Total	17,728,856 91	18,447,979 41	18,499,942 16	18,647,063 66		

	31st January.	29th February.	31st March.	30th April.	31st May.	30th June.
Fractionals						
$1 & $2						
$4						
$5, $10 & $20						
$50 & $100						
$500 & $1000						
Total						

Fractional Notes	191,369 00
Provincial Notes other than Ones and Twos	13,029 16
Provincial and Dominion Ones and Twos	7,266,569 50
Dominion Fours	515,596 00
Montr'l Large Notes	5,519,000 00
Toronto "	3,023,000 00
Halifax "	910,500 00
St. John "	675,000 00
Winnipeg "	12,500 00
Charlottetown "	38,000 00
Victoria "	482,500 00
Total	$18,647,063 66

Specie held by the several Assistant Receivers General, on the 30th October, 1892		$6,107,528 81
Guaranteed Sterling Debentures		1,946,666 67
Guaranteed Debentures to be held under the Revised Statutes of Canada, cap. 31—		$8,054,195 48
10 p. c. on $18,647,063.66	$1,864,706 36	
Specie to be held under the Revised Statutes of Canada, cap. 31—		
15 p. c. on $18,647,063.66	2,797,059 55	$4,661,765 91
Excess of Specie and Guaranteed Debentures		$3,392,429 57
Unguaranteed Debentures		$14,250,000 00
Unguaranteed Debentures to be held under the Revised Statutes of Canada, cap. 31—		
75 p. c. on $18,647,063.66		13,985,297 74
Excess of Unguaranteed Debentures		$ 264,702 26

SUMMARY.

Excess of Specie and Guaranteed Debentures	$3,392,429 57
Excess of Unguaranteed Debentures	264,702 26
Total Excess	$3,657,131 83

FRED. TOLLER,
Comptroller Dominion Currency.

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy Minister of Finance.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 10th November, 1892.

20–tf

UNREVISED STATEMENT of Inland Revenue accrued during the month of September, 1892.

Source of Revenue.	Amounts.	Total.
	$ cts.	$ cts.
Spirits	362,477 42	
Malt	76,284 32	
Malt Liquor	200 00	
Tobacco	213,071 81	
Cigars	60,244 06	
Inspection of Petroleum	5,667 65	
Manufactures in Bond	3,876 65	
Seizures	872 13	
Other Receipts	1,948 27	
Total Excise Revenue		724,642 31
Culling Timber		871 97
Hydraulic and other Rents		205 00
Minor Public Works		
Inspection of Weights and Measures		2,933 44
" Gas		618 50
Law Stamps		465 50
Other Revenues		75 00
Grand Total Revenue		729,811 72

E. MIALL, Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 14th October, 1892.

16-tf

SUMMARY STATEMENT showing the Quantity and Value of Goods entered for Consumption in the Dominion of Canada and the Duty Collected thereon during the month ending 30th September, 1892.

ARTICLES.		ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Duty.
		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Acids	$	....	4,334 00	1,767 68
Agricultural Implements	"	.....	14,070 00	5,069 94
Ale, Beer and Porter	Galls.	29,089	15,167 00	6,210 90
Animals	$	.....	20,234 00	4,884 60
Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c.	"	.....	144,480 00	28,524 49
Brass and manufactures of	"	.....	37,833 00	10,158 58
Breadstuffs, viz. :—				
Grain of all kinds	Bush.	78,067	43,699 00	5,789 92
Flour	Brls.	3,365	13,057 00	2,581 56
Meal	"	7,356	18,731 00	2,963 44
Rice and all other Breadstuffs	$	.....	54,232 00	11,619 59
Candles	Lbs.	21,409	2,098 00	521 00
Chicory	"	15,909	560 00	643 56
Coal and Coke	Tons.	170,189	433,683 00	99,304 90
Coffee from U. S.	Lbs.	19,492	3,962 00	522 33
Copper and manufactures of	$	.....	23,794 00	3,509 90
Cordage of all kinds	"	.....	10,232 00	2,620 68
Cotton, manufactures of	"	.....	281,803 00	75,964 27
Drugs and Medicines	"	.....	123,255 00	34,981 20
Earthen, Stone and Chinaware	"	.....	69,401 00	23,338 14
Fancy Goods	"	.....	162,569 00	49,353 11
Fish	"	.....	31,310 00	5,931 87
Fruit, Dried	"	.....	44,415 00	15,828 10
" Green, &c.	"	.....	85,724 00	18,262 28
Furs	"	.....	67,230 00	12,830 35
Glass and Glassware	"	.....	90,492 00	25,308 86
Gunpowder and explosive substances	"	.....	14,445 00	4,759 21
Hats, Caps and Bonnets	"	.....	112,518 00	33,753 90
Hops	Lbs.	28,498	7,404 00	1,709 91
Iron and Steel, and manufactures of	$	.....	946,560 00	266,174 23
Jewellery and Watches and manufactures of gold and silver	"	.....	85,081 00	18,588 98
Lead and manufactures of	"	.....	21,962 00	4,281 16
Leather and manufactures of	"	.....	119,591 00	25,802 60
Marble and Stone, and manufactures of	"	.....	18,264 00	4,140 69
Malt	Bush.	5,813	4,512 00	871 95
Metals, Composition, &c., and manufactures of	$	.....	27,212 00	7,464 13
Musical Instruments	"	.....	32,736 00	9,003 48
Oil, Coal and Kerosene, &c., &c.	Galls.	918,678	68,095 00	66,144 43
" all other	"	217,724	60,092 00	15,271 67
Paints and Colours	$	.....	45,040 00	5,939 63
Paper and manufactures of	"	.....	89,533 00	28,499 52
Perfumery	"	.....	2,948 00	886 34
Provisions, viz. :				
Bacon. Ham, Shoulders, Sides, Beef, Pork, Mutton, Butter, Cheese, Lard, &c.	$	.....	76,366 00	23,683 92
Salt, not imported from Great Britain or British Possessions, or for Gulf Fisheries	Lbs.	1,203,244	5,015 00	843 68
Seeds	$	.....	11,420 00	1,152 10
Silks, manufactures of	"	.....	291,140 00	87,099 62
Soap of all kinds	"	.....	12,544 00	4,408 25
Spices, ground and unground	"	.....	16,556 00	2,559 25
Starch	Lbs.	65,302	3,645 00	1,328 16
Spirits of all kinds	Galls.	76,065	86,100 00	163,320 29
Wines, other than Sparkling	"	34,656	27,818 00	19,621 63
" Sparkling	Doz.	1,277	11,985 00	6,494 20
ugar, above No. 14, D.S.	Lbs.	51,147	1,899 00	427 25
" Cane, Sugar, &c.	"	46,359	1,238 00	102 38
" Molasses	Galls.	316,461	65,303 00	5,193 78
" Candy, &c.	Lbs.	30,038	3,698 00	1,669 10
" Glucose and Syrups	"	248,086	5,572 00	3,702 88
Tea from United States	"	71,216	11,148 00	1,114 75
Tobacco and Cigars	"	13,754	20,422 00	21,415 89
Wood and manufactures of	$	.....	108,797 00	29,851 76
Woollen manufactures	"	.....	1,256,730 00	381,395 98
All other dutiable articles	$	.....	1,044,613 00	282,231 85
Total Dutiable Goods		.....	6,514,367 00	1,979,399 90
Coin and Bullion (except U. S. silver coin)		.....	455,021 00	
Free Goods, all other		.....	3,248,671 00	
Grand Total entered for Consumption		.....	10,218,059 00	1,979,399 90

W. G. PARMELEE,
Commissioner of Customs.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 26th October, 1892.

18–tf

STATEMENT of Goods Exported from the Dominion of Canada, during the month of September, 1892.

	Produce of Canada.	Produce of other Countries.	Total.
	$	$	$
Produce of the Mine	478,118	37,423	515,541
do Fisheries	1,059,361	22,748	1,082,109
do Forest	3,486,167	226,988	3,713,155
Animals and their produce	4,008,859	137,414	4,146,273
Agricultural Products	2,318,434	1,017,953	3,336,387
Manufactures	749,810	202,521	952,331
Miscellaneous Articles	30,894	9,344	40,238
Totals	12,131,643	1,654,391	13,786,034
Bullion	38,622	.....	38,622
Coin	.....	8,462	8,462
Grand Total	12,170,265	1,662,853	13,833,118

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 27th October, 1892.

W. G. PARMELEE,
Commissioner of Customs.
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DR. POST OFFICE Savings Bank Account for the month of September, 1892. CR.

(Furnished to the Minister of Finance in accordance with the Post Office Act, 1875, Sec. 69, and Public Accounts Audit Act, 1878, Sec. 20.)

	$ cts.		$ cts.
Balance in hands of the Minister of Finance on 31st August, 1892	22,601,240 07	Withdrawals during month	547,000 44
Deposits in the Post Office Savings Banks during month	577,151 00		
Interest allowed to Depositors, on accounts closed during month	1,711 09	Balance :— At the credit of Depositors' Accounts	22,633,101 72
	23,180,102 16		23,180,102 16

N. S. GARLAND,
Clerk of Financial Statistics.

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy Minister of Finance.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
OTTAWA, 18th October, 1892.

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STATEMENT of the Balance at Cr. of Depositors in the Dominion Government Savings Banks, on 30th September, 1892. Published in accordance with Consolidated Statutes, Chapter 121, Section 16.

BANK.	Balance, 31st August, 1892.	Deposits for September, 1892.	Total.	Withdrawn, September, 1892.	Balance, 30th September, 1892.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Ontario :—					
Toronto	523,268 07	10,964 43	534,232 50	9,177 39	525,055 11
Manitoba :—					
Winnipeg	707,094 28	22,394 00	729,488 28	30,690 02	698,798 26
British Columbia :—					
Victoria	712,185 35	17,169 59	729,354 94	23,991 06	705,363 88
Nova Scotia :—					
Acadia Mines	42,657 32	336 00	42,993 32	220 00	42,773 32
Amherst	228,666 86	6,579 00	235,245 86	3,153 42	232,092 44
Annapolis	235,373 64	3,487 00	238,860 64	5,092 83	233,767 81
Arichat	190,000 39	2,315 00	192,315 39	1,593 29	190,722 10
Barrington	153,111 72	1,038 00	154,149 72	684 42	153,465 30
Bridgewater	115,798 20	1,488 00	117,286 20	3,332 12	113,954 08
Guysboro'	93,840 09	1,125 00	94,965 09	1,527 84	93,437 25
Halifax	2,627,275 41	43,054 00	2,670,329 41	40,576 51	2,629,752 90
Kentville	300,332 82	6,410 00	306,742 82	8,091 26	297,651 56
Liverpool	251,398 65	3,206 00	254,604 65	3,417 31	251,187 34
Lunenburg	248,566 73	936 00	249,502 73	2,163 98	247,338 75
Maitland	54,849 30	2,119 00	56,968 30	5,193 74	51,774 56
New Glasgow	359,929 67	5,138 00	365,067 67	9,497 40	355,570 27
Parrsboro'	91,577 36	2,543 00	94,120 36	1,551 46	92,568 90
Pictou	286,514 88	4,792 00	291,306 88	3,515 56	287,791 32
Port Hood	128,527 70	2,399 00	130,926 70	2,448 34	128,478 36
Shelburne	105,534 76	4,836 00	110,370 76	873 62	109,497 14
Sherbrooke	52,844 84	1,855 00	55,699 84	912 12	54,787 72
Sydney	311,957 33	3,241 00	315,198 33	3,475 69	311,722 64
Sydney Mines	79,264 01	1,158 00	80,422 01	701 68	79,720 33
Truro	331,196 64	5,733 00	336,929 64	9,359 55	327,570 09
Wallace	70,996 38	1,269 00	72,265 38	1,470 92	70,794 46
Weymouth	108,718 35	1,476 00	110,194 35	1,014 01	109,180 34
Yarmouth	635,876 19	8,168 00	644,044 19	6,961 09	637,083 10
New Brunswick :—					
Bathurst	125,205 15	2,262 00	127,467 15	1,832 58	125,634 57
Chatham	246,001 95	3,749 00	249,750 95	4,838 20	244,912 75
Dalhousie	340,943 54	3,465 00	344,408 54	2,860 15	341,548 39
Dorchester	97,092 94	2,068 00	99,160 94	2,048 56	97,112 38
Fredericton	530,421 33	11,861 00	542,282 33	8,444 09	533,838 24
Newcastle	219,297 51	2,680 66	221,978 17	1,721 43	220,256 74
St. Andrews	318,295 17	3,446 05	321,741 22	6,340 03	315,401 19
St. John	3,557,543 90	47,572 00	3,605,115 90	38,572 87	3,566,543 03
Sussex	151,965 88	2,373 00	154,338 88	1,866 18	152,472 70
Woodstock	433,755 87	7,751 00	441,506 87	5,948 04	435,558 83
Prince Edward Island :—					
Charlottetown	1,804,646 62	26,100 00	1,830,746 62	39,813 51	1,790,933 11
Summerside	315,138 02	6,421 00	321,559 02	5,484 82	316,074 20
Total	17,188,664 82	284,977 73	17,473,642 55	300,457 09	17,173,185 46

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy Minister of Finance.

C. J. ANDERSON,
Chief Savings Bank Branch.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 20th October, 1892.

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RETURN OF THE AMOUNT OF LIABILITIES AND ASSETS OF THE MONTREAL CITY AND DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK, AND OF THE CAISSE D'ÉCONOMIE DE NOTRE-DAME DE QUÉBEC, ON THE 31ST OCTOBER, 1892.

	CAPITAL.		LIABILITIES.								
	Capital Stock.	Capital paid up.	Dominion Govt. deposits payable on demand.	Provincial Govt. deposits payable on demand.	Other deposits payable on demand.	Dominion Govt. deposits payable after notice or on a fixed day.	Provincial Govt. deposits payable after notice or on a fixed day.	Other deposits payable after notice or on a fixed day.	Special Poor Fund or Charity Fund Trust.	Other Liabilities not included under the foregoing heads.	Total Liabilities.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts
City and District Savings Bank.....	2,000,000 00	600,000 00	93,341 86	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,661,461 12	180,000 00	27,385 80	8,962,188 78
Caisse d'Economie Notre-Dame de Québec	1,000,000 00	250,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,827,200 99	83,000 00	87,531 71	3,997,732 70

ASSETS.

	Dominion Securities.	Provincial or Municipal Securities.	Loans for which Dominion or Provincial Securities are held as Collateral Security.	Loans for which Bank Stocks are held as Collateral Security.	Loans for which other Stocks, Bonds or Debentures as authorised by law are held as Collateral Security.	Cash in hand or in deposit on call in Chartered Banks.	Special Poor Fund or Charity Fund Investments.	Investments in Bank Stock made previous to the incorporation of the Bank.	Other Assets not included under the foregoing heads.	Total Assets.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
City and District Savings Bank.	1,500,000 00	2,408,464 83	304,182 20	2,689,733 12	1,716,494 06	741,243 88	180,000 00	.....	* 506,045 36	10,046,163 45
Caisse d'Economie Notre-Dame de Québec.....	.....	1,878,954 51	237,940 56	464,651 07	968,568 10	573,505 01	83,000 00	73,239 09	87,913 33	4,367,771 58

* Including landed property of Bank $443,925.11

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy Minister of Finance.

N. S. GARLAND,
Clerk of Financial Statistics.

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FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 9th November, 1892.

LIST OF INSURANCE COMPANIES LICENSED TO DO BUSINESS IN CANADA UNDER THE INSURANCE ACT.

NAME OF THE COMPANY.	Chief Agent to receive process.	Amount of Deposit. Deposits marked (A) are applicable solely to Life Policies existing 31st March, 1878; marked (B) to policies issued or assumed subsequent to that date.	Description of Insurance business for which Licensed.
The Accident Insurance Company of North America	Edward Rawlings, Manager, Montreal	$23,500 Montreal Harbour bonds; $500, Municipal Debentures, and $550, 5 p. c. Canada stock. (Accepted at $22,150)	Accident.
The Ætna Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut	F. W. Evans, General Agent, Montreal	$19,000 Municipal Securities, $4,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds, and $89,000 Canadian Pacific RailwayBonds. (Accepted at $100,800)	Fire and Inland Marine.
The Ætna Life Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut	Wm. H. Orr, Manager, Toronto	$360,500 Province of Quebec Debentures, $149,893 Province of Manitoba Debentures; $50,000 Province of New Brunswick Bonds; $100,000 Prince Edward Island Bonds; $60,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds; $2,595,061 Municipal Debentures and $150,000 U. S. Registered Bonds. Total $3,465,354. Accepted value, $3,184,531, being $100,000 (A), and $3,084,531 (B)	Life.
The Agricultural Insurance Company of Watertown, N.Y., U.S.	Joseph Flynn, Chief Agent, Toronto	$141,600 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $126,000)	Fire.
The Alliance Assurance Company	G. H. McHenry, Chief Agent, Montreal	$311,142 Canada 3 p.c. stock	Fire.
The American Surety Company of New York	Alexander Dixon, Chief Agent, Toronto	$50,000 U.S. Bonds	Guarantee.
The Atlas Assurance Company	Matthew C. Hinshaw, Chief Agent, Montreal	£17,000 stg., Canada 3½ per cent. Inscribed Stock, and £5,000 stg., New South Wales 3½ per cent. Inscribed Stock	Fire.
The Boiler Inspection and Insurance Company of Canada	W. B. McMurrich, Agent, Toronto	$46,724 Municipal Debentures, and $8,000 Loan Company Debentures. (Accepted at $49,252)	Steam Boilers, &c.
The British Empire Mutual Life Assurance Company, London, Eng.	Fred. Stancliffe, Chief Agent, Montreal	Canada 4 per cent. Bonds, £1,400 stg.; Province of British Columbia Bonds, £1,000 stg.; Tasmanian Bonds £6,800 stg.; Municipal Debentures, £15,800. (Accepted at $113,,977.33). Also $632,500 invested in the hands of Canadian Trustees under the Insurance Act	Life.
The British America Assurance Company, Toronto	John Morison, Governor, Toronto	$60,540 Municipal Debentures and $1,000 Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds. (Accepted at $54,900)	Fire and Inland Marine.
The British and Foreign Marine Insurance Company (Limited)	E. L. Bond, Chief Agent, Montreal	$112,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $100,800)	Inland Marine.
The Caledonian Insurance Company	Lansing Lewis, Manager, Montreal	Province of Quebec Bonds, $3,893.33; Canada Bonds, $4,866.67; Municipal Debentures, $106,438.86. (Accepted at $104,555)	Fire.
The Canada Accident Assurance Company	Henry Sutherland, Chief Agent, Toronto	$22,302 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $20,072)	Accident.
The Canada Life Assurance Company, Hamilton	A. G. Ramsay, Manager, Hamilton	$61,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $54,900)	Life.
†The Citizens' Insurance Company of Canada	E. P. Heaton, Chief Agent, Montreal	$131,744 Municipal Debentures; $5,840 Canada Central Railway Second Mortgage Bonds, and $2,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds. (Accepted at $125,370, being $54,710 for Life, $20,260 for Accident, and $50,400 for Fire)	Fire, Life and Accident.
*The City of London Fire Insurance Company (Limited)	H. M. Blackburn, Chief Agent, Toronto	£24,000 stg. Canada Stock and £3,000 South Australian Stock	Fire.
The Commercial Union Assurance Company (Limited) of London, Eng.	Evans & McGregor, General Agents, Montreal	$107,067 Cape of Good Hope 4 per cent. Stock (Life A); $29,200 Canada 4 per cent. Stock (Life B); $106,580 Canada 4 per cent. Stock; $73,000 Queensland Bonds and £12,000 Swedish Government 4 per cent. Bonds (Fire)	Fire, Inland Marine and Life.
The Confederation Life Association of Canada	J. K. Macdonald, Managing Director, Toronto	$84,500 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $76,050)	Life.
The Connecticut Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn	Geo. H. McHenry, Chief Agent, Montreal	$100,000 Canada 4 per cent. Stock	Fire.
The Covenant Mutual Benefit Association	A. H. Hoover, Chief Agent, Toronto	$53,533 Canada 3 per cent. Stock	Life, on the assessment plan.
The Dominion Life Assurance Company	Thos. Hilliard, Managing Director, Waterloo, O.	$56,303 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $50,195)	Life.
The Dominion Plate Glass Insurance Company	Alexander Ramsay, Chief Agent, Montreal	$5,000 Province of Quebec Bonds and $11,000 Municipal Securities. Total, $16,000. (Accepted at $14,900)	Plate Glass.
The Dominion Safety Fund Life Association	J. De Wolfe Spurr, President and Agent, St. John, B. N.	$19,000 Province of Nova Scotia Bonds and $31,000 Province of New Brunswick Bonds	Life. Fire.
The Eastern Assurance Company	Chas. D. Cory, Chief Agent, Halifax, N.S.	$56,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $50,400)	Fire Re-assurance.
The Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation (Limited)	Fred. Stancliffe, General Manager, Montreal	£6,500 stg., 2½ per cent. Annuities, £5,000 stg., South Australian Govt. 4 per cent. Bonds, and £10,840 Province of Quebec Bonds	
The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, N.Y.	Seargent P. Stearns, Manager, Montreal	$100,000 U.S. Bonds (A) $375,000 U.S. Bonds and $482,000 Municipal Debentures (B) (accepted at $908,800, being $100,000 A, and $808,800, B). Also $1,180,000 in the hands of Canadian Trustees under the Insurance Act	Life.
The Federal Life Assurance Company of Ontario	David Dexter, Managing Director, Hamilton	Municipal Debentures, $44,807. Canada Pacific Railway Bonds, $11,000. (Accepted $50,226)	Life.

LIST OF INSURANCE COMPANIES LICENSED TO DO BUSINESS IN CANADA UNDER THE INSURANCE ACT—*Continued.*

NAME OF THE COMPANY.	Chief Agent to receive process.	Amount of Deposit. Deposits marked (A) are applicable solely to Life Policies existing 31st March, 1878; marked (B) to policies issued or assumed subsequent to that date.	Description of Insurance business for which Licensed.
The Fire Insurance Association (Limited), London, England	John Kennedy, Chief Agent, Montreal	$100,000 Canada Stock	Fire.
The Germania Life Insurance Company	Jeffers & Rônne, Chief Agents, Toronto	$50,000 Canada Bonds	Life.
The Great West Life Assurance Company	J. H. Brock, Managing Director, Winnipeg, M.	$56,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $50,400)	Life.
The GuaranteeCompany of North America	Edward Rawlings, Manager, Montreal	$27,000 Municipal Securities; $29,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds and $2,400 Canada Stock. (Accepted at $53,800)	Guarantee.
The Guardian Fire and Life Assurance Company, London, England	E. P. Heaton, Chief Agent, Montreal	$94,900 Canada Guaranteed Bonds and $73,000 Canada Stock	Fire.
The Hartford Fire Insurance Company, Hartford, Connecticut	F. W. Evans, General Agent, Montreal	$62,500 Mun. Securit. and $25,420 Bank Stock. (Accepted at $100,000)	Fire.
The Imperial Insurance Company of London, England	E. D. Lacy, Agent, Montreal	$129,453 Canada Stock and $63,266.67 Province of British Columbia, 3 per cent Stock	Fire.
The Insurance Company of North America	Robert Hampson, Chief Agent, Montreal	$111,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $100,000)	Fire and Inland Marine.
The Lancashire Insurance Company	J. G. Thompson, Chief Agent, Toronto	$97,333 Canada 4 per cent. stock and $95,000 Canada 4 per cent. Bonds	Fire.
The Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company	G. F. C. Smith, Chief Agent, Montreal	$36,000 Municipal Debentures; $10,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds, and $277,133.33 Canada Stock. (Accepted at $318,533)	Fire and Life.
The Lloyds Plate Glass Insurance Company of New York	Levi Beemer, Chief Agent, Toronto	$10,000 Canada Bonds	Plate Glass.
The London Assurance Corporation, England	E. A. Lilly, Attorney and Agent, Montreal	$167,000 Municipal Securities. (Accepted at $150,300)	Fire, Life and Inland Marine
The London Guarantee and Accident Co. (Limited)	A. T. McCord, Chief Agent, Toronto	£11,000 stg. Canada Stock	Guarantee and Accident.
The London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company, Liverpool	W. A. Sims, Chief Agent, Toronto	£22,000 stg. Canada 4 per cent. Inscribed Stock and £5,000 stg. Canada 3 per cent. Stock	Fire.
The London and Lancashire Life Assurance Company	B. Hal Brown, Manager, Montreal.	$10,000 Victoria, B.C., Bonds; $2,000 Canada Bonds; $23,500 Province of Quebec Bonds; and Municipal Securities, $85,280. Also $938,197 invested with Canadian Trustees under Insurance Act. Accepted at $1,050,449, being $100,000 (A) and $950,449 (B)	Life.
The London Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Canada, London, Ont.	D. C. Macdonald, Secretary, London, Ont.	$40,020 Municipal Debentures and $15,600 Loan Companies Debentures. (Accepted at $50,058)	Fire.
The London Life Insurance Company	J. G. Richter, Manager, London, Ont.	$60,000 Loan Company Debentures. (Accepted at $54,000)	Life.
The Manchester Fire Assurance Company	James Boomer, Manager, Toronto	$102,200 Canada 3½ per cent Stock	Fire.
The Manufacturers' Accident Insurance Company	John F. Ellis, Managing Director, Toronto	$20,000 Canada Bonds	Accident.
The Manufacturers' Life Insurance Company	John F. Ellis, Managing Director, Toronto	$50,000 Canada Bonds	Life.
The Massachusetts Benefit Association	T. E. P. Sutton, Chief Agent, Toronto	$50,000 U.S. Bonds	Life, on the assessment plan.
The Mercantile Fire Insurance Company	James Lockie, Secretary, Waterloo, Ont	$55,916 Municipal Securities. (Accepted at $50,057)	Fire.
The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company of New York	Albert Goldthorpe, Chief Agent, Toronto	$116,800 Canadian Pacific Railway 3½ per cent. Land Grant Bonds. (Accepted at $101,178)	Life.
Mongenais, Boivin & Co	L. I. Boivin, Agent, Montreal	$5,000 Canada Stock and $8,567 Municipal Securities. (Accepted at $12,711)	Plate Glass.
The Mutual Accident Association (Limited)	Eastmure & Lightbourn, Chief Agents, Toronto	$37,960 Canada 3½ per cent. Inscribed Stock	Accident and Plate Glass.
The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York	Samuel H. Ewing, Attorney, Montreal	$125,000 Canada 4 per cent. Bonds; $400,000 Province of Nova Scotia Bonds; $199,000 Province of New Brunswick Bonds; and $990,333 Municipal Securities. Total, $1,714,333. (Accepted at $1,615,300)	Life.
The Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association, New York	Jno. S. Hall, Chief Agent, Montreal	$50,000 Province of Quebec Bonds and $53,533.33 Canada 3 per cent. Sterling Bonds. (Accepted at $100,857)	Life, on the assessment plan.
The National Assurance Company of Ireland	Matthew C. Hinshaw, Chief Agent, Montreal	$100,161 Canada Stock	Fire.
The New York Life Insurance Company	F. W. Campbell, M.D., Attorney, Montreal.	$100,000 U.S. Bonds (Life A) $993,000 C.P.R. Bonds, $80,000 Province of Quebec Bonds, and $100,000 Municipal Debentures (Life B). (Accepted at $1,163,700, being $100,000 Life A and $1,063,700 Life B). Also $750,000 invested with Canadian Trustees under the Insurance Act.	Life.
The North American Life Assurance Company	Wm. McCabe, Managing Director, Toronto	$59,823 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $53,775)	Life.
The North British and Mercantile Insurance Company	Thos. Davidson, Managing Director, Montreal	$175,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds; $281,000 Municipal Debentures; $75,000 Province of New Brunswick Bonds; $31,146.67 Province of Manitoba Bonds; $50,613.33 Victoria Government Bonds; $97,333.33 Queensland bonds. Total, $710,093.33. Accepted at $658,193: being $266,347 Fire, $52,200 Life A, and $339,646 Life B	Fire and Life.
The Northern Assurance Company of Aberdeen and London	Robert W. Tyre, Manager, Montreal	$100,253 British Columbia Bonds and $111,446.67 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $200,555)	Fire.
The Norwich and London Accident Insurance Association	Scott & Walmsley, General Agents, Toronto	$58,400 Canada Stock	Accident.
The Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society, Norwich, England	Alex. Dixon, Manager, Toronto	$100,000 Canada Stock	Fire.
The Ontario Mutual Life Assurance Company	Wm. Hendry, Manager, Waterloo	$104,852 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $92,693)	Life.
The Phenix Insurance Company of Brooklyn	L. C. Camp, Chief Agent, Toronto	$100,000 U.S. Bonds	Fire and Inland Marine.

LIST OF INSURANCE COMPANIES LICENSED TO DO BUSINESS IN CANADA UNDER THE INSURANCE ACT—*Concluded.*

NAME OF THE COMPANY.	Chief Agent to receive process.	Amount of Deposit. Deposits marked (A) are applicable solely to Life Policies existing 31st March, 1878; marked (B) to policies issued or assumed subsequent to that date.	Description of Insurance business for which Licensed.
The Phœnix Fire Assurance Company, London, England	Paterson & Son, General Agents, Montreal	$57,500 Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds and $135,293 Canada Stock. (Accepted at $187,043)	Fire.
The Phœnix Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn	Gerald E. Hart, Manager, Montreal	$69,000 Municipal Debentures and $44,000 C. P. Railway Bonds. (Accepted at $101,700)	Fire.
The Provident Savings Life Assurance Society	R. H. Matson, Chief Agent, Toronto	$13,500 Province of Quebec Bonds and $41,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $50,400)	Life
The Quebec Fire Assurance Company	Edwin Jones, President, Quebec	Province of New Brunswick Bonds, $10,000, Province of Quebec Bonds, $16,500, and Municipal Debentures, $33,000. Total, $59,500. (Accepted at $56,200)	Fire.
*The Queen Fire and Life Insurance Company, England	H. J. Mudge, Chief Agent, Montreal	$51,100 Canada 4 p.c. inscribed stock, and $42,373.33 Municipal Debentures. Total, $93,473. Accepted at $89,236)	Life.
The Queen Insurance Company of America	H. J. Mudge, Chief Agent, Montreal	$100,000 U.S. Bonds, $60,000 City of Halifax 5 p. c. Stock, $48,667 New Zealand 4 p. c. Stock, $24,333.33 Province of Quebec Bonds, and $29,200 Province of Manitoba 5 p. c. Debentures. Total, $262,200. (Accepted at $256,200)	Fire.
The Reliance Mutual Life Assurance Society, London, England	J. Cassie Hatton, Attorney, Montreal	$110,277 British Annuities, being $100,000 Life (A) and $10,277 Life (B)	Life.
*The Royal Canadian Insurance Company	Harry Cutt, Secretary, Montreal	$57,500 Municipal securities. (Accepted at $51,750)	Fire and Inland Marine.
The Royal Insurance Company	Wm. Tatley, Chief Agent, Montreal	$178,533 Canada 4 p. c. Inscribed Stock, and $511,000 British Annuities. Total $689,533, being $150,000 Fire, $50,000 Life (A) and $489,533 General	Fire and Life.
The Scottish Union and National Insurance Co	Walter Kavanagh, Agent, Montreal	$97,333.33 Canada 4 p. c. Inscribed Stock and $3,500 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $100,483)	Fire.
The Standard Life Assurance Company, Scotland	W. M. Ramsay, Manager, Montreal	$1,855,152 Municipal Debs., $106,500 Montreal Harbour Bds., and $9,000 Province of Quebec Debentures. Total, $1,970,652. (Accepted at $1,772,687, being $129,561 Life A, and $1,643,126 Life B)	Life.
The Star Life Assurance Society of England	Alfred D. Perry, General Agent, Toronto	$146,000 Canada 4 p. c. Stock	Life.
The Sun Insurance Office, London, Eng	H. M. Blackburn, Chief Agent, Toronto	$48,667 Canada Stock and $243,333 British Local Loans	Fire.
The Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada	R. Macaulay, Managing Director, Montreal	$63,890 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $57,501)	Life and Accident.
The Temperance and General Life Assurance Company of North America.	Henry Sutherland, Chief Agent, Toronto	$64,225 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $50,000)	Life.
The Travelers' Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn	William Hanson, Chief Agent, Montreal	$74,947 Province of Manitoba 5 p. c. Bonds, $584,615 Municipal Debentures, $35,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds, and $50,000 Canadian Pacific R.R. Bonds. Total, $744,562. (Accepted at $677,600), being $103,500 (Life A), $534,100 (Life B), and $40,000 (Accident).	Life and Accident.
The Union Mutual Life Insurance Company of Maine	Wm. Mulock, Attorney, Toronto	Province of Ontario Annuity Bonds, present value $308,452; Montreal Harbour Bonds, $30,000; and Province of New Brunswick Bonds, $100,000. Total accepted value, $525,452, being $100,000 (A) and $425,452 (B),	Life.
The Union Society, London, Eng	T. L. Morrisey, Chief Agent, Montreal	£22,000 Consolidated Stock	Fire.
The United Fire Insurance Company (Limited)	Chief Agency, Montreal	Province of Quebec Bonds, $85,653.33; Province of Manitoba Bonds, $9,246.66; Municipal Debentures, $7,000. Total, $101,900. (Accepted at $101,200)	Fire.
The United States Life Insurance Company	Thos. A. Temple, Attorney, St. John, N.B.	$100,000 U. S. Bonds	Life.
The Western Assurance Company, Toronto	J. J. Kenny, Managing Director, Toronto	$32,100 Municipal Debentures and $25,600 Loan Company Debentures. (Accepted at $51,930)	Fire and Inland Marine.

* This Company has ceased to do new business in Canada and has given notice of an application to withdraw its deposit.

† This Company has ceased to transact the business of fire and life insurance in Canada and has given notice of an application to withdraw its deposits held on behalf of those branches.

THE FOLLOWING LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES HAVING CEASED TO TRANSACT NEW BUSINESS IN CANADA, ARE ENTITLED UNDER SECTION 32 OF "THE INSURANCE ACT" TO TRANSACT ALL BUSINESS CONNECTED WITH POLICIES EXISTING AT 31ST MARCH, 1878, AND THEIR DEPOSITS ARE APPLICABLE TO THOSE POLICIES SUBJECT TO THE PROVISIONS OF THE INSURANCE ACTS OF 1868 AND 1871.

NAME OF THE COMPANY.	Chief Agent to receive process.	Amount of Deposit.	Business.
The Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., U.S.	F. W. Evans, General Agent, Montreal	$100,000 U.S. Bonds	Life.
The Edinburgh Life Assurance Company	David Higgins, Chief Agent, Toronto	$113,000 Municipal Debentures and $48,667 Cape Good Hope 4 p.c. stock (Accepted at $150,367)	Life.
The Life Association of Scotland	Archibald Inglis, Chief Agent, Montreal	$50,127 Canada 4 p.c. Bonds, $2,433 Canada 4 p.c. Stock, $4,866 Canada Guaranteed Bonds, $48,667 Province of Quebec Debentures, $48,667 City of Toronto Bonds. (Accepted at $149,893)	Life.
The National Life Insurance Company of the United States of America	Chas. Powis, Chief Agent, Hamilton, Ont.	$110,000 Bank deposit receipts	Life.
The North-Western Mutual Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee	M. W. Mills, Chief Agent, Toronto	$100,000 U.S. Bonds	Life.
The Phœnix Mutual Life Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut	H. D. Simpson, Attorney, Montreal	$30,000 Municipal Debentures, and $99,280 Niagara Falls Park Bonds. (Accepted at $126,280)	Life.
The Scottish Amicable Life Assurance Society	William W. Robertson, Attorney, Montreal	36 Bonds Canada Atlantic Railway, guaranteed. Par $111,257.82. Present value, at 4½ per cent., $90,660.67. Also $100,000 Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds	Life.
The Scottish Provident Institution	John Dunlop, Attorney, Montreal	$100,000 Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds. (Accepted at $90,000)	Life.

THE FOLLOWING INSURANCE COMPANIES ARE REGISTERED UNDER THE INSURANCE ACT, AND ARE PERMITTED TO TRANSACT THE BUSINESS OF LIFE INSURANCE IN CANADA UPON THE ASSESSMENT PLAN.

Name of Company.	Chief Agent to receive process.
The Canadian Mutual Life Association	W. Pemberton Page, Secretary, Toronto.
The Commercial Travellers' Mutual Benefit Society	W. G. H. Lowe, Chief Agent, Toronto.
The Home Life Association of Canada	James G. Howorth, Chief Agent, Toronto.
The Mutual Relief Society of Nova Scotia	Thomas B. Crosby, Chief Agent, Yarmouth, N.S.
The Provincial Provident Institution	E. S. Miller, Secretary, St. Thomas, Ont.

NOTE.—The Glasgow and London Insurance Company has reinsured its outstanding risks with the Citizens' Insurance Company, and a portion of its deposit has been released.
The American Steam Boiler Insurance Company has ceased doing business in Canada. The deposit is still in the hands of the Hon. Receiver General, but notice of an application to withdraw the same has been given.

Office of the Superintendent of Insurance,
Ottawa, 15th October, 1892.

W. FITZGERALD, Superintendent of Insurance. 16-tf

THE FOLLOWING NEW POST OFFICES WERE ESTABLISHED IN CANADA ON THE 1st OCTOBER, 1892.

Name of Post Office.	Township or Parish.	Electoral County and Province or Territory.	Postmaster.
Agricola	Sec. 34, Tp. 53, R. 22, W. of 4th M.	Alta.	Thos. G. Pearce.
Blue Springs		Yale-Kootenay, B.C.	A. McDowell.
Centre Acadie		Kent, N.B.	S. Barrieau.
Heron Bay (reopened)		Algoma, O.	J. A. Nicol.
Hillesden	Sec. 22, Tp. 15, R. 6, W. of 2nd M.	Assa.	D. Ealey.
Howe Sound		New Westminster, B.C.	G. W. Gibson, sr.
Ivry	Notre-Dame du Lac	Temiscouata, Q.	J. L. Gagné.
Loch Erroch		New Westminster, B.C.	Thos. Wilson.
Locke Road	Lot 7	Prince, P.E.I.	M. Howard.
Lumsden	Sec. 33, Tp. 19, R. 21, W. of 2nd M.	Assa.	Thos. B. Hill.
McIntyre's Lake		Richmond, N.S.	D. McIntyre.
Paudash (reopened)	Cardiff	Peterboro', E.R., O.	Miss A. Dixon.
Perley (reopened)	Sec. 34, Tp. 22, R. 2, W. of 2nd M.	Assa.	T. A. Wiley.
River Dennis Station		Inverness, N.S.	P. McLean.
Upper Kingsbury	Lunenburg	Lunenburg, N.S.	R. Mossman.
Victoria West	Lot 13	Prince, P.E.I.	N. McLennan.
Wallace (reopened)	Wallace	Wellington, N.R., O.	D. Schell.
West Bay Road		Inverness, N.S.	D. McLeod.

CHANGES IN POST OFFICES ALREADY ESTABLISHED.

OFFICES CLOSED.

Centre Augusta	County of Grenville, S.R., O.
Dorn Ridge	" York, N.B.
Harvey Hill Mines	" Megantic, Q.
Lorne	" Selkirk, M.
Pointe au Bouleau	" Saguenay, Q.
(a) Rivière du Loup Wharf	" Temiscouata, Q.

(a) Closed during winter.

NAMES CHANGED.

*Albion	County of Cardwell, O.	to Bolton.
Black River	" Antigonish, N.S.	to Glassburn.
*Fort McLeod	Alta.	to Macleod.
Grande Ligne	County of St. John's, Q.	to Ste. Blaise.
North Arm	District of New Westminster, B.C.	to Eburne.
St François de Sales	County of Chicoutimi, Q.	to O'Donnell's Siding.
*West Toronto Junction	" York, W.R., O.	to Toronto Junction.

*Money Order and Savings Bank Offices.

TO ADVERTISERS IN THE *GAZETTE*.

PARTIES sending advertisements to be inserted in "The Canada Gazette," will please observe the following rules :

1st. Address "The Canada Gazette, Ottawa, Canada."
2nd. Indicate the number of insertions required.
3rd. Invariably remit the fees for such advertisements, together with the price of one Gazette, as below. Otherwise they will not be inserted. The rates are ten cts. for the first insertion, and five cents for each subsequent insertion per line of nine words, each figure counting as one word. No advertisement is inserted for a less charge than one dollar.

By settled or understood practice as prescribed by law, the rules of Parliament or decisions of the Department of Justice, notices receive the following insertions :—

Notices of applications for divorce—27 insertions.

Notices of the withdrawal of deposits of Insurance Companies—13 insertions.

Notices of ordinary applications to Parliament—9 insertions.

Notices of applications for Letters Patent—6 insertions.

Notices of dividends and meetings of Banks and Insurance Companies—1 calendar month, or 5 insertions.

Subscribers will also notice that the subscription, $4 per annum, is invariably payable in advance, and that the "Gazette" will be stopped from them at the end of the period paid for. Single numbers will be charged ten cts. each, and when more than one are required by advertisers, must be remitted for likewise.

S. E. DAWSON,
Queen's Printer and Controller of Stationery.
Department of Public Printing and Stationery,
Ottawa, November, 1891.

APPLICATIONS TO PARLIAMENT.

Rules relating to Notices for Private Bills.

All applications for Private Bills, properly the subjects of legislation by the Parliament of Canada, within the purview of "The British North America Act, 1867," whether for the erection of a Bridge, the making of a Railroad, Turnpike Road or Telegraph Line ; the construction or improvement of a Harbour, Canal, Lock, Dam or Slide, or other like work ; the granting the right of Ferry ; the incorporation of any particular Trade or Calling, or of any Banking or other Joint Stock Company ; or otherwise for the granting to any individual or individuals, any exclusive or peculiar rights or privileges whatever, or for doing any matter or thing which, in its operation, would affect the rights or property of other parties, or relate to any particular class of the community ; or for making any amendment of a like nature to any former Act, shall require a Notice, clearly and distinctly specifying the nature and object of the application, and (except in the case of existing corporations) signed by, or on behalf of the applicants, to be published as follows, viz :

In the Provinces of Quebec and Manitoba.

A notice inserted in the *Canada Gazette*, in the English and French languages, and in one newspaper in the English, and in one in the French language in the District affected, or in both languages in one paper, if there be but one in the said District, or if there be no paper published therein, then, in both languages, in a paper in the nearest District in which a newspaper is published.

In any other Province or Territory.

A notice inserted in the *Canada Gazette*, and in one newspaper published in the County or District, or Union of Counties affected, or if there be no paper published therein, then in a newspaper in the nearest County or District in which a newspaper is published. Such Notices to be continued in each case, for a period of two months during the interval of time between the close of the next preceding Session and the consideration of the Petition. And copies of the newspapers containing the first and last insertion of such notice shall be sent to the Clerk of each House.

When a Petition is for leave to bring in a Private Bill for the erection of a Toll Bridge, the petitioner or petitioners, upon giving the notice prescribed by the preceding Rule, shall also, at the same time, and in the same manner, give notice of the rates which they intend to ask ; the extent of the privilege, the height of the arches, the interval between the abutments or piers for the passage of rafts and vessels, and whether they intend to erect a drawbridge, and the dimensions of the same.

Any person seeking to obtain any Private Bill shall, eight days before the meeting of Parliament, deposit with the Clerk of the House, in which the Bill is to originate, a copy of such bill in the English or French language, with a sum sufficient to pay for translating and printing the same—600 copies to be printed in English, and 200 copies in French—the translation to be done by the officers of the House, and the printing by the contractor. The applicant shall be also required to pay the Clerk of the Senate, or the accountant of the House of Commons (as the case may be) a sum of $200 and the cost of printing the Act in the Statutes, and lodge the receipt of the same with the Clerk of the Committee to which such Bill is referred—such payment to be made immediately after the second reading, and before the consideration of the Bill by such Committee.

The fee payable on any Private Bill is paid only in the House in which it originates.

No Petition for a Private Bill is received by either House after the first ten days of the session.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Clerk of the Senate.

JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Clerk of the Commons.

Additional Rules of the House of Commons respecting Private Bills.

All Private Bills for Acts of Incorporation shall be so framed as to incorporate by reference the *clauses* of the *General Acts* relating to the details to be provided for by such Bills ;—special grounds shall be established for any proposed departure from this principle, or for the introduction of other provisions as to such details, and a note shall be appended to the Bill indicating the provisions thereof, in which the *General Act* is proposed to be departed from ;—Bills which are not framed in accordance with this *Rule*, shall be re-cast by the promoters, and reprinted at their expense, before any Committee passes upon the *Clauses*.

51*a*. All Private Bills for Acts of incorporation of, or in amendment of Acts incorporating Railway Companies, shall be drawn in accordance with the Model Bill adopted by the House on 23rd June, 1887, copies of which may be obtained from the Clerk of the House.

(a.) The provisions contained in any Bill which are not in accord with the Model Bill, shall be inserted between brackets, and when revised by the proper officer shall be so printed, and Bills which are not in accordance with this Rule shall be returned to the promoters to be re-cast before being revised and printed ;

(b.) Any sections of existing Acts which are proposed to be amended shall be re-printed in full with the amendments inserted in their proper places and between brackets ;

(c.) Any exceptional provisions that it may be proposed to insert in any Bill shall be clearly specified in the Notice of Application for the same.

51*b*. No Bill for the incorporation of a Railway Company, or for changing the route of the railway of any company already incorporated, shall be considered by the Railway Committee until there has been filed with the Committee, at least one week before the consideration of the Bill :—

(a.) A Map or Plan drawn upon a scale of not less than half an inch to the mile, showing the location upon which it is intended to construct the proposed work, and showing also the lines of existing or authorized works of a similar character within, or in any way affecting the district, or any part thereof, which the proposed work is intended to serve, and such map

or plan shall be signed by the Engineer or other person making the same ;

(b.) An exhibit showing the total amount of capital proposed to be raised for the purposes of the undertaking, and the manner in which it is proposed to raise the same, whether by ordinary shares, bonds, debentures, or other securities, and the amount of each, respectively.

JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Clerk of the Commons.

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SUBSTANCE OF RULES OF THE SENATE RELATING TO NOTICES AND APPLICATIONS FOR BILLS OF DIVORCE.

Every applicant for a Bill of Divorce shall give notice of his or her intended application, and shall specify therein from whom and for what cause such divorce is sought, and shall cause such notice to be published during six months before the presentation of his or her petition for the said Bill, in the CANADA GAZETTE and in two newspapers published in the District in Quebec, Manitoba, British Columbia or the North-West Territories, or in the County or Union of Counties in other Provinces, wherein such applicant usually resided at the time of the separation of the parties ; but if the requisite number of papers cannot be found therein, then in an adjoining District or County or Union of Counties. Notices given in the Provinces of Quebec and Manitoba are to be published in one English and one French newspaper, if there be such newspapers published in the District, but otherwise shall be published in each newspaper in both languages.

A copy of the said Notice shall, not less than one month before the date of the presentation of the Petition, at the instance of the applicant, be served personally on the person from whom the divorce is sought, when that can be done.

No petition for divorce shall be received after the first thirty days of each session.

The petition of an applicant for divorce must be fairly written and must be signed by the Petitioner, and should briefly set forth the marriage, when, where and by whom the ceremony was performed, the grounds on which relief is asked and the nature of the relief prayed, and should also negative condonation, collusion and connivance. The allegations of the petition must be verified by declaration of the Petitioner, under the "*Act respecting Extra-Judicial Oaths.*"

The applicant shall deposit with the Clerk of the Senate, eight days before the opening of Parliament, a copy, in the English or French language, of the proposed Bill of Divorce, and therewith a sum sufficient to pay for translating and printing 600 copies thereof in English and 200 copies in French.

No petition for a Bill of Divorce shall be presented unless the applicant has paid into the hands of the Clerk of the Senate the sum of two hundred dollars ($200).

The petition when presented shall be accompanied by the evidence of the publication of the notice, and by declaration in evidence of the service of a copy thereof, and by a copy of the proposed Bill.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Clerk of the Senate.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for an Act to incorporate the "Automatic Telephone and Electric Company of Canada," with power to manufacture, deal in and operate telephone instruments, switches and connections, and to manufacture, operate and deal in electrical instruments and appliances, and to carry on a general electrical supply, operating and manufacturing business, and for the purposes thereof, and of all business incidental thereto and connected therewith.

ATWATER & MACKIE,
Solicitors for applicants.

Montreal, 7th November, 1892. 20–9

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act to incorporate "The Canada North-West Land Company" (Limited), for the purposes of owning, holding, buying, selling, leasing or otherwise dealing in, acquiring or disposing of lands or real estate or any interest therein within the Dominion of Canada, and particularly in the North-West Territories of the Dominion, and in the Province of Manitoba, and of acquiring the assets and carrying on the business in Canada of The Canada North-West Land Company (Limited), a corporation now existing under the laws of the United Kingdom, and for the confirmation of an agreement for the acquisition thereof, with all the powers which are now held by that company, and for other purposes.

A. R. CREELMAN,
Solicitor for the applicants.

Dated at Toronto, 8th day of November, 1892. 20–9

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act to incorporate a company for the purpose of: (1) Constructing, managing and operating an irrigation ditch or canal from some point on the Elbow River, in the southerly portion of Township Twenty-four, or in the northerly portion of Township Twenty-three, in Range one, west of the Fifth Initial Meridian, in the North-West Territories ; also from some point on the Bow River, in Township Twenty-four, Ranges one and two, west of the Fifth Initial Meridian, or in Township Twenty-five, Ranges two and three, west of the Fifth Initial Meridian, or in any or all of the aforementioned townships, to any lands in the said townships, or in the neighbourhood thereof, which lie sufficiently low to enable water to be applied thereon for irrigation purposes, and all necessary cross or branch ditches, canals, flumes or aqueducts ; (2) Constructing works in and drawing off the waters of the above-named rivers for the purposes of the company ; (3) Acquiring land by expropriation, purchase or otherwise for the purposes of construction and maintenance by the company ; (4) Acquiring land by purchase or lease for improvement by irrigation and disposing of same ; (5) Constructing, maintaining and erecting dams at such points on the the said rivers as may be found necessary for the purposes of the company ; Further, to have power to supply water to any municipality, corporation or individual, and to do all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects.

J. P. J. JEPHSON,
Solicitor for applicants.

Dated at Calgary, N.W.T., 3rd November, 1892.

20–9

NOTICE.—The Canadian Pacific Railway Company will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act giving effect to an agreement arrived at between the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada, the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, and the Corporation of the City of Toronto, concerning, amongst other things, land to be used for railway purposes, and embodied in a certain document, dated the 26th day of July, 1892, and known as "The Esplanade Agreement."

CHARLES DRINKWATER,
Sec. C.P.R.Co.

20–9

NOTICE.—The Canadian Pacific Railway Company will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act giving effect to an agreement, made the twenty-sixth day of July, 1892, between the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada, of the first part, and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, of the second part, concerning a Union Passenger Station in the City of Toronto, and certain lands, tracts and real estate to be used in connection therewith.

CHARLES DRINKWATER,
Sec. C.P.R.Co.

20–9

NOTICE.—The Mount Forest, Markdale and Meaford Railway Company will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act to amend their Act of incorporation, 53 Victoria, chapter 60, by adding the names of certain persons as provisional directors and by extending the time for the construction of the railway and the completion thereof, with such other amendments thereto as may be deemed proper, and for other purposes.

R. W. EVANS,
Solicitor for the applicants.

Dated at Meaford, Ont., this 1st day of November, 1892. 19–9

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, for an Act to incorporate a company for the purpose of constructing, equipping, maintaining and operating a line of railway (to be run by either steam or electricity, or both), to run from a point at or near Penticton at the foot of Okanagan Lake, in the Province of British Columbia, to some point at or near the Narrows of Lake Osoyoos in said Province, with power to construct, equip, maintain and operate branch lines, and also to construct and operate telegraph and telephone lines in connection with the said railway, together with the usual powers to acquire lands, privileges, bonuses or aids from the Dominion or Provincial Governments, and to make traffic and other arrangements with railway, steamboat and other companies, and for all other usual and necessary powers, rights and privileges.

DAVIS & MARSHALL,
Solicitors for applicants.

Vancouver, B.C., 19th August, A.D. 1892. 9–20

NOTICE is hereby given that at the next session of the Parliament of Canada, application will be made for an Act to incorporate the society known as "The Grand Council of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association of Canada," the objects of which society are to unite fraternally all persons entitled to membership under the constitution and by-laws of the society; to improve the moral, mental and social condition of its members; to educate them in integrity, sobriety and frugality; to establish, manage and disburse a benefit and reserve fund, from which a sum not exceeding two thousand dollars shall be paid to each member in good standing, his beneficiary or legal representatives, according to the constitution and by-laws of the society.

LATCHFORD & MURPHY,
Solicitors for applicants.

Ottawa, 20th October, 1892. 18–9

NOTICE is hereby given that Caroline Jane Downey, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, in the Province of Ontario, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from her husband Donald Clutterbuck Downey, Esquire, heretofore of the Town of Whitby, in the County of Ontario, in the Province of Ontario, but whose present address is unknown, on the grounds of adultery and desertion.

GORMULLY & SINCLAIR,
Solicitors for applicant.

Dated at Ottawa, in the Province of Ontario, this 21st day of October, 1892. 17–27

NOTICE is hereby given that Joshua Nicholas Filman, of the Township of East Flamboro, in the County of Wentworth, in the Province of Ontario, yeoman, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from his wife, Emma Matilda Filman, of the Township of East Flamboro, in the said County of Wentworth and Province of Ontario, on the grounds of adultery and desertion.

LAZIER & MONCK,
Solicitors for applicant.

Dated at Hamilton, Ont., this 28th September, 1892. 14-27

NOTICE is hereby given that James Frederick Doran, of Lachine, in the County of Jacques Cartier, Province of Quebec, clerk, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from his wife Mary Augusta Wood, lately of Winnipeg, Province of Manitoba, now of Paris, France, on the ground of adultery and desertion.

J. FRED. DORAN,
Applicant.

Dated at Montreal, Province of Quebec, the 20th July, 1892. 5–27

NOTICE is hereby given that Robert Young Hebden, of the City of New York, in the State of New York, in the United States of America, (heretofore of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec), one of the agents of the Bank of Montreal, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from his wife Edith Montagu Hebden (*née* Patterson), heretofore of the said City of Montreal, but whose present residence is unknown, on the grounds of adultery and desertion.

GORMULLY & SINCLAIR,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated at Ottawa, in the Province of Ontario, this 22nd day of July, A.D. 1892. 4–27

NOTICE is hereby given that Annette Marion Goff of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from her husband, Edward Robert Taché Rowand, of the City of Winnipeg, in the Province of Manitoba, Gentleman, on the grounds of adultery and cruelty.

CARTER & GOLDSTEIN,
Solicitors for applicant.

Dated at Montreal, Province of Quebec, this 18th day of July, 1892. 4–27

NOTICE is hereby given that Edmund Holyoake Heward, of the Town of St. John's, in the District of Iberville, in the Province of Quebec, manager at St. John's of the Merchants Bank of Canada, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from his wife, Dame Marie Louise Elwes, presently of the City of Chicago, in the State of Illinois, one of the United States of America, on the ground of adultery.

L. G. MACDONALD,
Solicitor for applicant.

By CHRISTIE, CHRISTIE & GREENE,
His agents at Ottawa.

Dated at St. John's, the 4th day of July, 1892. 3–27

NOTICE is hereby given that Robert Oliver King, of the Township of Brantford, in the County of Brant and Province of Ontario, farmer, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from his wife Jennie Gowling, on the grounds of adultery and desertion.

GEORGE D. HEYD,
Solicitor for applicant.

By GEMMILL & MAY,
His agents at Ottawa.

Dated at Brantford, this 5th day of July, A.D. 1892. 2-27

NOTICE is hereby given that James Balfour, of the City of Hamilton, in the County of Wentworth, in the Province of Ontario, architect, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from his wife Georgina Catharine Balfour, of the City of Hamilton aforesaid, on the ground of adultery.

BELL & PRINGLE,
Solicitors for James Balfour.

Dated at Hamilton, Province of Ontario, this 30th day of June, 1892. 2–27

NOTICE is hereby given that John Francis Schwaller, of the Town of Thorold, in the County of Welland, and Province of Ontario, merchant, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from his wife Florence Schwaller, now of the Town of Niagara Falls, in the County and Province aforesaid, on the grounds of desertion, adultery and bigamy.

PATTISON, COLLIER & SHAW,
Solicitors for applicant.

Dated at Thorold, in the Province of Ontario, this 7th day of April, A.D. 1892. 51-27

NOTICE is hereby given that Martha Ballantyne, of the Township of Scarboro, in the County of York, in the Province of Ontario, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of divorce from her husband, William Ballantyne, of the City of Hamilton, in the County of Wentworth, labourer, on the ground of adultery and desertion.

CHISHOLM & LOGIE,
Solicitors for applicant.

Dated at Hamilton, Province of Ontario, 31st day of March, 1892. 47-27

APPLICATIONS FOR CHARTER BY LETTERS PATENT.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that within one month after the last publication hereof in the *Canada Gazette*, the persons hereinafter mentioned will apply to the Governor General in Council for the grant of a charter of incorporation by letters patent, under the provisions of "The Companies Act" of Canada.

1. That the name of the company is to be "The Symmes Hay Cap Company."

2. That the object of the company is to manufacture and sell the Symmes Patent Hay and Grain Caps and Vegetable Covers or other articles of similar nature, including racks and slats for holding the same, and to acquire by purchase, lease or otherwise the patents of invention relating thereto, and the carrying on of trade and commerce in connection therewith.

3. That the operations of the company are to be carried on in the various Provinces of the Dominion, with the chief place of business at the Village of Sawyerville, in the County of Compton and Province of Quebec.

4. That the amount of capital stock of the company is to be fifteen thousand dollars.

5. That the number of shares is to be one hundred and fifty, and the amount of each share one hundred dollars.

6. That the names in full, and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follows :—William Bullock Ives, advocate, Francis Pierce Buck, manufacturer, Charles King, lieutenant-colonel of Militia, Ernest R. Hallowel Brooks, clerk, Henry Braithwaite Brown, advocate, Gustavus Lucke, merchant, James Simpson Mitchell, merchant, Stephen Edgell, banker, and Harriet L. Lane, widow, all of the City of Sherbrooke ; Herbert Dudley Smith, farmer, of the Township of Compton ; James Naismith Greenshields, of the City of Montreal, advocate ; Alonzo Wright, of the City of Hull, lumber merchant ; Rufus Henry Pope, of the Town of Cookshire, farmer ; William Sawyer, mill-owner, and Lockhart R. Willard, hotelkeeper, both of the Village of Sawyerville, all in the Province of Quebec ; and Hugh McCullough, the younger, of the Town of Galt, in the Province of Ontario.

7. That the said Charles King, Rufus Henry Pope, Francis Pierce Buck, Herbert Dudley Smith and Lockhart R. Willard, are to be the first directors of the company.

BROWN & MORRIS,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated 4th November, 1892. 20-6

NOTICE is hereby given, pursuant to the Statute in that behalf, that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council, for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under "The Companies Act," Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such others as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate under the name and for the objects hereinafter mentioned :—

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is "The Double Chloride of Gold Cure Company" (Limited).

2. The purposes for which incorporation is sought are :—To establish and maintain an Institute or Institutes in a suitable place or suitable places, for the cure under legal medical supervision of the liquor, morphine, opium, cocaine and tobacco habits, neurasthenia and kindred affections, and for the manufacture, purchase, sale of and dealing in drugs, chemicals, medicines and other articles and compounds required for the above and kindred diseases, together with all necessary powers incident to such establishment, maintenance, manufacture, purchase, sale and dealing.

3. The principal place of business to be in or near the Town of Oakville, with an office at the City of Toronto, in the County of York, for meetings of shareholders and directors.

4. The capital stock to be one hundred thousand dollars, in one thousand shares of one hundred dollars each.

5. The applicants are George Barrett Foster, physician, Yonge Street Market, Toronto ; James Albert Young, gentleman, 28 King Street West, Toronto ; Thomas Kennedy, manufacturer, Toronto ; Charles Arthur McBride, physician, Toronto, and Thomas Lindsay, gentleman, Toronto ; and the said George Barrett Foster, James Albert Young and Charles Arthur McBride, are to be the first or provisional directors of the company.

The above notice is published as a corrected continuation of the advertisement published in the *Canada Gazette*, at page 2019 of the current year.

GEORGE WILLIAM MEYER,
Solicitor for applicants,
Grimsby, Ontario.

Dated 1st November, 1892. 20-6

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that within one month after the last publication hereof in the *Canada Gazette*, the persons hereinafter mentioned will apply to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for the grant of a charter of incorporation under the provisions of "The Companies Act," being chapter 119 of the Revised Statutes of Canada.

1. The name of the company is to be "The Lang Tanning Company" (Limited).

2. The object for which incorporation is sought is to purchase, acquire and take over as a going concern the good-will, rights, credits and assets of the firm of R. Lang & Son, of the Town of Berlin, in the County of Waterloo, in the Province of Ontario, tanners, and to carry on the said business in all its branches and to extend the same throughout the Dominion of Canada, and to import into and export from the said Dominion and elsewhere and to manufacture and deal generally in hides, skins, leather and all other tannery products and supplies.

3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be at the Town of Berlin, in the County of Waterloo and Province of Ontario.

4. The amount of capital stock of the company is to be one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

5. The number of shares is to be three thousand, and the amount of each share fifty dollars.

6. The names in full and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follows :—George Charles Henry Lang, John Adolf Lang, August Reinhold Lang, all of the Town of Berlin, in the County of Waterloo and Province of Ontario, tanners ; Mary Ann Kaiser, of the City of Detroit, in the State of Michigan, one of the United States of America, married woman ; and William Hermann Lang, of the City of Chicago, in

the State of Illinois, one of the United States of America, hide broker.

7. The above named parties are to be the first directors of the company.

J. M. SCULLY,
Agent for applicants.

Dated at Berlin, 1st November, 1892. 19–6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of "The Companies Act," incorporating the applicants and such others as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned.

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is "National Automatic Vending Machine Company of Canada" (Limited).

2. The purposes for which incorporation is sought, are :—

(*a.*) To purchase, acquire and take over as a going concern the business carried on by Percy Henry Atkinson and Edwin Crickmore, of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, under the name and firm of the National Automatic Vending Machine Company of Canada, including the good-will and all other the assets of the said business.

(*b.*) To carry on the said business in all its branches and to extend the same, and to manufacture, buy, sell, trade and deal in all kinds of vending boxes, machines and devices operated wholly or in part automatically, and further to manufacture, buy, sell, trade and deal in all kinds of goods, articles and supplies which are or hereafter may be vended, sold or disposed of through or by means of any and all vending boxes, machines and devices operated wholly or in part automatically.

(*c.*) To apply for, purchase or otherwise acquire any exclusive right, letters patent of invention, patent rights or privileges in connection with the business of the company, and any licences to work, use or turn to account the same.

(*d.*) To purchase or otherwise acquire any business within the objects of the company, and any lands, property, privileges, rights, contracts and liabilities appertaining to the same.

3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario.

4. The amount of the capital stock is forty thousand dollars.

5. The number of shares is to be four hundred, and the amount of each share is to be of the value of one hundred dollars.

6. The names in full and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follows :—Percy Henry Atkinson and Edwin Crickmore, both of the City of Toronto, Ontario, brokers ; Thomas Wilson Hector, of Springfield-on-Credit, Ontario, Esquire, Edmond Baird Ryckman, barrister-at-law, and Stuart Wallace Beverly Heath, broker, both of Toronto, Ontario ; of whom Percy Henry Atkinson, Edwin Crickmore and Edmond Baird Ryckman are to be the first or provisional directors of the said company.

SMELLIE & RYCKMAN,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated 3rd November, A.D. 1892. 19–6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of "The Companies Act," Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned :—

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is "Micmac Steamship Company" (Limited).

2. The purposes within the purview of the Act for which incorporation is sought are as follow, that is to say :—For the purposes of purchasing, contracting for, building, holding, acquiring, chartering, hiring, selling, leasing, repairing, sailing and operating steamships, sailing vessels and other vessels of all kinds, and of carrying on therewith between the ports of Canada and Great Britain and between British and foreign ports and between foreign ports the business of common carriers, forwarders, traders and the conveyance of mails, the transportation of merchandise and passengers, and any business in connection with the carrying trade ; also the building, purchasing, leasing, hiring, selling, owning and operating tugs, barges and all other kinds of vessels used in harbours and navigable waters ; of purchasing, constructing, acquiring, selling, leasing, hiring and owning wharves and warehouses and other buildings, slips, piers, docks, dockyards, tramways and elevators, and of manufacturing the same ; with power to establish shops and stores, and vend articles of ship stores and merchandise therein, and to sell and dispose of or exchange for other property when not required for the purposes of the said company ; also with power to make, draw, accept and indorse promissory notes, bills of exchange, drafts, bank cheques or other such instruments in writing as may be requisite in carrying on the business of the company ; and generally to do all such things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects.

3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be New Glasgow, County of Pictou, in the Province of Nova Scotia.

4. The intended amount of the capital stock is ninety thousand dollars.

5. The number of shares is to be nine hundred, and the amount of each share is to be of the value of one hundred dollars.

6. The names in full, and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow :—James William Carmichael, of New Glasgow aforesaid, merchant ; James Carmichael McGregor, of same place, merchant ; James Matheson Carmichael, of same place, merchant ; Honourable Robert Patterson Grant, of Pictou, in said County of Pictou, Senator ; and Donald St. Daniel McDonald, of Bailey's Brook, in said County, merchant ; of whom the said James William Carmichael, James Carmichael McGregor and James Matheson Carmichael, are to be the first or provisional directors of the said company.

SINCLAIR & PATTERSON,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated at New Glasgow, this 19th day of October, A.D. 1892. 18–6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice, application will be made by the persons hereinafter named to the Governor General in Council for the grant of a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of "The Companies Act," and the amendments thereto.

1. The name of the company is to be "The Back River Power Company" (Limited).

2. The objects for which incorporation is sought, are :—

(*a.*) To purchase, take on lease or in exchange, hire or otherwise acquire any real and personal property, and any rights, privileges, water powers and easements which the company may think necessary or convenient for the purposes of its business.

(*b.*) To expend money in establishing, maintaining and improving works, dams, piers and channels for the purpose of creating and developing water power, or powers upon the Back River and elsewhere in Canada, and also such works as may be necessary for the purpose of transmitting and distributing such power.

(*c.*) To lease or to sell water power or electric power either to individuals or to municipal corporations or to other corporations or companies, for electrical, mechanical or other purposes.

(*d.*) To carry on the business of supplying heat, light and motive power by electricity, and to construct, lay down, establish, fix and maintain all necessary cables, wires, lines, accumulators and works, and to generate, accumulate, distribute and supply electri-

city, and to light streets, buildings, houses and places, public and private.

(e.) To carry on the business of milling or manufacturing or such other business as the company may deem expedient for the purpose of utilising the said water power.

(f.) To carry on the business of selling, leasing or supplying water for municipal or domestic use, either by arrangement or contract with any municipal or public corporation or body or by supplying water directly to consumers.

(g.) To carry on any other business which may seem to the company capable of being conveniently carried on in connection with the above or calculated directly or indirectly to enhance the value of or render profitable any of the company's property or rights.

(h.) To acquire and undertake the whole or any part of the business, property and liabilities of any person or company carrying on any business which the company is authorized to carry on, or possessed of property suitable for the purposes of the company.

(i.) To sell and dispose of the undertaking of the company or any part thereof, for such consideration as the company may see fit, and in particular for shares, debentures or securities of any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those hereby applied for.

(j.) To subscribe for and to take shares, and become shareholders in any other incorporated company who shall or may be lessees or users of power under any lease or agreement with the said "Back River Power Company."

(k.) To purchase or otherwise acquire any patents of invention which the company may see fit, and to sell any patents acquired by them or any rights of selling, using or manufacturing thereunder.

(l.) To conduct electricity by any means, on, through, under or along the sides of streets, highways, bridges, and public places of any cities, towns and municipalities in Canada, or across or under any navigable waters in Canada; provided that the company shall not interfere with the public right of travelling on or using such streets, highways, bridges and public places or navigable waters; and provided also that the said company shall only open, use or interfere with such streets, highways, bridges and public places with the consent of the cities, towns or other municipalities respectively having jurisdiction over the same, and subject to such agreements in respect thereof, as shall be made between the said company and such municipalities and under and subject to any by-laws of such municipalities, passed in pursuance thereof.

(m.) To amalgamate with any other company having objects altogether or in part similar.

(n.) To do all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects or any of them.

3. The chief place of business shall be the City of Montreal.

4. The amount of capital stock of the company shall be $200,000.

5. The number of shares shall be two thousand (2,000), and the amount of each share $100.

6. The names in full and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow:—John Thomas Wilson, merchant, James Robert Walker, merchant, Gilman Cheney, gentleman, Evan Fisher Ames, manufacturer, and Frederick Minton Cole, insurance agent; all of whom shall be the first or provisional directors of the company.

CHRYSLER & LEWIS,
Solicitors for the applicants.

Dated Ottawa, 20th October, 1892. 18–6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice application will be made to the Governor in Council for a charter of incorporation under the provisions of the Act of the Dominion of Canada, being "An Act respecting the incorporation of Joint Stock Companies by Letters Patent," for the incorporation of the company hereinafter mentioned:—

1. The name of the company is to be "James Robertson Company" (Limited).

2. The objects for which incorporation is sought, are the manufacturing, buying, selling, trading, and dealing in saws, barbed wire, lead pipe, lead shot, lead traps, white lead, putty, mixed paints, colours, varnish, plumbers', tinsmiths' and saw-mill supplies, tools, utensils, household furniture, stoves, hardware goods, and all kinds of supplies for merchants, dealers, farmers and consumers; the manufacturing, producing, buying, selling, trading and dealing in iron, steel, lead, nickel and other metals and ores of every description, and all products and articles therefrom; and of purchasing, selling and dealing in said articles, and the manufacturing, purchasing, selling, dealing in, and erecting all machinery and fixtures for the purposes of the said business and for the purposes of any other business; to subscribe for, acquire, purchase, hold, sell, pledge and transfer stock or shares in any other incorporated companies, and to vote upon and represent the same, and to sell, assign, transfer, convey, lease, let, sublet, mortgage, or pledge the plant, real estate, leaseholds, tools, machinery, patents, inventions, shoprights, copyrights, trade marks, trade names, patterns or brands of any or all of them, and the stock in trade and the good-will of the said company; to purchase, acquire and hold absolutely or for terms of years under lease or otherwise, contracts, agreements, options, leases, plant, real estate, leaseholds, tools, machinery, patents, inventions, shoprights, copyrights, trade marks, trade names, patterns, or brands or any or all of them, and the stock in trade and good-will of any other incorporated company or companies or individuals in the Dominion of Canada; to amalgamate, co-operate, join and to make agreements with any other incorporated company or companies, or individuals, for the purpose of carrying on its said business or objects, or any of them, or for the purpose or purposes of carrying on the said business or objects or any of them of the said other company or companies or individuals, to purchase, acquire, hold, lease, sell, mortgage, transfer, pledge and assign real and personal property, and to take and hold mortgages, liens and charges, upon real and personal property by way of security or otherwise howsoever; to issue preferential stock, bonds, and debentures, and to negotiate, sell and transfer the same and thereby to pledge the assets and property of the said company as security for repayment of advances made upon or in respect to the said bonds or debentures, and to do all acts in respect to each and all of the matters hereinbefore referred to, and all such other matters or things as are or may become necessary or incidental or conducive to any of the foregoing purposes.

3. The chief place of business of the said company will be at the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

4. The capital stock of the said company is to be seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

5. The number of shares is to be seven thousand five hundred, and the amount of each share one hundred dollars.

6. The applicants are, James Robertson and Alexander Robertson, of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, manufacturers; James Robertson (junior), of the City of Winnipeg, in the Province of Manitoba, gentleman; Alexander A. McMichael, of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, manufacturer; and John Robertson, of the City of St. John, in the Province of New Brunswick, manufacturer; and the above named James Robertson, Alexander A. McMichael and John Robertson are to be the provisional directors of the said company.

WATSON, THORNE, SMOKE & MASTEN,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated this 25th day of October, 1892. 18–6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette* application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of "The Companies Act," Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned.

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is "The Ditton Gold Mining Company" (Limited).

2. The purposes within the purview of the Act for which incorporation is sought are as follows:—

(*a.*) To acquire by lease, purchase, option, location or otherwise a tract or tracts of mineral lands in any or all of the Provinces and Territories of the Dominion of Canada;

(*b.*) To carry on the business of exploring for mining and gathering gold, silver and other metals, minerals and ores in such form and condition as the same may be found in any of the said Provinces and Territories of the Dominion of Canada;

(*c.*) To crush, smelt, reduce and manufacture said metals, minerals and ores, and to deal therein, and to forward, ship and sell the same either in crude or other form, and for such purposes to establish works and manufactories, wharves and warehouses, and to construct or erect and maintain the same and to carry on the business incident thereto;

(*d.*) To purchase, take on lease or otherwise acquire any real or personal property, rights, easements or privileges which may be convenient or necessary for the purpose of carrying out any of the objects or business of the said company;

(*e.*) To purchase, take on lease or by way of option or exchange or to acquire and purchase or otherwise own, and to hold any legal or equitable title either in the name of the company or of the trustee or trustees for the said company, their successors and assigns all real or personal property and particularly such lands, premises, easements, claims, mining locations, limits and rights as shall be necessary or desirable for the purposes of the objects and workings of the said company;

(*f.*) To lease, sell, transfer, quit-claim and mortgage or otherwise deal with the real or personal property acquired by the company, and for such purposes to sign, seal, execute and deliver all necessary deeds, conveyances, mortgages, releases or other documents necessary in the premises;

(*g.*) To develop mineral lands, and to treat and deal in and with the products thereof;

(*h.*) To build, acquire, own, charter or lease, navigate and use steam or other boats for the purposes of the business of the said company;

(*i.*) To build and maintain all necessary wharves, piers or docks, and to build, provide, lease, use and work tramways, telegraph lines, aqueducts, reservoirs, roads, streets and other works which may be expedient or necessary in promoting the objects of the company;

(*j.*) To subscribe for, acquire, purchase, hold, sell, pledge and transfer stock or shares in any other incorporated company or companies, and to vote upon and represent the same;

(*k.*) To amalgamate, co-operate, join and to make agreements with any other incorporated company or companies or individual or individuals, for the purposes of carrying on its said business or objects or any of them, or for the purpose or purposes of carrying on the business or objects or any of them of the said company or companies or individuals;

(*l.*) To issue preferential stock, bonds and debentures, and to negotiate, sell and transfer the same, and thereby to pledge the shares and stock and assets and property, or any of them, of the said company as security for repayment of advances made upon or in respect of the said stock, shares, bonds or debentures;

(*m.*) To do all acts in respect of each and all of the matters hereinbefore referred to, and all such other acts, matters and things as are or may become necessary or incidental to any of the foregoing purposes.

3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be at the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario.

4. The intended amount of the capital stock of the said company is to be $500,000.

5. The number of shares is to be 50,000, and the amount of each share is to be of the value of ten dollars.

6. The names in full and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follows:—John Stephen Monahan, of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, mining broker; Clarence James McCuaig, of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, estate agent; Arthur Septimus Thompson, of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, mining broker; Franklin Montgomery Gray, of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, barrister-at-law; John Alfred McAndrew, of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, barrister-at-law; of whom the said John Stephen Monahan, Arthur Septimus Thompson, John Alfred McAndrew and Clarence James McCuaig, are to be the first or provisional directors of the said company.

WM. MORTIMER CLARK & GRAY,
Solicitors for applicants.
3 Union Block, 36 Toronto St.

Dated at Toronto, this 27th day of October, A.D. 1892. 18–6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice, application will be made to the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation under the provisions of the Act of the Dominion of Canada, being an "Act respecting the incorporation of Joint Stock Companies by Letters Patent," for the incorporation of the company hereinafter named:—

1. The name of the company is to be "James Morrison Brass Manufacturing Company" (Limited).

2. The objects for which incorporation is sought are the manufacturing, buying, selling, trading, and dealing in copper, brass, iron, glass, earthenware and sanitary ware used by engineers, steam-fitters, plumbers, gas-fitters, bell-hangers, boat-builders and others, steel, nickel and all other metals and ores of any and every description, and all products, articles, machinery, machines, implements, tools, utensils, and supplies for merchants, dealers, farmers and consumers made therefrom; and to carry on business and deal as general traders; and to subscribe for, acquire, purchase, hold, sell, pledge and transfer stock or shares in any other incorporated company or companies, and to vote upon and represent the same; and to sell, assign, transfer, convey, lease, let, sublet, make over or pledge the plant, real estate, leaseholds, tools, machinery, patents, inventions, shoprights, copyrights, trade marks, trade names, patterns or brands or any or all of them and the stock in trade and good-will of the said company; to purchase, acquire and hold absolutely or for terms of years under lease or otherwise all contracts, agreements, options, leases, plant, real estate, leaseholds, tools, machinery, patents, inventions, shoprights, copyrights, trade marks, trade names, patterns or brands or any or all of them, and the stock in trade and good-will of any other incorporated company or companies or individuals in the Dominion of Canada; to amalgamate, co-operate, join, and to make agreements with any other incorporated company or companies or individuals for the purpose of carrying on its said business or objects or any of them, or for the purpose or purposes of carrying on the business or objects or any of them of the said other company or companies or individuals; to purchase, acquire, hold, lease, sell, mortgage, transfer, pledge and assign real and personal property, and to take and hold mortgages, liens and charges upon real and personal property by way of security or otherwise howsoever; to issue preferential stock, bonds, debentures, and to negotiate, sell and transfer the same, and thereby to pledge the shares and stock and assets and property or any of them of the said company as security for repayment of advances made upon or in respect of the said stock, shares, bonds or debentures, and to do all acts in respect to each and all of the matters hereinbefore referred to, and all other such acts, matters and things as are or may become necessary or incidental to any of the foregoing purposes.

3. The chief place of business of the said company will be at Toronto.

4. The capital stock of the said company is to be $300,000.

5. The number of shares is to be three thousand, and the amount of each share $100.

6. The applicants are James Morrison, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, manufacturer; Charles Erwin Morrison, of the City of Toronto, in

the County of York, manufacturer; Robert Arthur Morrison, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, manufacturer; John Brown, of the City of Toronto, manufacturer; and Grace Emma Morrison, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, married woman; and the above named James Morrison, Charles Erwin Morrison and John Brown, are to be the provisional directors of the said company.

WATSON, THORNE, SMOKE & MASTEN,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated this 25th day of October, A.D. 1892. 18–6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of "The Companies Act," Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned :—

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is "The Crawford Tug Company" (Limited).

2. The purposes within the purview of the Act for which incorporation is sought are the constructing, acquiring, chartering, navigating and maintaining any steam vessels or sailing vessels or other vessels for the purpose of carrying and conveying passengers, goods, mails or other traffic, and for the purpose of carrying on a general carrying, towing, wrecking and salvage business in all its branches, upon and over any of the navigable waters within or bordering upon the Dominion of Canada to and from any port therein, and to and from any foreign port, with power to sell, charter or dispose of any or all of the said vessels, or to grant or consent to bottomry, or other bonds on the same, and to make contracts with any person or corporation whatever, with power to make, draw, accept and endorse any promissory note, bill of exchange, draft or bank cheque requisite in the company's interest, also with power to borrow money on the debentures or bonds of the said company to the extent of fifty per cent of the paid up capital stock of the said company, also to construct or acquire any elevators, docks, offices or buildings that may be necessary for the carrying on of the company's business, also to acquire, hold, alienate and convey any real estate requisite for the carrying on of the undertaking of such company.

3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be the Village of Wiarton, in the Province of Ontario.

4. The intended amount of the capital stock is twenty thousand dollars.

5. The number of shares is to be two hundred, and the amount of each share is to be of the value of one hundred dollars.

6. The names in full and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follows :—Middleton Crawford, of the City of Toronto, gentleman; James Victor Crawford, of the Village of Wiarton, in the County of Bruce, gentleman; John Thomas Crawford, of said Village of Wiarton, captain; George William Ames, of said Village, banker; and Egerton W. Bourinot, of said Village, bank manager; of which the said Middleton Crawford, James Victor Crawford and John Thomas Crawford are to be the first or provisional directors of the said company.

WM. MORTIMER CLARK & GRAY,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated at Toronto, this 17th day of October, 1892.
17–6

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter to incorporate by letters patent under the provisions of "The Companies Act," Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body politic and corporate under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned :—

1. The proposed name of the company is "The Montreal Silk Mills Company" (Limited).

2. The purposes for which incorporation is sought is to manufacture underwear of all materials and of all kinds, and to manufacture all kinds of silk and woollen goods, and to sell, handle and to deal generally in underwear of all kinds, and in all sorts of silk and woollen goods.

3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be at the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

4. The intended amount of the capital stock of the said company is $75,000.

5. The number of shares is to be 750, and the value of each share will be $100.

6. The names in full, the address and calling of each of the applicants, are as follow :—Louis Davis, merchant, John Haskell, merchant, John Barker, clerk, Henry Joshua Joseph, merchant, and Scott Joseph, merchant, all of the City and District of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, in the Dominion of Canada; of whom the said Louis Davis, Henry Joshua Joseph and John Haskell shall be the first or provisional directors of the said intended company, all of whom are British subjects and resident in the said City of Montreal and Province of Quebec, Dominion of Canada.

GREENSHIELDS & GREENSHIELDS,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated at Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, this 18th day of October, 1892. 17–6

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council, for a charter of incorporation by letters patent, under the provisions of "The Companies Act," Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body politic and corporate under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned :—

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is "The Dominion Rolled-Plate Company" (Limited).

2. The purposes within the purview of the Act for which incorporation is sought are, to carry on the manufacture of rolled-plate stock of all descriptions, and for the manufacture of jewellery and all other articles which are manufactured from such rolled-plate, and to sell, handle and deal generally in jewellery and goods manufactured from rolled-plate.

3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be at the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, in the Dominion of Canada.

4. The intended amount of the capital stock is to be $75,000.

5. The number of shares is to be seven hundred and fifty (750), and the amount of each share is to be of the value of $100.

6. The names in full, the address and calling of each of the said applicants are as follow :—Louis Davis, merchant, Henry Joshua Joseph, merchant, Henry Nutter, merchant, Charles Bolt, merchant, and Scott Joseph, clerk, all of the City and District of Montreal; of whom the said Louis Davis, Henry Joshua Joseph, Henry Nutter, and Charles Bolt, are to be the first or provisional directors of the said company, all of whom are British subjects and are resident in the City of Montreal, Province of Quebec, Dominion of Canada.

GREENSHIELDS & GREENSHIELDS,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated at Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, this 18th day of October, 1892. 17–6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of "The Companies Act," Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such

other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate, and politic under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned.

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is "The Moore Lumber Company" (Limited).

2. The purposes for which incorporation is sought, are,—*(a.)* To manufacture, purchase and sell saw-logs, timber and lumber, and carry on the lumber business and manufacture of sawn lumber generally in all its branches, and transact all matters or business ordinarily incidental thereto or connected therewith.

(b.) For the purposes of the company to acquire and hold by purchase, lease, license or otherwise, timber, lands, limits, licenses, berths, or rights to cut and remove logs, lumber and trees of every description, and to acquire and hold other real or personal estate in fee or otherwise, and to purchase or erect saw-mills, plant and all necessary machinery for the proper carrying on of said works.

(c.) To sell, lease or otherwise dispose of the said limits, real or personal estate of the company or any part thereof, and to accept and hold mortgages or other securities for the payment thereof or for the payment of obligations due to the company, with power to raise, borrow or secure the payment of money due or owing by the company by mortgaging, assigning or pledging the said limits, and real or personal property of the company, and

(d.) To exercise generally all the powers incidental or necessary to or connected with the due carrying out of the said objects or any of them.

3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be at the City of Ottawa, in the Province of Ontario.

4. The intended amount of the capital stock of the said company is $300,000.

5. The number of shares is to be 3,000, and the amount of each share is to be of the value of $100.

6. The names in full and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follows:—Edward Davis Moore, of the City of Ottawa, in the County of Carleton and Province of Ontario, lumberer; Charles Augustus Moore, of said city, lumberer; William Hamilton Cockburn Moore, of said City of Ottawa, lumberer; Frederick David Moore, of the County of Ottawa, in the Province of Quebec, lumberer; Annie Louisa Augusta Skead, of the City of Ottawa, wife of Edward Selkirk Skead, of same place, gentleman; and Thomas Halder Kirby, Charles Henry Carriere and Peter Larmonth, all of the said City of Ottawa, gentlemen; of whom Edward Davis Moore, Thomas Halder Kirby, Charles Henry Carriere and Peter Larmonth are to be the first or provisional directors of the said company.

NELLIS & MONK,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated at Ottawa, 13th October, 1892. 16-6

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that within one month after the last publication hereof in the *Canada Gazette*, the persons hereinafter mentioned will apply to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for the grant of a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of "The Companies Act."

1. That the name of the company is to be "The International Liquor Cure Company of Canada."

2. That the object for which incorporation is sought is the establishment and maintenance of institutions at various centres throughout Canada, for the treatment and cure of persons addicted to the use of intoxicants and narcotics and the manufacture and sale of the remedies therefor.

3. That the operations of the said company are to be carried on at different centres of population in Canada, of which the chief place of business is to be Toronto.

4. That the amount of capital stock of the said company is to be twenty-five thousand dollars.

5. That the number of shares is to be two hundred and fifty, and the amount of each share one hundred dollars.

6. That the names in full and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow:—Joseph Duncan McDonald, railroad contractor, Julius Beckman, bank cashier, Nathan Hoyt Brown, physician, William Robert Wilson, capitalist, Arthur Truesdell, wholesale flour merchant, Lewis McLarin Keene, banker, Joseph T. May, capitalist, all of the City of Fremont, in the State of Nebraska, one of the United States of America; Duncan McDonald, capitalist, of the Town of Perth, in the County of Lanark in the Province of Ontario; James Henry Hamilton, bank cashier, of Leigh, in the said State of Nebraska; and Elmer Eugene Patten, pharmacist, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, in the said Province of Ontario.

7. That the said Duncan McDonald, Arthur Truesdell and Elmer Eugene Patten are to be the first directors of the company.

MACLAREN, MACDONALD, MERRITT & SHEPLEY,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated 20th October, 1892. 17-6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council under "The Companies Act," for letters patent under the Great Seal of the Dominion of Canada, incorporating the applicants and such others as may become shareholders in the company thereby created, a body corporate and politic by the name and for the purposes hereinafter set forth:—

1. The corporate name of the proposed company is "Parker Eakins Company" (Limited).

2. The purposes for which incorporation is sought are as follow, viz:—

(a.) The purchasing and acquiring the business heretofore carried on by Edward F. Parker, Arthur W. Eakins, Abel C. Robbins and Charles S. P. Robbins under the firm name of Parker Eakins and Co., at Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, as general merchants, importers, exporters, carriers, general agents, etc., including the good will and so much and such parts of the real estate, stock in trade, and assets of the firm as may be decided upon by the company.

(b.) The carrying on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere, of a general shipping, agency, commission, and brokerage business; the purchasing, selling, importing into and exporting from the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere, manufacturing, preparing for market and dealing in timber, lumber, wood, minerals, live stock, fish, flour, grains, all kinds of produce, general merchandise and commodities of every kinds;

(c.) The carrying on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere of the business of merchants, traders, manufacturers, packers, fishermen, ship and vessel owners, warehousemen, wharfingers, forwarders, carriers, ship and steamship agents;

(d.) The construction, purchasing, acquiring, chartering and employing steamers and other vessels of all kinds for the purposes aforesaid and for the purposes of conveying passengers, goods, wares, merchandise, produce, freight and mails (when authorized by the Post Office Department) between such parts in any part of the world as may be deemed expedient; the acquiring, owning and operating lines of steam and other ships connecting any of the Provinces of the Dominion with any other or others of the said Provinces or extending beyond the limits of any of the said Provinces, and also lines of steamship and other ships between any of the Provinces of the Dominion and any British or Foreign Country;

(e.) The purchasing or otherwise acquiring any business within the objects of the company, and any lands, property, privileges, rights, franchises, contracts and liabilities appertaining to the same;

(f.) The purchasing, constructing, altering and maintaining any buildings or works necessary or convenient for the purposes of the company; and acquiring, holding, alienating and conveying any property

whether real, personal or mixed, requisite for carrying on the undertakings of said company or deemed so to be ;

(*g.*) The letting or sub-letting any property of the company ; the selling or otherwise disposing of the business of the company or any part thereof, for such consideration as the company may think fit ;

(*h.*) The buying out of or amalgamating with any business or company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of this company :

(*i.*) And generally the doing of all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects and for the carrying out of the purposes of the company.

3. The chief place of business of the company will be the Town of Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.

4. The intended amount of the capital stock is ($100,000) one hundred thousand dollars.

5. The number of shares will be one thousand and the amount of each share one hundred dollars.

6. The names in full and the address and calling of each of the applicants are :—Edward F. Parker, merchant, Arthur W. Eakins, merchant, Charles S. P. Robbins, merchant, Robert S. Eakins, merchant, Edgar K. Spinney, merchant, Abel C. Robbins, ship-owner, Henry E. Haley, accountant, Frank C. Kinney, clerk, and Job Hatfield, insurance broker, all of Yarmouth, in the County of Yarmouth, in the Province of Nova Scotia, and Smith Harding, of Tusket, in the said County of Yarmouth, merchant.

7. The said Edward F. Parker, Arthur W. Eakins, Charles S. P. Robbins, Robert S. Eakins and Edgar K. Spinney will be the first or provisional directors of the said company.

CORNING & CHIPMAN,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated at Yarmouth, N.S., this 1st day of October, A.D. 1892. 15–6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice, application will be made by the parties hereinafter named to the Governor in Council, for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of "The Companies Act."

1. The name of the company is to be "The Cortland Electrical Manufacturing Company" (Limited).

2. The purposes for which incorporation is sought are,—(*a.*) To buy or take over the automatic fire alarum business heretofore carried on under letters patent of inventions recorded in the Patent Office of the Dominion of Canada, under number "32097," on "Improvements in Thermostats" and number 36514 on "Improvements in Electric Annunciators," together with the said patents and all other patents and rights to patents to which Harvey Cortland, of the City of Toronto, electrician, is entitled as inventor in the Dominion of Canada, on inventions relating to fire alarums or connected therewith, and the stock in trade, plants, apparatus, machinery, tools, materials and assets generally of the said business, and to carry on the business of manufacturing, erecting and maintaining, selling, hiring out or leasing automatic or other fire, burglar and other alarums, and time and temperature regulators and annunciators, and to build, contract and maintain such lines, exchanges, and offices for transmission of signals and intelligence as may be necessary for such business, and to acquire such other inventions, patents and patent rights as may be applicable, necessary or expedient for such business, and to sell, grant and assign to other persons or companies the right and benefit of such patents, and the right to use, sell, hire out or lease such patents, rights, inventions or contrivances or any of them ; and to grant licenses to other persons to use such patents, rights or inventions ; and to own, sell and transfer stock and shares in other corporations organized to carry on the said business in the Dominion of Canada or any other part or parts thereof ;

(*b.*) To manufacture, sell, handle, and deal generally as agents or otherwise in electric supplies, machinery and appliances, goods and materials used in connection with the generation, application and transmission of electricity ;

(*c.*) To acquire and hold any real or leasehold estate or buildings, and any mine or mines necessary or expedient for the purposes of the company, and to make sale, disposition or use thereof as may be necessary or expedient for the purposes of the said company.

3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be at the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario.

4. The amount of the capital stock of the said company is to be $40,000.

5. The number of shares is to be 400, and the amount of each shares is to be $100.

6. The names in full and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow :—Harvey Cortland, of the City of Toronto, electrician ; William Henry Comstock, of the Town of Brockville, Esquire ; Edward A. Spears, of the City of Toronto, electrician ; and Charles Snow Cossitt, of the Town of Brockville, accountant ; and George Ira Mallory, of the Town of Brockville, accountant.

7. The said Harvey Cortland, William Henry Comstock, and Charles Snow Cossitt are to be the first and provisional directors of the said company.

SHAW & ELLIOT,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated at Toronto, this 5th day of October, 1892. 15–6

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Governor in Council for letters patent under the Great Seal, for a charter of incorporation to incorporate the applicants hereinafter mentioned and such others as may become shareholders of said company, a body politic and corporate duly incorporated under the provisions of "The Companies Act."

1. The corporate name of the proposed company will be "The Dominion Burglary Guarantee Company" (Limited).

2. The purpose for which incorporation is sought is to guarantee persons and corporations against loss and damage by burglary.

3. The place within Canada which is to be the chief place of business of the said company is the City and District of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

4. The proposed amount of capital stock of the said company is the sum of two hundred thousand dollars ($200,000).

5. The number of the shares of the said company is two thousand, and the amount of each share is one hundred dollars.

6. The names in full and address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow :—The Honourable George Alexander Drummond, gentleman, member of the Senate of Canada ; Samuel Finlay, gentleman, Hugh Graham, publisher, Frederick Fairman, manufacturer, James Naismith Greenshields, advocate and Queen's Counsel, Edwin Percival Heaton, manager, William Strachan, manufacturer, Anthony Haig Sims, manufacturer, Benjamin Tooke, manufacturer, Robert Bickerdike, banker, George Douglas Ross, merchant, Thomas Jordan, merchant, Joseph Eveleigh, manufacturer, Edward Frank Mosley, manufacturer, John Alfred Grose, superintendent, all of the city and district of Montreal ; and Arthur Percy Sherwood, commissioner of Dominion police, and John W. McRae, gentleman, both of the City of Ottawa, in the Province of Ontario ; and Lyman Brown, manufacturer, and Brent Good, manufacturer, both of the City of New York, in the State of New York, one of the United States of America ; of whom the Honourable George Alexander Drummond, Samuel Finlay, Hugh Graham, Frederick Fairman, John Alfred Grose, Edwin Percival Heaton, Anthony Haig Sims and James Naismith Greenshields shall be the first or provisional directors of said company ; all of whom are British subjects and are resident in the City of Montreal, in the District of Montreal, and Province of Quebec.

R. A. E. GREENSHIELDS,
Solicitor for applicants.

Montreal, 27th September, 1892. 14-7

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual meeting of the shareholders of the Northern Pacific and Manitoba Railway Company will be held at the company's offices, Water Street, in the City of Winnipeg, on the 5th day of December, 1892, at the hour of 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing directors for the ensuing year.

GEORGE H. EARL,
Secretary.

Dated at Winnipeg, this 2nd day of November, A.D. 1892. 19–5

NOTICE is hereby given that thirty days after date we shall, on behalf of the Honourable J. S. Helmcken, M.D., make application to the Honourable Minister of Public Works, at Ottawa, for permission to erect a wharf fronting on his property, Lots 1367, 1368 and 1369, Block 47, Victoria City. Plans of the said wharf are now deposited with the Department of Public Works, at Ottawa, and in the Land Registry Office, at Victoria, B.C.

DRAKE, JACKSON & HELMCKEN,
Solicitors for Hon. J. S. Helmcken.

24th October, 1892. 19–5

SUMMERSIDE BANK.

NOTICE.—A dividend of 4 per cent on the capital stock of the Summerside Bank, for the six months ending the 29th day of October, 1892, has been declared out of the profits of said Bank, and will be paid to the stockholders thereof, at their banking house, at Summerside, P.E.I., on and after the 1st day of December next.

ROBT. McC. STAVERT,
Cashier.

Summerside, P.E.I., 2nd November, 1892. 19–4

QUEBEC BANK.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of three and a half per cent upon the paid-up capital stock of this institution has been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at its banking house, in this city, and at its branches, on and after Thursday, the 1st day of December next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th November next, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
JAMES STEVENSON,
General manager.

Quebec, 28th October, 1892. 19–4

THE ONTARIO BANK.

DIVIDEND No. 70.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of three and one half per cent for the current half-year, (being at the rate of seven per cent per annum), has been declared upon the capital stock of this institution, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its branches, on and after Thursday, 1st of December next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th November, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
C. HOLLAND,
General manager.

Toronto, 21st October, 1892. 18–5

THE STANDARD BANK OF CANADA.

DIVIDEND No. 34.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of 4 per cent upon the capital stock of this institution has been declared for the current half-year, and the same will be payable at the Bank and its agencies, on and after the 1st day of December next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th of November, inclusive.

By order of the Board,
J. L. BRODIE,
Cashier.

Toronto, 18th October, 1892. 18–3

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE.

DIVIDEND No. 51.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of three and one half per cent upon the capital stock of this institution has been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its branches, on and after Thursday, the 1st day of December next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 15th of November to the 30th of November, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
J. H. PLUMMER,
Asst. general manager.

Toronto, 25th October, 1892. 18–5

BANQUE D'HOCHELAGA.

DIVIDEND No. 33.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of three per cent has been declared on the paid up capital of this institution, for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at its head office, in Montreal, and its branches, on and after the 1st of December next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th of November, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
M. J. A. PRENDERGAST,
Manager.

18–5

UNION BANK OF CANADA.

DIVIDEND No. 52.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of three per cent upon the paid up capital stock of this institution, has been declared for the current half-year, and will be payable at the Bank and its branches, on and after Thursday, the 1st day of December next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th of November next, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
E. E. WEBB,
General manager.

Quebec, 25th October, 1892. 18–5

THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of three and one half per cent for the current half-year, being at the rate of 7 per cent per annum upon the paid up capital stock of this institution has been declared, and that the same will be payable at its banking house, in this city, on and after Thursday, the 1st December next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th November, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
G. HAGUE,
General manager.

Montreal, 25th October, 1892. 18–5

THE BANK OF OTTAWA.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of four per cent upon the paid up capital stock of this bank, has been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its branches, on and after Thursday, the 1st day of December next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 17th to the 30th November next, both days inclusive.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders will be held at the banking house, in the City of Ottawa, on Wednesday, the 14th day of December next. The chair to be taken at 3 o'clock p.m.

By order of the Board,
GEO. BURN,
Cashier.

Ottawa, 25th October, 1892. 18–5

BANK OF MONTREAL.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of five per cent upon the paid up capital stock of this institution has been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at its banking house, in this city, and at its branches, on and after Thursday, the 1st day of December next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th of November next, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,

E. S. CLOUSTON,
General manager.

Montreal, 25th October, 1892. 18–5

BANK OF HAMILTON.

DIVIDEND No. 40.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend on the capital stock of the Bank for the half-year ending 30th November, at the rate of 8 per cent per annum, has been declared, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its branches, on and after the 1st December.

The transfer book will be closed from the 17th to the 30th November, both days included.

By order of the Board,

J. TURNBULL,
Cashier.

Hamilton, 26th October, 1892. 18–5

THE BANK OF TORONTO.

DIVIDEND No. 73.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of five per cent for the current half-year, being at the rate of ten per cent per annum upon the paid up capital of the Bank, has this day been declared, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its branches, on and after Thursday, the 1st day of December next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th of November, both days included.

By order of the Board,

D. COULSON,
General manager.

Toronto, 26th October, 1892. 18–5

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA.

DIVIDEND No. 35.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of eight per cent per annum upon the paid up capital stock of this institution has been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its branches, on and after Thursday, the first day of December next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 17th to the 30th November, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,

D. R. WILKIE,
Cashier.

Toronto, 27th October, 1892. 18–5

THE SHUSWAP AND OKANAGON RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that a special general meeting of the shareholders of the Shuswap and Okanagon Railway Company will be held at the office of the company, in the City of Victoria, in the Province of British Columbia, on Monday, the 21st day of November, 1892, at the hour of 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of considering a resolution to be submitted to the shareholders, and if approved by them, of passing such resolution for the purpose of issuing eighteen hundred pounds (£1,800) sterling of bonds of the company, in pursuance of the provisions of the Act of Parliament of Canada incorporating the said company, 49 Vic., chap. 82, and 51 Vic., chap. 88, and also for the purposes of considering such other business as may be brought before such meeting of shareholders.

P. LARKIN,
President.

Dated this 22nd day of October, 1892. 18–4

NOTICE is hereby given that application has been made to the Minister of Public Works at Ottawa, by the undersigned, on behalf of the Municipal Council of the Corporation of the Township of Richmond, for permission to construct a drawbridge across the North Arm of the Fraser River. Plans and specifications of the same may be seen at the office of the Minister of Public Works at Ottawa, and at the Dominion Land Office, New Westminster, B.C.

By order of the Council,

THOMAS M. RAE,
C. M. C.

Town Hall, North Arm, B.C.,
8th September, 1892. 17–5

LA BANQUE JACQUES CARTIER.

DIVIDEND No. 54.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of three and a half (3½) per cent on the paid up capital stock of this institution, has been declared for the current half-year, and will be payable at its banking house, in Montreal, on and after the 1st day of December next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th November also next, both days inclusive.

A. L. de MARTIGNY,
Managing Director.

Montreal, 19th October, 1892. 17–6

BANQUE VILLE-MARIE.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of three per cent (3%) for the current half-year has been declared upon the paid up stock of this institution, and that the same will be payable at the head office of the Bank, in this city, on or after Thursday, the 1st day of December next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 21st to the 30th of November next, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,

W. WEIR,
President.

Montreal, 18th October, 1892. 17–5

THE TRADERS BANK OF CANADA.

DIVIDEND No. 14.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of six (6) per cent per annum on the paid up capital stock of the Bank has been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at its banking house, in this city, and its branches, on and after Thursday, the 1st of December next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th November, both days inclusive.

H. S. STRATHY,
General manager.

The Traders Bank of Canada,
Toronto, 18th October, 1892. 17–5

COMMERCIAL BANK OF MANITOBA.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of six per cent per annum upon the paid up capital stock of this Bank has this day been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at the banking house, in Winnipeg, on and after Saturday, the 12th day of November next.

By order of the Board,

D. MACARTHUR,
President.

Winnipeg, 3rd October, 1892. 16–5

PUISSANCE DU CANADA.

NOMINATIONS.

DÉPARTEMENT DU SECRÉTAIRE D'ÉTAT DU CANADA.

IL A PLU À SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL de faire les nominations suivantes, savoir :—

OTTAWA, 29 octobre 1892.

JAMES A. MCLEAN, de la ville de Bridgewater, dans la province de la Nouvelle-Ecosse, écuyer, avocat : Conseil de la Reine.

—

1er novembre 1892.

STEWART EDWARD MARTIN, de la cité de Windsor, dans la province d'Ontario, écuyer : Percepteur dans les douanes de Sa Majesté, *vice* William Benson, écuyer, décédé.

—

3 novembre 1892.

GEORGE ISAAC WALKER, de la ville d'Aylmer, dans le comté d'Elgin, dans la province d'Ontario, écuyer : Sous-Percepteur dans les douanes de Sa Majesté.

—

9 novembre 1892.

THOMAS BERNARD GILLARD, du village de Wallaceburg, dans la province d'Ontario, écuyer : Percepteur dans les douanes de Sa Majesté.

PROCLAMATION.

JOHN J. MCGEE,
Député du Gouverneur.

[L.S.]

CANADA.

VICTORIA, par la Grâce de Dieu, Reine du Royaume Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande, Défenseur de la foi, etc., etc., etc.

A Nos Très-Aimés et Fidèles les Sénateurs de la Puissance du Canada et les membres élus pour servir dans la Chambre des Communes de Notre dite Puissance, et à tous et chacun de vous,—SALUT :

PROCLAMATION.

ATTENDU que Notre Parlement du Canada se trouve prorogé au septième jour du mois de novembre courant, auquel temps vous étiez tenus et il vous était enjoint d'être présents en Notre cité d'Ottawa ; SACHEZ MAINTENANT, que pour diverses causes et considérations et pour la plus grande aise et commodité de Nos bien-aimés sujets, Nous avons cru convenable, par et de l'avis de Notre Conseil Privé du Canada, de vous exempter tous et chacun de vous d'être présents au temps susdit, vous convoquant et par ces présentes vous enjoignant à tous et chacun de vous de vous trouver avec Nous en Notre Parlement du Canada, en Notre Cité d'OTTAWA, LUNDI, le DIX-NEUVIÈME jour du mois de DÉCEMBRE prochain, pour prendre en considération l'état et la prospérité de Notre dite Puissance du Canada, et y agir comme de droit. CE À QUOI VOUS NE DEVEZ MANQUER.

EN FOI DE QUOI, Nous avons fait émettre nos présentes Lettres Patentes et à icelles fait apposer le Grand Sceau du Canada. TÉMOIN, JOHN J. MCGEE, écuyer, Député de Notre Très-fidèle et Bien-Aimé, le Très-honorable Sir FREDERICK ARTHUR STANLEY, Baron Stanley de Preston, dans le comté de Lancaster, dans la Pairie du Royaume-Uni, Chevalier Grand-croix de Notre très-honorable Ordre du Bain ; Gouverneur général du Canada, et vice-amiral d'icelui.

A Notre Hôtel du Gouvernement, en Notre cité d'OTTAWA, ce QUATRIÈME jour de NOVEMBRE, dans l'année de Notre-Seigneur, mil huit cent quatre-vingt-douze, et de Notre Règne la cinquante-sixième.

Par ordre,

SAML. E. ST. O. CHAPLEAU,
Greffier de la Couronne en Chancellerie,
Canada. 19–tf

DÉPÊCHES.

(Copie.)—No. 261.

Le Marquis de Ripon à Lord Stanley de Preston.

DOWNING STREET,
17 septembre 1892.

MILORD,—J'ai l'honneur de vous transmettre copie d'une lettre du *Foreign Office* renfermant une note du Ministre chilien près cette cour annonçant que son gouvernement avait prohibé la pêche des phoques dans les eaux chiliennes.

Je vous prie d'inviter vos ministres à donner publicité à cet avis.

J'ai, etc.,
RIPON.

Au Gouverneur général
Le très-honorable Lord Stanley de Preston.

—

(Copie.)

FOREIGN OFFICE,
8 septembre 1892.

MONSIEUR,—Je suis chargé par le comte de Rosebery de vous transmettre copie d'une note du Ministre chilien annonçant que son gouvernement avait prohibé la pêche des phoques dans les eaux chiliennes, et je dois demander que Lord Ripon prenne les mesures qu'il croira à propos pour donner publicité à cet avis.

J'ai, etc.,
T. H. SANDERSON.

Le Sous-secrétaire d'Etat,
Bureau des Colonies.

—

(Traduction.)

LONDRES,
31 août 1892.

MILORD,—J'ai l'honneur d'informer Votre Seigneurie qu'un télégramme a été reçu à cette Légation disant que son gouvernement a absolument défendu de pêcher les lions de mer, les phoques et les loutres de mer dans l'archipel de Chiloé, l'île Juan-Fernandez et le territoire sur le détroit de Magellan.

J'ose prier Votre Seigneurie de transmettre cet avis au département du gouvernement de Sa Majesté Britannique que cette prohibition pourrait intéresser.

J'ai, etc.,
AUGUSTO MATTE.

Au comte de Rosebery. 19–3

ARRÊTÉS EN CONSEIL.

[2728]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT À OTTAWA.

Vendredi, le 14e jour d'octobre 1892.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

IL plaît à Son Excellence, en vertu des dispositions du chapitre 37 des Statuts Revisés, intitulé : "Acte concernant le département des Chemins de fer et

Canaux," et par et avec l'avis du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada, d'établir le tarif suivant des péages que paieront les vaisseaux hivernant dans les canaux et écluses de la rivière Ottawa, et ce tarif est par le présent établi, savoir :—

Canal de Carillon—	
Vapeurs, par saison	$ 8 00
Barges, do	4 00
Canal Grenville—	
Vapeurs, par saison	8 00
Barges, do	4 00
Ecluses intérieures, canaux de Ste. Anne, Carillon et Grenville—	
Vapeurs, par saison	25 00
Ecluses intérieures, canal de la Culbute, par saison	15 00

Le ministre des Chemins de fer et Canaux exigera, sous forme de cautionnement, telle garantie contre les dommages par l'incendie qu'il jugera à propos.

JOHN J. McGEE,
19–3 Greffier du Conseil privé.

[2846]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Jeudi, le 27e jour d'octobre 1892.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

IL plaît à Son Excellence, en vertu du pouvoir qui lui est conféré par le chapitre 99 des Statuts Revisés et les actes qui le modifient, de nommer les personnes ci-dessous membres du bureau chargé de faire un choix des échantillons types de fleur de farine pour les années 1892-93, lequel bureau se réunira le ou avant le 15e jour de novembre 1892, à l'appel du président :—

O. M. Gould (président) ; A. E. Gagnon, David Robertson, E. F. Graig, Jas. S. Morris, W. W. Ogilvie, et Robert Meighen, de Montréal.

J. S. Spink et Thomas McLaughlin, de Toronto.

C. B. Hunt, de London, C. R. Smith, de Hamilton, et Gaspard LeMoine, de Québec.

JOHN J. McGEE,
19–4 Greffier du Conseil privé.

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT À OTTAWA.

Mercredi, le 12e jour d'octobre 1892.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

CONSIDÉRANT qu'il est statué par l'article 5 de l'Acte 55-56 Victoria, chapitre 15, modifiant l'Acte des terres fédérales, que les terres renfermant de la houille ou d'autres minéraux, y compris celles du parc des Montagnes-Rocheuses, ne seront pas assujéties aux dispositions du présent acte relatives aux ventes ou aux inscriptions d'établissement ; mais le Gouverneur en conseil pourra en tout temps établir des règlements pour l'exploitation et le développement des mines sur ces terres, et pour leur vente ou louage, les permis d'exploitation ou autre mode de concession ; pourvu, néanmoins, qu'aucune concession de mines ou d'intérêts miniers dans le dit parc ne soit faite pour plus de vingt ans, renouvelable, à la volonté du Gouverneur en conseil, de temps à autre, pour d'autres périodes de vingt ans chacune, mais n'excédant pas en tout soixante ans,—

Il plaît à Son Excellence, en vertu des dispositions de l'acte précité, et par et avec l'avis du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada, d'établir les règlements suivants pour la régie des licences d'occupation à l'effet d'exploiter les mines et minéraux dans les limites du parc des Montagnes-Rocheuses du Canada :—

1. Les licences pour exploiter de la houille sur les terres comprises dans le parc, ne seront accordées qu'à l'enchère publique, et le ministre de l'Intérieur devra, de temps à autre, selon qu'il le jugera expédient, arpenter, disposer, et offrir en vente, par encan ou par soumission, des concessions pour l'exploitation de la houille en vertu de ces licences.

2. La durée de ces licences sera de vingt ans, à moins qu'elles ne soient terminées plus tôt du consentement de la Couronne et de l'adjudicataire, ou annulées pour non accomplissement des conditions, et ces licences seront renouvelables à la volonté du Gouverneur général pour d'autres périodes de vingt ans chacune mais n'excédant pas en tout soixante ans, aux termes et conditions consentis par le gouvernement et l'adjudicataire lors du renouvellement.

3. La rente foncière sera de $1.20 par acre par année, payable semestriellement d'avance

4. Un droit régalien de dix centins par tonneau sera payé par l'adjudicataire sur toute la houille sortie de la mine. L'adjudicataire fournira trimestriellement au ministre de l'Intérieur des états assermentés indiquant la quantité de houille sortie, et le droit régalien sera payé en même temps que les états seront rendus. Si le droit régalien qui est dû pour un semestre, égale la rente payée pour ce semestre, alors le montant payé pour la rente sera crédité à ce droit régalien.

5. L'étendue qui sera concédée à une seule et même personne n'excédera pas trois cent vingt acres, et l'adjudicataire ne pourra ni transférer ni céder sa licence sans le consentement par écrit du ministre de l'Intérieur.

6. Les bornes en dessous de la surface d'une concession seront les mêmes lignes verticales que celles tirées à la surface.

7. La licence sera assujétie aux règlements généraux pour le contrôle et la régie du parc des Montagnes-Rocheuses du Canada, daté du 30 juin 1890, et à tels autres règlements que le Gouverneur en conseil pourra établir de temps à autre à cet égard.

JOHN J. McGEE,
18–4 Greffier du Conseil privé.

ORDRES GÉNÉRAUX DE MILICE.

QUARTIERS GÉNÉRAUX.

Ottawa, 28 octobre 1892.

O. G. (39.)

MILICE ACTIVE.

PROMOTIONS ET NOMINATIONS.

ETAT-MAJOR DE DISTRICT.—(INTENDANCE MILITAIRE.)

Le major et lieutenant-colonel titulaire John Vance Graveley, du 40me bataillon, est nommé officier payeur de district et garde-magasin pour le district militaire No. 2, à Toronto, à dater du 1er novembre 1892, *vice* le lieutenant-colonel honoraire William Notcott Alger, qui est mis sur la liste des officiers en retraite, avec la permission de garder son grade.

CAVALERIE.

6ME "DUKE OF CONNAUGHT'S ROYAL CANADIAN HUSSARS," Q.—Troupe No. 3, Havelock.—Est nommé 2nd lieutenant, provisoirement : le quartier-maître John Frederick Scriver, *vice* W. C. Barr, promu.

ARTILLERIE.

BRIGADE D'ARTILLERIE DE PLACE DE MONTRÉAL, Q.—Sont nommés majors : les capitaines John Ogilvie, E. R. d'A., *vice* W. H. Laurie, qui s'est retiré., et Edwin Hudson Bissett, E. R. d'A., *vice* F. M. Cole, promu.

Est nommé capitaine : Leigh R. Gregor, écr., E. R. d'A., *vice* J. A. Finlayson, qui s'est retiré.

Il est permis au capitaine Thomas Alexander Crathern de se retirer gardant son grade.

Il est accordé le grade honoraire de major au capitaine et officier-payeur Wallace Cuthbert Trotter, à dater du 1er novembre 1892.

BATTERIE DE PLACE No. 2, de Lévis, Q.—Est nommé lieutenant : le 2nd lieutenant Joseph Edouard Philippe Bergeron, E. R. d'A., *vice* J. P. Lemelin, qui ne s'est pas qualifié.

INFANTERIE ET CARABINIERS.

6ME BATAILLON "FUSILIERS," Montréal, Q.—Est nommé lieutenant : le 2nd lieutenant William Ernest Finlay, E. R. d'I., *vice* A. A. Philips, promu.

76ME BATAILLON DE CARABINIERS, "VOLTIGEURS DE CHATEAUGUAY," Q.—Compagnie No. 3, St. Urbain.—Est nommé capitaine : le lieutenant Antonio Vinette, E. R. d'I., *vice* Joseph Emmunuel Fournier, dont les services ne sont plus requis pour cause d'absence sans permission des exercices militaires annuels.

83ME BATAILLON D'INFANTERIE "JOLIETTE," Q.—Compagnie No. 1, Joliette.—Est nommé lieutenant : le lieutenant Eugène Gaspard Piché, E. R. d'I., du 65me bataillon, *vice* Denis Guilbault, à qui il est permis de se retirer gardant son grade.

87ME BATAILLON D'INFANTERIE "QUÉBEC," Q.—Compagnie No. 4, Ste. Foye.—Est nommé capitaine : le lieutenant Henri Théophile Pageot, E.R. d'I., de la compagnie No. 2, *vice* Luc Routhier, transféré au 9me bataillon.

88ME BATAILLON D'INFANTERIE "KAMOURASKA ET CHARLEVOIX," Q.—Compagnie No. 4, St. Denis. —est nommé capitaine : le lieutenant Bernard Miville Deschênes, E. R. d'I., *vice* Napoléon Langlais, à qui il est permis de se retirer gardant son grade.

O. G. (41.)

RÉSULTAT DE L'EXAMEN DES OFFICIERS POUR CERTIFICATS DE LONG COURS.

LE TABLEAU qui suit est le résultat de l'examen des Officiers de la Milice Active tenu au Collège Militaire Royal.

POINTS ACCORDÉS	750	250	700	300	1,000	Total accordé.	
SUJETS	Stratégie et Tactique.	Administration Militaire.	Arpentage Militaire.	Reconnaissance.	Génie Militaire.	3,000	Moyenne du percentage obtenu.
POUR MENTION SPÉCIALE	562.5	187.5	525	225	750	2250	
POUR QUALIFICATION	375	125	350	150	500	1500	
Rang et noms.	Obtenus.	Obtenus.	Obtenus.	Obtenus.	Obtenus.	Total obtenu.	
Le Capt. B. A. Wycott *	400	* (115)	387	* 99	640	1427	* ·47
Le Lieut. A. E. Carpenter *	480	165	* (270)	195	649	1489	* ·49
do J. H. C. Ogilvy	S 565	S 190	473	S 225	675	2128	·70
do A. O. Fages	480	170	457	S 225	S 746	2078	·69
do C. F. O. Fiset	480	155	353	210	633	1831	·61
do D. A. H. K. MacMahon	480	165	381	216	610	1852	·61
do R. C. Windeyer	545	180	469	S 234	719	2147	·71
do G. d'O. d'Orsonnens *	405	* (110)	440	150	538	1533	* ·51
Le 2nd Lieut. S. Y. Baldwin *	415	* (115)	501	210	530	1656	* ·55
do G. L. Mott *	* (265)	* (110)	* (127)	* (90)	* (235)	* (827)	* ·27
do J. A. Benyon *	S 575	S 200	S 559	S 234	S 831	2399	·80

* N'a pu passer l'examen.
S Mention spéciale.

Par ordre,

WALKER POWELL, colonel,
Adjudant général de la milice,
Canada.

ORDRES GÉNÉRAUX DE MILICE.

QUARTIERS GÉNÉRAUX.

OTTAWA, 4 novembre 1892.

O. G. (42.)

COLLÈGE MILITAIRE ROYAL DU CANADA.

Examen annuel des Candidats.

1893.

Sujets et livres.

L'examen annuel qui doit avoir lieu en 1893, pour les candidats qui désirent être admis comme élèves au Collège Militaire Royal du Canada, Kingston, se fera au bureau de l'état-major des différents Quartiers Généraux des Districts Militaires où résident les candidats, et commencera mardi, le 13 de juin 1893. L'examen médical par lequel doit d'abord passer chaque candidat, devra se faire la veille. Les sujets et les livres sur lesquels seront examinés les candidats seront tels que ci-après désignés :

EXAMEN OBLIGATOIRE OU PRÉLIMINAIRE.

	POINTS.
(1) Mathématiques :	
(*a*) Arithmétique, y compris les fractions ordinaires et décimales ; la règle de proportion, simple et composée ; d'intérêt, simple et composé ; de société, de profits et pertes	500
(*b*) Algèbre, y compris les équations simples	500
(*c*) Géométrie, premier livre d'Euclide ou quelque chose d'équivalent ; et si on ne fait pas usage d'Euclide comme texte le candidat devra mettre en tête de sa réponse le nom de l'auteur du texte employé	500
(2) (*a*) Grammaire, anglaise ou française, avec exercice sous dictée dans l'une ou l'autre langue, écrit correctement et d'une écriture bien lisible	500
(*b*) Composition ; tel qu'un essai, un précis ou une lettre, en anglais ou en français.	500
(3) Géographie générale et descriptive	500
(4) Histoire générale d'Angleterre et du Canada	500
(5) Français ; grammaire et traduction du français	500
(6) Latin : grammaire et simple traduction du latin en anglais ou en français, au choix du candidat	500
(7) Eléments du dessin à main levée, savoir : simple esquisse d'un modèle	300

Le français sera pour le présent facultatif, et pourra par conséquent être omis par le candidat.

Aucun candidat ne pourra prétendre à être admis comme élève, ni ne pourra compter les points qu'il aura obtenus dans l' "examen ultérieur" s'il n'a pas obtenu le minimum d'un tiers sur le nombre de points alloués pour 1, (*a*, *b*, *c*, réunis) 2 (*a* et *b* réunis) 3, 4, 6 et 7, et dans le cas où deux sujets ou plus sont groupés ensemble pas moins que 25 % de chaque sujet ainsi groupé.

EXAMEN VOLONTAIRE OU ULTÉRIEUR.

	POINTS.
(1) Mathématiques :	
(*a*) Algèbre—jusqu'aux équations du second degré inclusivement	1000
(*b*) Géométrie jusqu'au troisième livre d'Euclide inclusivement ou son équivalent. Si on ne fait pas usage d'Euclide comme texte le candidat devra mentionner en tête de sa réponse le nom de l'auteur du texte employé	1000
(*c*) Théorie et usage des logarithmes ordinaires, trigonométrie rectiligne, mesurage	1000
(2) Littérature anglaise ou française, limitée à des auteurs désignés	1000
(*a*) L'examen comprendra "Speech on American taxation" par Burke, et "In Memoriam," par Tennyson, avec l'histoire littéraire des périodes de temps auxquelles appartiennent ces auteurs ; ou pour les candidats de langue française "Le Philosophe sous les Toits" par E. Souvestre, et "L'honneur et l'argent" par François Ponsard, sans être nécessairement le texte de l'auteur.	
(3) Géographie physique, particulièrement de la Puissance du Canada et des Etats-Unis	1000
(*a*) Examen d'après les aperçus de géographie physique de Colton (*Colton's Outline of Physical Geography.*)	
(4) Histoire d'Angleterre et du Canada, limitée à certaines périodes déterminées	1000
(*a*) Examen sur l'histoire de l'Empire Britannique comprenant la partie qui embrasse la période des Stuart et des Brunswick, et sur l'histoire du Canada depuis 1812 jusqu'à nos jours (auteurs suivis dans nos écoles.)	
(5) Grammaire française et traduction de l'anglais en français ou du français en anglais	1200
(6) Latin : comprenant les Commentaires de César, livre IV du chapitre XX au chapitre XXXVIII (inclusivement). Livre V jusqu'à la fin du 23e chapitre, et les 1re, 4e, 6e, 7e et 9e Eglogues de Virgile. La traduction de ces auteurs se fera en anglais et en français au choix du candidat	1500
(7) Dessin : esquisse d'un modèle et avec ombre ; dessin d'objets simples d'après nature	1000
(8) Dessin géométrique élementaire	1000

Il sera permis aux candidats de se servir à leur examen sur ce sujet (8) d'une planche à dessiner et des autres instruments qu'ils jugeront à propos. Les instruments considérés comme nécessaires mais non indispensables sont : un compas à branche mobile à pointe de plume et de crayon, une règle plate, une paire de règles pareilles et un triangle rectangulaire.

A l'exception des mathématiques et le dessin les points obtenus sur un sujet facultatif ne pourront compter en faveur d'un candidat s'il n'a pas au moins obtenu le tiers des points alloués pour ce sujet.

Les points gagnés sur les sujets obligatoires seront ajoutés à ceux gagnés sur les sujets facultatifs, et le tout formera un second total.

Il est entendu que les candidats parlant la langue anglaise se serviront des questions préparées dans cette langue, et que les candidats parlant la langue française, se serviront des questions préparées en français. Le but de cette permission est de donner aux candidats la facilité d'écrire leurs réponses, quand la nature de la question n'exige pas de faire autrement, dans la langue qui leur est la plus familière, de l'anglais ou du français.

Le degré de connaissance de l'anglais qui sera exigé pour le présent des candidats qui parlent le français, sera de parler et d'écrire suffisamment l'anglais afin de comprendre et pour être compris dans cette langue.

Les candidats doivent transmettre leur demande à l'adjudant-général, Ottawa, avant le 1*er mai*, afin qu'il soit pris des mesures pour leur examen en juin.

NOTE.—Les candidats, après avoir subi leur examen, pourront garder la série des questions qui leur seront posées, pourvu que les papiers ne comportent aucune écriture ou griffonnage, ce dont l'officier préposé à la surveillance de l'examen devra s'assurer; après quoi il mettra ses initiales sur les papiers que les candidats désireront garder.

Par ordre,

WALKER POWELL, Colonel,
Adjudant général de la milice,
Canada.

AVIS DU GOUVERNEMENT.

AVIS AUX MARINS.

No. 47 de 1892.

I. FEU DU CAP GASPÉ RÉTABLI.

Le phare au Cap Gaspé, sur la rive ouest du golfe Saint-Laurent, qui fut incendié le 7 novembre 1890, a été rebâti, et le 1er novembre proximo le poteau-lumière temporaire posé depuis la destruction du vieux phare sera discontinué et remplacé par une lumière exhibée de la nouvelle bâtisse.

Lat. N. 48° 45' 15"
Long. W. 64° 9' 35"

Le nouveau feu sera blanc tournant, donnant trois vifs éclats à des intervalles de 15 secondes entre leurs points de plus vive intensité, suivis d'un intervalle de 30 secondes, pendant la plus grande partie duquel le feu sera éclipsé, le feu faisant ainsi une révolution complète dans 1 minute. Le feu sera à 355 pieds au-dessus des hautes eaux, et devrait être visible à 26 milles de tous points d'approche de la mer, sauf sur un petit arc où il est obscurci par une cheminée au côté est-nord-est de la bâtisse. L'appareil d'éclairage est catoptrique.

Le nouveau phare est assis sur l'emplacement de l'ancien, près du bord du précipice qui forme la face sud du cap, à environ $1\frac{1}{2}$ encâblure S. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. de l'endroit indiquée sur le plan de l'Amirauté N° 1163, est construit en bois et sert d'habitation, la tour carrée sortant du centre de la façade sud de l'habitation. Les murs de la bâtisse sont blancs ; la toiture de l'habitation n'est pas peinturée ; la lanterne de fer qui surmonte la tour est peinturée rouge. La hauteur de la bâtisse depuis la base jusqu'à la girouette de la lanterne est de 46 pieds.

Le canon de brume, ainsi que le cor de brume portatif, fonctionneront comme autrefois.

Cet avis affecte les cartes de l'Amirauté Nos 1163, 1621 et 2516, et la Liste des phares et signaux de brume canadiens, No 21.

II. BALISE DE LA POINTE CANSEAU ABOLIE.

La balise de jour sur la Pointe Canseau, havre de Charlottetown, côté sud de l'Ile du Prince-Edouard, qui a été détruite, ne sera pas reconstruite, vu que son utilité a grandement diminué depuis l'érection des feux d'alignement de Brighton Beach.

L'asile des aliénés, qui est une maison en brique rouge bien en vue, avec une tour, située à 600 verges ouest de Falcon Point, s'aperçoit juste à l'est de l'extrémité de la jetée du chemin de fer à Charlottetown, l'orientation N. E. par E. $\frac{3}{8}$ E. (franc N. 36° 30' E.) conduit au sud et à l'est de Middle Ground.

La position approximative de l'asile des aliénés est—

Lat. N. 46° 15' 30"
Long. W. 63° 5' 15"

Cet avis affecte les cartes de l'Amirauté Nos 1738 et 2034.

WM. SMITH,
Sous-ministre de la Marine et des Pêcheries.

Ministère de la Marine et des Pêcheries,
Ottawa, Canada, 28 octobre 1892.

☞Tous les relèvements sont magnétiques et sont donnés venant de la mer, les milles sont des milles marins, les hauteurs sont au-dessus des hautes eaux, et toutes les profondeurs sont à l'eau basse moyenne.

Les pilotes, capitaines et autres intéressés sont instamment priés d'envoyer tous renseignements quant aux dangers, changements pour faciliter la navigation, avis de nouvelles battures ou de nouveaux chenaux, erreurs dans les publications, ou autres faits touchant la navigation dans les eaux canadiennes, au "Sous-ministre de la Marine, Ottawa, Canada." 20–3

STATUTS DU CANADA, 1892.

AVIS est donné par le présent que les Statuts de la dernière session, 55-56 Vict., 1892, vols. I et II, sont maintenant en vente au Département des Impressions et de la Papeterie publiques.

Le vol. I contient les Arrêtés en conseil et les Actes publics. Prix.....	$1 25
Le vol. II contient les Actes privés. Prix.....	0 75
Prix pour les deux volumes reliés en un seul, ¼ reliure basane, par exemplaire.....	2 00
Des exemplaires séparés de chacun des actes publics ou privés sont aussi en vente.	
Le Code Criminel sera prêt vers le 1er de novembre. Prix.....	0 50

On fournira gratuitement à toute personne qui en fera la demande, des listes de prix des documents publics en vente au département. 14–tf

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Dt. COMPTE de la Caisse d'Epargne des Postes, pour le mois de septembre 1892. Av.

Fourni au Ministre des Finances aux termes de l'Ac . pour l'Audition des Comptes Publics, 1878, *Sec.* 20.

Balance en caisse chez le Ministre des Finances, au 31 d'août 1892.....	$22,601,240 07	Remboursements durant le mois.....	$547,000 44
Dépôts durant le mois.....	577,151 00		
Intérêt payé aux déposants, sur les comptes clos durant le mois.....	1,711 09		
		Balance :— Au crédit des comptes des déposants . ..	22,633,101 72
	$23,180,102 16		$23,180,102 16

J. M. COURTNEY,
Député du Ministre des Finances.

N. S. GARLAND,
Commis des statistiques financières.

DÉPARTEMENT DES FINANCES
Ottawa, 18 octobre 1892.

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DÉTAILS DE LA DETTE PUBLIQUE DE LA PUISSANCE DU CANADA LE 31 OCTOBRE 1892.

		$ cts.
PASSIF—		
Fonds payables en Angleterre	200,429,376 89	
" payables au Canada	9,652,143 29	
Billets en circulation	18,497,712 16	
Banques d'épargnes	39,788,644 09	
Fonds en fidéicommis	8,194,612 46	
Comptes des provinces	16,407,374 13	
Divers, et comptes de banque	1,504,828 57	
Le fonds de rachat de la circulation des banques	1,762,183 94	
Total de la dette brute		296,236,875 53
ACTIF—		
Placements—Fonds d'amortissement	28,677,289 69	
Autres placements	5,263,337 95	
Comptes des provinces	10,669,110 59	
Divers, et comptes de banque	13,846,037 88	
		58,455,776 11
Total de la dette nette		237,781,099 42
" 30 septembre		238,623,483 80
Diminution de la dette		842,384 38
ETAT DES DÉPENSES A COMPTE DU CAPITAL, ETC.		
DÉPENSES au 30 septembre sur—		
Travaux publics, chemins de fer et canaux	857,518 07	
Terres fédérales	6,433 66	
Subventions aux chemins de fer	266,353 00	
		1,130,304 73
DÉPENSES AJOUTÉES en octobre sur—		
Travaux publics, chemins de fer et canaux	222,699 60	
Terres fédérales	11,543 64	
Subventions aux chemins de fer		234,243 24
Total		1,364,547 97

W. FITZGERALD,
Assistant sous-ministre des Finances.

Certifié correct,
M. G. DICKIESON, comptable.

DÉPARTEMENT DES FINANCES,
OTTAWA, 9 novembre 1892.

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ETAT du revenu et des dépenses à compte du Fonds Consolidé de la Puissance du Canada, d'après les états fournis au département des Finances à la nuit du 31 octobre dernier.

	$ cts.
REVENU :	
Douanes	1,820,062 78
Excise	784,883 99
Département des Postes	200,000 00
Travaux Publics, y compris les chemins de fer	408,051 91
Divers	127,211 56
	3,340,210 24
REVENU au 30 septembre 1892	9,314,485 57
	12,654,695 81
DÉPENSES	2,272,137 96
do 30 septembre 1892	5,753,946 27
	8,026,084 23

W. FITZGERALD,
Assistant sous-ministre des Finances.

DÉPARTEMENT DES FINANCES,
OTTAWA, 9 novembre 1892.

20–tf

LISTE DES COMPAGNIES D'ASSURANCE AUTORISÉES A FAIRE DES OPÉRATIONS AU CANADA EN VERTU DE L'ACTE DES ASSURANCES.

NOM DE LA COMPAGNIE.	Principal agent pour la réception des significations de pièces et d'avis.	Montant des dépôts—Les dépôts marqués (A) ne sont applicables qu'aux polices sur la vie en cours le 31 mars 1878 ; ceux marqués (B) aux polices émises ou prises depuis cette date.	Assurance autorisée.
Compagnie d'assurance de l'Amérique du Nord contre les accidents	Edward Rawlings, gérant, Montréal	$23,500 oblig. du havre de Montréal ; $500, déb. mun., et $550, effets 5 p. c. canadiens. (Acc. à $22,150)	Contre les accidents.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Ætna," de Hartford, Connecticut	F. W. Evans, agent général, Montréal	$19,000 obligations de municipalités, $4,000 obligations du havre de Montréal, et $89,000 obligations du chemin de fer Canadien du Pacifique. (Acceptés à $100,800)	Contre l'inc. et sur la naviz. intér.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite "Ætna," de Hartford, Connecticut.	William H. Orr, gérant, Toronto	$360,500 déb. de la province de Québec, $149,893 débent. de la province du Manitoba : $50,000 obligations de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick ; $100,000 oblig. Ile du Prince-Edouard ; $60,000 oblig. du havre de Montréal, $2,595,061 débent. munic. et $150,000 oblig. enregistrées des Etats-Unis. Total, $3,465,354. Valeur acceptée, $3,184,531, étant $100,000 (A), et $3,084,531 (B)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance agricole de Watertown, N.-Y., E.-U	Joseph Flynn, agent en chef, Toronto	$141,600, débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $126,000)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'Assurance dite "Alliance"	G. H. McHenry, agent en chef, Montréal	$311,142, effets canadiens 3 p.c.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie Américaine de sûreté de New-York	Alexander Dixon, agent en chef, Toronto	$50,000 en obligations des Etats-Unis	Garantie.
Compagnie d'assurance Atlas	Matthew C. Hinshaw, agent en chef, Montréal.	£17,000 stg., inscriptions du Canada 3½ p. c., et £5,000 stg. inscriptions de la Nouvelle-Galles du Sud, 3½ p. c.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie canadienne d'inspection et d'assurance des chaudières à vapeur	W. B. McMurrich, agent, Toronto	$46,724 débentures municipales et $8,000 débentures de compagnies de prêts. (Acceptées à $49,252.)	Sur chaudières à vapeur etc.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie dite "British Empire," de Londres, Angleterre	Fred. Stancliffe, agent en chef, Montréal	Obligations 4 p.c. du Canada, £1,400 stg., obligations de la Colombie-Britannique, £1,000 stg. ; obligations de la Tasmanie, £6,800 stg. ; débentures municipales £15,800 stg. (acceptées à $113,967.33). Aussi $632,500 placées entre les mains de fidéicom. en vertu de l'Acte des Assurances	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance de l'Amérique Britannique, Toronto	John Morison, gouverneur, Toronto	$60,540 oblig. municipales et $1,000 obligations du Pacifique Canadien. (Acceptées à $54,900)	Contre l'inc. et sur la navig. int.
Compagnie d'assurance maritime Britannique et Etrangère (à resp. lim.)	E. L. Bond, agent en chef, Montréal	$112,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $100,800)	Sur la navigation intérieure.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Caledonian"	Lansing Lewis, gérant, Montréal	$3,893.33 obligations de la province de Québec ; $4,866.67 obligations du Canada ; $106,438.86 débentures municipales. (Acceptés à $104,555).	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance du Canada contre les accidents	Henry Sutherland, agent en chef, Toronto	$22,302 débentures municipales. (Acceptés à $20,072)	Contre les accidents.
Compagnie d'assurance du Canada sur la vie, Hamilton	A. G. Ramsay, gérant, Hamilton	$61,000 débentures municipales. Acceptées à $54,900)	Sur la vie.
†Compagnie d'assurance des Citoyens, du Canada	E. P. Heaton, agent en chef, Montréal	$131,744 débentures municipales, $5,840 obligations hypothécaires du Canada Central, 2e émission, et $2,000 obligations du havre de Montréal. (Acceptés à $125,370, étant $54,710 pour la vie, $20,260 pour les accidents, et $50,400 pour l'incendie)	Contre l'incendie, sur la vie et contre les accidents.
*Compag. d'assurance contre l'incendie dite "City of London" (à resp. lim.)	H. M. Blackburn, agent en chef Toronto	£24,000 stg. effets du Canada et £3,000 effets de l'Australie méridionale.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance de l'Union Commerciale (à resp. lim.), de Londres, Angleterre	Evans et McGregor, agents généraux, Montréal	$107,067 effets 4 p. c. du Cap de Bonne-Espérance (vie A), $29,200 effets canadiens 4 p. c. (vie B). $106,580 effets canadiens 4 p. c., $73,000 obligations de Queensland, et £12,000 obligations du gouvernement Suédois à 4 p. c. (feu)	Contre l'inc., sur la nav. int. et sur
Association d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Confédération"	J. K. Macdonald, directeur-gérant, Toronto	$84,500 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $76,050)	Sur la vie. [la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie du Connecticut, Hartford, Conn.	Geo. H. McHenry, agent en chef, Montréal	$100,000 effets canadiens 4 p.	Contre l'incendie,
Association de secours mutuel dite "Covenant"	A. H. Hoover, agent en chef, Toronto	$53,533 effets canadiens 3 p. c.	Sur la vie, système de répartition.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite "Dominion"	Thomas Hilliard, direct.-gérant, Waterloo, Ont.	$56,303 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $50,195)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur les glaces, dite "Dominion"	Alexander Ramsay, agent en chef, Montréal	$5,000 obligations de la province de Québec et $11,000 valeurs municipales. Total, $16,000 (acceptés à $14,900)	Sur les glaces.
Association du fonds de garantie sur la vie, dite "Dominion"	J. DeWolfe Spurr, président et agent, St. Jean, N. B.	$19,000 obligations de la province de la Nouvelle-Ecosse, et $31,000 obligations de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance Eastern	Chas. D. Cory, agent en chef, Halifax, N.-E.	$56,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $50,400)	Contre l'incendie.
Corporation dite "The Employers' Liability Assurance" (à responsabilité limitée)	Fred. Stancliffe, gérant général, Montréal	£6,500 stg. annuités 2½ p. c., £5,000 stg. obligations 4 p. c. du gouvernement de l'Australie du Sud, et £10,840 obligations de la province de Québec	Réassurance contre l'incendie.
Société d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Equitable," des Etats-Unis, N.-Y.	Seargent P. Stearns, gérant, Montréal	$100,000 oblig. des E.-U., (A), $375,000 oblig. des E.-U., et $482,000 débentures municipales (B), (acceptés à $908,800, étant $100,000 A, et $808,800 B). Aussi $1,180,000 entre les mains de fidéicommissaires canadiens en vertu de l'Acte des assurances	Sur la vie.

NOM DE LA COMPAGNIE.	Principal agent pour la réception des significations de pièces et d'avis.	Montant des dépôts—Les dépôts marqués (A) ne sont applicables qu'aux polices sur la vie en cours le 31 mars 1878 ; ceux marqués (B) aux polices émises ou prises depuis cette date.	Assurance autorisée.
Compagnie Fédérale d'assurance sur la vie, d'Ontario	David Dexter, directeur-gérant, Hamilton	$44,807 débentures municipales ; $11,000 en oblig. du Pacifique canadien. (Acceptés à $50,226)	Sur la vie.
Association d'assurance contre l'incendie (à responsabilité limitée), Londres, Angleterre	John Kennedy, agent en chef, Montréal	$100,000 effets canadiens.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie Germania	Jeffers et Rônne, agents en chef, Toronto	$50,000 obligations du Canada	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, dite " Great West "	J. H. Brock, directeur gérant, Winnipeg, M.	$56,000 débentures municipales (acceptées à $50,400)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie de garantie de l'Amérique du Nord	Edward Rawlings, gérant, Montréal	$27,000 garanties municipales ; $29,000 obligations du havre de Montréal ; et $2,406 effets du Canada. (Acceptés à $53,800)	Garantie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie et sur la vie, dite " Guardian," Londres, Angleterre	E. P. Heaton, agent en chef, Montréal	$94,900 obligations garanties du Canada et $72,000 effets du Canada	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'ass. contre l'incendie dite " Hartford," de Hartford, Conn	F. W. Evans, agent général, Montréal	$62,500 garanties municipales, et $25,420 act. de banque. (Acceptés à $100,000)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance Impériale, de Londres, Angleterre	E. D. Lacy, agent, Montréal	$129,453 effets canadiens et $63,266.67 effets 3 p. c. prov. de la Col.-Brit.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance de l'Amérique du Nord	Robert Hampson, agent en chef, Montréal	$111,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $100,000)	Contre l'inc. et sur la navig. intér.
Compagnie d'assurance dite " Lancashire "	J. G. Thompson, agent en chef, Toronto	$97,333 effets canadiens 4 p. c., et $95,000 obligations 4 p. c. du Canada.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance dite " Liverpool et London et Globe "	G. F. C. Smith, agent en chef, Montréal	$36,000 en bons municipaux ; $10,000 oblig. du havre de Montréal, et $277,133.33 effets du Canada. (Acceptés à $318,533)	Contre l'incendie et sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur les glaces de Lloyds, New-York	Levi Beemer, agent en chef, Toronto	$10,000 obligations du Canada	Glaces.
Corporation d'assurance dite " London," Angleterre	E. A Lilly, procureur et agent, Montréal	$167,000 garanties de municipalités. (Acceptées à $150,300)	Contre l'incendie, sur la vie et sur la navigation intérieure.
Compagnie de garantie et contre les accidents, de Londres (à responsabilité limitée)	A. T. McCord, agent en chef, Toronto	£11,000 stg. effets canadiens	Garantie et accidents
Compagnie d'ass. contre l'incendie, London et Lancashire, Liverpool	W. A. Sims, agent en chef, Toronto	£22,600 inscriptions du Canada 4 p. c. et £5,000 stg., effets canadiens 3 p.c.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, dite " London et Lancashire "	B. Hal. Brown, gérant, Montréal	$10,000 obligations de Victoria, C.-B. ; $2,000 obligations du Canada ; $23,500 oblig. de la province de Québec ; et garanties municipales, $85,280. Aussi $938,197 placés entre les mains de fidéicommissaires canadiens en vertu de l'Acte les Assurances. Acceptés à $1,050,449, étant $100,000 (A), et $950,449 (B)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle contre l'incendie, de London, Ont	D. C. Macdonald, secrétaire, London, Ont	$40,020 débentures municipales, et $15,600 débentures de compagnies de prêts. (Acceptés à $50,058)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite " London "	J. G. Richter, gérant, London, Ont	$60,000 débentures de compagnies de prêts. (Acceptées à $54,000)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie la Manchester	James Boomer, gérant, Toronto	$102,200 effets du Canada 3½ p.c.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre les accidents, dite des " Manufacturiers "	John F. Ellis, directeur gérant, Toronto	$20,000 obligations du Canada	Contre les accidents.
Compagnie d'assurance des Manufacturiers, sur la vie	John F. Ellis, directeur gérant, Toronto	$50,000 obligations du Canada	Sur la vie.
Association bienveillante du Massachusetts	T. E. P. Sutton, agent en chef, Toronto	$50,000 obligations des E.-U.	Sur la vie, système de répartition.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie dite " Mercantile "	James Lockie, secrétaire, Waterloo, Ont	$55,916 valeurs municipales (acceptées à $50,057)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'ass. sur la vie, dite " Metropolitan," de New-York, E.-U.	Albert Goldthorpe, agent en chef, Toronto	$116,800 obligations d'octrois de terres 3½ p. c. du chemin de fer Canadien du Pacifique. (Acceptés à $101,178.)	Sur la vie.
Mongenais, Boivin et Cie	L. I. Boivin, agent, Montréal	$5,000 effets canadiens et $8,567 valeurs munic. (acceptées à $12,711)	Glaces.
Association mutuelle contre les accidents (resp. limitée)	Eastmure et Lightbourn, agents en chef, Toronto	$37,960 inscriptions du Canada à 3½ p. c.	Accidents et glaces.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, de New-York	Samuel H. Ewing, procureur, Montréal	$125,000 oblig. 4 p.c. du Canada ; $400,000 oblig. de la province de la Nouvelle-Ecosse ; $199,000 oblig. de la province du N.-B., et $990,333 garanties municipales. Total, $1,714,333. Acceptées à $1,615,300)	Sur la vie.
Association du fonds de réserve mutuel sur la vie, de New-York	Jno. S. Hall, agent en chef, Montréal	$50,000 obligations de la province de Québec, et $53,533.33 obligations sterling du Canada à 3 p. c. (acceptées à $100,857)	Sur la vie, système de répartition.
Compagnie d'assurance Nationale d'Irlande	Matthew C. Hinshaw, agent en chef, Montréal	$100,161 effets canadiens	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, de New-York	F. W. Campbell, M.D., procureur, Montréal	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis (vie A). $993,000 obligations du Pacifique canadien, $80,000 obligations de la province de Québec, et $100,000 débentures municipales (vie B). Acceptées à $1,163,700, étant $100,000 vie A, et $1,063,700 vie B). Aussi $750,000 placées entre les mains de fidéicommissaires canadiens en vertu de l'Acte des assurances.	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite " North American "	Wm. McCabe, directeur-gérant, Toronto	$59,823 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $53,775)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance dite " North British and Mercantile "	Thos. Davidson, directeur-gérant, Montréal	$175,000 oblig. du havre de Montréal ; $281,000 débent. municipales : $75,000 obligat. de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick ; $31,146.67 oblig. de la province du Manitoba ; $50,613.33 oblig. du gouvern. de Victoria ; $97,333.33 oblig. de Queensland. Total, $710,093.33. Acc. à $658,193, étant $266,347 incendie, $52,200 vie A, et $339,646 vie B	Contre l'incendie et sur la vie
Compagnie d'assurance Northern, d'Aberdeen et Londres	Robert W. Tyre, gérant, Montréal	$100,253 obligations de la Colombie-Britannique, et $111,446.67 débentures municipales (Acceptées à $200,555)	Contre l'incendie.

LISTE DES COMPAGNIES D'ASSURANCE AUTORISÉES À FAIRE DES OPÉRATIONS AU CANADA, EN VERTU DE L'ACTE DES ASSURANCES.—*Fin.*

NOM DE LA COMPAGNIE.	Principal agent pour la réception des significations de pièces et d'avis.	Montant des dépôts.—Les dépôts marqués (A) ne sont applicables qu'aux polices sur la vie en cours le 31 mars 1878 ; ceux marqués (B) aux polices émises ou prises depuis cette date.	Assurance autorisée.
Association d'assurance contre les accidents Norwich et London	Scott et Walmsley, agents généraux, Toronto	$58,400 effets canadiens	Contre les accidents.
Société d'assur. contre l'incendie, dite "Norwich Union," Norwich, Ang.	Alex. Dixon, gérant, Toronto	$100,000 effets canadiens	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, d'Ontario	Wm. Hendry, gérant, Waterloo	$104,852 débentures municipales (Acceptées à $92,693)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Phoenix," de Brooklyn	L. C. Camp, agent en chef, Toronto	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis	Contre l'incendie et sur la nav. int.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie, dite "Phenix," Londres, Angleterre	Paterson & Son, agents génér., Montréal	$57,500 oblig. du Pacifique Canadien, et $135,293 effets canadiens. (Acceptés à $187,043.)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance Phœnix, Hartford, Conn	Gerald E. Hart, gérant, Montréal	$69,000 débentures municipales, et $44,000 obligations du Pacifique canadien. (Acceptés à $101,700)	Contre l'incendie.
Société dite "Provident Savings Life Assurance."	R. H. Matson, agent en chef, Toronto	$13,500 obligations de la province de Québec, et $41,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $50,400)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie de Québec	Edwin Jones, président, Québec	$10,000 obligations de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick, $16,500 obligations de la province de Québec, et $33,000, débentures municipales. Total, $59,500. (Acceptées à $56,200)	Contre l'incendie.
*Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie et contre l'incendie, dite "Queen," Angleterre	H. J. Mudge, agent en chef, Montréal	$51,100 inscriptions du Canada 4 p. c., et $42,373.33 débentures municipales. Total, $93,473 (acceptées à $89,236)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance Queen, d'Amérique	H. J. Mudge, agent en chef, Montréal	$100,000 obligations des E.-U., $60,000 effets 5 p. c. de la cité de Halifax, $48,667 effets 4 p. c. de la Nouvelle-Zélande, $24,333.33 obligations de la province de Québec et $29,200 débentures 5 p. c. de la province du Manitoba. Total, $262,200. (Acceptés à $256,200.)	Contre l'incendie.
Société d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, dite "Reliance," Londres, Angleterre	J. Cassie Hatton, procureur, Montréal	$110,277 annuités britanniques, étant $100,000 (vie) A, et $10,277 (vie) B	Sur la vie.
* Compagnie d'assurance Royale Canadienne	Harry Cutt, secrétaire, Montréal	$57,500 garanties municipales. (Acceptées à $51,750)	Contre l'incendie et sur la nav. int.
Compagnie d'assurance Royale	Wm. Tatley, agent en chef, Montréal	$178,533 inscriptions du Canada 4 p. c., et $511,000 annuités britanniques. Total $689,533, étant $150,000 incendie, $50,000, vie (A) et $489,533 en général	Contre l'incendie et sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance Union Ecossaise et Nationale	Walter Kavanagh, agent, Montréal	$97,333.33 effets canadiens inscrits à 4 p. c., et $3,500 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $100,483)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Standard," Ecosse	W. M. Ramsay, gérant, Montréal	$1,855,152 débentures municipales, $106,500 obligations du havre de Montréal et $9,000 débentures de la province de Québec. Total, $1,970,652. (Acceptées à $1,772,687, étant $129,561 vie A, et $1,643,126 vie (B)	Sur la vie.
Société d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Star," d'Angleterre	Alfred D. Perry, agent général, Toronto	$146,000 effets 4 p. c. canadiens	Sur la vie.
Bureau d'assurance Sun, Londres, Ang.	H. M. Blackburn, agent en chef, Toronto	$48,667 effets canadiens et $243,333 prêts locaux anglais	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Sun," du Canada	R. Macaulay, directeur-gérant, Montréal	$63,890 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $57,501)	Sur la vie et contre les accidents.
Compagnie d'assurance de tempérance et générale sur la vie de l'A.N.	Henry Sutherland, agent en chef, Toronto	$64,225 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $50,000)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Travelers," de Hartford, Conn	William Hanson, agent en chef, Montréal	$74,947 obligations 5 p. c. de la province du Manitoba, $584,615 débentures municipales, $35,000 obligations du havre de Montréal et $50,000 obligations du Pacifique Canadien. Total, $744,562 (acceptés à $677,600), étant $103,500 (vie A,) $534,100 (vie B) et $40,000 (accidents)	Sur la vie et contre les accidents.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle Union sur la vie, du Maine	Wm. Mulock, procureur, Toronto	Obligations d'annuités d'Ontario, valeur actuelle $398,452 ; $30,000 obligations du port de Montréal, et $100,000 obligations de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick. Valeur totale acceptée, $525,452, soit $100,000 (A) et $425,452 (B)	Sur la vie.
Société Union, Londres, Angl	T. L. Morrisey, agent en chef, Montréal	£22,000 effets consolidés	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie Unie d'assurance contre l'incendie (à resp. limitée)	Agence principale, Montréal	$85,653.33 obligations de la province de Québec ; $9,246.66 obligations de la province du Manitoba ; $7,000 débentures municipales. Total, $101,900. (Acceptées à $101,200)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, des Etats-Unis	Thos. A. Temple, procureur, St. Jean, N.B.	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance de l'Ouest, Toronto	J. J. Kenny, directeur-gérant, Toronto	$32,100 débentures municipales, et $25,600 débentures de compagnies de prêts. (Acceptées, à $51,930)	Contre l'incendie et sur la nav. int.

* Cette compagnie a cessé de faire de nouvelles opérations en Canada, et a donné avis qu'elle se proposait de demander le remboursement de ses dépôts.
† Cette compagnie a cessé de faire des opérations d'assurance contre l'incendie et sur la vie en Canada, et a donné avis qu'elle demanderait le remboursement de ses dépôts faits comme garantie pour ces deux divisions d'affaires.

LES COMPAGNIES D'ASSURANCE SUR LA VIE CI-DESSOUS NOMMÉES, AYANT CESSÉ D'ENTREPRENDRE DES RISQUES AU CANADA, SONT AUTORISÉES EN VERTU DE L'ARTICLE 32 DE "L'ACTE DES ASSURANCES," À POURSUIVRE TOUTES LES OPÉRATIONS SE RATTACHANT AUX POLICES ÉMISES AVANT LE 31 MARS 1878, ET LEURS DÉPOTS SONT APPLICABLES À CES POLICES, SUJET AUX DISPOSITIONS DES ACTES DES ASSURANCES DE 1868 ET 1871.

NOM DE LA COMPAGNIE.	Principal agent pour la réception des significations de pièces et d'avis.	Montant des dépôts.	Assurance autorisée.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, dite Connecticut, de Hartford, Conn., E.-U.	F. W. Evans, agent-général, Montréal	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, d'Edimbourg	David Higgins, agent en chef, Toronto	$113,000 débentures municipales, et $48,667 effets 4 p. c. du Cap de Bonne-Espérance. (Acceptés à $150,367)	Sur la vie.
Association d'assurance sur la vie, d'Ecosse	Archibald Inglis, agent en chef, Montréal	$50,127 obligations du Canada 4 p. c., $2,433 effets 4 p. c. du Canada ; $4,866 obligations garanties du Canada, $48,667 débentures de la province de Québec, $48,667 obligations de la cité de Toronto. (Acceptés à $149,893)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie Nationale d'assurance sur la vie, des Etats-Unis d'Amérique	Chas. Powis, agent en chef, Hamilton, Ont.	$110,000, dépôts en banque	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite "North Western," de Milwaukee, É.-U.	M. W. Mills, agent en chef, Toronto	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, dite "Phœnix," de Hartford, Connecticut	H. D. Simpson, procureur, Montréal	$30,000 débentures municipales, et $99,280 obligations du Parc des Chutes Niagara. (Acceptés à $126,280)	Sur la vie.
Société d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Scottish Amicable"	William W. Robertson, procureur, Montréal	36 obligations du chemin de fer Canada Atlantique, garanties. Au pair, $111,257.82 Valeur actuelle à 4½ p. c., $90,660.67, aussi $100,000 obligations du Pacifique Canadien	Sur la vie.
Institution de Prévoyance Ecossaise	John Dunlop, procureur, Montréal	$100,000 obligations du Pacifique Canadien. (Acceptées à $90,000)	Sur la vie.

LES COMPAGNIES D'ASSURANCE CI-DESSOUS SONT INSCRITES SOUS L'ACTE DES ASSURANCES, ET SONT AUTORISÉES À FAIRE DES OPÉRATIONS D'ASSURANCE EN CANADA, D'APRÈS LE SYSTÈME DE RÉPARTITION.

Nom de la compagnie.	Agent en chef pour la réception des significations de pièces.
L'Association canadienne mutuelle sur la vie	W. Pemberton Page, secrétaire, Toronto.
Société de secours mutuels des Commis-voyageurs	W. G. H. Lowe, agent en chef, Toronto.
La *Home Life Association of Canada*	James G. Howorth, agent en chef, Toronto.
La Société de secours mutuels de la Nouvelle-Ecosse	Thomas B. Crosby, agent en chef, Yarmouth, N.-E.
La *Provincial Provident Institution*	E. S. Miller, secrétaire, Saint-Thomas, Ont.

NOTE.—La Compagnie d'assurance Glasgow et London a réassuré ses risques en cours dans la Compagnie d'assurance des Citoyens, et une partie de ses dépôts a été remboursée.
La Compagnie Américaine d'assurance des chaudières à vapeur a cessé de faire des opérations en Canada. Son dépôt est encore entre les mains de l'Honorable Receveur Général, mais elle a donné avis qu'elle avait demandé la permission de le retirer.

Bureau du Surintendant des Assurances, Ottawa, 15 octobre 1892.

W. FITZGERALD, Surintendant des Assurances. 16-tf.

AUX ANNONCEURS DANS LA *GAZETTE*.

CEUX qui envoient des annonces pour être insérées dans la *Gazette du Canada* voudront bien se conformer aux règles ci-dessous :

1. Adresser "Gazette du Canada, Ottawa, Canada."
2. Indiquer le nombre d'insertions voulues.
3. Transmettre invariablement le prix de l'annonce ainsi que le prix d'un exemplaire de la *Gazette*, tels que donnés plus bas ; sans cela l'annonce ne sera pas publiée.

Les prix sont de dix cts. pour la première insertion, et cinq cts. pour chaque insertion subséquente par ligne de neuf mots, chaque chiffre comptant pour un mot. Aucune annonce n'est insérée pour moins d'une piastre.

D'après la pratique établie et reconnue, telle que prescrite par la loi, les règlements du parlement et les décisions du ministre de la Justice, les avis reçoivent le nombre d'insertions ci-dessous :—

Les avis de demandes de divorce—27 insertions.

Les avis de retrait de dépôts des compagnies d'assurance—13 insertions.

Les avis de demandes ordinaires au parlement—9 insertions.

Les avis de demandes de lettres patentes—6 insertions.

Les avis de dividendes et d'assemblées de banques et de compagnies d'assurances,—1 mois de calendrier ou 5 insertions.

Les abonnés observeront aussi que le prix d'abonnement, $4 par année, est invariablement payable d'avance, et que l'envoi de la *Gazette* sera arrêté à l'expiration de la période payée. Chaque exemplaire coûte dix cts., et quand les annonceurs en veulent plus qu'un, ils devront faire une remise en conséquence.

S. E. DAWSON,
Imprimeur de la Reine et Contrôleur
de la Papeterie.

Département des Impressions
et de la Papeterie publiques,
Ottawa, novembre 1891.

DEMANDES AU PARLEMENT.

Règles relatives aux avis de bills privés.

Dans le cas de toute demande de bill privé, proprement du ressort législatif du Parlement du Canada suivant les dispositions de l'Acte de l'Amérique Britannique du Nord, 1867, et ayant pour objet, soit la construction d'un pont, d'un chemin de fer, d'un chemin à barrières ou d'une ligne télégraphique ; soit la construction ou l'amélioration d'un port, d'un canal, d'une écluse, d'une digue ou d'une glissoire ou autre ouvrage semblable ; soit la concession d'un droit de passage d'eau, l'incorporation de professions ou métiers, ou d'une compagnie de banque ou autre compagnie par actions, soit la concession à une ou plusieurs personnes de certains droits ou privilèges exclusifs ou particuliers, soit le pouvoir de faire quelque chose qui, dans ses effets, pourrait toucher aux droits ou à la propriété d'autrui, ou concerner une classe particulière de la société ; ou ayant pour objet quelque amendement de même nature à un acte antérieur,—un avis, énonçant d'une manière claire et intelligible la nature et l'objet de la demande, et signé (excepté s'il s'agit de corporations déjà existantes) par les pétitionnaires ou de leur part, est nécessaire et doit être publié comme il suit :—

Dans les provinces de Québec et du Manitoba.

Un avis doit être inséré dans la *Gazette du Canada* en anglais et en français, ainsi que dans un journal anglais et un journal français du district intéressé, ou en anglais et en français dans le même journal, s'il ne s'en publie qu'un seul dans ce district ; ou s'il n'y paraît pas de journal, alors la publication de l'avis en anglais et en français doit se faire dans un journal du district le plus voisin où il s'en publie.

Dans les autres provinces ou territoires.

Un avis doit être inséré dans la *Gazette du Canada*, et et dans un journal du comté, du district ou des comtés-unis intéressés, ou s'il n'y paraît pas de journal alors la publication doit se faire dans un journal du comté ou district le plus voisin où il s'en publie.

La publication de ces avis durera, dans chaque cas la période de deux mois pendant l'intervalle de temps qui s'écoulera entre la clôture de la session précédente et la prise en considération de la pétition. Un exemplaire des numéros des journaux, reproduisant la première et la dernière insertion de l'avis, devra être transmis au greffier de chaque Chambre.

Si la pétition demande l'autorisation de présenter un bill privé ayant pour objet la construction d'un pont de péage, le pétitionnaire ou les pétitionnaires devront, en même temps qu'ils donneront l'avis prescrit par la règle précédente, donner aussi, de la même manière, avis des péages qu'ils entendent exiger, de l'étendue du privilège, de la hauteur des arches, de l'espace à laisser libre entre les culées ou les piliers pour le passage des radeaux et des navires ; et mentionner de plus s'ils se proposent de construire un pont mobile, et quelles en seront les dimensions.

Toute personne désirant obtenir un bill privé devra, dans les huit jours qui précéderont l'ouverture du parlement, déposer au bureau du greffier de la Chambre dans laquelle le bill doit prendre naissance, une copie de ce bill en langue anglaise ou en langue française, avec une somme suffisante pour en payer la traduction et l'impression. Il en sera imprimé 600 exemplaires en anglais et 200 en français ; la traduction devra être faite par les officiers de la Chambre, et l'impression par l'entrepreneur des impressions. Le pétitionnaire aura aussi à payer au greffier du Sénat, ou au comptable de la Chambre des Communes (selon le cas) une somme de $200, plus le coût de l'impression de l'acte dans les Statuts, et remettra le reçu de ce paiement au greffier du comité auquel ce bill aura été renvoyé—le dit paiement sera effectué immédiatement après la seconde lecture, et avant la prise en considération du bill par le comité.

L'honoraire payable sur tout bill privé, ne sera payé que dans la Chambre où il a pris naissance.

Aucune pétition pour l'obtention d'un bill privé ne sera reçue par l'une ou par l'autre Chambre après les dix premiers jours de la session.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Greffier du Sénat.
JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Greffier des Communes.

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Règles additionnelles de la Chambre des Communes concernant les bills privés.

Tous les bills privés demandant des actes constitutifs devront être rédigés de manière à y incorporer, en les spécifiant, les *clauses* des Actes généraux concernant les détails qui font l'objet de ces bills ; des raisons spéciales seront données chaque fois que l'on aura l'intention de se départir de ce principe, ou que l'on voudra y introduire d'autres dispositions touchant ces détails ; et une note sera annexée au bill indiquant les dispositions au sujet desquelles l'on entend s'écarter de l'Acte général ; les bills qui ne seront pas rédigés conformément à cette Règle, devront être remodelés par les auteurs et réimprimés à leurs frais, avant qu'aucun comité en examine les clauses.

51*a*. Tous les bills privés pour chartes ou pour modification de chartes de compagnies de chemins de fer seront rédigés conformément au bill-modèle adopté par la Chambre, le 23 juin 1887, dont copie peut être obtenue du greffier de la Chambre ;

(*a*.) Les dispositions contenues dans un bill quelconque qui ne seront pas conformes au bill-modèle, seront insérées entre crochets, et après avoir été revisées par l'officier compétent, elles seront imprimées ainsi ; et les bills qui ne seront pas rédigés en conformité de cette règle seront renvoyés aux auteurs pour être remodelés avant leur revision et impression ;

(*b*.) Toutes clauses d'actes existants que l'on proposera de modifier, seront imprimées en entier, avec les amendements insérés en leur lieu et place, et entre crochets ;

(*c*.) Toutes dispositions exceptionnelles que l'on proposera d'insérer dans un bill quelconque, seront imprimées dans l'avis publié.

51*b*. Nul bill pour la constitution légale d'une compagnie de chemin de fer ou pour changer le tracé du chemin de fer d'une compagnie déjà constituée ne sera pris en considération par le comité des chemins de fer

à moins qu'il n'ait été donné au comité, au moins une semaine avant la prise en considération du bill—

(a.) Une carte ou plan à l'échelle de pas moins d'un demi-pouce au mille, indiquant le territoire sur lequel l'on se propose de construire les travaux projetés, ainsi que les lignes de travaux analogues existants ou autorisés, dans les limites du district, ou partie du district que la ligne projetée doit desservir, ou affectant le dit district en aucune manière ; cette carte ou plan devra être signé par l'ingénieur ou toute autre personne qui l'aura fait ;

(b.) Un exhibit faisant connaître le montant total du capital que l'on se propose de prélever pour les fins de l'entreprise, et la manière dont on se propose de le prélever, soit au moyen d'actions ordinaires, obligations, débentures ou autres garanties, et le montant respectif de chacune.

JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Greffier des Communes.

SUBSTANCE DES RÈGLES ET FORMES DE PROCÉDER DU SÉNAT CONCERNANT LES BILLS DE DIVORCE.

L'époux qui a l'intention de demander un bill de divorce doit faire connaître cette intention, ainsi que les noms de l'autre époux et la cause du divorce, par avis inséré, durant six mois, entre l'expiration de la dernière session parlementaire avant l'avis et la présentation de sa pétition pour obtenir le bill, dans la *Gazette du Canada* et dans deux journaux du district où il avait sa résidence habituelle à l'époque de séparation d'avec son conjoint, s'il résidait alors dans la province de Québec, le Manitoba, la Colombie-Britannique ou les Territoires du Nord-Ouest,—ou du comté ou des comtés-unis, s'il résidait dans une autre province ; mais si ce nombre de journaux ne s'y trouve pas, l'avis sera publié dans le district, le comté ou les comtés-unis voisins. Dans les provinces de Québec et de Manitoba, les insertions seront faites dans un journal anglais et un journal français, s'il en existe des deux langues dans le district ; autrement, elles se feront en anglais et en français au même journal.

Il doit être signifié, à la diligence de l'époux pétitionnaire, un mois au moins avant la présentation de la pétition, une copie de cet avis à l'autre époux en personne, si cela est possible.

Aucune pétition en divorce n'est reçue après l'expiration des trente premiers jours de la session.

Toute pétition en divorce devra être écrite lisiblement et porter la signature du pétitionnaire. Elle énoncera sommairement le fait du mariage, le lieu et l'époque de sa célébration, les noms du célébrant, les griefs qui donnent lieu à la demande de redressement et la nature du redressement demandé, et en outre contiendra assurance qu'il n'y a pas eu réconciliation, collusion ni connivence. Les allégations de la pétition seront appuyées de la déclaration du pétitionnaire, faite en vertu de "l'Acte concernant les serments extrajudiciaires."

Huit jours avant l'ouverture du Parlement, le pétitionnaire déposera au bureau du greffier du Sénat, une copie en langue anglaise ou française du bill de divorce qui doit être présenté, et en même temps une somme suffisante pour payer la traduction et l'impression et tirage à 600 exemplaires anglais et 200 exemplaires français de ce bill.

La pétition en obtention d'un bill de divorce n'est présentée que lorsque le pétitionnaire a versé au bureau du greffier du Sénat une somme de $200.

La pétition, au moment de sa présentation, doit être accompagnée de la preuve de la publication d'avis, d'une déclaration qu'il a été signifié une copie de l'avis, et d'une copie du bill qui doit être présenté.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Greffier du Sénat.

AVIS.—La Compagnie du chemin de fer Canadien du Pacifique s'adressera au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un acte rendant exécutoire une convention conclue le 26e jour de juillet 1892, entre la Compagnie du Grand Tronc de chemin de fer du Canada, de la première part, et la Compagnie du chemin de fer Canadien du Pacifique, de la deuxième part, concernant une gare générale à voyageurs dans la cité de Toronto, et certains terrains, voies et immeubles qui doivent servir pour cet objet.

CHARLES DRINKWATER,
20-9 Sec. Cie C.C.P.

AVIS est donné par le présent qu'une demande sera faite au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un acte constituant en corporation la Compagnie de téléphone automatique et électrique du Canada, avec pouvoir de fabriquer, vendre et exploiter des instruments, aiguilles et raccordements de téléphone, et de fabriquer, exploiter et vendre des instruments et appareils électriques, et de faire les opérations générales de fourniture, d'exploitation et de manufacture électriques, et pour les fins de ces affaires et de toutes autres en découlant ou s'y rattachant.

ATWATER ET MACKIE,
Solliciteurs des requérants.
Montréal, 7 novembre 1892. 20-9

AVIS.—La Compagnie du chemin de fer Canadien du Pacifique s'adressera au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un acte rendant exécutoire une convention conclue entre la Compagnie du Grand Tronc de chemin de fer du Canada, la Compagnie du chemin de fer Canadien du Pacifique, et la Corporation de la cité de Toronto, concernant entre autres choses les terrains qui doivent servir à des fins de chemin de fer, et incorporé dans un certain document daté le 26e jour de juillet 1892, et désigné " Convention de l'Esplanade."

CHARLES DRINKWATER,
20-9 Sec. Cie C.C.P.

AVIS est donné par le présent que Caroline Jane Downey, de la cité de Toronto, dans le comté de York, dans la province d'Ontario, s'adressera au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un bill de divorce d'avec son mari Donald Clutterbuck Downey, écuyer, ci-devant de la ville de Whitby, dans le comté d'Ontario, dans la province d'Ontario, mais dont le domicile actuel est inconnu, pour cause d'adultère et désertion.

GORMULLY ET SINCLAIR,
Solliciteurs de la requérante.
Daté à Ottawa, dans la Province d'Ontario, ce 21e jour d'octobre 1892. 17-27

AVIS est donné par le présent que Robert Young Hebden, de la cité de New-York, dans l'Etat de New-York, dans les Etats-Unis d'Amérique, (ci-devant de la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec), un des agents de la banque de Montréal, s'adressera au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un bill de divorce d'avec sa femme Edith Montagu Hebden (née Patterson), ci-devant de la dite cite de Montréal, mais dont le domicile actuel est inconnu, pour cause d'adultère et de désertion.

GORMULLY ET SINCLAIR,
Solliciteurs du requérant.
Daté à Ottawa, dans la province d'Ontario, ce 22e jour de juillet A.D. 1892. 4-27

AVIS est donné par le présent que Edmund Holyoake Heward, de la ville de Saint-Jean, dans le district d'Iberville, dans la province de Québec, gérant de la banque des Marchands du Canada, à Saint-Jean, s'adressera au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un bill de divorce d'avec sa femme Dame Marie-Louise Elwes, actuellement de la cité de Chicago, dans l'Etat d'Illinois, un des Etats-Unis d'Amérique, pour cause d'adultère.

L. G. MACDONALD,
Solliciteur du requérant.
Par CHRISTIE, CHRISTIE et GREENE,
Ses agents à Ottawa.
Daté à Saint-Jean, le 4 juillet 1892. 3-27

AVIS est donné que James Frederick Doran, de Lachine, dans le comté Jacques-Cartier, province de Québec, commis, adressera une demande au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, pour obtenir un bill de divorce d'avec son épouse Mary Augusta Wood, ci-devant de Winnipeg, province du Manitoba, maintenant de Paris, France, pour cause d'adultère et désertion.

J. FRED. DORAN,
Pétitionnaire.

A Montréal, province de Québec, ce 20ème jour de juillet 1892. 5–27

AVIS est donné par le présent que Annette Marion Goff, de la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec, s'adressera au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un bill de divorce d'avec son mari Edward Robert Taché Rowand, de la cité de Winnipeg, dans la province du Manitoba, bourgeois, pour cause d'adultère et de cruauté.

CARTER ET GOLDSTEIN,
Solliciteurs de la requérante.

Daté à Montréal, province de Québec, ce dix-huitième jour de juillet 1892. 4–27

DEMANDES POUR CHARTE PAR LETTRES PATENTES.

AVIS est par le présent donné que dans le cours d'un mois à compter de la dernière publication de cet avis dans la *Gazette du Canada*, les personnes ci-après dénommées s'adresseront à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil pour obtenir des lettres patentes les constituant en corporation en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies."

1. Le nom de la compagnie sera "The Symmes Hay Cap Company."

2. Les objets pour lesquels une charte est demandée sont de fabriquer et vendre le "Symmes Patent Hay and Grain Caps and Vegetable Covers" ou autres articles d'une nature semblable, y compris les râteliers et les lattes pour les tenir, et d'acquérir par achat, bail ou autrement les brevets d'invention les concernant, et faire le négoce et le commerce qui s'y rattache.

3. Les opérations de la compagnie seront faites dans les diverses provinces du Canada, et le principal bureau d'affaires sera au village de Sawyerville, dans le comté de Compton et province de Québec.

4. Le montant du capital-actions de la compagnie sera de quinze mille piastres.

5. Le nombre des actions sera de cent cinquante, et le montant de chaque action sera de cent piastres.

6. Les noms au long, et les adresse et occupation de chacun des requérants sont les suivants :—William Bullock Ives, avocat, Francis Pierce Buck, manufacturier, Charles King, lieutenant-colonel de milice, Ernest R. Hallowel Brooks, commis, Henry Braithwaite Brown, avocat, Gustavus Lucke, marchand, James Simpson Mitchell, marchand, Stephen Edgell, banquier, et Harriet L. Lane, veuve, tous de la cité de Sherbrooke ; Herbert Dudley Smith, fermier, du township de Compton ; James Naismith Greenshields, de la cité de Montréal, avocat ; Alonzo Wright, de la cité de Hull, marchand de bois ; Rufus Henry Pope, de la ville de Cookshire, cultivateur ; William Sawyer, propriétaire de moulin, et Lockhart R. Willard, hôtelier, tous deux du village de Sawyerville, tous dans la province de Québec ; et Hugh McCullough, jeune, de la ville de Galt, dans la province d'Ontario.

7. Les dits Charles King, Rufus Henry Pope, Francis Pierce Buck, Herbert Dudley Smith et Lockhart R. Willard, seront les premiers directeurs de la compagnie.

BROWN & MORRIS,
Solliciteurs des requérants.

Daté 4 novembre 1892. 20–6

AVIS est par le présent donné que dans le cours d'un mois à compter de la dernière publication de cet avis dans la *Gazette du Canada*, les personnes ci-après dénommées s'adresseront à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil pour obtenir des lettres patentes les constituant et telles autres personnes qui pourront plus tard devenir actionnaires, en corps politique et corporation, en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," Statuts Revisés du Canada, chap. 119, sous le nom et pour les fins ci-après mentionnées :—

1. Le nom de la compagnie sera "The Back River Power Company" (à resp. limitée).

2. Les fins pour lesquelles une charte est demandée sont les suivantes :—

(*a.*) Acheter, prendre à bail ou en échange, louer ou autrement acquérir tout bien meuble ou immeuble, et tous droits, privilèges, pouvoirs hydrauliques et facilités que la compagnie pourra juger nécessaires ou utiles pour ses opérations ;

(*b.*) Débourser des deniers pour établir, entretenir et améliorer les travaux, barrages, jetées et chenaux dans le but de créer et développer un pouvoir ou des pouvoirs hydrauliques sur la rivière des Prairies ou Back River et ailleurs en Canada, et aussi tels autres travaux qui pourront être nécessaires pour les fins de transmettre et distribuer ce pouvoir ;

(*c.*) Louer ou vendre un pouvoir hydraulique ou pouvoir électrique soit à des individus ou à des corporations municipales ou à d'autres corporations ou compagnies, pour des fins électriques, mécaniques ou autres ;

(*d.*) S'occuper de fournir la chaleur, la lumière et le pouvoir moteur au moyen de l'électricité, et construire, poser, établir, fixer et entretenir tous les câbles, fils, lignes, accumulateurs et travaux nécessaires, et produire, accumuler, distribuer et fournir l'électricité, et d'éclairer les rues, édifices, maisons et places, publics et de particuliers ;

(*e.*) Faire les opérations de meuniers ou de manufacturiers ou telles autres affaires que la compagnie jugera convenable dans le but d'utiliser le dit pouvoir hydraulique ;

(*f.*) S'occuper de vendre, louer ou fournir l'eau pour des fins municipales ou domestiques, soit par arrangement ou en vertu de contrats avec toute municipalité ou corporation ou corps public, ou de fournir l'eau directement aux consommateurs ;

(*g.*) Faire toutes autres opérations que la compagnie croira pouvoir convenablement faire en rapport avec ses autres occupations, ou de nature à accroître directement ou indirectement la valeur des propriétés ou droits de la compagnie, ou de les rendre profitables ;

(*h.*) Acquérir ou entreprendre toutes ou partie des affaires, propriétés et obligations de toute personne ou compagnie engagée dans des affaires semblables à celles que la compagnie est autorisée à poursuivre, ou qui possède des propriétés adaptées aux fins de la compagnie ;

(*i.*) Vendre et disposer de l'entreprise de la compagnie, ou d'une partie d'icelle, pour telle considération que la compagnie jugera bon, et surtout pour des parts, débentures ou garanties de toute autre compagnie dont les objets sont entièrement ou partiellement identiques à ceux demandés par le présent ;

(*j.*) Souscrire et prendre des parts, et devenir actionnaires de toute autre compagnie constituée qui sera ou pourra devenir locataire ou occupant du pouvoir en vertu d'un bail ou arrangement avec la dite Back River Power Company ;

(*k.*) Acheter ou autrement acquérir tous brevets d'invention que la compagnie trouvera expédient, et vendre tous brevets acquis par elle ou tous droits de vendre, utiliser ou fabriquer en vertu d'iceux ;

(*l.*) Conduire l'électricité par tous moyens, sur, à travers, en-dessous ou le long des rues, grands chemins ponts et places publiques de toutes cités, villes et municipalités en Canada, ou en travers ou sous toutes eaux navigables en Canada ; pourvu que la compagnie ne portera aucun préjudice au droit du public de circuler ou de se servir de ces rues, grands chemins, ponts et places publiques ou eaux navigables, et pourvu aussi que la dite compagnie n'ouvrira, n'utilisera ou n'emploiera ces rues, grands chemins, ponts et places publiques que du consentement des cités, villes ou autres municipalités qui en ont respectivement le contrôle, et sujet

à tels arrangements sous ce rapport qui pourront être faits entre la dite compagnie et ces municipalités, et sujets à tous règlements que ces municipalités pourront passer à cet égard ;

(*m.*) Se fusionner avec toute autre compagnie dont l'entreprise est en tout ou en partie identique ;

(*n.*) Faire toute autre chose qui se rattachera ou sera propre à atteindre les fins susdites ou l'une d'elles.

3. Le principal bureau d'affaires sera en la cité de Montréal.

4. Le montant du capital-actions de la compagnie sera de $200,000.

5. Le nombre des actions sera de deux mille (2,000), et le montant de chaque action, $100.

6. Les noms au long et les adresse et occupation de chacun des requérants sont comme suit :—John Thomas Wilson, marchand, James Robert Walker, marchand, Gilman Cheney, bourgeois, Evan Fisher Ames, manufacturier, et Frederick Minton Cole, agent d'assurance, lesquels seront tous les premiers directeurs ou directeurs provisoires de la compagnie.

CHRYSLER ET LEWIS,
Soliciteurs des requérants.

Ottawa, 20 octobre 1892. 18–6

AVIS est par le présent donné que dans le cours d'un mois à compter de la dernière publication de cet avis dans la *Gazette du Canada* les personnes ci-après dénommées s'adresseront à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil pour obtenir des lettres-patentes les constituant et telles autres personnes qui pourront plus tard devenir actionnaires, en corps politique et corporation, en vertu de " l'Acte des compagnies," Statuts Revisés du Canada, chap. 119, sous le nom et pour les fins ci-après mentionnées :—

1. Le nom de la compagnie sera " Compagnie James Robertson " (à resp. limitée.)

2. Les objets pour lesquels une charte est demandée sont les suivants :—Fabriquer, acheter, vendre, et faire le commerce de scies, fil barbelé, tuyaux de plomb, plomb de chasse, trappes de plomb, blanc de plomb, mastic, peintures préparées, couleurs, vernis, fournitures de plombiers, de ferblantiers et de scieries, outils, ustensiles, meubles de ménage, poêles, ferronnerie, et de toutes sortes de fournitures pour les marchands, commerçants, cultivateurs et consommateurs ; fabriquer, produire, acheter, vendre et commercer sur le fer, l'acier, le plomb, le nickel et autres métaux et minerais de toutes sortes, et tous les produits et articles qui en sont faits ; et acheter, vendre et commercer sur ces articles, et fabriquer, acheter, vendre, et ériger toutes machineries et accessoires pour les fins des dites affaires, et pour les fins de toutes autres affaires ; souscrire, acquérir, acheter, posséder, vendre, engager et transférer des actions ou parts dans toute autre compagnie constituée, et de voter sur ces parts et les représenter, et de vendre, céder, transférer, louer, sous-louer, hypothéquer ou engager l'outillage, immeubles, baux, outils, machinerie, brevets d'invention, inventions, droits d'usine, droits d'auteurs, marques de commerce, noms de commerce, patrons ou marques ou tous ou chacun d'iceux, et le fonds de commerce et achalandage de la dite compagnie ; acheter, acquérir et tenir absolument ou pour un certain nombre d'années sous bail ou autrement, des contrats, conventions, choix, baux, outillage, immeubles, outils, machinerie, brevets d'invention, inventions, droits d'usine, droits d'auteur, marques de commerce, noms de commerce, patrons ou marques ou tous ou chacun d'iceux, et le fonds de commerce et achalandage de toute autre compagnie ou compagnies constituées ou particuliers dans la Puissance du Canada ; se fusionner, coopérer, joindre et faire des arrangements avec toute autre compagnie ou compagnies constituées ou particuliers dans le but de faire les dites opérations ou atteindre les dits objets, ou aucun d'iceux, ou dans le but de faire les opérations ou atteindre les objets de la dite autre compagnie ou compagnies ou individus ; acheter, acquérir, posséder, louer, vendre, hypothéquer, transférer, engager et céder des biens meubles et immeubles et de faire et prendre des hypothèques, gages et charges sur les dits biens meubles et immeubles comme sûreté ou autrement ; émettre des actions privilégiées, obligations et débentures, et les négocier, vendre et transférer, et par là engager l'actif et propriété de la dite compagnie comme garantie du remboursement des avances faites sur ou à l'égard des dites obligations ou débentures, et de faire tous actes à l'égard de toutes et chacune des matières ci-dessus énumérées, et toutes autres matières ou choses qui sont ou pourront devenir nécessaires, ou découleront ou seront propres à atteindre les objets susdits.

3. Le principal bureau d'affaires de la dite compagnie sera en la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec.

4. Le capital-actions de la compagnie sera de sept cent cinquante mille piastres.

5. Le nombre des actions est de sept mille cinq cent, et le montant de chaque action de cent piastres.

6. Les requérants sont, James Robertson et Alexander Robertson, de la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec, manufacturiers ; James Robertson, jeune, de la cité de Winnipeg, dans la province du Manitoba, bourgeois ; Alexander A. McMichael, de la cité de Toronto, dans la province d'Ontario, manufacturier ; et John Robertson, de la cité de Saint-Jean, dans la province du Nouveau-Brunswick, manufacturier. Et les susdits James Robertson, Alexander A. McMichael et John Robertson seront les directeurs provisoires de la dite compagnie.

WATSON, THORNE, SMOKE ET MASTEN,
Solliciteurs des requérants.

Daté ce 25e jour d'octobre 1892. 18–6

AVIS est par le présent donné que dans le cours d'un mois à compter de la dernière publication de cet avis dans la *Gazette du Canada*, les personnes ci-après dénommées s'adresseront à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil pour obtenir des lettres patentes les constituant et telles autres personnes qui pourront plus tard devenir actionnaires, en corps politique et corporation, en vertu de " l'Acte des compagnies," Statuts Revisés du Canada, chap. 119, sous le nom et pour les fins ci-après mentionnées :—

1. Le nom projeté de la compagnie est " Compagnie de fabriques de soie de Montréal " (à resp. limitée).

2. Les fins pour lesquelles une charte est demandée sont de fabriquer des vêtements de dessous de toutes matières et de tous genres, et de fabriquer toutes sortes d'effets en soie et en laine, et de faire le commerce généralement des vêtements de dessous de tous genres, et de toutes sortes de soieries et de lainages.

3. Le principal bureau d'affaires de la compagnie sera en la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec.

4. Le montant projeté du capital-actions de la dite compagnie est de $75,000.

5. Le nombre des actions sera de 750, et la valeur de chaque action sera de $100.

6. Les noms au long, et les adresse et occupation de chacun des requérants, sont comme suit :—Louis Davis, marchand, John Haskell, marchand, John Barker, commis, Henry Joshua Joseph, marchand, et Scott Joseph, marchand, tous des cité et district de Montréal, en la province de Québec, dans la Puissance du Canada ; dont les dits Louis Davis, Henry Joshua Joseph et John Haskell seront les premiers directeurs ou directeurs provisoires de la dite compagnie, lesquels sont tous sujets britanniques et domiciliés en la dite cité de Montréal, et province de Québec, Puissance du Canada.

GREENSHIELDS ET GREENSHIELDS,
Solliciteurs des requérants.

Daté à Montréal, dans la province de Québec, ce 18e jour d'octobre 1892. 17–6

AVIS est par le présent donné que dans le cours d'un mois à compter de la dernière publication de cet avis dans la *Gazette du Canada*, les personnes ci-après dénommées s'adresseront à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil pour obtenir des lettres patentes les constituant et telles autres personnes qui pourront plus tard devenir actionnaires, en corps politique et corporation, en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," Statuts Revisés du Canada, chap. 119, sous le nom et pour les fins ci-après mentionnées :—

1. Le nom projeté de la compagnie est "The Dominion Rolled-Plate Company" (à resp. limitée).

2. Les fins dans le sens de l'acte pour lesquelles une charte est demandée, sont de fabriquer des articles en métal laminé de tous genres, et fabriquer des bijouteries et tous autres articles qui sont faits de ce métal laminé, et vendre, acheter et disposer de bijouteries et d'effets fabriqués de métal laminé.

3. Le principal bureau d'affaires de la dite compagnie sera en la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec, dans la Puissance du Canada.

4. Le montant projeté du capital-actions est de $75,000.

5. Le nombre des actions sera de sept cent cinquante (750), et le montant de chaque action sera de la valeur de $100.

6. Les noms au long, et les adresse et occupation de chacun des dits requérants sont comme suit :—Louis Davis, marchand, Henry Joshua Joseph, marchand, Henry Nutter, marchand, Charles Bolt, marchand, et Scott Joseph, commis, tous des cité et district de Montréal ; dont les dits Louis Davis, Henry Joshua Joseph, Henry Nutter et Charles Bolt, seront les premiers directeurs ou directeurs provisoires de la dite compagnie, lesquels sont tous sujets britanniques et domiciliés en la cité de Montréal, province de Québec, Puissance du Canada.

GREENSHIELDS ET GREENSHIELDS,
Solliciteurs des requérants.

Daté à Montréal, dans la province de Québec, ce 18e jour d'octobre 1892. 17–6

AVIS est par le présent donné que les personnes ci-après dénommées s'adresseront à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil pour obtenir des lettres patentes les constituant et telles autres personnes qui pourront plus tard devenir actionnaires, en corps politique et corporation, en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," sous le nom et pour les fins ci-après mentionnées :

1. Le nom collectif de la compagnie projetée sera "The Dominion Burglary Guarantee Company" (à resp. limitée).

2. Les fins pour lesquelles une charte est demandée sont de garantir des personnes et corporations contre les pertes et dommages résultant des effractions.

3. Le principal bureau d'affaires de la dite compagnie au Canada sera en la cité de Montréal et district de Montréal, dans la province de Québec.

4. Le montant projeté du capital-actions de la dite compagnie, sera de deux cent mille piastres ($200,000).

5. Le nombre des actions de la dite compagnie sera de deux mille, et le montant de chaque action sera de cent piastres.

6. Les noms au long, et les adresse et occupation de chacun des requérants sont comme suit :—L'honorable George Alexander Drummond, bourgeois, membre du Sénat du Canada ; Samuel Finlay, bourgeois, Hugh Graham, éditeur, Frederick Fairman, manufacturier, James Naismith Greenshiels, avocat et conseil de la Reine, Edwin Percival Heaton, gérant, William Strachan, manufacturier, Anthony Haig Sims, manufacturier, Benjamin Tooke, manufacturier, Robert Bickerdike, banquier, George Douglass Ross, marchand, Thomas Jordan, marchand, Joseph Eveleigh, manufacturier, Edward Frank Mosley, manufacturier, John Alfred Grose, surintendant, tous des cité et district de Montréal ; et Arthur Percy Sherwood, commissaire de la police fédérale, et John W. McRae, bourgeois, tous deux de la cité d'Ottawa, dans la province d'Ontario, et Lyman Brown, manufacturier, et Brent Good, manufacturier, tous deux de la cité de New-York, dans l'Etat de New-York, un des Etats-Unis d'Amérique ; dont l'honorable George Alexander Drummond, Samuel Finlay, Hugh Graham, Frederick Fairman, John Alfred Grose, Edwin Percival Heaton, Anthony Haig Sims, et James Naismith Greenshields, seront les premiers directeurs ou directeurs provisoires de la dite compagnie, lesquels sont tous sujets britanniques, et domiciliés en la cité de Montréal, dans le district de Montréal, et province de Québec.

R. A. E. GREENSHIELDS,
Soliciteur des requérants.

Montréal, 27 septembre 1892. 14–7

AVIS DIVERS.

BANQUE DE QUÉBEC.

AVIS est donné par le présent qu'un dividende de trois et demie pour cent sur le capital payé de cette institution a été déclaré pour le semestre courant, et sera payable à la banque en cette cité, et à ses succursales, dès et après jeudi le 1er jour de décembre prochain.

Les livres de transferts seront fermés du 16 au 30 de novembre prochain, ces deux jours inclusivement.

Par ordre du conseil de direction,
JAMES STEVENSON,
Gérant général.

Québec, 28 octobre 1892. 19–4

BANQUE D'HOCHELAGA.

DIVIDENDE No. 33.

AVIS est par le présent donné qu'un dividende de trois pour cent a été déclaré pour le semestre courant sur le capital payé de cette institution, et qu'il sera payable à son bureau principal, à Montréal, et à ses succursales, le et après le 1er décembre prochain.

Le livre de transferts sera fermé du 16 au 30 novembre prochain, inclusivement.

Par ordre du bureau,
M. J. A. PRENDERGAST,
Gérant.

18–5

BANQUE DE MONTRÉAL.

AVIS est par le présent donné qu'un dividende de cinq pour cent sur le capital payé de cette institution a été déclaré pour le semestre courant, et sera payable à la banque, en cette ville, et à ses succursales, le et après jeudi, le 1er jour de décembre prochain.

Les livres de transferts seront fermés du 16 au 30 novembre prochain, ces deux jours inclusivement.

Par ordre du bureau,
E. S. CLOUSTON,
Gérant général.

Montréal, 25 octobre 1892. 18–5

BANQUE DES MARCHANDS DU CANADA.

AVIS est donné par le présent qu'un dividende de trois et demie pour cent pour le semestre courant, étant au taux de 7 pour cent par année sur le capital payé de cette institution, a été déclaré et sera payable à la banque, en cette cité, dès et après jeudi le 1er jour de décembre prochain.

Les livres de transferts seront fermés du 16 au 30 novembre, ces deux jours inclusivement.

Par ordre du conseil de direction,
G. HAGUE,
Gérant général.

Montréal, 25 octobre 1892. 18–5

BANQUE DE COMMERCE DU MANITOBA.

AVIS est donné par le présent qu'un dividende au taux de six pour cent par année sur le capital versé de cette banque a été ce jour déclaré pour le semestre courant, et sera payable à la banque à Winnipeg, à compter de samedi, le 12e jour de novembre prochain.

Par ordre du conseil de direction,
D. MACARTHUR,
Président.

Winnipeg, 3 octobre 1892. 16–5

BANQUE UNION DU CANADA.

DIVIDENDE No. 52.

AVIS est par le présent donné qu'un dividende de trois pour cent a été déclaré sur le capital payé de cette institution, pour le semestre courant, et qu'il

sera payable à la banque et à ses succursales, le et après jeudi, le premier jour de décembre prochain.

Les livres de transferts seront fermés du 16 au 30 novembre inclusivement.

Par ordre du bureau de direction,

E. E. WEBB,
Gérant général.

Québec, 25 octobre 1892. 18–5

LA BANQUE JACQUES CARTIER.

DIVIDENDE No. 54.

AVIS est par le présent donné qu'un dividende de trois et demi (3½) pour cent sur le capital payé de cette institution, a été déclaré pour le semestre courant, et sera payable au Bureau de la Banque, à Montréal, le et après le 1er décembre prochain.

Les livres de transferts seront fermés du 16 au 30 novembre aussi prochain, les deux jours inclus.

A. L. de MARTIGNY,
Directeur gérant.

Montréal, 19 octobre 1892. 17–6

BANQUE VILLE-MARIE.

AVIS est par le présent donné qu'un dividende de trois pour cent (3 p. c.) payable le premier jour de décembre prochain, a été déclaré pour le semestre courant, sur le capital versé de cette institution.

Les livres de transferts seront en conséquence fermés, du 21 au 30 novembre inclusivement.

Par ordre du bureau de direction.

W. WEIR,
Président.

Montréal, 18 octobre 1892. 17–5

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OTTAWA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1892.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

APPOINTMENTS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE OF CANADA.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointment, viz.:—

Ottawa, 27th October, 1892.

John R. Costigan, of Regina, in the North-West Territories, Esquire, Barrister-at-law: to be one of Her Majesty's Counsel Learned in the Law.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE CROWN IN CHANCERY FOR CANADA.

MEMBER returned to serve in the present PARLIAMENT.

Province of Manitoba.

County of Selkirk.

Honourable Thomas Mayne Daly, Minister of the Interior, of Ottawa, Ont., *vice* Thomas Mayne Daly, Esquire, who has accepted an office of emolument under the Crown.

SAML. E. ST. O. CHAPLEAU,
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery,
for Canada.

PROCLAMATION.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Deputy Governor.

[L.S.]

CANADA.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To Our Beloved and Faithful the Senators of the Dominion of Canada, and the Members elected to serve in the House of Commons of Our said Dominion, and to each and every of you,—Greeting:

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS Our Parliament of Canada stands prorogued to the seventh day of the month of November instant, at which time, at Our City of Ottawa, you were held and constrained to appear; Now Know Ye, that for divers causes and considerations, and taking into consideration the ease and convenience of Our Loving Subjects, We have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council for Canada, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on MONDAY, the NINETEENTH day of the month of DECEMBER next, you meet Us in Our Parliament of Canada, at Our City of OTTAWA, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of Our said Dominion of Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary. Herein Fail Not.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. Witness, John J. McGee, Esquire, Deputy of Our Right Trusty and Well-Beloved the Right Honourable Sir Frederick Arthur Stanley, Baron Stanley of Preston, in the County of Lancaster, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom; Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Governor General of Canada and Vice Admiral of the same.

At Our Government House, in Our City of OTTAWA, this FOURTH day of NOVEMBER, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, and in the fifty-sixth year of Our Reign.

By Command,
SAML. E. ST. O. CHAPLEAU,
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery,
Canada. 19-tf

DESPATCHES.

(Copy.)—No. 261.

Marquess of Ripon to Lord Stanley of Preston.

DOWNING STREET,
17th September, 1892.

MY LORD,—I have the honour to transmit to you a copy of a letter from the Foreign Office, enclosing a note from the Chilian Minister at this Court announcing that his Government have prohibited seal-fishing in Chilian waters.

I request that you will invite your Ministers to give due publicity to this notification.

I have, &c.,
RIPON.

Governor General
The Rt. Hon. Lord Stanley of Preston.

—

(Copy.)

FOREIGN OFFICE,
8th September, 1892.

SIR,—I am directed by the Earl of Rosebery to transmit to you copy of a note from the Chilian Minister announcing that his Government have prohibited seal-fishing in Chilian waters, and I am to request that Lord Ripon will take what steps he may think proper to give this notice due publicity.

I am, &c.,
T. H. SANDERSON.

The Under-Secretary of State,
Colonial Office.

—

(Translation.)

LONDON,
31st August, 1892.

MY LORD,—I have the honour to inform Your Lordship that a telegram has been received at this Legation stating that my Government have absolutely prohibited fishing for sea-lions, seals and sea-otters in the Archipelago of Chiloe, the Island of Juan Fernandez and the territory on the Straits of Magellan.

I venture to request Your Lordship to transmit this information to the Department of Her Britannic Majesty's Government to whom this prohibition may be of interest.

I have, &c.,
AUGUSTO MATTE.

The Earl of Rosebery. 19–4

ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

[2802]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Thursday, the 20th day of October, 1892.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS the Order in Council of the 16th November, 1889, prohibited Bass fishing in the Miramichi River and its tributaries, during a period of three years from the 1st day of December, 1889, and as such prohibition has produced the most beneficial results, it is desirable that it be extended for a further period of three years,—

His Excellency, under the provisions of "The Fisheries Act," chapter 95 of the Revised Statutes, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that fishing for Bass in any manner whatever, in the waters of the Miramichi River and its tributaries, as well as in the waters of Miramichi Bay, and all waters emptying therein in the Province of New Brunswick, shall be and the same is hereby prohibited during a period of three years from the 1st day of December, 1892.

JOHN J. McGEE,
18–4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[2872]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

Monday, the 31st day of October, 1892.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS the Lieutenant Governor of the North-West Territories, with the Legislative Assembly of the Territories, did, on the 25th January, 1892, pass an Ordinance which has been transmitted, No. 21, and intituled "An Ordinance for protecting the public interest in rivers, creeks and streams";

And whereas the said Ordinance has been laid before the Governor General in Council, together with a report from the Minister of Justice, recommending that the said Ordinance should be disallowed,—

Now therefore, His Excellency, in virtue of the powers conferred upon him by "The North-West Territories Act," chap. 50 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, has this day been pleased to declare his disallowance of the said Ordinance, and the same is hereby disallowed accordingly.

Whereof the Lieutenant Governor of the North-West Territories and all other persons whom it may concern are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

—

I, Sir Frederick Arthur Stanley, Baron Stanley of Preston, Governor General of Canada, do hereby certify that the Ordinance passed by the Legislative Assembly of the North-West Territories, and assented to by the Lieutenant Governor on the 25th January, 1892, numbered 21, and intituled "An Ordinance for protecting the public interest in rivers, creeks and streams," was received by me on the 23rd day of February, 1892.

Given under my hand and seal this 31st day of October, 1892.

19–4 STANLEY OF PRESTON.

[2728]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Friday, the 14th day of October, 1892.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, in virtue of the provisions of chapter 37 of the Revised Statutes, intituled "An Act respecting the Department of Railways and Canals," and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to prescribe the following scale of charges for vessels wintering on the Ottawa River Canals and Locks, and the same is hereby prescribed accordingly, namely :—

In Carillon Canal—	
Steamers, per season	$ 8 00
Barges, do	4 00
Grenville Canal—	
Steamers, per season	8 00
Barges, do	4 00
Inside Locks, Ste. Anne, Carillon and Grenville Canals—	
Steamers, per season	25 00
Inside Locks, Culbute Canal, per season.	15 00

Such security against damage by fire to be taken by way of bond as, in the opinion of the Minister of Railways and Canals, may seem desirable.

JOHN J. McGEE,
19–3 Clerk of the Privy Council.

2877]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Monday, the 31st day of October, 1892.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, in virtue of the power vested in him by chapter 99 of the Revised Statutes and amendments thereof, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, has been pleased to appoint Mr. R. Noble, of Norval, Ontario, as one of the Board for the selection of standard samples of flour for 1892-93, the meeting for which is to be held in Montreal on or before the 15th day of November, 1892.

JOHN J. McGEE,
19–4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[2846]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Thursday, the 27th day of October, 1892.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, under the power conferred upon him by chapter 99 of the Revised Statutes and Acts amending the same, has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned persons as members of the Board for the selection of standard samples of flour for the years 1892–93, which Board shall meet on or before the 15th day of November, 1892, at the call of the chairman :—

O. M. Gould, (chairman); A. E. Gagnon, David Robertson, E. F. Graig, Jas. S. Morris, W. W. Ogilvie, and Robert Meighen, of Montreal.

J. S. Spink and Thomas McLaughlin, of Toronto.

C. B. Hunt, of London, C. R. Smith, of Hamilton, and Gaspard LeMoine, of Quebec.

JOHN J. McGEE,
19–4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[2737]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Saturday, the 15th day of October, 1892.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, has been pleased to approve of the following Rules and Regulations for the government of the Public Wharf at Pictou, N.S., as prepared by the Harbour Commissioners of that Port.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

—

RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PUBLIC WHARF, PICTOU, N.S.

The Harbour Commissioners of Pictou, under and by virtue of the provisions of the Statutes of Canada, chapter 63 of 36 Victoria, and the Acts in amendment thereof, hereby make and ordain the following rules and regulations for the government and management of the Public Wharf at the Port of Pictou, N.S. :—

1. The Commissioners, if they shall deem it necessary, shall appoint a wharfinger, who shall hold office at the pleasure of the Commissioners, and have the power to discharge the duties hereinafter mentioned. The Commissioners may at any time dismiss or suspend such wharfinger.

2. No master, or any person having charge of any ship, lighter or vessel, shall haul alongside any public wharf unless by permission and under the direction of the Commissioners, or their wharfinger.

3. All vessels under such directions landing ballast or rubbish on any wharf shall use shoots or tarpaulins, and shall remove such ballast or rubbish within twenty-four hours after landing, under a penalty not exceeding five dollars, to be paid by the master or person having charge of such vessel, and every additional twenty-four hours during which such removal shall be neglected shall be considered a new offence.

4. All masters or persons having charge of any ship or lighter lying at the public wharf, and not at the time discharging or taking in ballast or cargo, on being notified by the Commissioners, or their wharfinger, either to shift his berth or remove from the wharf, shall do so within one hour after such notice if afloat, or within twelve hours after such notice if the vessel is aground. The penalty for neglecting to do so shall not exceed ten dollars, and every additional twelve hours shall be considered a new offence.

5. Vessels occupying any part of the wharf (with the consent of the Commissioners or their wharfinger) for repairs or other purposes than loading or unloading ballast or cargo, shall pay one dollar per day wharfage if over one hundred and fifty tons, and fifty cents per day for vessels under one hundred and fifty tons.

6. All goods or cargo landed on or shipped from the wharf shall pay wharfage at the following rates, viz. :—

Flour, per barrel	1 ct.
Oil, "	2 "
Barrel, bulk	1 "
Lumber, per M	10 "
Shingles, per M	2 "
Laths, per M	2 "
Brick, per M	10 "
Coal, per ton	5 "
Iron, per ton	10 "
Salt, per ton	5 "
Hay, per ton	10 "
Round logs, each	10 "
Square logs, each	10 "
Farm produce, 1 cent for 4 bushels.	
Fence posts, per 100	50 "
Ballast landed on and carted from the wharf, per ton	5 "

7. Vessels lying at the wharf taking in or discharging cargo or ballast into or from any vessel or lighter alongside, shall pay half wharfage for such cargo or ballast so shipped or discharged, and all cargo landed and re-shipped without having been removed from the wharf shall pay half wharfage in addition to the wharfage on landing.

All wharfage to be paid by the consignee of the goods so landed : and the master or person having charge of such ship or lighter shall furnish the Commissioners, or their wharfinger, with a freight list of the cargo, and failing to do so he shall be held personally liable for such wharfage, and may be sued for it in the same manner as if he were the actual consignee, owner or shipper of the said goods or cargo. Wharfage on single truck loads shall be paid by the truckmen.

Cargo remaining on the wharf 48 hours shall pay double wharfage.

8. All the vessels using the wharf for the purpose of landing or taking on board passengers and goods shall pay in addition to the wharfage rates of goods so landed or laden, two dollars for each time the wharf is used for such purpose.

9. All money arising from wharf dues and fines shall be paid to the Commissioners. The wharfinger, if one is appointed, shall collect all dues and pay the same to the Commissioners.

10. The Commissioners or their wharfinger, shall furnish the masters, or the persons having charge of all the vessels coming to the wharf, with a printed copy of the foregoing regulations.

ALLAN A. FERGUSON,
Chairman.

D. SUTHERLAND,
18–4 Secretary, Harbour Commissioners.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Wednesday, the 12th day of October, 1892.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS section 5 of the Act 55-56 Victoria, chapter 15, amending the Dominion Lands Act, provides that lands containing coal or other minerals, including lands in the Rocky Mountains Park, shall not be subject to the provisions of this Act respecting sale or homestead entry, but the Governor General in Council may, from time to time, make regulations for the working and development of mines on such lands, and for the sale, leasing, licensing or other disposal thereof: Provided, however, that no disposition of mines or mining interests in the said Park shall be for a longer period than twenty years, renewable, in the discretion of the Governor in Council, from time to time, for further periods of twenty years each, and not exceeding in all sixty years,—

His Excellency, in virtue of the provisions of the above cited Act, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to make the following Regulations to govern the issue of licenses of occupation for the working of mines and minerals within the Rocky Mountains Park of Canada:—

1. Licenses to mine coal from lands within the Park shall be disposed of by public competition only, and the Minister of the Interior shall, from time to time, as he may find expedient in the public interest, survey, lay out, and offer for disposal by auction or by tender, locations for the mining of coal under such licenses.

2. The duration of such licenses shall be twenty years, unless sooner terminated by consent of the Crown and the licensee, or cancelled for non-fulfilment of conditions, and such licenses shall be renewable in the discretion of the Governor in Council for further periods of twenty years each and not exceeding in all sixty years, on such terms and conditions as may at the time of renewal be agreed upon by the Government and licensee.

3. The ground rent shall be $1.20 per acre per annum, payable half-yearly in advance.

4. A royalty of ten cents per ton shall be paid by the licensee on all coal taken out of the mine. Returns under oath shall be furnished quarterly to the Minister of the Interior by the licensee, showing the quantity of coal taken out, and the royalty shall be paid at the time of making such returns. If the royalty which is due for one half-year equals the rental paid for that half-year, then the amount paid for rent shall be credited to such royalty.

5. The area to be licensed to one person shall not exceed three hundred and twenty acres, and the licensee shall not make any transfer or assignment of his license without the consent in writing of the Minister of the Interior.

6. The boundaries beneath the surface of a location shall be the vertical planes or lines in which their surface boundaries lie.

7. The license shall be subject to the general regulations for the control and management of the Rocky Mountains Park of Canada, dated the 30th June, 1890, and to such further and other regulations as may be made from time to time in that behalf by the Governor in Council.

JOHN J. McGEE,
18–4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES.

COPYRIGHTS

Entered during the week ending November 17th, 1892, at the Department of Agriculture,—Copyright and Trade Mark Branch.

6698. "Eventide." (Song.) Words by C. D. Bingham, Music by F. Boscovitz. The Anglo-Canadian Music Publishers' Association (L'd.), London, England, 12th November, 1892.

6699. "Yes." (Song.) Words by C. D. Bingham, Music by F. Boscovitz. The Anglo-Canadian Music Publishers' Association (L'd.), London, England, 12th November, 1892.

6700. "Ontario Game and Fishing Laws." Arthur Henry O'Brien, Toronto, Ont., 14th November, 1892.

6701. "Hill's Wholesale Ledger." Joseph S. Hill, Brigden, Ont., 16th November, 1892.

6702. "Christmas Number Dominion Illustrated Monthly, 1892." The Sabiston Lithographic and Publishing Co., Montreal, Que., 16th November, 1892.

JOHN LOWE,
21–1 Deputy of the Minister of Agriculture.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 47 of 1892.

I.—CAPE GASPÉ LIGHT RE-ESTABLISHED.

The lighthouse at Cape Gaspé, on the west shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, which was burnt down on the 7th November, 1890, has been re-built, and on the 1st November proximo the temporary pole light shown since the destruction of the old lighthouse will be discontinued and replaced by a light shown from the new building.

Lat. N. 48° 45' 15"
Long. W. 64° 9' 35"

The new light will be a revolving white light, showing three bright flashes, with intervals of 15 seconds between their points of greatest brilliancy, followed by an interval of 30 seconds, during the greater part of which the light will be eclipsed, the light thus completing a revolution in 1 minute. The light will be elevated 355 feet above high water mark, and should be visible 26 miles from all points of approach seaward, except over a small arc where it is obscured by a chimney on the east-north-east side of the building. The illuminating apparatus is catoptric.

The new lighthouse stands on the site of the old one, close to the edge of the precipice which forms the south face of the cape, about 1½ cables south half east from the spot indicated on the Admiralty plan No. 1163, and is a wooden combined lighthouse and dwelling house, the square tower rising from the middle of the south face of the dwelling. The walls of the building are white; the dwelling roof is unpainted; the iron lantern surmounting the tower is painted red. The height of the building from the base to the vane on the lantern is 46 feet.

The fog gun, and also the hand fog horn, will be kept in operation as heretofore.

This notice affects Admiralty charts Nos. 1163, 1621 and 2516, and Canadian List of Lights and Fog Signals, No. 21.

II.—CANSEAU POINT BEACON ABOLISHED.

The day beacon on Canseau Point, Charlottetown Harbour, south coast of Prince Edward Island, which has been destroyed, will not be rebuilt, as its usefulness has been greatly decreased by the erection of the Brighton Beach range lights.

The Lunatic Asylum, a conspicuous red brick building, with a tower, situated 600 yards westward of Falcon Point, just open eastward of the end of the railway pier at Charlottetown, bearing N. E. by E. ⅜ E., (N. 36° 30' E. true) leads southward and eastward of the Middle ground.

The approximate position of the Lunatic Asylum is

Lat. N. 46° 15' 30"
Long. W. 63° 5' 15"

This notice affects Admiralty charts Nos. 1738 and 2034.

WM. SMITH,
Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries.
Department of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa, Canada, 28th October, 1892.

☞All bearings are magnetic and are given from seaward, miles are nautical miles, heights are above high water, and all depths are at mean low water.

Pilots, masters, or others interested are earnestly requested to send information of dangers, changes in aids to navigation, notice of new shoals or channels, errors in publications, or any other facts affecting the navigation of Canadian waters, to the Deputy Minister of Marine, Ottawa, Canada. 20–3

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 48 of 1892.

IMPROVEMENT IN GRINDSTONE ISLAND FOG ALARM STATION.

A new fog alarm building, equipped with a Neptune fog horn, has been erected by the Government of Canada at Grindstone Island light station, at the mouth of the River Petitcodiac, New Brunswick shore of the Bay of Fundy.

Lat. N. 45° 43' 16"
Long. W. 64° 37' 24"

The new building stands on the west extremity of the is'and, on the site previously occupied by the light-house, which has been moved about 40 feet eastward to a new site close to the keeper's dwelling. The fog alarm building is of wood, painted white with a brown roof. The horn faces south, and is elevated about 50 feet above high water mark. It will be put in operation on the 10th inst., and will give single blasts of 15 seconds' duration, with intervals of 30 seconds between the blasts.

The old horn in the old fog alarm building, about 150 feet behind, or north-east of, the new one, will be used for the present in case of accidents to the new horn, and will, as heretofore, give short blasts at intervals of 15 seconds.

The lighthouse is 40 feet high from the ground to the vane on the lantern. The light is elevated 79 feet above high water mark, and should be visible 14 miles over an arc of 315° between the bearings of S.W. by W. through N. to W. by N. It was first exhibited in 1854. It is as heretofore a fixed white catoptric light.

This notice affects Admiralty charts Nos. 353, 354 and 2,670, and Canadian List of Lights and Fog Signals, No. 455.

WM. SMITH,
Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

Department of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa, Canada, 2nd November, 1892.

☞ All bearings are magnetic and are given from seaward, miles are nautical miles, heights are above high water, and all depths are at mean low water.

Pilots, masters or others interested are earnestly requested to send information of dangers, changes in aids to navigation, notice of new shoals or channels, errors in publications, or any other facts affecting the navigation of Canadian waters, to the Deputy Minister of Marine, Ottawa, Canada. 20–3

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 46 of 1892.

ST. MARY'S RIVER LIGHTS.

Round Island Light.—Notice is given by the Light-house Board of the United States of America that, on the night of September 20, 1892, a fixed white lens-lantern light with two fixed red sectors was exhibited from the structure recently erected on the E. side of Round Island, St. Mary's River, Michigan.

The white sector lies between and is bounded radially by the two red sectors, and illuminates 180° of the horizon, extending from N. $\frac{1}{8}$ E. (N. 1° E.) through eastward to S. $\frac{1}{8}$ W. (S. 1° W.). The southerly red sector covers, and its easterly edge guides clear of, the shoals to the southward of Round Island.

The focal plane of the light is 40 feet above lake level, and the light may be seen in clear weather about 4 miles.

The light is shown from a small hexagonal black iron lantern surmounting a square wooden tower, 35 feet high from base to focal plane, rising in the front of a one and one-half story frame dwelling. The tower and dwelling are painted buff with white trimmings, roof red, and have a background of trees about 90 feet high.

The approximate geographical position of the light-house, as taken from chart No. 4, Straits of Mackinac, U. S. Survey of the Northern and North-western Lakes, is :—

Lat. N. 46° 06' 26"
Long. W. 84° 01' 16"

Bearings and distances of prominent objects, are :—

Hay Point, N. W. tangent, N. E. $\frac{3}{4}$ N., $1\frac{5}{8}$ miles.
Lime Island, W. tangent, S. by E. $\frac{1}{4}$ E., $1\frac{5}{8}$ miles.
Pointe aux Frênes, N. $\frac{7}{8}$ W., $1\frac{5}{8}$ miles.

Bearings relating to the edges of the sectors are from seaward. All bearings are magnetic and given approximately ; distances, in statute miles.

WM. SMITH,
Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

Department of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa, Canada, 15th October, 1892.

☞ All bearings are magnetic and are given from seaward, miles are nautical miles, heights are above high water, and all depths are at mean low water.

Pilots, masters, or others interested are earnestly requested to send information of dangers, changes in aids to navigation, notice of new shoals or channels, errors in publications, or any other facts affecting the navigation of Canadian waters, to the Deputy Minister of Marine, Ottawa, Canada. 19-3

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under "The Companies Act" letters patent have been issued under the Great Seal of Canada, bearing date the 29th day of October, 1892, incorporating Samuel Henderson, of the Town of Port Hope, in the County of Durham and Province of Ontario, manufacturer ; John Christie Henderson, of the Town of Charlotte, in the State of New York, one of the United States of America, capitalist ; Eli Moneton Upton, of the City of Rochester, in the said State of New York, capitalist ; John Henry Sherin, of the Village of Lakefield, in the County of Peterborough, Province of Ontario, capitalist ; Emma Esther Henderson, of the said Town of Port Hope aforesaid, married woman, for the following purposes, viz. :—The manufacture of all kinds of waterproof horse and wagon covers, oiled clothing and all goods used in connection with such waterproof covers or oiled clothing, or used in the manufacture thereof, and for the purchase and sale of all such goods and materials used in the manufacture of and in connection therewith, and for the carrying on of the business of general merchants and manufacturers of waterproof covers and oiled clothing and other goods of a like character, and to acquire and operate the oiled clothing factory and premises at the Town of Port Hope, in the Province of Ontario, and to acquire by purchase, lease or otherwise such other lands and premises within the Dominion of Canada as may be required by the said company in the carrying on of the business of general merchants and manufacturers of oiled clothing and other goods, wares and merchandise as above specified, throughout the Dominion of Canada, by the name of "The Canadian Oiled Clothing Company" (Limited), with a total capital stock of twenty thousand dollars, divided into two hundred shares of one hundred dollars.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 4th day of November, 1892.

J. C. PATTERSON,
19–3 Secretary of State.

STATUTES OF CANADA, 1892.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Statutes of last session, 55-56 Vict., 1892, vols. I. and II., are now ready for sale at the Department of Public Printing and Stationery.

Vol. I. contains the Orders in Council and Public Acts ; price.....	$1 25
Vol. II. consists of the Private Acts ; price.....	0 75
Price for the two volumes bound together, $\frac{1}{4}$ sheep binding, per copy....	2 00
Separate copies of any of the Public or Private Acts are also for sale.	
The Criminal Code will be ready about the 15th of October ; price.....	0 50

Price lists of Public Documents on sale at the Department will be furnished free to any party on application. 14-tf

STATEMENT OF THE PUBLIC DEBT OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA, ON THE 31st OCTOBER, 1892.

	$ cts.	$ cts.
LIABILITIES—		
Payable in England	200,429,376 89	
do in Canada	9,652,143 29	
Dominion Notes	18,497,712 16	
Savings Banks	39,788,644 09	
Trust Funds	8,194,612 46	
Province Accounts	16,407,374 13	
Miscellaneous and Banking Accounts	1,504,828 57	
Bank Circulation Redemption Fund	1,762,183 94	
Total Gross Debt		296,236,875 53
ASSETS—		
Investments—Sinking Funds	28,677,289 69	
Other Investments	5,263,337 95	
Province Accounts	10,669,110 59	
Miscellaneous and Banking Accounts	13,846,037 88	
		58,455,776 11
Total Net Debt		237,781,099 42
do 30th September		238,623,483 80
Decrease of Debt		842,384 38
STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE ON CAPITAL ACCOUNT, &c.		
EXPENDITURE to 30th September on :—		
Public Works, Railways and Canals	857,518 07	
Dominion Lands	6,433 66	
Railway Subsidies	266,353 00	
		1,130,304 73
ADD EXPENDITURE in October on :—		
Public Works, Railways and Canals	222,699 60	
Dominion Lands	11,543 64	
Railway Subsidies		234,243 24
Total		1,364,547 97

W. FITZGERALD,
Assistant Deputy Minister of Finance.

Certified correct,
M. G. DICKIESON, Accountant.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 9th November, 1892.

20-tf

STATEMENT of the Revenue and Expenditure on account of the Consolidated Fund of the Dominion of Canada, as by Returns furnished to the Finance Department to the night of the 31st October, 1892.

	$ cts
REVENUE :	
Customs	1,820,062 78
Excise	784,883 99
Post Office	200,000 00
Public Works, including Railways	408,051 91
Miscellaneous	127,211 56
	3,340,210 24
REVENUE to 30 september, 1892	9,314,485 57
	12,654,695 81
EXPENDITURE	2,272,137 96
do to 30th september, 1892	5,753,946 27
	8,026,084 23

W. FITZGERALD,
Assistant Deputy Minister of Finance.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 9th November, 1892.

20-tf

CIRCULATION AND SPECIE.

	31st July.	31st August.	30th September.	31st October.	30th November.	31st December.
Fractionals	188,019 75	188,799 25	189,382 50	191,369 00		
$1 & $2	6,473,895 00	6,677,849 00	6,845,354 50	7,266,569 50		
$4	493,818 00	487,452 00	478,186 00	515,596 00		
$5, $10 & $20	10,174 16	10,029 16	10,019 16	9,729 16		
$50 & $100	427,950 00	374,350 00	315,000 00	315,800 00		
$500 & $1000	10,135,000 00	10,709,500 00	10,662,000 00	10,348,000 00		
Total	17,728,856 91	18,447,979 41	18,499,942 16	18,647,063 66		

	31st January.	29th February.	31st March.	30th April.	31st May.	30th June.
Fractionals						
$1 & $2						
$4						
$5, $10 & $20						
$50 & $100						
$500 & $1000						
Total						

Fractional Notes	191,369 00
Provincial Notes other than Ones and Twos	13,029 16
Provincial and Dominion Ones and Twos	7,266,569 50
Dominion Fours	515,596 00
Montr'l Large Notes	5,519,000 00
Toronto "	3,023,000 00
Halifax "	910,500 00
St. John "	675,000 00
Winnipeg "	12,500 00
Charlottetown "	38,000 00
Victoria "	482,500 00
Total	$18,647,063 66

Specie held by the several Assistant Receivers General, on the 30th October, 1892		$6,107,528 81
Guaranteed Sterling Debentures		1,946,666 67
Guaranteed Debentures to be held under the Revised Statutes of Canada, cap. 31—		$8,054,195 48
10 p. c. on $18,647,063.66	$1,864,706 36	
Specie to be held under the Revised Statutes of Canada, cap. 31—		
15 p. c. on $18,647,063.66	2,797,059 55	$4,661,765 91
Excess of Specie and Guaranteed Debentures		$3,392,429 57
Unguaranteed Debentures		$14,250,000 00
Unguaranteed Debentures to be held under the Revised Statutes of Canada, cap. 31—		
75 p. c. on $18,647,063.66		13,985,297 74
Excess of Unguaranteed Debentures		$ 264,702 26

SUMMARY.

Excess of Specie and Guaranteed Debentures	$3,392,429 57
Excess of Unguaranteed Debentures	264,702 26
Total Excess	$3,657,131 83

FRED. TOLLER,
Comptroller Dominion Currency.

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy Minister of Finance.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 10th November, 1892.

20-tf

UNREVISED STATEMENT of Inland Revenue accrued during the month of October, 1892.

Source of Revenue.	Amounts.	Total.
	$ cts.	$ cts.
Spirits	392,842 79	
Malt	87,915 22	
Malt Liquor	100 00	
Tobacco	235,363 03	
Cigars	60,905 75	
Inspection of Petroleum	6,009 70	
Manufactures in Bond	4,257 12	
Seizures	1,057 51	
Other Receipts	1,887 60	
Total Excise Revenue		790,338 72
Culling Timber		1,477 00
Hydraulic and other Rents		18 00
Minor Public Works		
Inspection of Weights and Measures		4,518 63
" Gas		1,137 25
Law Stamps		522 50
Other Revenues		25 00
Grand Total Revenue		798,037 10

E. MIALL, Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 17th November, 1892.

21-tf

SUMMARY STATEMENT showing the Quantity and Value of Goods entered for Consumption in the Dominion of Canada and the Duty Collected thereon during the month ending 30th September, 1892.

ARTICLES.		ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Duty.
		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Acids	$	....	4,334 00	1,767 68
Agricultural Implements	"	.....	14,070 00	5,069 94
Ale, Beer and Porter	Galls.	29,089	15,167 00	6,210 90
Animals	$	.....	20,234 00	4,884 60
Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c.	"	.....	144,480 00	28,524 49
Brass and manufactures of	"	.....	37,833 00	10,158 58
Breadstuffs, viz. :—				
Grain of all kinds	Bush.	78,067	43,699 00	5,789 92
Flour	Brls.	3,365	13,057 00	2,581 56
Meal	"	7,356	18,731 00	2,963 44
Rice and all other Breadstuffs	$	.....	54,232 00	11,619 59
Candles	Lbs.	21,409	2,098 00	521 00
Chicory	"	15,909	560 00	643 56
Coal and Coke	Tons.	170,189	433,683 00	99,304 90
Coffee from U. S.	Lbs.	19,492	3,962 00	522 33
Copper and manufactures of	$	.....	23,794 00	3,509 90
Cordage of all kinds	"	.....	10,232 00	2,620 68
Cotton, manufactures of	"	.....	281,803 00	75,964 27
Drugs and Medicines	"	.....	123,255 00	34,981 20
Earthen, Stone and Chinaware	"	.....	69,401 00	23,338 14
Fancy Goods	"	.....	162,569 00	49,353 11
Fish	"	.....	31,310 00	5,931 87
Fruit, Dried	"	.....	44,415 00	15,828 10
" Green, &c.	"	.....	85,724 00	18,262 28
Furs	"	.....	67,230 00	12,830 35
Glass and Glassware	"	.....	90,492 00	25,308 86
Gunpowder and explosive substances	"	.....	14,445 00	4,759 21
Hats, Caps and Bonnets	"	.....	112,518 00	33,753 90
Hops	Lbs.	28,498	7,404 00	1,709 91
Iron and Steel, and manufactures of	$	.....	946,560 00	266,174 23
Jewellery and Watches and manufactures of gold and silver	"	.....	85,081 00	18,588 98
Lead and manufactures of	"	.....	21,962 00	4,281 16
Leather and manufactures of	"	.....	119,591 00	25,802 60
Marble and Stone, and manufactures of	"	.....	18,264 00	4,140 69
Malt	Bush.	5,813	4,512 00	871 95
Metals, Composition, &c., and manufactures of	$	.....	27,212 00	7,464 13
Musical Instruments	"	.....	32,736 00	9,003 48
Oil, Coal and Kerosene, &c., &c.	Galls.	918,678	68,095 00	66,144 43
" all other	"	217,724	60,092 00	15,271 67
Paints and Colours	$	.....	45,040 00	5,939 63
Paper and manufactures of	"	.....	89,533 00	28,499 52
Perfumery	"	.....	2,948 00	886 34
Provisions, viz. :				
Bacon. Ham, Shoulders, Sides, Beef, Pork, Mutton, Butter, Cheese, Lard, &c.	$	.....	76,366 00	23,683 92
Salt, not imported from Great Britain or British Possessions, or for Gulf Fisheries	Lbs.	1,203,244	5,015 00	843 68
Seeds	$	.....	11,420 00	1,152 10
Silks, manufactures of	"	.....	291,140 00	87,099 62
Soap of all kinds	"	.....	12,544 00	4,408 25
Spices, ground and unground	"	.....	16,556 00	2,559 25
Starch	Lbs.	65,302	3,645 00	1,328 16
Spirits of all kinds	Galls.	76,065	86,100 00	163,320 29
Wines, other than Sparkling	"	34,656	27,818 00	19,621 63
" Sparkling	Doz.	1,277	11,985 00	6,494 20
Sugar, above No. 14, D.S.	Lbs.	51,147	1,899 00	427 25
" Cane, Sugar, &c.	"	46,359	1,238 00	102 38
" Molasses	Galls.	316,461	65,303 00	5,193 78
" Candy, &c.	Lbs.	30,038	3,698 00	1,669 10
" Glucose and Syrups	"	248,086	5,572 00	3,702 88
Tea from United States	"	71,216	11,148 00	1,114 75
Tobacco and Cigars	"	13,754	20,422 00	21,415 89
Wood and manufactures of	$	.....	108,797 00	29,851 76
Woollen manufactures	"	.....	1,256,730 00	381,395 98
All other dutiable articles	$	.....	1,044,613 00	282,231 85
Total Dutiable Goods		.....	6,514,367 00	1,979,399 90
Coin and Bullion (except U. S. silver coin)		.....	455,021 00	
Free Goods, all other		.....	3,248,671 00	
Grand Total entered for Consumption		.....	10,218,059 00	1,979,399 90

W. G. PARMELEE,
Commissioner of Customs.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 26th October, 1892.

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STATEMENT of Goods Exported from the Dominion of Canada, during the month of September, 1892.

	Produce of Canada.	Produce of other Countries.	Total.
	$	$	$
Produce of the Mine	478,118	37,423	515,541
do Fisheries	1,059,361	22,748	1,082,109
do Forest	3,486,167	226,988	3,713,155
Animals and their produce	4,008,859	137,414	4,146,273
Agricultural Products	2,318,434	1,017,953	3,336,387
Manufactures	749,810	202,521	952,331
Miscellaneous Articles	30,894	9,344	40,238
Totals	12,131,643	1,654,391	13,786,034
Bullion	38,622	.....	38,622
Coin	.....	8,462	8,462
Grand Total	12,170,265	1,662,853	13,833,118

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 27th October, 1892.

W. G. PARMELEE,
Commissioner of Customs.
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DR. POST OFFICE Savings Bank Account for the month of September, 1892. CR.

(Furnished to the Minister of Finance in accordance with the Post Office Act, 1875, Sec. 69, and Public Accounts Audit Act, 1878, Sec. 20.)

	$ cts.		$ cts.
Balance in hands of the Minister of Finance on 31st August, 1892	22,601,240 07	Withdrawals during month	547,000 44
Deposits in the Post Office Savings Banks during month	577,151 00		
Interest allowed to Depositors, on accounts closed during month	1,711 09	Balance:— At the credit of Depositors' Accounts	22,633,101 72
	23,180,102 16		23,180,102 16

N. S. GARLAND,
Clerk of Financial Statistics.

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy Minister of Finance.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
OTTAWA, 18th October, 1892.

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STATEMENT of the Balance at Cr. of Depositors in the Dominion Government Savings Banks, on 30th September, 1892. Published in accordance with Consolidated Statutes, Chapter 121, Section 16.

BANK.	Balance, 31st August, 1892.	Deposits for September, 1892.	Total.	Withdrawn, September, 1892.	Balance, 30th September, 1892.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Ontario :—					
Toronto	523,268 07	10,964 43	534,232 50	9,177 39	525,055 11
Manitoba :—					
Winnipeg	707,094 28	22,394 00	729,488 28	30,690 02	698,798 26
British Columbia :—					
Victoria	712,185 35	17,169 59	729,354 94	23,991 06	705,363 88
Nova Scotia :—					
Acadia Mines	42,657 32	336 00	42,993 32	220 00	42,773 32
Amherst	228,666 86	6,579 00	235,245 86	3,153 42	232,092 44
Annapolis	235,373 64	3,487 00	238,860 64	5,092 83	233,767 81
Arichat	190,000 39	2,315 00	192,315 39	1,593 29	190,722 10
Barrington	153,111 72	1,038 00	154,149 72	684 42	153,465 30
Bridgewater	115,798 20	1,488 00	117,286 20	3,332 12	113,954 08
Guysboro'	93,840 09	1,125 00	94,965 09	1,527 84	93,437 25
Halifax	2,627,275 41	43,054 00	2,670,329 41	40,576 51	2,629,752 90
Kentville	300,332 82	6,410 00	306,742 82	8,091 26	297,651 56
Liverpool	251,398 65	3,206 00	254,604 65	3,417 31	251,187 34
Lunenburg	248,566 73	936 00	249,502 73	2,163 98	247,338 75
Maitland	54,849 30	2,119 00	56,968 30	5,193 74	51,774 56
New Glasgow	359,929 67	5,138 00	365,067 67	9,497 40	355,570 27
Parrsboro'	91,577 36	2,543 00	94,120 36	1,551 46	92,568 90
Pictou	286,514 88	4,792 00	291,306 88	3,515 56	287,791 32
Port Hood	128,527 70	2,399 00	130,926 70	2,448 34	128,478 36
Shelburne	105,534 76	4,836 00	110,370 76	873 62	109,497 14
Sherbrooke	53,844 84	1,855 00	55,699 84	912 12	54,787 72
Sydney	311,957 33	3,241 00	315,198 33	3,475 69	311,722 64
Sydney Mines	79,264 01	1,158 00	80,422 01	701 68	79,720 33
Truro	331,196 64	5,733 00	336,929 64	9,359 55	327,570 09
Wallace	70,996 38	1,269 00	72,265 38	1,470 92	70,794 46
Weymouth	108,718 35	1,476 00	110,194 35	1,014 01	109,180 34
Yarmouth	635,876 19	8,168 00	644,044 19	6,961 09	637,083 10
New Brunswick :—					
Bathurst	125,205 15	2,262 00	127,467 15	1,832 58	125,634 57
Chatham	246,001 95	3,749 00	249,750 95	4,838 20	244,912 75
Dalhousie	340,943 54	3,465 00	344,408 54	2,860 15	341,548 39
Dorchester	97,092 94	2,068 00	99,160 94	2,048 56	97,112 38
Fredericton	530,421 33	11,861 00	542,282 33	8,444 09	533,838 24
Newcastle	219,297 51	2,680 66	221,978 17	1,721 43	220,256 74
St. Andrews	318,295 17	3,446 05	321,741 22	6,340 03	315,401 19
St. John	3,557,543 90	47,572 00	3,605,115 90	38,572 87	3,566,543 03
Sussex	151,965 88	2,373 00	154,338 88	1,866 18	152,472 70
Woodstock	433,755 87	7,751 00	441,506 87	5,948 04	435,558 83
Prince Edward Island :—					
Charlottetown	1,804,646 62	26,100 00	1,830,746 62	39,813 51	1,790,933 11
Summerside	315,138 02	6,421 00	321,559 02	5,484 82	316,074 20
Total	17,188,664 82	284,977 73	17,473,642 55	300,457 09	17,173,185 46

C. J. ANDERSON,
Chief Savings Bank Branch.

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy Minister of Finance.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 20th October, 1892.

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RETURN OF THE AMOUNT OF LIABILITIES AND ASSETS OF THE MONTREAL CITY AND DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK, AND OF THE CAISSE D'ÉCONOMIE DE NOTRE-DAME DE QUÉBEC, ON THE 31ST OCTOBER, 1892.

	CAPITAL.		LIABILITIES.								
	Capital Stock.	Capital paid up.	Dominion Govt. deposits payable on demand.	Provincial Govt. deposits payable on demand.	Other deposits payable on demand.	Dominion Govt. deposits payable after notice or on a fixed day.	Provincial Govt. deposits payable after notice or on a fixed day.	Other deposits payable after notice or on a fixed day.	Special Poor Fund or Charity Fund Trust.	Other Liabilities not included under the foregoing heads.	Total Liabilities.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts
City and District Savings Bank.....	2,000,000 00	600,000 00	93,341 86	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,661,461 12	180,000 00	27,385 80	8,962,188 78
Caisse d'Economie Notre-Dame de Québec	1,000,000 00	250,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,827,200 99	83,000 00	87,531 71	3,997,732 70

ASSETS.

	Dominion Securities.	Provincial or Municipal Securities.	Loans for which Dominion or Provincial Securities are held as Collateral Security.	Loans for which Bank Stocks are held as Collateral Security.	Loans for which other Stocks, Bonds or Debentures as authorised by law are held as Collateral Security.	Cash in hand or in deposit on call in Chartered Banks.	Special Poor Fund or Charity Fund Investments.	Investments in Bank Stock made previous to the incorporation of the Bank.	Other Assets not included under the foregoing heads.	Total Assets.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
City and District Savings Bank.	1,500,000 00	2,408,464 83	304,182 20	2,689,733 12	1,716,494 06	741,243 88	180,000 00	.....	* 506,045 36	10,046,163 45
Caisse d'Economie Notre-Dame de Québec.....	.....	1,878,954 51	237,940 56	464,651 07	968,568 10	573,505 01	83,000 00	73,239 00	87,913 33	4,367,771 58

* Including landed property of Bank $443,925.11

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy Minister of Finance.

N. S. GARLAND,
Clerk of Financial Statistics.

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FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 9th November, 1892.

LIST OF INSURANCE COMPANIES LICENSED TO DO BUSINESS IN CANADA UNDER THE INSURANCE ACT.

NAME OF THE COMPANY.	Chief Agent to receive process.	Amount of Deposit. Deposits marked (A) are applicable solely to Life Policies existing 31st March, 1878; marked (B) to policies issued or assumed subsequent to that date.	Description of Insurance business for which Licensed.
The Accident Insurance Company of North America	Edward Rawlings, Manager, Montreal	$23,500 Montreal Harbour bonds; $500, Municipal Debentures, and $550, 5 p. c. Canada stock. (Accepted at $22,150)	Accident.
The Ætna Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut	F. W. Evans, General Agent, Montreal	$19,000 Municipal Securities, $4,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds, and $89,000 Canadian Pacific RailwayBonds. (Accepted at $100,800)	Fire and Inland Marine.
The Ætna Life Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut	Wm. H. Orr, Manager, Toronto	$360,500 Province of Quebec Debentures, $149,893 Province of Manitoba Debentures; $50,000 Province of New Brunswick Bonds; $100,000 Prince Edward Island Bonds; $60,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds; $2,595,061 Municipal Debentures and $150,000 U. S. Registered Bonds. Total $3,465,354. Accepted value, $3,184,531, being $100,000 (A), and $3,084,531 (B)	Life.
The Agricultural Insurance Company of Watertown, N.Y., U.S.	Joseph Flynn, Chief Agent, Toronto	$141,600 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $126,000)	Fire.
The Alliance Assurance Company	G. H. McHenry, Chief Agent, Montreal	$311,142 Canada 3 p.c. stock	Fire.
The American Surety Company of New York	Alexander Dixon, Chief Agent, Toronto	$50,000 U.S. Bonds	Guarantee.
The Atlas Assurance Company	Matthew C. Hinshaw, Chief Agent, Montreal	£17,000 stg., Canada 3½ per cent. Inscribed Stock, and £5,000 stg., New South Wales 3½ per cent. Inscribed Stock	Fire.
The Boiler Inspection and Insurance Company of Canada	W. B. McMurrich, Agent, Toronto	$46,724 Municipal Debentures, and $8,000 Loan Company Debentures. (Accepted at $49,252)	Steam Boilers, &c.
The British Empire Mutual Life Assurance Company, London, Eng.	Fred. Stancliffe, Chief Agent, Montreal	Canada 4 per cent. Bonds, £1,400 stg.; Province of British Columbia Bonds, £1,000 stg.; Tasmanian Bonds £6,800 stg.; Municipal Debentures, £15,800. (Accepted at $113,977.33). Also $632,500 invested in the hands of Canadian Trustees under the Insurance Act	Life.
The British America Assurance Company, Toronto	John Morison, Governor, Toronto	$60,540 Municipal Debentures and $1,000 Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds. (Accepted at $54,900)	Fire and Inland Marine.
The British and Foreign Marine Insurance Company (Limited)	E. L. Bond, Chief Agent, Montreal	$112,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $100,800)	Inland Marine.
The Caledonian Insurance Company	Lansing Lewis, Manager, Montreal	Province of Quebec Bonds, $3,893.33; Canada Bonds, $4,866.67; Municipal Debentures, $106,438.86. (Accepted at $104,555)	Fire.
The Canada Accident Assurance Company	Henry Sutherland, Chief Agent, Toronto	$22,302 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $20,072)	Accident.
The Canada Life Assurance Company, Hamilton	A. G. Ramsay, Manager, Hamilton	$61,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $54,900)	Life.
†The Citizens' Insurance Company of Canada	E. P. Heaton, Chief Agent, Montreal	$131,744 Municipal Debentures; $5,840 Canada Central Railway Second Mortgage Bonds, and $2,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds. (Accepted at $125,370, being $54,710 for Life, $20,260 for Accident, and $50,400 for Fire)	Fire, Life and Accident.
*The City of London Fire Insurance Company (Limited)	H. M. Blackburn, Chief Agent, Toronto	£24,000 stg. Canada Stock and £3,000 South Australian Stock	Fire.
The Commercial Union Assurance Company (Limited) of London, Eng.	Evans & McGregor, General Agents, Montreal	$107,067 Cape of Good Hope 4 per cent. Stock (Life A); $29,200 Canada 4 per cent. Stock (Life B); $106,580 Canada 4 per cent. Stock; $73,000 Queensland Bonds and £12,000 Swedish Government 4 per cent. Bonds (Fire)	Fire, Inland Marine and Life.
The Confederation Life Association of Canada	J. K. Macdonald, Managing Director, Toronto	$84,500 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $76,050)	Life.
The Connecticut Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn	Geo. H. McHenry, Chief Agent, Montreal	$100,000 Canada 4 per cent. Stock	Fire.
The Covenant Mutual Benefit Association	A. H. Hoover, Chief Agent, Toronto	$53,533 Canada 3 per cent. Stock	Life, on the assessment plan.
The Dominion Life Assurance Company	Thos. Hilliard, Managing Director, Waterloo, O.	$56,303 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $50,195)	Life.
The Dominion Plate Glass Insurance Company	Alexander Ramsay, Chief Agent, Montreal	$5,000 Province of Quebec Bonds and $11,000 Municipal Securities. Total, $16,000. (Accepted at $14,900)	Plate Glass.
The Dominion Safety Fund Life Association	J. De Wolfe Spurr, President and Agent, St. John, B. N.	$19,000 Province of Nova Scotia Bonds and $31,000 Province of New Brunswick Bonds	Life.
The Eastern Assurance Company	Chas. D. Cory, Chief Agent, Halifax, N.S.	$56,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $50,400)	Fire.
The Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation (Limited)	Fred. Stancliffe, General Manager, Montreal	£6,500 stg., 2½ per cent. Annuities, £5,000 stg., South Australian Govt. 4 per cent. Bonds, and £10,840 Province of Quebec Bonds	Fire Re-assurance.
The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, N.Y.	Seargent P. Stearns, Manager, Montreal	$100,000 U.S. Bonds (A) $375,000 U.S. Bonds and $482,000 Municipal Debentures (B) (accepted at $908,800, being $100,000 A, and $808,800, B). Also $1,180,000 in the hands of Canadian Trustees under the Insurance Act	Life.
The Federal Life Assurance Company of Ontario	David Dexter, Managing Director, Hamilton	Municipal Debentures, $44,807. Canada Pacific Railway Bonds, $11,000. (Accepted $50,226)	Life.

NAME OF THE COMPANY.	Chief Agent to receive process.	Amount of Deposit. Deposits marked (A) are applicable solely to Life Policies existing 31st March, 1878; marked (B) to policies issued or assumed subsequent to that date.	Description of Insurance business for which Licensed.
The Fire Insurance Association (Limited), London, England	John Kennedy, Chief Agent, Montreal	$100,000 Canada Stock	Fire.
The Germania Life Insurance Company	Jeffers & Rönne, Chief Agents, Toronto	$50,000 Canada Bonds	Life.
The Great West Life Assurance Company	J. H. Brock, Managing Director, Winnipeg, M.	$56,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $50,400)	Life.
The Guarantee Company of North America	Edward Rawlings, Manager, Montreal	$27,000 Municipal Securities; $29,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds and $2,400 Canada Stock. (Accepted at $53,800)	Guarantee.
The Guardian Fire and Life Assurance Company, London, England	E. P. Heaton, Chief Agent, Montreal	$94,900 Canada Guaranteed Bonds and $73,000 Canada Stock	Fire.
The Hartford Fire Insurance Company, Hartford, Connecticut	F. W. Evans, General Agent, Montreal	$62,500 Mun. Securit. and $25,420 Bank Stock. (Accepted at $100,000)	Fire.
The Imperial Insurance Company of London, England	E. D. Lacy, Agent, Montreal	$129,453 Canada Stock and $63,266.67 Province of British Columbia, 3 per cent Stock	Fire.
The Insurance Company of North America	Robert Hampson, Chief Agent, Montreal	$111,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $100,000)	Fire and Inland Marine.
The Lancashire Insurance Company	J. G. Thompson, Chief Agent, Toronto	$97,333 Canada 4 per cent. stock and $95,000 Canada 4 per cent. Bonds	Fire.
The Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company	G. F. C. Smith, Chief Agent, Montreal	$36,000 Municipal Debentures; $10,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds, and $277,133.33 Canada Stock. (Accepted at $318,533)	Fire and Life.
The Lloyds Plate Glass Insurance Company of New York	Levi Beemer, Chief Agent, Toronto	$10,000 Canada Bonds	Plate Glass.
The London Assurance Corporation, England	E. A. Lilly, Attorney and Agent, Montreal	$167,000 Municipal Securities. (Accepted at $150,300)	Fire, Life and Inland Marine
The London Guarantee and Accident Co. (Limited)	A. T. McCord, Chief Agent, Toronto	£11,000 stg. Canada Stock	Guarantee and Accident.
The London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company, Liverpool	W. A. Sims, Chief Agent, Toronto	£22,000 stg. Canada 4 per cent. Inscribed Stock and £5,000 stg. Canada 3 per cent. Stock	Fire.
The London and Lancashire Life Assurance Company	B. Hal Brown, Manager, Montreal	$10,000 Victoria, B.C., Bonds; $2,000 Canada Bonds; $23,500 Province of Quebec Bonds; and Municipal Securities, $85,280. Also $938,197 invested with Canadian Trustees under Insurance Act. Accepted at $1,050,449, being $100,000 (A) and $950,449 (B)	Life.
The London Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Canada, London, Ont.	D. C. Macdonald, Secretary, London, Ont.	$40,020 Municipal Debentures and $15,600 Loan Companies Debentures. (Accepted at $50,058)	Fire.
The London Life Insurance Company	J. G. Richter, Manager, London, Ont.	$60,000 Loan Company Debentures. (Accepted at $54,000)	Life.
The Manchester Fire Assurance Company	James Boomer, Manager, Toronto	$102,200 Canada 3½ per cent Stock	Fire.
The Manufacturers' Accident Insurance Company	John F. Ellis, Managing Director, Toronto	$20,000 Canada Bonds	Accident.
The Manufacturers' Life Insurance Company	John F. Ellis, Managing Director, Toronto	$50,000 Canada Bonds	Life.
The Massachusetts Benefit Association	T. E. P. Sutton, Chief Agent, Toronto	$50,000 U.S. Bonds	Life, on the assessment plan.
The Mercantile Fire Insurance Company	James Lockie, Secretary, Waterloo, Ont	$55,916 Municipal Securities. (Accepted at $50,057)	Fire.
The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company of New York	Albert Goldthorpe, Chief Agent, Toronto	$116,800 Canadian Pacific Railway 3½ per cent. Land Grant Bonds. (Accepted at $101,178)	Life.
Mongenais, Boivin & Co	L. I. Boivin, Agent, Montreal	$5,000 Canada Stock and $8,567 Municipal Securities. (Accepted at $12,711)	Plate Glass.
The Mutual Accident Association (Limited)	Eastmure & Lightbourn, Chief Agents, Toronto	$37,960 Canada 3½ per cent. Inscribed Stock	Accident and Plate Glass.
The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York	Samuel H. Ewing, Attorney, Montreal	$125,000 Canada 4 per cent. Bonds; $400,000 Province of Nova Scotia Bonds; $199,000 Province of New Brunswick Bonds; and $990,333 Municipal Securities. Total, $1,714,333. (Accepted at $1,615,300)	Life.
The Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association, New York	Jno. S. Hall, Chief Agent, Montreal	$50,000 Province of Quebec Bonds and $53,533.33 Canada 3 per cent. Sterling Bonds. (Accepted at $100,857)	Life, on the assessment plan.
The National Assurance Company of Ireland	Matthew C. Hinshaw, Chief Agent, Montreal	$100,161 Canada Stock	Fire.
The New York Life Insurance Company	F. W. Campbell, M.D., Attorney, Montreal	$100,000 U.S. Bonds (Life A) $993,000 C.P.R. Bonds, $80,000 Province of Quebec Bonds, and $100,000 Municipal Debentures (Life B). (Accepted at $1,163,700, being $100,000 Life A and $1,063,700 Life B). Also $750,000 invested with Canadian Trustees under the Insurance Act.	Life.
The North American Life Assurance Company	Wm. McCabe, Managing Director, Toronto	$59,823 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $53,775)	Life.
The North British and Mercantile Insurance Company	Thos. Davidson, Managing Director, Montreal	$175,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds; $281,000 Municipal Debentures; $75,000 Province of New Brunswick Bonds; $31,146.67 Province of Manitoba Bonds; $50,613.33 Victoria Government Bonds; $97,333.33 Queensland bonds. Total, $710,093.33. Accepted at $658,193: being $266,347 Fire, $52,200 Life A, and $339,646 Life B	Fire and Life.
The Northern Assurance Company of Aberdeen and London	Robert W. Tyre, Manager, Montreal	$100,253 British Columbia Bonds and $111,446.67 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $200,555)	Fire.
The Norwich and London Accident Insurance Association	Scott & Walmsley, General Agents, Toronto	$58,400 Canada Stock	Accident.
The Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society, Norwich, England	Alex. Dixon, Manager, Toronto	$100,000 Canada Stock	Fire.
The Ontario Mutual Life Assurance Company	Wm. Hendry, Manager, Waterloo	$104,852 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $92,693)	Life.
The Phenix Insurance Company of Brooklyn	L. C. Camp, Chief Agent, Toronto	$100,000 U.S. Bonds	Fire and Inland Marine.

NAME OF THE COMPANY.	Chief Agent to receive process.	Amount of Deposit. Deposits marked (A) are applicable solely to Life Policies existing 31st March, 1878; marked (B) to policies issued or assumed subsequent to that date.	Description of Insurance business for which Licensed.
The Phœnix Fire Assurance Company, London, England	Paterson & Son, General Agents, Montreal	$57,500 Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds and $135,293 Canada Stock. (Accepted at $187,043)	Fire.
The Phœnix Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn	Gerald E. Hart, Manager, Montreal	$69,000 Municipal Debentures and $44,000 C. P. Railway Bonds. (Accepted at $101,700)	Fire.
The Provident Savings Life Assurance Society	R. H. Matson, Chief Agent, Toronto	$13,500 Province of Quebec Bonds and $41,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $50,400)	Life
The Quebec Fire Assurance Company	Edwin Jones, President, Quebec	Province of New Brunswick Bonds, $10,000, Province of Quebec Bonds, $16,500, and Municipal Debentures, $33,000. Total, $59,500. (Accepted at $56,200)	Fire.
*The Queen Fire and Life Insurance Company, England	H. J. Mudge, Chief Agent, Montreal	$51,100 Canada 4 p.c. inscribed stock, and $42,373.33 Municipal Debentures. Total, $93,473. Accepted at $89,236)	Life.
The Queen Insurance Company of America	H. J. Mudge, Chief Agent, Montreal	$100,000 U.S. Bonds, $60,000 City of Halifax 5 p. c. Stock, $48,667 New Zealand 4 p. c. Stock, $24,333.33 Province of Quebec Bonds, and $29,200 Province of Manitoba 5 p. c. Debentures. Total, $262,200. (Accepted at $256,200)	Fire.
The Reliance Mutual Life Assurance Society, London, England	J. Cassie Hatton, Attorney, Montreal	$110,277 British Annuities, being $100,000 Life (A) and $10,277 Life (B)	Life.
*The Royal Canadian Insurance Company	Harry Cutt, Secretary, Montreal	$57,500 Municipal securities. (Accepted at $51,750)	Fire and Inland Marine.
The Royal Insurance Company	Wm. Tatley, Chief Agent, Montreal	$178,533 Canada 4 p. c. Inscribed Stock, and $511,000 British Annuities. Total $689,533, being $150,000 Fire, $50,000 Life (A) and $489,533 General	Fire and Life.
The Scottish Union and National Insurance Co	Walter Kavanagh, Agent, Montreal	$97,333.33 Canada 4 p. c. Inscribed Stock and $3,500 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $100,483)	Fire.
The Standard Life Assurance Company, Scotland	W. M. Ramsay, Manager, Montreal	$1,855,152 Municipal Debs., $106,500 Montreal Harbour Bds., and $9,000 Province of Quebec Debentures. Total, $1,970,652. (Accepted at $1,772,687, being $129,561 Life A, and $1,643,126 Life B)	Life.
The Star Life Assurance Society of England	Alfred D. Perry, General Agent, Toronto	$146,000 Canada 4 p. c. Stock	Life.
The Sun Insurance Office, London, Eng	H. M. Blackburn, Chief Agent, Toronto	$48,667 Canada Stock and $243,333 British Local Loans	Fire.
The Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada	R. Macaulay, Managing Director, Montreal	$63,890 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $57,501)	Life and Accident.
The Temperance and General Life Assurance Company of North America.	Henry Sutherland, Chief Agent, Toronto	$64,225 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $50,009)	Life.
The Travelers' Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn	William Hanson, Chief Agent, Montreal	$74,947 Province of Manitoba 5 p. c. Bonds, $584,615 Municipal Debentures, $35,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds, and $50,000 Canadian Pacific R.R. Bonds. Total, $744,562. (Accepted at $677,600), being $103,500 (Life A), $534,100 (Life B), and $40,000 (Accident)	Life and Accident.
The Union Mutual Life Insurance Company of Maine	Wm. Mulock, Attorney, Toronto	Province of Ontario Annuity Bonds, present value $398,452; Montreal Harbour Bonds, $30,000; and Province of New Brunswick Bonds, $100,000. Total accepted value, $525,452, being $100,000 (A) and $425,452 (B)	Life.
The Union Society, London, Eng	T. L. Morrisey, Chief Agent, Montreal	£22,000 Consolidated Stock	Fire.
The United Fire Insurance Company (Limited)	Chief Agency, Montreal	Province of Quebec Bonds, $85,653.33; Province of Manitoba Bonds, $9,246.66; Municipal Debentures, $7,000. Total, $101,900. (Accepted at $101,200)	Fire.
The United States Life Insurance Company	Thos. A. Temple, Attorney, St. John, N.B.	$100,000 U. S. Bonds	Life.
The Western Assurance Company, Toronto	J. J. Kenny, Managing Director, Toronto	$32,100 Municipal Debentures and $25,600 Loan Company Debentures. (Accepted at $51,930)	Fire and Inland Marine.

* This Company has ceased to do new business in Canada and has given notice of an application to withdraw its deposit.

† This Company has ceased to transact the business of fire and life insurance in Canada and has given notice of an application to withdraw its deposits held on behalf of those branches.

THE FOLLOWING LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES HAVING CEASED TO TRANSACT NEW BUSINESS IN CANADA, ARE ENTITLED UNDER SECTION 32 OF "THE INSURANCE ACT" TO TRANSACT ALL BUSINESS CONNECTED WITH POLICIES EXISTING AT 31ST MARCH, 1878, AND THEIR DEPOSITS ARE APPLICABLE TO THOSE POLICIES SUBJECT TO THE PROVISIONS OF THE INSURANCE ACTS OF 1868 AND 1871.

NAME OF THE COMPANY.	Chief Agent to receive process.	Amount of Deposit.	Business.
The Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., U.S.	F. W. Evans, General Agent, Montreal	$100,000 U.S. Bonds	Life.
The Edinburgh Life Assurance Company	David Higgins, Chief Agent, Toronto	$113,000 Municipal Debentures and $48,667 Cape Good Hope 4 p.c. stock (Accepted at $150,367)	Life.
The Life Association of Scotland	Archibald Inglis, Chief Agent, Montreal	$50,127 Canada 4 p.c. Bonds, $2,433 Canada 4 p.c. Stock, $4,866 Canada Guaranteed Bonds, $48,667 Province of Quebec Debentures, $48,667 City of Toronto Bonds. (Accepted at $149,893)	Life.
The National Life Insurance Company of the United States of America	Chas. Powis, Chief Agent, Hamilton, Ont.	$110,000 Bank deposit receipts	Life.
The North-Western Mutual Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee	M. W. Mills, Chief Agent, Toronto	$100,000 U.S. Bonds	Life.
The Phœnix Mutual Life Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut	H. D. Simpson, Attorney, Montreal	$30,000 Municipal Debentures, and $99,280 Niagara Falls Park Bonds. (Accepted at $126,280)	Life.
The Scottish Amicable Life Assurance Society	William W. Robertson, Attorney, Montreal	36 Bonds Canada Atlantic Railway, guaranteed. Par $111,257.82. Present value, at 4½ per cent., $90,660.67. Also $100,000 Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds	Life.
The Scottish Provident Institution	John Dunlop, Attorney, Montreal	$100,000 Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds. (Accepted at $90,000)	Life.

THE FOLLOWING INSURANCE COMPANIES ARE REGISTERED UNDER THE INSURANCE ACT, AND ARE PERMITTED TO TRANSACT THE BUSINESS OF LIFE INSURANCE IN CANADA UPON THE ASSESSMENT PLAN.

Name of Company.	Chief Agent to receive process.
The Canadian Mutual Life Association	W. Pemberton Page, Secretary, Toronto.
The Commercial Travellers' Mutual Benefit Society	W. G. H. Lowe, Chief Agent, Toronto.
The Home Life Association of Canada	James G. Howorth, Chief Agent, Toronto.
The Mutual Relief Society of Nova Scotia	Thomas B. Crosby, Chief Agent, Yarmouth, N.S.
The Provincial Provident Institution	E. S. Miller, Secretary, St. Thomas, Ont.

NOTE.—The Glasgow and London Insurance Company has reinsured its outstanding risks with the Citizens' Insurance Company, and a portion of its deposit has been released.
The American Steam Boiler Insurance Company has ceased doing business in Canada. The deposit is still in the hands of the Hon. Receiver General, but notice of an application to withdraw the same has been given.

Office of the Superintendent of Insurance,
Ottawa, 15th October, 1892.

W. FITZGERALD, Superintendent of Insurance. 16 tf

THE FOLLOWING NEW POST OFFICES WERE ESTABLISHED IN CANADA ON THE 1st NOVEMBER, 1892.

Name of Post Office.	Township or Parish.	Electoral County and Province or Territory.	Postmaster.
Campbell's Corner	Inverness	Megantic, Q.	James Campbell.
Carrigan	St. Joseph	Antigonishe, N.S.	Dennis Carrigan.
Cherryfield	Lunenburg	Lunenburg, N.S.	Charles Ernst.
East Linton (reopened)	Sarawak	Grey, N.R., O.	Mrs. Mary Kirk.
Folkins	Studholm	King's, N.B.	E. R. Folkins.
Hartfield	Southampton	York, N.B.	R. D. Hartt.
Lily Oak (reopened)	Holland	Grey, N.R., O.	Robert Avison.
Mamette Lake		Yale, B.C.	L. Quienville.
Newmanville	Oxford	Leeds, N.R., O.	Nelson Buck.
Pointe au Bouleau (reopened)	Saguenay	Charlevoix, Q.	Onézime Savard.
Riding Mountain	Sec. 4, Tp. 18, R. 15, W. of 1st M.	Marquette, M.	A. H. Scouten.
Rosenfeld	Sec. 9, Tp. 3, R. 1, W. of 1st M.	Selkirk, M.	Joseph Burke.
Ste. Agathe East	Ste. Agathe	Lotbinière, Q.	Francis Donovan.
Saxon Street	Cornwallis	King's, N.S.	Herbert Stairs.
Three Brooks	Pictou	Pictou, N.S.	Daniel McKenzie.
West Tatamagouche	Stirling	Colchester, N.S.	George Slade.
Woodbank	Westminster	Middlesex, S.R., O.	Amos Askey.

CHANGES IN POST OFFICES ALREADY ESTABLISHED.

OFFICES CLOSED.

Adelpha	County of Selkirk, M.
Ash Creek	" Selkirk, M.
Brickley	" Northumberland, E.R., O.
Byng	" Monck, O.
Heaslip	" Selkirk, M.
Pugh's Crossing	" York, N.B., 1st October, 1892.
Ruisseau à Sem	" Rimouski, Q.
Waneche	" Selkirk, M.

NAMES CHANGED.

None.

Dorn Ridge, County of York, N.B., was erroneously published in the October Circular as having been closed.

TO ADVERTISERS IN THE *GAZETTE*.

PARTIES sending advertisements to be inserted in "The Canada Gazette," will please observe the following rules :

1st. Address "The Canada Gazette, Ottawa, Canada."

2nd. Indicate the number of insertions required.

3rd. Invariably remit the fees for such advertisements, together with the price of one Gazette, as below. Otherwise they will not be inserted. The rates are ten cts. for the first insertion, and five cents for each subsequent insertion per line of nine words, each figure counting as one word. No advertisement is inserted for a less charge than one dollar.

By settled or understood practice as prescribed by law, the rules of Parliament or decisions of the Department of Justice, notices receive the following insertions :—

Notices of applications for divorce—27 insertions.

Notices of the withdrawal of deposits of Insurance Companies—13 insertions.

Notices of ordinary applications to Parliament—9 insertions.

Notices of applications for Letters Patent—6 insertions.

Notices of dividends and meetings of Banks and Insurance Companies—1 calendar month, or 5 insertions.

Subscribers will also notice that the subscription, $4 per annum, is invariably payable in advance, and that the "Gazette" will be stopped from them at the end of the period paid for. Single numbers will be charged ten cts. each, and when more than one are required by advertisers, must be remitted for likewise.

S. E. DAWSON,
Queen's Printer and Controller of Stationery.
Department of Public Printing and Stationery,
Ottawa, November, 1891.

APPLICATIONS TO PARLIAMENT.

Rules relating to Notices for Private Bills.

All applications for Private Bills, properly the subjects of legislation by the Parliament of Canada, within the purview of "The British North America Act, 1867," whether for the erection of a Bridge, the making of a Railroad, Turnpike Road or Telegraph Line ; the construction or improvement of a Harbour, Canal, Lock, Dam or Slide, or other like work ; the granting the right of Ferry ; the incorporation of any particular Trade or Calling, or of any Banking or other Joint Stock Company ; or otherwise for the granting to any individual or individuals, any exclusive or peculiar rights or privileges whatever, or for doing any matter or thing which, in its operation, would affect the rights or property of other parties, or relate to any particular class of the community ; or for making any amendment of a like nature to any former Act, shall require a Notice, clearly and distinctly specifying the nature and object of the application, and (except in the case of existing corporations) signed by, or on behalf of the applicants, to be published as follows, viz :

In the Provinces of Quebec and Manitoba.

A notice inserted in the *Canada Gazette*, in the English and French languages, and in one newspaper in the English, and in one in the French language in the District affected, or in both languages in one paper, if there be but one in the said District, or if there be no paper published therein, then, in both languages, in a paper in the nearest District in which a newspaper is published.

In any other Province or Territory.

A notice inserted in the *Canada Gazette*, and in one newspaper published in the County or District, or Union of Counties affected, or if there be no paper published therein, then in a newspaper in the nearest County or District in which a newspaper is published. Such Notices to be continued in each case, for a period of two months during the interval of time between the close of the next preceding Session and the consideration of the Petition. And copies of the newspapers containing the first and last insertion of such notice shall be sent to the Clerk of each House.

When a Petition is for leave to bring in a Private Bill for the erection of a Toll Bridge, the petitioner or petitioners, upon giving the notice prescribed by the preceding Rule, shall also, at the same time, and in the same manner, give notice of the rates which they intend to ask ; the extent of the privilege, the height of the arches, the interval between the abutments or piers for the passage of rafts and vessels, and whether they intend to erect a drawbridge, and the dimensions of the same.

Any person seeking to obtain any Private Bill shall, eight days before the meeting of Parliament, deposit with the Clerk of the House, in which the Bill is to originate, a copy of such bill in the English or French language, with a sum sufficient to pay for translating and printing the same—600 copies to be printed in English, and 200 copies in French—the translation to be done by the officers of the House, and the printing by the contractor. The applicant shall be also required to pay the Clerk of the Senate, or the accountant of the House of Commons (as the case may be) a sum of $200 and the cost of printing the Act in the Statutes, and lodge the receipt of the same with the Clerk of the Committee to which such Bill is referred—such payment to be made immediately after the second reading, and before the consideration of the Bill by such Committee.

The fee payable on any Private Bill is paid only in the House in which it originates.

No Petition for a Private Bill is received by either House after the first ten days of the session.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Clerk of the Senate.

JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Clerk of the Commons.

Additional Rules of the House of Commons respecting Private Bills.

All Private Bills for Acts of Incorporation shall be so framed as to incorporate by reference the *clauses* of the *General Acts* relating to the details to be provided for by such Bills ;—special grounds shall be established for any proposed departure from this principle, or for the introduction of other provisions as to such details, and a note shall be appended to the Bill indicating the provisions thereof, in which the *General Act* is proposed to be departed from ;—Bills which are not framed in accordance with this *Rule*, shall be re-cast by the promoters, and reprinted at their expense, before any Committee passes upon the *Clauses*.

51*a*. All Private Bills for Acts of incorporation of, or in amendment of Acts incorporating Railway Companies, shall be drawn in accordance with the Model Bill adopted by the House on 23rd June, 1887, copies of which may be obtained from the Clerk of the House.

(a.) The provisions contained in any Bill which are not in accord with the Model Bill, shall be inserted between brackets, and when revised by the proper officer shall be so printed, and Bills which are not in accordance with this Rule shall be returned to the promoters to be re-cast before being revised and printed ;

(b.) Any sections of existing Acts which are proposed to be amended shall be re-printed in full with the amendments inserted in their proper places and between brackets ;

(c.) Any exceptional provisions that it may be proposed to insert in any Bill shall be clearly specified in the Notice of Application for the same.

51*b*. No Bill for the incorporation of a Railway Company, or for changing the route of the railway of any company already incorporated, shall be considered by the Railway Committee until there has been filed with the Committee, at least one week before the consideration of the Bill :—

(a.) A Map or Plan drawn upon a scale of not less than half an inch to the mile, showing the location upon which it is intended to construct the proposed work, and showing also the lines of existing or authorized works of a similar character within, or in any way affecting the district, or any part thereof, which the proposed work is intended to serve, and such map

or plan shall be signed by the Engineer or other person making the same ;

(b.) An exhibit showing the total amount of capital proposed to be raised for the purposes of the undertaking, and the manner in which it is proposed to raise the same, whether by ordinary shares, bonds, debentures, or other securities, and the amount of each, respectively.

JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Clerk of the Commons.

SUBSTANCE OF RULES OF THE SENATE RELATING TO NOTICES AND APPLICATIONS FOR BILLS OF DIVORCE.

Every applicant for a Bill of Divorce shall give notice of his or her intended application, and shall specify therein from whom and for what cause such divorce is sought, and shall cause such notice to be published during six months before the presentation of his or her petition for the said Bill, in the CANADA GAZETTE and in two newspapers published in the District in Quebec, Manitoba, British Columbia or the North-West Territories, or in the County or Union of Counties in other Provinces, wherein such applicant usually resided at the time of the separation of the parties ; but if the requisite number of papers cannot be found therein, then in an adjoining District or County or Union of Counties. Notices given in the Provinces of Quebec and Manitoba are to be published in one English and one French newspaper, if there be such newspapers published in the District, but otherwise shall be published in each newspaper in both languages.

A copy of the said Notice shall, not less than one month before the date of the presentation of the Petition, at the instance of the applicant, be served personally on the person from whom the divorce is sought, when that can be done.

No petition for divorce shall be received after the first thirty days of each session.

The petition of an applicant for divorce must be fairly written and must be signed by the Petitioner, and should briefly set forth the marriage, when, where and by whom the ceremony was performed, the grounds on which relief is asked and the nature of the relief prayed, and should also negative condonation, collusion and connivance. The allegations of the petition must be verified by declaration of the Petitioner, under the "*Act respecting Extra-Judicial Oaths.*"

The applicant shall deposit with the Clerk of the Senate, eight days before the opening of Parliament, a copy, in the English or French language, of the proposed Bill of Divorce, and therewith a sum sufficient to pay for translating and printing 600 copies thereof in English and 200 copies in French.

No petition for a Bill of Divorce shall be presented unless the applicant has paid into the hands of the Clerk of the Senate the sum of two hundred dollars ($200).

The petition when presented shall be accompanied by the evidence of the publication of the notice, and by declaration in evidence of the service of a copy thereof, and by a copy of the proposed Bill.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Clerk of the Senate.

ST. LAWRENCE AND ADIRONDACK RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the St. Lawrence and Adirondack Railway Company will apply to the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada, at the next session thereof, for an Act to amend section nineteen of the Statute 51 Victoria, chapter 64, by inserting therein after the words "Beauharnois Junction Railway Company," the words "or the Central Vermont Railroad Company or the Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain Railroad Company," leaving the other portions of the said section as they now are.

GEO. H. PHILLIPS,
Secretary.

Dated at Salaberry de Valleyfield, this 8th day of November, A.D. 1892. 21–9

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for an Act to incorporate a company for the purpose of guaranteeing persons and corporations against loss and damage by burglary, and for other purposes.

R. A. E. GREENSHIELDS,
Solicitor for applicant.
By GEMMIL & MAY,
His Agents at Ottawa.
Dated at Montreal, this 15th November, 1892. 21–9

NOTICE.—The Columbia and Kootenay Railway and Navigation Company will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act authorizing it to construct and operate a railway between a point on its present line and Revelstoke, together with such branch or branches, not exceeding in any case thirty miles in length, as may be hereafter authorized by His Excellency the Governor in Council, and for other purposes.

J. D. TOWNLEY,
21–9 Secretary.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for an Act to incorporate a company known as The Maritime Manufacturing Company, for the purpose of manufacturing, buying, selling, disposing of and dealing in all such kinds of goods, chattels and merchandise as they shall see fit, and to engage in and carry on all such business as is usually engaged in by manufacturers and merchants, with power to purchase, acquire and hold letters patent of invention and patent rights of all kinds and either to sell and dispose of the same or of any rights thereunder, or to manufacture and sell the goods, commodities and articles covered by any such letters patent or patent rights so acquired, together with the usual power to acquire lands, factories, docks, shops, wharves, machinery plant and all other property necessary in carrying on the said business, and for all other usual and necessary powers, rights and privileges.

HENRY, HARRIS & HENRY,
Solicitors for applicants.
Halifax, N.S., 12th November, 1892. 21–9

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for an Act to incorporate the "Automatic Telephone and Electric Company of Canada," with power to manufacture, deal in and operate telephone instruments, switches and connections, and to manufacture, operate and deal in electrical instruments and appliances, and to carry on a general electrical supply, operating and manufacturing business, and for the purposes thereof, and of all business incidental thereto and connected therewith, the whole throughout the Dominion of Canada, and with a head office and principal place of business in the City of Montreal.

ATWATER & MACKIE,
Solicitors for applicants.
Montreal, 7th November, 1892. 20–10

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act to incorporate "The Canada North-West Land Company" (Limited), for the purposes of owning, holding, buying, selling, leasing or otherwise dealing in, acquiring or disposing of lands or real estate or any interest therein within the Dominion of Canada, and particularly in the North-West Territories of the Dominion, and in the Province of Manitoba, and of acquiring the assets and carrying on the business in Canada of The Canada North-West Land Company (Limited), a corporation now existing under the laws of the United Kingdom, and for the confirmation of an agreement for the acquisition thereof, with all the powers which are now held by that company, and for other purposes.

A. R. CREELMAN,
Solicitor for the applicants.
Dated at Toronto, 8th day of November, 1892. 20–9

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act to incorporate a company for the purpose of: (1) Constructing, managing and operating an irrigation ditch or canal from some point on the Elbow River, in the southerly portion of Township Twenty-four, or in the northerly portion of Township Twenty-three, in Range one, west of the Fifth Initial Meridian, in the North-West Territories; also from some point on the Bow River, in Township Twenty-four, Ranges one and two, west of the Fifth Initial Meridian, or in Township Twenty-five, Ranges two and three, west of the Fifth Initial Meridian, or in any or all of the aforementioned townships, to any lands in the said townships, or in the neighbourhood thereof, which lie sufficiently low to enable water to be applied thereon for irrigation purposes, and all necessary cross or branch ditches, canals, flumes or aqueducts; (2) Constructing works in and drawing off the waters of the above-named rivers for the purposes of the company; (3) Acquiring land by expropriation, purchase or otherwise for the purposes of construction and maintenance by the company; (4) Acquiring land by purchase or lease for improvement by irrigation and disposing of same; (5) Constructing, maintaining and erecting dams at such points on the the said rivers as may be found necessary for the purposes of the company; Further, to have power to supply water to any municipality, corporation or individual, and to do all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects.

J. P. J. JEPHSON,
Solicitor for applicants.

Dated at Calgary, N.W.T., 3rd November, 1892.

20-9

NOTICE.—The Canadian Pacific Railway Company will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act giving effect to an agreement arrived at between the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada, the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, and the Corporation of the City of Toronto, concerning, amongst other things, land to be used for railway purposes, and embodied in a certain document, dated the 26th day of July, 1892, and known as "The Esplanade Agreement."

CHARLES DRINKWATER,
Sec. C.P.R.Co.

20-9

NOTICE.—The Canadian Pacific Railway Company will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act giving effect to an agreement, made the twenty-sixth day of July, 1892, between the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada, of the first part, and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, of the second part, concerning a Union Passenger Station in the City of Toronto, and certain lands, tracts and real estate to be used in connection therewith.

CHARLES DRINKWATER,
Sec. C.P.R.Co.

20-9

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, for an Act to incorporate a company for the purpose of constructing, equipping, maintaining and operating a line of railway (to be run by either steam or electricity, or both), to run from a point at or near Penticton at the foot of Okanagan Lake, in the Province of British Columbia, to some point at or near the Narrows of Lake Osoyoos in said Province, with power to construct, equip, maintain and operate branch lines, and also to construct and operate telegraph and telephone lines in connection with the said railway, together with the usual powers to acquire lands, privileges, bonuses or aids from the Dominion or Provincial Governments, and to make traffic and other arrangements with railway, steamboat and other companies, and for all other usual and necessary powers, rights and privileges.

DAVIS & MARSHALL,
Solicitors for applicants.

Vancouver, B.C., 19th August, A.D. 1892. 9-20

NOTICE.—The Mount Forest, Markdale and Meaford Railway Company will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act to amend their Act of incorporation, 53 Victoria, chapter 60, by adding the names of certain persons as provisional directors and by extending the time for the construction of the railway and the completion thereof, with such other amendments thereto as may be deemed proper, and for other purposes.

R. W. EVANS,
Solicitor for the applicants.

Dated at Meaford, Ont., this 1st day of November, 1892. 19-9

NOTICE is hereby given that at the next session of the Parliament of Canada, application will be made for an Act to incorporate the society known as "The Grand Council of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association of Canada," the objects of which society are to unite fraternally all persons entitled to membership under the constitution and by-laws of the society; to improve the moral, mental and social condition of its members; to educate them in integrity, sobriety and frugality; to establish, manage and disburse a benefit and reserve fund, from which a sum not exceeding two thousand dollars shall be paid to each member in good standing, his beneficiary or legal representatives, according to the constitution and by-laws of the society.

LATCHFORD & MURPHY,
Solicitors for applicants.

Ottawa, 20th October, 1892. 18-9

NOTICE is hereby given that Caroline Jane Downey, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, in the Province of Ontario, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from her husband Donald Clutterbuck Downey, Esquire, heretofore of the Town of Whitby, in the County of Ontario, in the Province of Ontario, but whose present address is unknown, on the grounds of adultery and desertion.

GORMULLY & SINCLAIR,
Solicitors for applicant.

Dated at Ottawa, in the Province of Ontario, this 21st day of October, 1892. 17-27

NOTICE is hereby given that Joshua Nicholas Filman, of the Township of East Flamboro, in the County of Wentworth, in the Province of Ontario, yeoman, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from his wife, Emma Matilda Filman, of the Township of East Flamboro, in the said County of Wentworth and Province of Ontario, on the grounds of adultery and desertion.

LAZIER & MONCK,
Solicitors for applicant.

Dated at Hamilton, Ont., this 28th September, 1892. 14-27

NOTICE is hereby given that James Frederick Doran, of Lachine, in the County of Jacques Cartier, Province of Quebec, clerk, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from his wife Mary Augusta Wood, lately of Winnipeg, Province of Manitoba, now of Paris, France, on the ground of adultery and desertion.

J. FRED. DORAN,
Applicant.

Dated at Montreal, Province of Quebec, the 20th July, 1892. 5-27

NOTICE is hereby given that Robert Young Hebden, of the City of New York, in the State of New York, in the United States of America, (heretofore of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec), one of the agents of the Bank of Montreal, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from his wife Edith Montagu

Hebden (*née* Patterson), heretofore of the said City of Montreal, but whose present residence is unknown, on the grounds of adultery and desertion.

GORMULLY & SINCLAIR,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated at Ottawa, in the Province of Ontario, this 22nd day of July, A.D. 1892. 4-27

NOTICE is hereby given that Annette Marion Goff of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from her husband, Edward Robert Taché Rowand, of the City of Winnipeg, in the Province of Manitoba, Gentleman, on the grounds of adultery and cruelty.

CARTER & GOLDSTEIN,
Solicitors for applicant.

Dated at Montreal, Province of Quebec, this 18th day of July, 1892. 4-27

NOTICE is hereby given that Edmund Holyoake Heward, of the Town of St. John's, in the District of Iberville, in the Province of Quebec, manager at St. John's of the Merchants Bank of Canada, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from his wife, Dame Marie Louise Elwes, presently of the City of Chicago, in the State of Illinois, one of the United States of America, on the ground of adultery.

L. G. MACDONALD,
Solicitor for applicant.
By CHRISTIE, CHRISTIE & GREENE,
His agents at Ottawa.

Dated at St. John's, the 4th day of July, 1892. 3-27

NOTICE is hereby given that Robert Oliver King, of the Township of Brantford, in the County of Brant and Province of Ontario, farmer, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from his wife Jennie Gowling, on the grounds of adultery and desertion.

GEORGE D. HEYD,
Solicitor for applicant.
By GEMMILL & MAY,
His agents at Ottawa.

Dated at Brantford, this 5th day of July, A.D. 1892. 2-27

NOTICE is hereby given that James Balfour, of the City of Hamilton, in the County of Wentworth, in the Province of Ontario, architect, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from his wife Georgina Catharine Balfour, of the City of Hamilton aforesaid, on the ground of adultery.

BELL & PRINGLE,
Solicitors for James Balfour.

Dated at Hamilton, Province of Ontario, this 30th day of June, 1892. 2-27

NOTICE is hereby given that John Francis Schwaller, of the Town of Thorold, in the County of Welland, and Province of Ontario, merchant, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from his wife Florence Schwaller, now of the Town of Niagara Falls, in the County and Province aforesaid, on the grounds of desertion, adultery and bigamy.

PATTISON, COLLIER & SHAW,
Solicitors for applicant.

Dated at Thorold, in the Province of Ontario, this 7th day of April, A.D. 1892. 51-27

NOTICE is hereby given that Martha Ballantyne, of the Township of Scarboro, in the County of York, in the Province of Ontario, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of divorce from her husband, William Ballantyne, of the City of Hamilton, in the County of Wentworth, labourer, on the ground of adultery and desertion.

CHISHOLM & LOGIE,
Solicitors for applicant.

Dated at Hamilton, Province of Ontario, 31st day of March, 1892. 47-27

APPLICATIONS FOR CHARTER BY LETTERS PATENT.

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council under "The Companies Act," for letters patent under the Great Seal of the Dominion of Canada, incorporating the applicants and such others as may become shareholders in the company thereby created, a body corporate and politic by the name and for the purposes hereinafter set forth :—

1. The proposed name of the company is "The Hugh Cann Shipping Company" (Limited).

2. The purposes for which incorporation is sought are :—The building, purchasing, acquiring, selling, hiring, chartering, employing, owning, navigating, managing and maintaining sailing vessels, steamships, and other kinds of craft ; the conveying and carrying goods, wares, merchandise, freight and cargoes of all description as well as passengers, mails and other traffic between such ports in any part of the world as may seem expedient ; the buying and selling of, and trading in cargoes and merchandise for freight, hire and otherwise ; and generally the carrying on the business of ship-owning in all its branches ; the acquiring, holding, alienating and conveying any property whether real, personal or mixed, requisite for carrying on the undertakings of said company, and generally the doing of all such other things as are incidental, requisite or conducive to the attainment of the above objects.

3. The chief place of business of the company will be the Town of Yarmouth, in the Province of Nova Scotia.

4. The proposed amount of the capital stock is ($11,100) eleven thousand one hundred dollars.

5. The number of shares will be thirty-seven, and the amount of each share three hundred dollars.

6. The names in full and the address and calling of each of the applicants are :—Henry Lewis, ship-owner, Nathan B. Lewis, ship-owner, George C. Lewis, accountant, Harry K. Lewis, clerk, all of the said Town of Yarmouth ; and Walter F. Hagar, of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, United States of America, ship-broker.

7. The said Henry Lewis, Nathan B. Lewis, and Harry K. Lewis, will be the first or provisional directors of the company.

CORNING & CHIPMAN,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated at Yarmouth, N.S., this 14th day of November, A.D. 1892. 21-6

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that within one month after the last publication hereof in the *Canada Gazette*, the persons hereinafter mentioned will apply to the Governor General in Council for the grant of a charter of incorporation by letters patent, under the provisions of "The Companies Act" of Canada.

1. That the name of the company is to be "The Symmes Hay Cap Company."

2. That the object of the company is to manufacture and sell the Symmes Patent Hay and Grain Caps and Vegetable Covers or other articles of similar nature, including racks and slats for holding the same, and to acquire by purchase, lease or otherwise the patents of invention relating thereto, and the carrying on of trade and commerce in connection therewith.

3. That the operations of the company are to be carried on in the various Provinces of the Dominion, with the chief place of business at the Village of Sawyerville, in the County of Compton and Province of Quebec.

4. That the amount of capital stock of the company is to be fifteen thousand dollars.

5. That the number of shares is to be one hundred and fifty, and the amount of each share one hundred dollars.

6. That the names in full, and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follows :—William Bullock Ives, advocate, Francis Pierce Buck, manu-

facturer, Charles King, lieutenant-colonel of Militia, Ernest R. Hallowel Brooks, clerk, Henry Braithwaite Brown, advocate, Gustavus Lucke, merchant, James Simpson Mitchell, merchant, Stephen Edgell, banker, and Harriet L. Lane, widow, all of the City of Sherbrooke; Herbert Dudley Smith, farmer, of the Township of Compton; James Naismith Greenshields, of the City of Montreal, advocate; Alonzo Wright, of the City of Hull, lumber merchant; Rufus Henry Pope, of the Town of Cookshire, farmer; William Sawyer, mill-owner, and Lockhart R. Willard, hotelkeeper, both of the Village of Sawyerville, all in the Province of Quebec; and Hugh McCullough, the younger, of the Town of Galt, in the Province of Ontario.

7. That the said Charles King, Rufus Henry Pope, Francis Pierce Buck, Herbert Dudley Smith and Lockhart R. Willard, are to be the first directors of the company.

BROWN & MORRIS,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated 4th November, 1892. 20-6

NOTICE is hereby given, pursuant to the Statute in that behalf, that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council, for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under "The Companies Act," Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such others as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate under the name and for the objects hereinafter mentioned:—

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is "The Double Chloride of Gold Cure Company" (Limited).

2. The purposes for which incorporation is sought are:—To establish and maintain an Institute or Institutes in a suitable place or suitable places, for the cure under legal medical supervision of the liquor, morphine, opium, cocaine and tobacco habits, neurasthenia and kindred affections, and for the manufacture, purchase, sale of and dealing in drugs, chemicals, medicines and other articles and compounds required for the above and kindred diseases, together with all necessary powers incident to such establishment, maintenance, manufacture, purchase, sale and dealing.

3. The principal place of business to be in or near the Town of Oakville, with an office at the City of Toronto, in the County of York, for meetings of shareholders and directors.

4. The capital stock to be one hundred thousand dollars, in one thousand shares of one hundred dollars each.

5. The applicants are George Barrett Foster, physician, Yonge Street Market, Toronto; James Albert Young, gentleman, 28 King Street West, Toronto; Thomas Kennedy, manufacturer, Toronto; Charles Arthur McBride, physician, Toronto, and Thomas Lindsay, gentleman, Toronto; and the said George Barrett Foster, James Albert Young and Charles Arthur McBride, are to be the first or provisional directors of the company.

The above notice is published as a corrected continuation of the advertisement published in the *Canada Gazette*, at page 2019 of the current year.

GEORGE WILLIAM MEYER,
Solicitor for applicants,
Grimsby, Ontario.

Dated 1st November, 1892. 20-6

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that within one month after the last publication hereof in the *Canada Gazette*, the persons hereinafter mentioned will apply to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for the grant of a charter of incorporation under the provisions of "The Companies Act," being chapter 119 of the Revised Statutes of Canada.

1. The name of the company is to be "The Lang Tanning Company" (Limited).

2. The object for which incorporation is sought is to purchase, acquire and take over as a going concern the good-will, rights, credits and assets of the firm of R. Lang & Son, of the Town of Berlin, in the County of Waterloo, in the Province of Ontario, tanners, and to carry on the said business in all its branches and to extend the same throughout the Dominion of Canada, and to import into and export from the said Dominion and elsewhere and to manufacture and deal generally in hides, skins, leather and all other tannery products and supplies.

3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be at the Town of Berlin, in the County of Waterloo and Province of Ontario.

4. The amount of capital stock of the company is to be one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

5. The number of shares is to be three thousand, and the amount of each share fifty dollars.

6. The names in full and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follows:—George Charles Henry Lang, John Adolf Lang, August Reinhold Lang, all of the Town of Berlin, in the County of Waterloo and Province of Ontario, tanners; Mary Ann Kaiser, of the City of Detroit, in the State of Michigan, one of the United States of America, married woman; and William Hermann Lang, of the City of Chicago, in the State of Illinois, one of the United States of America, hide broker.

7. The above named parties are to be the first directors of the company.

J. M. SCULLY,
Agent for applicants.

Dated at Berlin, 1st November, 1892. 19-6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of "The Companies Act," incorporating the applicants and such others as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned.

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is "National Automatic Vending Machine Company of Canada" (Limited).

2. The purposes for which incorporation is sought, are:—

(*a.*) To purchase, acquire and take over as a going concern the business carried on by Percy Henry Atkinson and Edwin Crickmore, of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, under the name and firm of the National Automatic Vending Machine Company of Canada, including the good-will and all other the assets of the said business.

(*b.*) To carry on the said business in all its branches and to extend the same, and to manufacture, buy, sell, trade and deal in all kinds of vending boxes, machines and devices operated wholly or in part automatically, and further to manufacture, buy, sell, trade and deal in all kinds of goods, articles and supplies which are or hereafter may be vended, sold or disposed of through or by means of any and all vending boxes, machines and devices operated wholly or in part automatically.

(*c.*) To apply for, purchase or otherwise acquire any exclusive right, letters patent of invention, patent rights or privileges in connection with the business of the company, and any licences to work, use or turn to account the same.

(*d.*) To purchase or otherwise acquire any business within the objects of the company, and any lands, property, privileges, rights, contracts and liabilities appertaining to the same.

3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario.

4. The amount of the capital stock is forty thousand dollars.

5. The number of shares is to be four hundred, and the amount of each share is to be of the value of one hundred dollars.

6. The names in full and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follows:—Percy Henry Atkinson and Edwin Crickmore, both of the City of Toronto, Ontario, brokers; Thomas Wilson Hector, of Springfield-on-Credit, Ontario, Esquire, Edmond Baird Ryckman, barrister-at-law, and Stuart Wallace Beverly Heath, broker, both of Toronto, Ontario; of

whom Percy Henry Atkinson, Edwin Crickmore and Edmond Baird Ryckman are to be the first or provisional directors of the said company.

SMELLIE & RYCKMAN,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated 3rd November, A.D. 1892. 19–6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of "The Companies Act," Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned :—

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is "Micmac Steamship Company" (Limited).

2. The purposes within the purview of the Act for which incorporation is sought are as follow, that is to say :—For the purposes of purchasing, contracting for, building, holding, acquiring, chartering, hiring, selling, leasing, repairing, sailing and operating steamships, sailing vessels and other vessels of all kinds, and of carrying on therewith between the ports of Canada and Great Britain and between British and foreign ports and between foreign ports the business of common carriers, forwarders, traders and the conveyance of mails, the transportation of merchandise and passengers, and any business in connection with the carrying trade ; also the building, purchasing, leasing, hiring, selling, owning and operating tugs, barges and all other kinds of vessels used in harbours and navigable waters ; of purchasing, constructing, acquiring, selling, leasing, hiring and owning wharves and warehouses and other buildings, slips, piers, docks, dockyards, tramways and elevators, and of manufacturing the same ; with power to establish shops and stores, and vend articles of ship stores and merchandise therein, and to sell and dispose of or exchange for other property when not required for the purposes of the said company ; also with power to make, draw, accept and indorse promissory notes, bills of exchange, drafts, bank cheques or other such instruments in writing as may be requisite in carrying on the business of the company ; and generally to do all such things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects.

3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be New Glasgow, County of Pictou, in the Province of Nova Scotia.

4. The intended amount of the capital stock is ninety thousand dollars.

5. The number of shares is to be nine hundred, and the amount of each share is to be of the value of one hundred dollars.

6. The names in full, and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow :—James William Carmichael, of New Glasgow aforesaid, merchant ; James Carmichael McGregor, of same place, merchant ; James Matheson Carmichael, of same place, merchant ; Honourable Robert Patterson Grant, of Pictou, in said County of Pictou, Senator ; and Donald St. Daniel McDonald, of Bailey's Brook, in said County, merchant ; of whom the said James William Carmichael, James Carmichael McGregor and James Matheson Carmichael, are to be the first or provisional directors of the said company.

SINCLAIR & PATTERSON,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated at New Glasgow, this 19th day of October, A.D. 1892. 18–6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice, application will be made by the persons hereinafter named to the Governor General in Council for the grant of a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of "The Companies Act," and the amendments thereto.

1. The name of the company is to be "The Back River Power Company" (Limited).

2. The objects for which incorporation is sought, are :—

(a.) To purchase, take on lease or in exchange, hire or otherwise acquire any real and personal property, and any rights, privileges, water powers and easements which the company may think necessary or convenient for the purposes of its business.

(b.) To expend money in establishing, maintaining and improving works, dams, piers and channels for the purpose of creating and developing water power, or powers upon the Back River and elsewhere in Canada, and also such works as may be necessary for the purpose of transmitting and distributing such power.

(c.) To lease or to sell water power or electric power either to individuals or to municipal corporations or to other corporations or companies, for electrical, mechanical or other purposes.

(d.) To carry on the business of supplying heat, light and motive power by electricity, and to construct, lay down, establish, fix and maintain all necessary cables, wires, lines, accumulators and works, and to generate, accumulate, distribute and supply electricity, and to light streets, buildings, houses and places, public and private.

(e.) To carry on the business of milling or manufacturing or such other business as the company may deem expedient for the purpose of utilising the said water power.

(f.) To carry on the business of selling, leasing or supplying water for municipal or domestic use, either by arrangement or contract with any municipal or public corporation or body or by supplying water directly to consumers.

(g.) To carry on any other business which may seem to the company capable of being conveniently carried on in connection with the above or calculated directly or indirectly to enhance the value of or render profitable any of the company's property or rights.

(h.) To acquire and undertake the whole or any part of the business, property and liabilities of any person or company carrying on any business which the company is authorized to carry on, or possessed of property suitable for the purposes of the company.

(i.) To sell and dispose of the undertaking of the company or any part thereof, for such consideration as the company may see fit, and in particular for shares, debentures or securities of any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those hereby applied for.

(j.) To subscribe for and to take shares, and become shareholders in any other incorporated company who shall or may be lessees or users of power under any lease or agreement with the said "Back River Power Company."

(k.) To purchase or otherwise acquire any patents of invention which the company may see fit, and to sell any patents acquired by them or any rights of selling, using or manufacturing thereunder.

(l.) To conduct electricity by any means, on, through, under or along the sides of streets, highways, bridges, and public places of any cities, towns and municipalities in Canada, or across or under any navigable waters in Canada ; provided that the company shall not interfere with the public right of travelling on or using such streets, highways, bridges and public places or navigable waters ; and provided also that the said company shall only open, use or interfere with such streets, highways, bridges and public places with the consent of the cities, towns or other municipalities respectively having jurisdiction over the same, and subject to such agreements in respect thereof, as shall be made between the said company and such municipalities and under and subject to any by-laws of such municipalities, passed in pursuance thereof.

(m.) To amalgamate with any other company having objects altogether or in part similar.

(n.) To do all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects or any of them.

3. The chief place of business shall be the City of Montreal.

4. The amount of capital stock of the company shall be $200,000.

5. The number of shares shall be two thousand (2,000), and the amount of each share $100.

6. The names in full and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow:—John Thomas Wilson, merchant, James Robert Walker, merchant, Gilman Cheney, gentleman, Evan Fisher Ames, manufacturer, and Frederick Minton Cole, insurance agent; all of whom shall be the first or provisional directors of the company.

CHRYSLER & LEWIS,
Solicitors for the applicants.

Dated Ottawa, 20th October, 1892. 18–6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice application will be made to the Governor in Council for a charter of incorporation under the provisions of the Act of the Dominion of Canada, being "An Act respecting the incorporation of Joint Stock Companies by Letters Patent," for the incorporation of the company hereinafter mentioned:—

1. The name of the company is to be "James Robertson Company" (Limited).

2. The objects for which incorporation is sought, are the manufacturing, buying, selling, trading, and dealing in saws, barbed wire, lead pipe, lead shot, lead traps, white lead, putty, mixed paints, colours, varnish, plumbers', tinsmiths' and saw-mill supplies, tools, utensils, household furniture, stoves, hardware goods, and all kinds of supplies for merchants, dealers, farmers and consumers; the manufacturing, producing, buying, selling, trading and dealing in iron, steel, lead, nickel and other metals and ores of every description, and all products and articles therefrom; and of purchasing, selling and dealing in said articles, and the manufacturing, purchasing, selling, dealing in, and erecting all machinery and fixtures for the purposes of the said business and for the purposes of any other business; to subscribe for, acquire, purchase, hold, sell, pledge and transfer stock or shares in any other incorporated companies, and to vote upon and represent the same, and to sell, assign, transfer, convey, lease, let, sublet, mortgage, or pledge the plant, real estate, leaseholds, tools, machinery, patents, inventions, shoprights, copyrights, trade marks, trade names, patterns or brands of any or all of them, and the stock in trade and the good-will of the said company; to purchase, acquire and hold absolutely or for terms of years under lease or otherwise, contracts, agreements, options, leases, plant, real estate, leaseholds, tools, machinery, patents, inventions, shoprights, copyrights, trade marks, trade names, patterns, or brands or any or all of them, and the stock in trade and good-will of any other incorporated company or companies or individuals in the Dominion of Canada; to amalgamate, co-operate, join and to make agreements with any other incorporated company or companies, or individuals, for the purpose of carrying on its said business or objects, or any of them, or for the purpose or purposes of carrying on the said business or objects or any of them of the said other company or companies or individuals, to purchase, acquire, hold, lease, sell, mortgage, transfer, pledge and assign real and personal property, and to take and hold mortgages, liens and charges, upon real and personal property by way of security or otherwise howsoever; to issue preferential stock, bonds, and debentures, and to negotiate, sell and transfer the same and thereby to pledge the assets and property of the said company as security for repayment of advances made upon or in respect to the said bonds or debentures, and to do all acts in respect to each and all of the matters hereinbefore referred to, and all such other matters or things as are or may become necessary or incidental or conducive to any of the foregoing purposes.

3. The chief place of business of the said company will be at the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

4. The capital stock of the said company is to be seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

5. The number of shares is to be seven thousand five hundred, and the amount of each share one hundred dollars.

6. The applicants are, James Robertson and Alexander Robertson, of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, manufacturers; James Robertson (junior), of the City of Winnipeg, in the Province of Manitoba, gentleman; Alexander A. McMichael, of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, manufacturer; and John Robertson, of the City of St. John, in the Province of New Brunswick, manufacturer; and the above named James Robertson, Alexander A. McMichael and John Robertson are to be the provisional directors of the said company.

WATSON, THORNE, SMOKE & MASTEN,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated this 25th day of October, 1892. 18–6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette* application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of "The Companies Act," Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned.

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is "The Ditton Gold Mining Company" (Limited).

2. The purposes within the purview of the Act for which incorporation is sought are as follows:—

(*a.*) To acquire by lease, purchase, option, location or otherwise a tract or tracts of mineral lands in any or all of the Provinces and Territories of the Dominion of Canada;

(*b.*) To carry on the business of exploring for mining and gathering gold, silver and other metals, minerals and ores in such form and condition as the same may be found in any of the said Provinces and Territories of the Dominion of Canada;

(*c.*) To crush, smelt, reduce and manufacture said metals, minerals and ores, and to deal therein, and to forward, ship and sell the same either in crude or other form, and for such purposes to establish works and manufactories, wharves and warehouses, and to construct or erect and maintain the same and to carry on the business incident thereto;

(*d.*) To purchase, take on lease or otherwise acquire any real or personal property, rights, easements or privileges which may be convenient or necessary for the purpose of carrying out any of the objects or business of the said company;

(*e.*) To purchase, take on lease or by way of option or exchange or to acquire and purchase or otherwise own, and to hold any legal or equitable title either in the name of the company or of the trustee or trustees for the said company, their successors and assigns all real or personal property and particularly such lands, premises, easements, claims, mining locations, limits and rights as shall be necessary or desirable for the purposes of the objects and workings of the said company;

(*f.*) To lease, sell, transfer, quit-claim and mortgage or otherwise deal with the real or personal property acquired by the company, and for such purposes to sign, seal, execute and deliver all necessary deeds, conveyances, mortgages, releases or other documents necessary in the premises;

(*g.*) To develop mineral lands, and to treat and deal in and with the products thereof;

(*h.*) To build, acquire, own, charter or lease, navigate and use steam or other boats for the purposes of the business of the said company;

(*i.*) To build and maintain all necessary wharves, piers or docks, and to build, provide, lease, use and work tramways, telegraph lines, aqueducts, reservoirs, roads, streets and other works which may be expedient or necessary in promoting the objects of the company;

(*j.*) To subscribe for, acquire, purchase, hold, sell, pledge and transfer stock or shares in any other incorporated company or companies, and to vote upon and represent the same;

(*k.*) To amalgamate, co-operate, join and to make agreements with any other incorporated company or companies or individual or individuals, for the purposes of carrying on its said business or objects or any of them, or for the purpose or purposes of carrying on the business or objects or any of them of the said company or companies or individuals;

(*l.*) To issue preferential stock, bonds and debentures, and to negotiate sell and transfer the same,

and thereby to pledge the shares and stock and assets and property, or any of them, of the said company as security for repayment of advances made upon or in respect of the said stock, shares, bonds or debentures ;

(m.) To do all acts in respect of each and all of the matters hereinbefore referred to, and all such other acts, matters and things as are or may become necessary or incidental to any of the foregoing purposes.

3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be at the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario.

4. The intended amount of the capital stock of the said company is to be $500,000.

5. The number of shares is to be 50,000, and the amount of each share is to be of the value of ten dollars.

6. The names in full and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follows :—John Stephen Monahan, of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, mining broker ; Clarence James McCuaig, of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, estate agent ; Arthur Septimus Thompson, of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, mining broker ; Franklin Montgomery Gray, of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, barrister-at-law ; John Alfred McAndrew, of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, barrister-at-law ; of whom the said John Stephen Monahan, Arthur Septimus Thompson, John Alfred McAndrew and Clarence James McCuaig, are to be the first or provisional directors of the said company.

WM. MORTIMER CLARK & GRAY,
Solicitors for applicants.
3 Union Block, 36 Toronto St.

Dated at Toronto, this 27th day of October, A.D. 1892. 18–6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice, application will be made to the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation under the provisions of the Act of the Dominion of Canada, being an "Act respecting the incorporation of Joint Stock Companies by Letters Patent," for the incorporation of the company hereinafter named :—

1. The name of the company is to be "James Morrison Brass Manufacturing Company" (Limited).

2. The objects for which incorporation is sought are the manufacturing, buying, selling, trading, and dealing in copper, brass, iron, glass, earthenware and sanitary ware used by engineers, steam-fitters, plumbers, gas-fitters, bell-hangers, boat-builders and others, steel, nickel and all other metals and ores of any and every description, and all products, articles, machinery, machines, implements, tools, utensils, and supplies for merchants, dealers, farmers and consumers made therefrom ; and to carry on business and deal as general traders ; and to subscribe for, acquire, purchase, hold, sell, pledge and transfer stock or shares in any other incorporated company or companies, and to vote upon and represent the same ; and to sell, assign, transfer, convey, lease, let, sublet, make over or pledge the plant, real estate, leaseholds, tools, machinery, patents, inventions, shoprights, copyrights, trade marks, trade names, patterns or brands or any or all of them and the stock in trade and good-will of the said company ; to purchase, acquire and hold absolutely or for terms of years under lease or otherwise all contracts, agreements, options, leases, plant, real estate, leaseholds, tools, machinery, patents, inventions, shoprights, copyrights, trade marks, trade names, patterns or brands or any or all of them, and the stock in trade and good-will of any other incorporated company or companies or individuals in the Dominion of Canada ; to amalgamate, co-operate, join, and to make agreements with any other incorporated company or companies or individuals for the purpose of carrying on its said business or objects or any of them, or for the purpose or purposes of carrying on the business or objects or any of them of the said other company or companies or individuals ; to purchase, acquire, hold, lease, sell, mortgage, transfer, pledge and assign real and personal property, and to take and hold mortgages, liens and charges upon real and personal property by way of security or otherwise howsoever ; to issue preferential stock, bonds, debentures, and to negotiate, sell and transfer the same, and thereby to pledge the shares and stock and assets and property or any of them of the said company as security for repayment of advances made upon or in respect of the said stock, shares, bonds or debentures, and to do all acts in respect to each and all of the matters hereinbefore referred to, and all other such acts, matters and things as are or may become necessary or incidental to any of the foregoing purposes.

3. The chief place of business of the said company will be at Toronto.

4. The capital stock of the said company is to be $300,000.

5. The number of shares is to be three thousand, and the amount of each share $100.

6. The applicants are James Morrison, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, manufacturer ; Charles Erwin Morrison, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, manufacturer ; Robert Arthur Morrison, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, manufacturer ; John Brown, of the City of Toronto, manufacturer ; and Grace Emma Morrison, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, married woman ; and the above named James Morrison, Charles Erwin Morrison and John Brown, are to be the provisional directors of the said company.

WATSON, THORNE, SMOKE & MASTEN,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated this 25th day of October, A.D. 1892. 18–6

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council, for a charter of incorporation by letters patent, under the provisions of "The Companies Act," Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body politic and corporate under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned :—

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is "The Dominion Rolled-Plate Company" (Limited).

2. The purposes within the purview of the Act for which incorporation is sought are, to carry on the manufacture of rolled-plate stock of all descriptions, and for the manufacture of jewellery and all other articles which are manufactured from such rolled-plate, and to sell, handle and deal generally in jewellery and goods manufactured from rolled-plate.

3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be at the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, in the Dominion of Canada.

4. The intended amount of the capital stock is to be $75,000.

5. The number of shares is to be seven hundred and fifty (750), and the amount of each share is to be of the value of $100.

6. The names in full, the address and calling of each of the said applicants are as follow :—Louis Davis, merchant, Henry Joshua Joseph, merchant, Henry Nutter, merchant, Charles Bolt, merchant, and Scott Joseph, clerk, all of the City and District of Montreal ; of whom the said Louis Davis, Henry Joshua Joseph, Henry Nutter, and Charles Bolt, are to be the first or provisional directors of the said company, all of whom are British subjects and are resident in the City of Montreal, Province of Quebec, Dominion of Canada.

GREENSHIELDS & GREENSHIELDS,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated at Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, this 18th day of October, 1892. 17–6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of "The Companies Act," Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such

other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate, and politic under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned.

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is "The Moore Lumber Company" (Limited).

2. The purposes for which incorporation is sought, are,—*(a.)* To manufacture, purchase and sell saw-logs, timber and lumber, and carry on the lumber business and manufacture of sawn lumber generally in all its branches, and transact all matters or business ordinarily incidental thereto or connected therewith.

(b.) For the purposes of the company to acquire and hold by purchase, lease, license or otherwise, timber, lands, limits, licenses, berths, or rights to cut and remove logs, lumber and trees of every description, and to acquire and hold other real or personal estate in fee or otherwise, and to purchase or erect saw-mills, plant and all necessary machinery for the proper carrying on of said works.

(c.) To sell, lease or otherwise dispose of the said limits, real or personal estate of the company or any part thereof, and to accept and hold mortgages or other securities for the payment thereof or for the payment of obligations due to the company, with power to raise, borrow or secure the payment of money due or owing by the company by mortgaging, assigning or pledging the said limits, and real or personal property of the company, and

(d.) To exercise generally all the powers incidental or necessary to or connected with the due carrying out of the said objects or any of them.

3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be at the City of Ottawa, in the Province of Ontario.

4. The intended amount of the capital stock of the said company is $300,000.

5. The number of shares is to be 3,000, and the amount of each share is to be of the value of $100.

6. The names in full and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follows:—Edward Davis Moore, of the City of Ottawa, in the County of Carleton and Province of Ontario, lumberer; Charles Augustus Moore, of said city, lumberer; William Hamilton Cockburn Moore, of said City of Ottawa, lumberer; Frederick David Moore, of the County of Ottawa, in the Province of Quebec, lumberer; Annie Louisa Augusta Skead, of the City of Ottawa, wife of Edward Selkirk Skead, of same place, gentleman; and Thomas Halder Kirby, Charles Henry Carriere and Peter Larmonth, all of the said City of Ottawa, gentlemen; of whom Edward Davis Moore, Thomas Halder Kirby, Charles Henry Carriere and Peter Larmonth are to be the first or provisional directors of the said company.

NELLIS & MONK,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated at Ottawa, 13th October, 1892. 16-6

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that within one month after the last publication hereof in the *Canada Gazette*, the persons hereinafter mentioned will apply to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for the grant of a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of "The Companies Act."

1. That the name of the company is to be "The International Liquor Cure Company of Canada."

2. That the object for which incorporation is sought is the establishment and maintenance of institutions at various centres throughout Canada, for the treatment and cure of persons addicted to the use of intoxicants and narcotics and the manufacture and sale of the remedies therefor.

3. That the operations of the said company are to be carried on at different centres of population in Canada, of which the chief place of business is to be Toronto.

4. That the amount of capital stock of the said company is to be twenty-five thousand dollars.

5. That the number of shares is to be two hundred and fifty, and the amount of each share one hundred dollars.

6. That the names in full and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow:—Joseph Duncan McDonald, railroad contractor, Julius Beckman, bank cashier, Nathan Hoyt Brown, physician, William Robert Wilson, capitalist, Arthur Truesdell, wholesale flour merchant, Lewis McLarin Keene, banker, Joseph T. May, capitalist, all of the City of Fremont, in the State of Nebraska, one of the United States of America; Duncan McDonald, capitalist, of the Town of Perth, in the County of Lanark, in the Province of Ontario; James Henry Hamilton, bank cashier, of Leigh, in the said State of Nebraska; and Elmer Eugene Patten, pharmacist, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, in the said Province of Ontario.

7. That the said Duncan McDonald, Arthur Truesdell and Elmer Eugene Patten are to be the first directors of the company.

MACLAREN, MACDONALD, MERRITT & SHEPLEY,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated 20th October, 1892. 17-6

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter to incorporate by letters patent under the provisions of "The Companies Act," Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body politic and corporate under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned:—

1. The proposed name of the company is "The Montreal Silk Mills Company" (Limited).

2. The purposes for which incorporation is sought is to manufacture underwear of all materials and of all kinds, and to manufacture all kinds of silk and woollen goods, and to sell, handle and to deal generally in underwear of all kinds, and in all sorts of silk and woollen goods.

3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be at the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

4. The intended amount of the capital stock of the said company is $75,000.

5. The number of shares is to be 750, and the value of each share will be $100.

6. The names in full, the address and calling of each of the applicants, are as follow:—Louis Davis, merchant, John Haskell, merchant, John Barker, clerk, Henry Joshua Joseph, merchant, and Scott Joseph, merchant, all of the City and District of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, in the Dominion of Canada; of whom the said Louis Davis, Henry Joshua Joseph and John Haskell shall be the first or provisional directors of the said intended company, all of whom are British subjects and resident in the said City of Montreal and Province of Quebec, Dominion of Canada.

GREENSHIELDS & GREENSHIELDS,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated at Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, this 18th day of October, 1892. 17-6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of "The Companies Act," Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned:—

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is "The Crawford Tug Company" (Limited).

2. The purposes within the purview of the Act for which incorporation is sought are the constructing, acquiring, chartering, navigating and maintaining any steam vessels or sailing vessels or other vessels for the purpose of carrying and conveying passengers, goods, mails or other traffic, and for the purpose of carrying on a general carrying, towing, wrecking and salvage business in all its branches, upon and over any of the

navigable waters within or bordering upon the Dominion of Canada to and from any port therein, and to and from any foreign port, with power to sell, charter or dispose of any or all of the said vessels, or to grant or consent to bottomry, or other bonds on the same, and to make contracts with any person or corporation whatever, with power to make, draw, accept and endorse any promissory note, bill of exchange, draft or bank cheque requisite in the company's interest, also with power to borrow money on the debentures or bonds of the said company to the extent of fifty per cent of the paid up capital stock of the said company, also to construct or acquire any elevators, docks, offices or buildings that may be necessary for the carrying on of the company's business, also to acquire, hold, alienate and convey any real estate requisite for the carrying on of the undertaking of such company.

3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be the Village of Wiarton, in the Province of Ontario.

4. The intended amount of the capital stock is twenty thousand dollars.

5. The number of shares is to be two hundred, and the amount of each share is to be of the value of one hundred dollars.

6. The names in full and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follows:—Middleton Crawford, of the City of Toronto, gentleman; James Victor Crawford, of the Village of Wiarton, in the County of Bruce, gentleman; John Thomas Crawford, of said Village of Wiarton, captain; George William Ames, of said Village, banker; and Egerton W. Bourinot, of said Village, bank manager; of which the said Middleton Crawford, James Victor Crawford and John Thomas Crawford are to be the first or provisional directors of the said company.

WM. MORTIMER CLARK & GRAY,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated at Toronto, this 17th day of October, 1892.
17–6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice, application will be made by the parties hereinafter named to the Governor in Council, for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of "The Companies Act."

1. The name of the company is to be "The Cortland Electrical Manufacturing Company" (Limited).

2. The purposes for which incorporation is sought are,—*(a.)* To buy or take over the automatic fire alarum business heretofore carried on under letters patent of inventions recorded in the Patent Office of the Dominion of Canada, under number "32097," on "Improvements in Thermostats" and number 36514 on "Improvements in Electric Annunciators," together with the said patents and all other patents and rights to patents to which Harvey Cortland, of the City of Toronto, electrician, is entitled as inventor in the Dominion of Canada, on inventions relating to fire alarums or connected therewith, and the stock in trade, plants, apparatus, machinery, tools, materials and assets generally of the said business, and to carry on the business of manufacturing, erecting and maintaining, selling, hiring out or leasing automatic or other fire, burglar and other alarums, and time and temperature regulators and annunciators, and to build, contract and maintain such lines, exchanges, and offices for transmission of signals and intelligence as may be necessary for such business, and to acquire such other inventions, patents and patent rights as may be applicable, necessary or expedient for such business, and to sell, grant and assign to other persons or companies the right and benefit of such patents, and the right to use, sell, hire out or lease such patents, rights, inventions or contrivances or any of them; and to grant licenses to other persons to use such patents, rights or inventions; and to own, sell and transfer stock and shares in other corporations organized to carry on the said business in the Dominion of Canada or any other part or parts thereof;

(b.) To manufacture, sell, handle, and deal generally as agents or otherwise in electric supplies, machinery and appliances, goods and materials used in connection with the generation, application and transmission of electricity;

(c.) To acquire and hold any real or leasehold estate or buildings, and any mine or mines necessary or expedient for the purposes of the company, and to make sale, disposition or use thereof as may be necessary or expedient for the purposes of the said company.

3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be at the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario.

4. The amount of the capital stock of the said company is to be $40,000.

5. The number of shares is to be 400, and the amount of each shares is to be $100.

6. The names in full and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow:—Harvey Cortland, of the City of Toronto, electrician; William Henry Comstock, of the Town of Brockville, Esquire; Edward A. Spears, of the City of Toronto, electrician; and Charles Snow Cossitt, of the Town of Brockville, accountant; and George Ira Mallory, of the Town of Brockville, accountant.

7. The said Harvey Cortland, William Henry Comstock, and Charles Snow Cossitt are to be the first and provisional directors of the said company.

SHAW & ELLIOT,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated at Toronto, this 5th day of October, 1892. 15–8

MISCELLANEOUS.

TEMISCOUATA RAILWAY COMPANY OF CANADA.

NOTICE.—The annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Temiscouata Railway Company will be held at the St. Louis Hotel, in the City of Quebec, on Tuesday, the sixth day of December, 1892, at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of electing a board of directors for the ensuing year, and such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

By order,

E. D. BOSWELL,
Secretary-treasurer.

Rivière-du-Loup, P.Q., 12th November, 1892. 21–2

NOTICE is hereby given that pursuant to Act of Parliament of the Dominion of Canada, 55 and 56 Victoria, chapter 37, a joint special general meeting of the shareholders and of the holders of the outstanding mortgage bonds of the Chignecto Marine Transport Railway Company (Limited), will be held at the head office of the company, situate in Dashwood House, 9 New Broad Street, London, England, on Monday, 12th December, 1892, at twelve noon, for the purpose of authorizing the directors to issue a new series of bonds or debentures to be called first preference mortgage bonds to such amount as may be authorized at such meeting, but not exceeding in the whole £35,000 sterling.

By order,

H. KENDRICK,
Secretary.

Dated this 17th November, 1892. 21–4

THE ONTARIO BANK.

DIVIDEND No. 70.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of three and one half per cent for the current half-year, (being at the rate of seven per cent per annum), has been declared upon the capital stock of this institution, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its branches, on and after Thursday, 1st of December next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th November, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,

C. HOLLAND,
General manager.

Toronto, 21st October, 1892. 18–5

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual meeting of the shareholders of the Northern Pacific and Manitoba Railway Company will be held at the company's offices, Water Street, in the City of Winnipeg, on the 5th day of December, 1892, at the hour of 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing directors for the ensuing year.

GEORGE H. EARL,
Secretary.

Dated at Winnipeg, this 2nd day of November, A.D. 1892. 19–5

NOTICE is hereby given that thirty days after date we shall, on behalf of the Honourable J. S. Helmcken, M.D., make application to the Honourable Minister of Public Works, at Ottawa, for permission to erect a wharf fronting on his property, Lots 1367, 1368 and 1369, Block 47, Victoria City. Plans of the said wharf are now deposited with the Department of Public Works, at Ottawa, and in the Land Registry Office, at Victoria, B.C.

DRAKE, JACKSON & HELMCKEN,
Solicitors for Hon. J. S. Helmcken.

24th October, 1892. 19–5

SUMMERSIDE BANK.

NOTICE.—A dividend of 4 per cent on the capital stock of the Summerside Bank, for the six months ending the 29th day of October, 1892, has been declared out of the profits of said Bank, and will be paid to the stockholders thereof, at their banking house, at Summerside, P.E.I., on and after the 1st day of December next.

ROBT. McC. STAVERT,
Cashier.

Summerside, P.E.I., 2nd November, 1892. 19–4

QUEBEC BANK.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of three and a half per cent upon the paid-up capital stock of this institution has been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at its banking house, in this city, and at its branches, on and after Thursday, the 1st day of December next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th November next, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
JAMES STEVENSON,
General manager.

Quebec, 28th October, 1892. 19–4

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE.

DIVIDEND No. 51.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of three and one half per cent upon the capital stock of this institution has been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its branches, on and after Thursday, the 1st day of December next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 15th of November to the 30th of November, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
J. H. PLUMMER,
Asst. general manager.

Toronto, 25th October, 1892. 18–5

BANQUE D'HOCHELAGA.

DIVIDEND No. 33.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of three per cent has been declared on the paid up capital of this institution, for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at its head office, in Montreal, and its branches, on and after the 1st of December next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th of November, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
M. J. A. PRENDERGAST,
Manager.

18–5

UNION BANK OF CANADA.

DIVIDEND No. 52.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of three per cent upon the paid up capital stock of this institution, has been declared for the current half-year, and will be payable at the Bank and its branches, on and after Thursday, the 1st day of December next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th of November next, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
E. E. WEBB,
General manager.

Quebec, 25th October, 1892. 18–5

THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of three and one half per cent for the current half-year, being at the rate of 7 per cent per annum upon the paid up capital stock of this institution has been declared, and that the same will be payable at its banking house, in this city, on and after Thursday, the 1st December next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th November, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
G. HAGUE,
General manager.

Montreal, 25th October, 1892. 18–5

THE BANK OF OTTAWA.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of four per cent upon the paid up capital stock of this bank, has been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its branches, on and after Thursday, the 1st day of December next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 17th to the 30th November next, both days inclusive.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders will be held at the banking house, in the City of Ottawa, on Wednesday, the 14th day of December next. The chair to be taken at 3 o'clock p.m.

By order of the Board,
GEO. BURN,
Cashier.

Ottawa, 25th October, 1892. 18–5

BANK OF MONTREAL.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of five per cent upon the paid up capital stock of this institution has been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at its banking house, in this city, and at its branches, on and after Thursday, the 1st day of December next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th of November next, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
E. S. CLOUSTON,
General manager.

Montreal, 25th October, 1892. 18–5

THE SHUSWAP AND OKANAGON RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that a special general meeting of the shareholders of the Shuswap and Okanagon Railway Company will be held at the office of the company, in the City of Victoria, in the Province of British Columbia, on Monday, the 21st day of November, 1892, at the hour of 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of considering a resolution to be submitted to the shareholders, and if approved by them, of passing such resolution for the purpose of issuing eighteen hundred pounds (£1,800) sterling of bonds of the company, in pursuance of the provisions of the Act of Parliament of Canada incorporating the said company, 49 Vic., chap. 82, and 51 Vic., chap. 88, and also for the purposes of considering such other business as may be brought before such meeting of shareholders.

P. LARKIN,
President.

Dated this 22nd day of October, 1892. 18–4

BANK OF HAMILTON.

DIVIDEND No. 40.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend on the capital stock of the Bank for the half-year ending 30th November, at the rate of 8 per cent per annum, has been declared, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its branches, on and after the 1st December.

The transfer book will be closed from the 17th to the 30th November, both days included.

By order of the Board,

J. TURNBULL,
Cashier.

Hamilton, 26th October, 1892. 18–5

THE BANK OF TORONTO.

DIVIDEND No. 73.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of five per cent for the current half-year, being at the rate of ten per cent per annum upon the paid up capital of the Bank, has this day been declared, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its branches, on and after Thursday, the 1st day of December next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th of November, both days included.

By order of the Board,

D. COULSON,
General manager.

Toronto, 26th October, 1892. 18–5

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA.

DIVIDEND No. 35.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of eight per cent per annum upon the paid up capital stock of this institution has been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its branches, on and after Thursday, the first day of December next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 17th to the 30th November, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,

D. R. WILKIE,
Cashier.

Toronto, 27th October, 1892. 18–5

NOTICE is hereby given that application has been made to the Minister of Public Works at Ottawa, by the undersigned, on behalf of the Municipal Council of the Corporation of the Township of Richmond, for permission to construct a drawbridge across the North Arm of the Fraser River. Plans and specifications of the same may be seen at the office of the Minister of Public Works at Ottawa, and at the Dominion Land Office, New Westminster, B.C.

By order of the Council,

THOMAS M. RAE,
C. M. C.

Town Hall, North Arm, B.C.,
8th September, 1892. 17–5

LA BANQUE JACQUES CARTIER.

DIVIDEND No. 54.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of three and a half (3½) per cent on the paid up capital stock of this institution, has been declared for the current half-year, and will be payable at its banking house, in Montreal, on and after the 1st day of December next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th November also next, both days inclusive.

A. L. de MARTIGNY,
Managing Director.

Montreal, 19th October, 1892. 17–6

BANQUE VILLE-MARIE.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of three per cent (3%) for the current half-year has been declared upon the paid up stock of this institution, and that the same will be payable at the head office of the Bank, in this city, on or after Thursday, the 1st day of December next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 21st to the 30th of November next, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,

W. WEIR,
President.

Montreal, 18th October, 1892. 17–5

THE TRADERS BANK OF CANADA.

DIVIDEND No. 14.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of six (6) per cent per annum on the paid up capital stock of the Bank has been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at its banking house, in this city, and its branches, on and after Thursday, the 1st of December next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th November, both days inclusive.

H. S. STRATHY,
General manager.

The Traders Bank of Canada,
Toronto, 18th October, 1892. 17–5

PUISSANCE DU CANADA.

NOMINATIONS.

DÉPARTEMENT DU SECRÉTAIRE D'ÉTAT DU CANADA.

IL A PLU À SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL de faire la nomination suivante, savoir :—

OTTAWA, 27 octobre 1892.

JOHN R. COSTIGAN, de Régina, dans les Territoires du Nord-Ouest, écuyer, avocat : Conseil de la Reine.

BUREAU DU GREFFIER DE LA COURONNE EN CHANCELLERIE DU CANADA.

MEMBRE rapporté pour servir dans le présent PARLEMENT.

PROVINCE DU MANITOBA.

Comté de Selkirk.

L'HONORABLE THOMAS MAYNE DALY, Ministre de l'Intérieur, de la Cité d'Ottawa, Ont., *vice* Thomas Mayne Daly, écuyer, qui a accepté un office salarié sous la Couronne.

SAML. E. ST. O. CHAPLEAU,
Greffier de la Couronne en Chancellerie
du Canada.

PROCLAMATION.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Député du Gouverneur.

[L.S.]

CANADA.

VICTORIA, par la Grâce de Dieu, Reine du Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande, Défenseur de la foi, etc., etc., etc.

A Nos Très-Aimés et Fidèles les Sénateurs de la Puissance du Canada et les membres élus pour servir dans la Chambre des Communes de Notre dite Puissance, et à tous et chacun de vous,—SALUT :

PROCLAMATION.

ATTENDU que Notre Parlement du Canada se trouve prorogé au septième jour du mois de novembre courant, auquel temps vous étiez tenus et il vous était enjoint d'être présents en Notre cité d'Ottawa ; SACHEZ MAINTENANT, que pour diverses causes et considérations et pour la plus grande aise et commodité de Nos bien-aimés sujets, Nous avons cru convenable, par et de l'avis de Notre Conseil Privé du Canada, de vous exempter tous et chacun de vous d'être présents au temps susdit, vous convoquant et par ces présentes vous enjoignant à tous et chacun de vous de vous trouver avec Nous en Notre Parlement du Canada, en Notre Cité d'OTTAWA, LUNDI, le DIX-NEUVIÈME jour du mois de DÉCEMBRE prochain, pour prendre en considération l'état et la prospérité de Notre dite Puissance du Canada, et y agir comme de droit. CE À QUOI VOUS NE DEVEZ MANQUER.

EN FOI DE QUOI, Nous avons fait émettre nos présentes Lettres Patentes et à icelles fait apposer le Grand Sceau du Canada. TÉMOIN, JOHN J. McGEE, écuyer, Député de Notre Très-fidèle et Bien-Aimé, le Très-honorable Sir FREDERICK ARTHUR STANLEY, Baron Stanley de Preston, dans le comté de Lancaster, dans la Pairie du Royaume-Uni, Chevalier Grand-croix de Notre très-honorable Ordre du Bain ; Gouverneur général du Canada, et vice-amiral d'icelui.

A Notre Hôtel du Gouvernement, en Notre cité d'OTTAWA, ce QUATRIÈME jour de NOVEMBRE, dans l'année de Notre-Seigneur, mil huit cent quatre-vingt-douze, et de Notre Règne la cinquante-sixième.

Par ordre,

SAML. E. ST. O. CHAPLEAU,
Greffier de la Couronne en Chancellerie,
Canada. 19–tf

DÉPÊCHES.

(Copie.)—No. 261.

Le Marquis de Ripon à Lord Stanley de Preston.

DOWNING STREET;
17 septembre 1892.

MILORD,—J'ai l'honneur de vous transmettre copie d'une lettre du *Foreign Office* renfermant une note du Ministre chilien près cette cour annonçant que son gouvernement avait prohibé la pêche des phoques dans les eaux chiliennes.

Je vous prie d'inviter vos ministres à donner publicité à cet avis.

J'ai, etc.,
RIPON.

Au Gouverneur général
Le très-honorable Lord Stanley de Preston.

—

(Copie.)

FOREIGN OFFICE,
8 septembre 1892.

MONSIEUR,—Je suis chargé par le comte de Rosebery de vous transmettre copie d'une note du Ministre chilien annonçant que son gouvernement avait prohibé la pêche des phoques dans les eaux chiliennes, et je dois demander que Lord Ripon prenne les mesures qu'il croira à propos pour donner publicité à cet avis.

J'ai, etc.,
T. H. SANDERSON.

Le Sous-secrétaire d'Etat,
Bureau des Colonies.

—

(Traduction.)

LONDRES,
31 août 1892.

MILORD,—J'ai l'honneur d'informer Votre Seigneurie qu'un télégramme a été reçu à cette Légation disant que son gouvernement a absolument défendu de pêcher les lions de mer, les phoques et les loutres de mer dans l'archipel de Chiloé, l'île Juan-Fernandez et le territoire sur le détroit de Magellan.

J'ose prier Votre Seigneurie de transmettre cet avis au département du gouvernement de Sa Majesté Britannique que cette prohibition pourrait intéresser.

J'ai, etc.,
AUGUSTO MATTE.

Au comte de Rosebery. 19–3

ARRÊTÉS EN CONSEIL.

[2728]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT À OTTAWA.

Vendredi, le 14e jour d'octobre 1892.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

IL plaît à Son Excellence, en vertu des dispositions du chapitre 37 des Statuts Revisés, intitulé : "Acte concernant le département des Chemins de fer et Canaux," et par et avec l'avis du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada, d'établir le tarif suivant des péages que paieront les vaisseaux hivernant dans les canaux et écluses de la rivière Ottawa, et ce tarif est par le présent établi, savoir :—

Canal de Carillon—	
Vapeurs, par saison	$ 8 00
Barges, do	4 00
Canal Grenville—	
Vapeurs, par saison	8 00
Barges, do	4 00
Ecluses intérieures, canaux de Ste. Anne, Carillon et Grenville—	
Vapeurs, par saison	25 00
Ecluses intérieures, canal de la Culbute, par saison	15 00

Le ministre des Chemins de fer et Canaux exigera, sous forme de cautionnement, telle garantie contre les dommages par l'incendie qu'il jugera à propos.

JOHN J. McGEE,
19–3 Greffier du Conseil privé.

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT À OTTAWA.

Mercredi, le 12e jour d'octobre 1892.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

CONSIDÉRANT qu'il est statué par l'article 5 de l'Acte 55-56 Victoria, chapitre 15, modifiant l'Acte des terres fédérales, que les terres renfermant de la houille ou d'autres minéraux, y compris celles du parc des Montagnes-Rocheuses, ne seront pas assujéties aux dispositions du présent acte relatives aux ventes ou aux inscriptions d'établissement ; mais le Gouverneur en conseil pourra en tout temps établir des règlements pour l'exploitation et le développement des mines sur ces terres, et pour leur vente ou louage, les permis d'exploitation ou autre mode de concession ; pourvu, néanmoins, qu'aucune concession de mines ou d'intérêts miniers dans le dit parc ne soit faite pour plus de vingt ans, renouvelable, à la volonté du Gouverneur en conseil, de temps à autre

pour d'autres périodes de vingt ans chacune, mais n'excédant pas en tout soixante ans,—

Il plaît à Son Excellence, en vertu des dispositions de l'acte précité, et par et avec l'avis du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada, d'établir les règlements suivants pour la régie des licences d'occupation à l'effet d'exploiter les mines et minéraux dans les limites du parc des Montagnes-Rocheuses du Canada :—

1. Les licences pour exploiter de la houille sur les terres comprises dans le parc, ne seront accordées qu'à l'enchère publique, et le ministre de l'Intérieur devra, de temps à autre, selon qu'il le jugera expédient, arpenter, disposer, et offrir en vente, par encan ou par soumission, des concessions pour l'exploitation de la houille en vertu de ces licences.

2. La durée de ces licences sera de vingt ans, à moins qu'elles ne soient terminées plus tôt du consentement de la Couronne et de l'adjudicataire, ou annulées pour non accomplissement des conditions, et ces licences seront renouvelables à la volonté du Gouverneur général pour d'autres périodes de vingt ans chacune mais n'excédant pas en tout soixante ans, aux termes et conditions consentis par le gouvernement et l'adjudicataire lors du renouvellement.

3. La rente foncière sera de $1.20 par acre par année, payable semestriellement d'avance

4. Un droit régalien de dix centins par tonneau sera payé par l'adjudicataire sur toute la houille sortie de la mine. L'adjudicataire fournira trimestriellement au ministre de l'Intérieur des états assermentés indiquant la quantité de houille sortie, et le droit régalien sera payé en même temps que les états seront rendus. Si le droit régalien qui est dû pour un semestre, égale la rente payée pour ce semestre, alors le montant payé pour la rente sera crédité à ce droit régalien.

5. L'étendue qui sera concédée à une seule et même personne n'excédera pas trois cent vingt acres, et l'adjudicataire ne pourra ni transférer ni céder sa licence sans le consentement par écrit du ministre de l'Intérieur.

6. Les bornes en dessous de la surface d'une concession seront les mêmes lignes verticales que celles tirées à la surface.

7. La licence sera assujétie aux règlements généraux pour le contrôle et la régie du parc des Montagnes-Rocheuses du Canada, daté du 30 juin 1890, et à tels autres règlements que le Gouverneur en conseil pourra établir de temps à autre à cet égard.

JOHN J. McGEE,
18–4 Greffier du Conseil privé.

[2846]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Jeudi, le 27e jour d'octobre 1892.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

IL plaît à Son Excellence, en vertu du pouvoir qui lui est conféré par le chapitre 99 des Statuts Revisés et les actes qui le modifient, de nommer les personnes ci-dessous membres du bureau chargé de faire un choix des échantillons types de fleur de farine pour les années 1892-93, lequel bureau se réunira le ou avant le 15e jour de novembre 1892, à l'appel du président :—

O. M. Gould (président) ; A. E. Gagnon, David Robertson, E. F. Graig, Jas. S. Morris, W. W. Ogilvie, et Robert Meighen, de Montréal.

J. S. Spink et Thomas McLaughlin, de Toronto.

C. B. Hunt, de London, C. R. Smith, de Hamilton, et Gaspard LeMoine, de Québec.

JOHN J. McGEE,
19–4 Greffier du Conseil privé.

AVIS DU GOUVERNEMENT.

AVIS AUX MARINS.

No. 47 de 1892.

I. FEU DU CAP GASPÉ RÉTABLI.

Le phare au Cap Gaspé, sur la rive ouest du golfe Saint-Laurent, qui fut incendié le 7 novembre 1890, a été rebâti, et le 1er novembre proximo le poteau-lumière temporaire posé depuis la destruction du vieux phare sera discontinué et remplacé par une lumière exhibée de la nouvelle bâtisse.

Lat. N. 48° 45' 15"
Long. W. 64° 9' 35"

Le nouveau feu sera blanc tournant, donnant trois vifs éclats à des intervalles de 15 secondes entre leurs points de plus vive intensité, suivis d'un intervalle de 30 secondes, pendant la plus grande partie duquel le feu sera éclipsé, le feu faisant ainsi une révolution complète dans 1 minute. Le feu sera à 355 pieds au-dessus des hautes eaux, et devrait être visible à 26 milles de tous points d'approche de la mer, sauf sur un petit arc où il est obscurci par une cheminée au côté est-nord-est de la bâtisse. L'appareil d'éclairage est catoptrique.

Le nouveau phare est assis sur l'emplacement de l'ancien, près du bord du précipice qui forme la face sud du cap, à environ 1½ encâblure S. ½ E. de l'endroit indiquée sur le plan de l'Amirauté N° 1163, est construit en bois et sert d'habitation, la tour carrée sortant du centre de la façade sud de l'habitation. Les murs de la bâtisse sont blancs ; la toiture de l'habitation n'est pas peinturée ; la lanterne de fer qui surmonte la tour est peinturée rouge. La hauteur de la bâtisse depuis la base jusqu'à la girouette de la lanterne est de 46 pieds.

Le canon de brume, ainsi que le cor de brume portatif, fonctionneront comme autrefois.

Cet avis affecte les cartes de l'Amirauté Nos 1163, 1621 et 2516, et la Liste des phares et signaux de brume canadiens, No 21.

II. BALISE DE LA POINTE CANSEAU ABOLIE.

La balise de jour sur la Pointe Canseau, havre de Charlottetown, côté sud de l'Ile du Prince-Edouard, qui a été détruite, ne sera pas reconstruite, vu que son utilité a grandement diminué depuis l'érection des feux d'alignement de Brighton Beach.

L'asile des aliénés, qui est une maison en brique rouge bien en vue, avec une tour, située à 600 verges ouest de Falcon Point, s'aperçoit juste à l'est de l'extrémité de la jetée du chemin de fer à Charlottetown, l'orientation N. E. par E. ⅜ E. (franc N. 36° 30' E.) conduit au sud et à l'est de Middle Ground.

La position approximative de l'asile des aliénés est—

Lat. N. 46° 15' 30"
Long. W. 63° 5' 15"

Cet avis affecte les cartes de l'Amirauté Nos 1738 et 2034.

WM. SMITH,
Sous-ministre de la Marine et des Pêcheries.

Ministère de la Marine et des Pêcheries,
Ottawa, Canada, 28 octobre 1892.

☞Tous les relèvements sont magnétiques et sont donnés venant de la mer, les milles sont des milles marins, les hauteurs sont au-dessus des hautes eaux, et toutes les profondeurs sont à l'eau basse moyenne.

Les pilotes, capitaines et autres intéressés sont instamment priés d'envoyer tous renseignements quant aux dangers, changements pour faciliter la navigation, avis de nouvelles battures ou de nouveaux chenaux, erreurs dans les publications, ou autres faits touchant la navigation dans les eaux canadiennes, au "Sous-ministre de la Marine, Ottawa, Canada." 20–3

DÉTAILS DE LA DETTE PUBLIQUE DE LA PUISSANCE DU CANADA LE 31 OCTOBRE 1892.

		$ cts.
PASSIF—		
Fonds payables en Angleterre	200,429,376 89	
" payables au Canada	9,652,143 29	
Billets en circulation	18,497,712 16	
Banques d'épargnes	39,788,644 09	
Fonds en fidéicommis	8,194,612 46	
Comptes des provinces	16,407,374 13	
Divers, et comptes de banque	1,504,828 57	
Le fonds de rachat de la circulation des banques	1,762,183 94	
Total de la dette brute		296,236,875 53
ACTIF—		
Placements—Fonds d'amortissement	28,677,289 69	
Autres placements	5,263,337 95	
Comptes des provinces	10,669,110 59	
Divers, et comptes de banque	13,846,037 88	
		58,455,776 11
Total de la dette nette		237,781,099 42
" 30 septembre		238,623,483 80
Diminution de la dette		842,384 38
ETAT DES DÉPENSES A COMPTE DU CAPITAL, ETC.		
DÉPENSES au 30 septembre sur—		
Travaux publics, chemins de fer et canaux	857,518 07	
Terres fédérales	6,433 66	
Subventions aux chemins de fer	266,353 00	
		1,130,304 73
DÉPENSES AJOUTÉES en octobre sur—		
Travaux publics, chemins de fer et canaux	222,699 60	
Terres fédérales	11,543 64	
Subventions aux chemins de fer		
		234,243 24
Total		1,364,547 97

W. FITZGERALD,
Assistant sous-ministre des Finances.

Certifié correct,
M. G. DICKIESON, comptable.

DÉPARTEMENT DES FINANCES,
OTTAWA, 9 novembre 1892.

20 tf

ETAT du revenu et des dépenses à compte du Fonds Consolidé de la Puissance du Canada, d'après les états fournis au département des Finances à la nuit du 31 octobre dernier.

	$ cts.
REVENU :	
Douanes	1,820,062 78
Excise	784,883 99
Département des Postes	200,000 00
Travaux Publics, y compris les chemins de fer	408,051 91
Divers	127,211 56
	3,340,210 24
REVENU au 30 septembre 1892	9,314,485 57
	12,654,695 81
DÉPENSES	2,272,137 96
do 30 septembre 1892	5,753,946 27
	8,026,084 23

W. FITZGERALD,
Assistant sous-ministre des Finances.

DÉPARTEMENT DES FINANCES,
OTTAWA, 9 novembre 1892.

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LISTE DES COMPAGNIES D'ASSURANCE AUTORISÉES A FAIRE DES OPÉRATIONS AU CANADA EN VERTU DE L'ACTE DES ASSURANCES.

NOM DE LA COMPAGNIE.	Principal agent pour la réception des significations de pièces et d'avis.	Montant des dépôts—Les dépôts marqués (A) ne sont applicables qu'aux polices sur la vie en cours le 31 mars 1878 ; ceux marqués (B) aux polices émises ou prises depuis cette date.	Assurance autorisée.
Compagnie d'assurance de l'Amérique du Nord contre les accidents	Edward Rawlings, gérant, Montréal	$23,500 oblig. du havre de Montréal ; $500, déb. mun., et $550, effets 5 p. c. canadiens. (Acc. à $22,150)	Contre les accidents.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Ætna," de Hartford, Connecticut	F. W. Evans, agent général, Montréal	$19,000 obligations de municipalités, $4,000 obligations du havre de Montréal, et $89,000 obligations du chemin de fer Canadien du Pacifique. (Acceptés à $100,800)	Contre l'inc. et sur la navig. intér.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite "Ætna," de Hartford, Connecticut.	William H. Orr, gérant, Toronto	$360,500 déb. de la province de Québec, $149,893 débent. de la province du Manitoba : $50,000 obligations de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick ; $100,000 oblig. Ile du Prince-Edouard ; $60,000 oblig. du havre de Montréal, $2,595,061 débent. munic. et $150,000 oblig. enregistrées des Etats-Unis. Total, $3,465,354. Valeur acceptée, $3,184,531, étant $100,000 (A), et $3,084,531 (B)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance agricole de Watertown, N.-Y., E.-U	Joseph Flynn, agent en chef, Toronto	$141,600, débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $126,000)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'Assurance dite "Alliance"	G. H. McHenry, agent en chef, Montréal	$311,142, effets canadiens 3 p.c.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie Américaine de sûreté de New-York	Alexander Dixon, agent en chef, Toronto	$50,000 en obligations des Etats-Unis	Garantie.
Compagnie d'assurance Atlas	Matthew C. Hinshaw, agent en chef, Montréal	£17,000 stg., inscriptions du Canada 3½ p. c., et £5,000 stg. inscriptions de la Nouvelle-Galles du Sud, 3½ p. c.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie canadienne d'inspection et d'assurance des chaudières à vapeur	W. B. McMurrich, agent, Toronto	$46,724 débentures municipales et $8,000 débentures de compagnies de prêts. (Acceptées à $49,252.)	Sur chaudières à vapeur etc.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie dite "British Empire," de Londres, Angleterre	Fred. Stancliffe, agent en chef, Montréal	Obligations 4 p.c. du Canada, £1,400 stg., obligations de la Colombie-Britannique, £1,000 stg. ; obligations de la Tasmanie, £6,800 stg. ; débentures municipales £15,800 stg. (acceptées à $113,977.33). Aussi $632,500 placées entre les mains de fidéicom. en vertu de l'Acte des Assurances	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance de l'Amérique Britannique, Toronto	John Morison, gouverneur, Toronto	$60,540 oblig. municipales et $1,000 obligations du Pacifique Canadien. (Acceptées à $54,900)	Contre l'inc. et sur la navig. int.
Compagnie d'assurance maritime Britannique et Etrangère (à resp. lim.)	E. L. Bond, agent en chef, Montréal	$112,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $100,800)	Sur la navigation intérieure.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Caledonian"	Lansing Lewis, gérant, Montréal	$3,893.33 obligations de la province de Québec ; $4,866.67 obligations du Canada ; $106,438.86 débentures municipales. (Acceptés à $104,555)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance du Canada contre les accidents	Henry Sutherland, agent en chef, Toronto	$22,302 débentures municipales. (Acceptés à $20,072)	Contre les accidents.
Compagnie d'assurance du Canada sur la vie, Hamilton	A. G. Ramsay, gérant, Hamilton	$61,000 débentures municipales. Acceptées à $54,900)	Sur la vie.
†Compagnie d'assurance des Citoyens, du Canada	E. P. Heaton, agent en chef, Montréal	$131,744 débentures municipales, $5,840 obligations hypothécaires du Canada Central, 2e émission, et $2,000 obligations du havre de Montréal. (Acceptés à $125,370, étant $54,710 pour la vie, $20,260 pour les accidents, et $50,400 pour l'incendie)	Contre l'incendie, sur la vie et contre les accidents.
*Compag. d'assurance contre l'incendie dite "City of London" (à resp. lim.)	H. M. Blackburn, agent en chef Toronto	£24,000 stg. effets du Canada et £3,000 effets de l'Australie méridionale.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance de l'Union Commerciale (à resp. lim.), de Londres, Angleterre	Evans et McGregor, agents généraux, Montréal	$107,067 effets 4 p. c. du Cap de Bonne-Espérance (vie A), $29,200 effets canadiens 4 p. c. (vie B). $106,580 effets canadiens 4 p. c., $73,000 obligations de Queensland, et £12,000 obligations du gouvernement Suédois à 4 p. c. (feu)	Contre l'inc., sur la nav. int. et sur la vie.
Association d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Confédération"	J. K. Macdonald, directeur-gérant, Toronto	$84,500 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $76,050)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie du Connecticut, Hartford, Conn.	Geo. H. McHenry, agent en chef, Montréal	$100,000 effets canadiens 4 p.	Contre l'incendie,
Association de secours mutuel dite "Covenant"	A. H. Hoover, agent en chef, Toronto	$53,533 effets canadiens 3 p. c.	Sur la vie, système de répartition.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite "Dominion"	Thomas Hilliard, direct.-gérant, Waterloo, Ont.	$56,303 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $50,195)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur les glaces, dite "Dominion"	Alexander Ramsay, agent en chef, Montréal	$5,000 obligations de la province de Québec et $11,000 valeurs municipales. Total, $16,000 (acceptés à $14,900)	Sur les glaces.
Association du fonds de garantie sur la vie, dite "Dominion"	J. DeWolfe Spurr, président et agent, St. Jean, N. B.	$19,000 obligations de la province de la Nouvelle-Ecosse, et $31,000 obligations de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance Eastern	Chas. D. Cory, agent en chef, Halifax, N.-E.	$56,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $50,400)	Contre l'incendie.
Corporation dite "The Employers' Liability Assurance" (à responsabilité limitée)	Fred. Stancliffe, gérant général, Montréal	£6,500 stg. annuités 2½ p. c., £5,000 stg. obligations 4 p. c. du gouvernement de l'Australie du Sud, et £10,840 obligations de la province de Québec	Réassurance contre l'incendie.
Société d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Equitable," des Etats-Unis, N.-Y.	Seargent P. Stearns, gérant, Montréal	$100,000 oblig. des E.-U., (A), $375,000 oblig. des E.-U., et $482,000 débentures municipales (B), (acceptés à $908,800, étant $100,000 A, et $808,800 B). Aussi $1,180,000 entre les mains de fidéicommissaires canadiens en vertu de l'Acte des assurances	Sur la vie.

NOM DE LA COMPAGNIE.	Principal agent pour la réception des significations de pièces et d'avis.	Montant des dépôts—Les dépôts marqués (A) ne sont applicables qu'aux polices sur la vie en cours le 31 mars 1878 ; ceux marqués (B) aux polices émises ou prises depuis cette date.	Assurance autorisée.
Compagnie Fédérale d'assurance sur la vie, d'Ontario	David Dexter, directeur-gérant, Hamilton	$44,807 débentures municipales ; $11,000 en oblig. du Pacifique canadien. (Acceptés à $50,226)	Sur la vie.
Association d'assurance contre l'incendie (à responsabilité limitée), Londres, Angleterre	John Kennedy, agent en chef, Montréal	$100,000 effets canadiens	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie Germania	Jeffers et Rônne, agents en chef, Toronto	$50,000 obligations du Canada	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, dite " Great West "	J. H. Brock, directeur gérant, Winnipeg, M.	$56,000 débentures municipales (acceptées à $50,400)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie de garantie de l'Amérique du Nord	Edward Rawlings, gérant, Montréal	$27,000 garanties municipales ; $29,000 obligations du havre de Montréal ; et $2,406 effets du Canada. (Acceptés à $53,800)	Garantie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie et sur la vie, dite " Guardian," Londres, Angleterre	E. P. Heaton, agent en chef, Montréal	$94,900 obligations garanties du Canada et $73,000 effets du Canada	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'ass. contre l'incendie dite " Hartford," de Hartford, Conn	F. W. Evans, agent général, Montréal	$62,500 garanties municipales, et $25,420 act. de banque. (Acceptés à $100,000)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance Impériale, de Londres, Angleterre	E. D. Lacy, agent, Montréal	$129,453 effets canadiens et $63,266.67 effets 3 p. c. prov. de la Col.-Brit.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance de l'Amérique du Nord	Robert Hampson, agent en chef, Montréal	$111,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $100,000)	Contre l'inc. et sur la navig. intér.
Compagnie d'assurance dite " Lancashire "	J. G. Thompson, agent en chef, Toronto	$97,333 effets canadiens 4 p. c., et $95,000 obligations 4 p. c. du Canada.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance dite " Liverpool et London et Globe "	G. F. C. Smith, agent en chef, Montréal	$36,000 en bons municipaux ; $10,000 oblig. du havre de Montréal, et $277,133.33 effets du Canada. (Acceptés à $318,533)	Contre l'incendie et sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur les glaces de Lloyds, New-York	Levi Beemer, agent en chef, Toronto	$10,000 obligations du Canada	Glaces.
Corporation d'assurance dite " London," Angleterre	E. A Lilly, procureur et agent, Montréal	$167,000 garanties de municipalités. (Acceptées à $150,300)	Contre l'incendie, sur la vie et sur la navigation intérieure.
Compagnie de garantie et contre les accidents, de Londres (à responsabilité limitée)	A. T. McCord, agent en chef, Toronto	£11,000 stg. effets canadiens	Garantie et accidents
Compagnie d'ass. contre l'incendie, London et Lancashire, Liverpool	W. A. Sims, agent en chef, Toronto	£22,000 inscriptions du Canada 4 p. c. et £5,000 stg., effets canadiens 3 p.c.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, dite " London et Lancashire "	B. Hal. Brown, gérant, Montréal	$10,000 obligations de Victoria, C.-B. ; $2,000 obligations du Canada ; $23,500 oblig. de la province de Québec ; et garanties municipales, $85,280. Aussi $938,197 placés entre les mains de fidéicommissaires canadiens en vertu de l'Acte les Assurances. Acceptés à $1,050,449, étant $100,000 (A), et $950,449 (B)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle contre l'incendie, de London, Ont	D. C. Macdonald, secrétaire, London, Ont	$40,020 débentures municipales, et $15,600 débentures de compagnies de prêts. (Acceptés à $50,058)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite " London "	J. G. Richter, gérant, London, Ont	$60,000 débentures de compagnies de prêts. (Acceptées à $54,000)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie la Manchester	James Boomer, gérant, Toronto	$102,200 effets du Canada 3½ p.c.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre les accidents, dite des " Manufacturiers "	John F. Ellis, directeur gérant, Toronto	$20,000 obligations du Canada	Contre les accidents.
Compagnie d'assurance des Manufacturiers, sur la vie	John F. Ellis, directeur gérant, Toronto	$50,000 obligations du Canada	Sur la vie.
Association bienveillante du Massachusetts	T. E. P. Sutton, agent en chef, Toronto	$50,000 obligations des E.-U.	Sur la vie, système de répartition.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie dite " Mercantile "	James Lockie, secrétaire, Waterloo, Ont	$55,916 valeurs municipales (acceptées à $50,057)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'ass. sur la vie, dite " Metropolitan," de New-York, E.-U.	Albert Goldthorpe, agent en chef, Toronto	$116,800 obligations d'octrois de terres 3½ p. c. du chemin de fer Canadien du Pacifique. (Acceptés à $101,178.)	Sur la vie.
Mongenais, Boivin et Cie	L. I. Boivin, agent, Montréal	$5,000 effets canadiens et $8,567 valeurs munic. (acceptées à $12,711)	Glaces.
Association mutuelle contre les accidents (resp. limitée)	Eastmure et Lightbourn, agents en chef, Toronto	$37,960 inscriptions du Canada à 3½ p. c	Accidents et glaces.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, de New-York	Samuel H. Ewing, procureur, Montréal	$125,000 oblig. 4 p.c. du Canada ; $400,000 oblig. de la province de la Nouvelle-Ecosse ; $199,000 oblig. de la province du N.-B., et $990,333 garanties municipales. Total, $1,714,333. Acceptées à $1,615,300)	Sur la vie.
Association du fonds de réserve mutuel sur la vie, de New-York	Jno. S. Hall, agent en chef, Montréal	$50,000 obligations de la province de Québec, et $53,533.33 obligations sterling du Canada à 3 p. c. (acceptées à $100,857)	Sur la vie, système de répartition.
Compagnie d'assurance Nationale d'Irlande	Matthew C. Hinshaw, agent en chef, Montréal	$100,161 effets canadiens	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, de New-York	F. W. Campbell, M.D., procureur, Montréal	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis (vie A), $993,000 obligations du Pacifique canadien, $80,000 obligations de la province de Québec, et $100,000 débentures municipales (vie B). Acceptées à $1,163,700, étant $100,000 vie A, et $1,063,700 vie B). Aussi $750,000 placées entre les mains de fidéicommissaires canadiens en vertu de l'Acte des assurances	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite " North American "	Wm. McCabe, directeur-gérant, Toronto	$59,823 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $53,775)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance dite " North British and Mercantile "	Thos. Davidson, directeur-gérant, Montréal	$175,000 oblig. du havre de Montréal ; $281,000 débent. municipales : $75,000 obligat. de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick ; $31,146.67 oblig. de la province du Manitoba ; $50,613.33 oblig. du gouvern. de Victoria ; $97,333.33 oblig. de Queensland. Total, $710,093.33. Acc. à $658,193, étant $266,347 incendie, $52,200 vie A, et $339,646 vie B.	Contre l'incendie et sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance Northern, d'Aberdeen et Londres	Robert W. Tyre, gérant, Montréal	$100,253 obligations de la Colombie-Britannique, et $111,446.67 débentures municipales (Acceptées à $200,555)	Contre l'incendie.

LISTE DES COMPAGNIES D'ASSURANCE AUTORISÉES À FAIRE DES OPÉRATIONS AU CANADA, EN VERTU DE L'ACTE DES ASSURANCES.—*Fin.*

NOM DE LA COMPAGNIE.	Principal agent pour la réception des significations de pièces et d'avis.	Montant des dépôts.—Les dépôts marqués (A) ne sont applicables qu'aux polices sur la vie en cours le 31 mars 1878; ceux marqués (B) aux polices émises ou prises depuis cette date.	Assurance autorisée.
Association d'assurance contre les accidents Norwich et London	Scott et Walmsley, agents généraux, Toronto	$58,400 effets canadiens	Contre les accidents.
Société d'assur. contre l'incendie, dite "Norwich Union," Norwich, Ang.	Alex. Dixon, gérant, Toronto	$100,000 effets canadiens	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, d'Ontario	Wm. Hendry, gérant, Waterloo	$104,852 débentures municipales (Acceptées à $92,693)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Phoenix," de Brooklyn	L. C. Camp, agent en chef, Toronto	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis	Contre l'incendie et sur la nav. int.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie, dite "Phenix," Londres, Angleterre	Paterson & Son, agents génér., Montréal	$57,500 oblig. du Pacifique Canadien, et $135,293 effets canadiens. (Acceptés à $187,043.)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance Phœnix, Hartford, Conn	Gerald E. Hart, gérant, Montréal	$69,000 débentures municipales, et $44,000 obligations du Pacifique canadien. (Acceptés à $101,700)	Contre l'incendie.
Société dite "Provident Savings Life Assurance."	R. H. Matson, agent en chef, Toronto	$13,500 obligations de la province de Québec, et $41,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $50,400)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie de Québec	Edwin Jones, président, Québec	$10,000 obligations de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick, $16,500 obligations de la province de Québec, et $33,000, débentures municipales. Total, $59,500. (Acceptées à $56,200)	Contre l'incendie.
*Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie et contre l'incendie, dite "Queen," Angleterre	H. J. Mudge, agent en chef, Montréal	$51,100 inscriptions du Canada 4 p. c., et $42,373.33 débentures municipales. Total, $93,473 (acceptées à $89,236)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance Queen, d'Amérique	H. J. Mudge, agent en chef, Montréal	$100,000 obligations des E.-U., $60,000 effets 5 p. c. de la cité de Halifax, $48,667 effets 4 p. c. de la Nouvelle-Zélande, $24,333.33 obligations de la province de Québec et $29,200 débentures 5 p. c. de la province du Manitoba. Total, $262,200. (Acceptés à $256,200.)	Contre l'incendie.
Société d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, dite "Reliance," Londres, Angleterre	J. Cassie Hatton, procureur, Montréal	$110,277 annuités britanniques, étant $100,000 (vie) A, et $10,277 (vie) B	Sur la vie.
* Compagnie d'assurance Royale Canadienne	Harry Cutt, secrétaire, Montréal	$57,500 garanties municipales. (Acceptées à $51,750)	Contre l'incendie et sur la nav. int.
Compagnie d'assurance Royale	Wm. Tatley, agent en chef, Montréal	$178,533 inscriptions du Canada 4 p. c., et $511,000 annuités britanniques. Total $689,533, étant $150,000 incendie, $50,000, vie (A) et $489,533 en général	Contre l'incendie et sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance Union Ecossaise et Nationale	Walter Kavanagh, agent, Montréal	$97,333.33 effets canadiens inscrits à 4 p. c., et $3,500 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $100,483)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Standard," Ecosse	W. M. Ramsay, gérant, Montréal	$1,855,152 débentures municipales, $106,500 obligations du havre de Montréal et $9,000 débentures de la province de Québec. Total, $1,970,652. (Acceptées à $1,772,687, étant $129,561 vie A, et $1,643,126 vie (B)	Sur la vie.
Société d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Star," d'Angleterre	Alfred D. Perry, agent général, Toronto	$146,000 effets 4 p. c. canadiens	Sur la vie.
Bureau d'assurance Sun, Londres, Ang.	H. M. Blackburn, agent en chef, Toronto	$48,667 effets canadiens et $243,333 prêts locaux anglais	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Sun," du Canada	R. Macaulay, directeur-gérant, Montréal	$63,890 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $57,501)	Sur la vie et contre les accidents.
Compagnie d'assurance de tempérance et générale sur la vie de l'A.N.	Henry Sutherland, agent en chef, Toronto	$64,225 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $50,000)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Travelers," de Hartford, Conn	William Hanson, agent en chef, Montréal	$74,947 obligations 5 p. c. de la province du Manitoba, $584,615 débentures municipales, $35,000 obligations du havre de Montréal et $50,000 obligations du Pacifique Canadien. Total, $744,562 (acceptés à $677,600), étant $103,500 (vie A,) $534,100 (vie B) et $40,000 (accidents)	Sur la vie et contre les accidents.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle Union sur la vie, du Maine	Wm. Mulock, procureur, Toronto	Obligations d'annuités d'Ontario, valeur actuelle $398,452; $30,000 obligations du port de Montréal, et $100,000 obligations de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick. Valeur totale acceptée, $525,452, soit $100,000 (A) et $425,452 (B)	Sur la vie.
Société Union, Londres, Angl	T. L. Morrisey, agent en chef, Montréal	£22,000 effets consolidés	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie Unie d'assurance contre l'incendie (à resp. limitée)	Agence principale, Montréal	$85,653.33 obligations de la province de Québec; $9,246.66 obligations de la province du Manitoba; $7,000 débentures municipales. Total, $101,900. (Acceptées à $101,200)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, des Etats-Unis	Thos. A. Temple, procureur, St. Jean, N.B.	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance de l'Ouest, Toronto	J. J. Kenny, directeur-gérant, Toronto	$32,100 débentures municipales, et $25,600 débentures de compagnies de prêts. (Acceptées, à $51,930)	Contre l'incendie et sur la nav. int.

* Cette compagnie a cessé de faire de nouvelles opérations en Canada, et a donné avis qu'elle se proposait de demander le remboursement de ses dépôts.
† Cette compagnie a cessé de faire des opérations d'assurance contre l'incendie et sur la vie en Canada, et a donné avis qu'elle demanderait le remboursement de ses dépôts faits comme garantie pour ces deux divisions d'affaires.

LES COMPAGNIES D'ASSURANCE SUR LA VIE CI-DESSOUS NOMMÉES, AYANT CESSÉ D'ENTREPRENDRE DES RISQUES AU CANADA, SONT AUTORISÉES EN VERTU DE L'ARTICLE 32 DE "L'ACTE DES ASSURANCES," À POURSUIVRE TOUTES LES OPÉRATIONS SE RATTACHANT AUX POLICES ÉMISES AVANT LE 31 MARS 1878, ET LEURS DÉPOTS SONT APPLICABLES À CES POLICES, SUJET AUX DISPOSITIONS DES ACTES DES ASSURANCES DE 1868 ET 1871.

NOM DE LA COMPAGNIE.	Principal agent pour la réception des significations de pièces et d'avis.	Montant des dépôts.	Assurance autorisée.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, dite Connecticut, de Hartford, Conn., E.-U.	F. W. Evans, agent-général, Montréal	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, d'Edimbourg	David Higgins, agent en chef, Toronto	$113,000 débentures municipales, et $48,667 effets 4 p. c. du Cap de Bonne-Espérance. (Acceptés à $150,367)	Sur la vie.
Association d'assurance sur la vie, d'Ecosse	Archibald Inglis, agent en chef, Montréal	$50,127 obligations du Canada 4 p. c., $2,433 effets 4 p. c. du Canada; $4,866 obligations garanties du Canada, $48,667 débentures de la province de Québec, $48,667 obligations de la cité de Toronto. (Acceptés à $149,893)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie Nationale d'assurance sur la vie, des Etats-Unis d'Amérique	Chas. Powis, agent en chef, Hamilton, Ont.	$110,000, dépôts en banque	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite "North Western," de Milwaukee, E.-U.	M. W. Mills, agent en chef, Toronto	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, dite "Phœnix," de Hartford, Connecticut	H. D. Simpson, procureur, Montréal	$30,000 débentures municipales, et $99,280 obligations du Parc des Chutes Niagara. (Acceptés à $126,280)	Sur la vie.
Société d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Scottish Amicable"	William W. Robertson, procureur, Montréal	36 obligations du chemin de fer Canada Atlantique, garanties. Au pair, $111,257.82 Valeur actuelle à 4½ p. c., $90,660.67, aussi $100,000 obligations du Pacifique Canadien	Sur la vie.
Institution de Prévoyance Ecossaise	John Dunlop, procureur, Montréal	$100,000 obligations du Pacifique Canadien. (Acceptées à $90,000)	Sur la vie.

LES COMPAGNIES D'ASSURANCE CI-DESSOUS SONT INSCRITES SOUS L'ACTE DES ASSURANCES, ET SONT AUTORISÉES À FAIRE DES OPÉRATIONS D'ASSURANCE EN CANADA, D'APRÈS LE SYSTÈME DE RÉPARTITION.

Nom de la compagnie.	Agent en chef pour la réception des significations de pièces.
L'Association canadienne mutuelle sur la vie	W. Pemberton Page, secrétaire, Toronto.
Société de secours mutuels des Commis-voyageurs	W. G. H. Lowe, agent en chef, Toronto.
La *Home Life Association of Canada*	James G. Howorth, agent en chef, Toronto.
La Société de secours mutuels de la Nouvelle-Ecosse	Thomas B. Crosby, agent en chef, Yarmouth, N.-E.
La *Provincial Provident Institution*	E. S. Miller, secrétaire, Saint-Thomas, Ont.

NOTE.—La Compagnie d'assurance Glasgow et London a réassuré ses risques en cours dans la Compagnie d'assurance des Citoyens, et une partie de ses dépôts a été remboursée.
La Compagnie Américaine d'assurance des chaudières à vapeur a cessé de faire des opérations en Canada. Son dépôt est encore entre les mains de l'Honorable Receveur Général, mais elle a donné avis qu'elle avait demandé la permission de le retirer.

Bureau du Surintendant des Assurances, Ottawa, 15 octobre 1892.

W. FITZGERALD, Surintendant des Assurances. 16-tf.

AUX ANNONCEURS DANS LA *GAZETTE*.

CEUX qui envoient des annonces pour être insérées dans la *Gazette du Canada* voudront bien se conformer aux règles ci-dessous :

1. Adresser "Gazette du Canada, Ottawa, Canada."
2. Indiquer le nombre d'insertions voulues.
3. Transmettre invariablement le prix de l'annonce ainsi que le prix d'un exemplaire de la *Gazette*, tels que donnés plus bas ; sans cela l'annonce ne sera pas publiée.

Les prix sont de dix cts. pour la première insertion, et cinq cts. pour chaque insertion subséquente par ligne de neuf mots, chaque chiffre comptant pour un mot. Aucune annonce n'est insérée pour moins d'une piastre.

D'après la pratique établie et reconnue, telle que prescrite par la loi, les règlements du parlement et les décisions du ministre de la Justice, les avis reçoivent le nombre d'insertions ci-dessous :—

Les avis de demandes de divorce—27 insertions.

Les avis de retrait de dépôts des compagnies d'assurance—13 insertions.

Les avis de demandes ordinaires au parlement—9 insertions.

Les avis de demandes de lettres patentes—6 insertions.

Les avis de dividendes et d'assemblées de banques et de compagnies d'assurances,—1 mois de calendrier ou 5 insertions.

Les abonnés observeront aussi que le prix d'abonnement, $4 par année, est invariablement payable d'avance, et que l'envoi de la *Gazette* sera arrêté à l'expiration de la période payée. Chaque exemplaire coûte dix cts., et quand les annonceurs en veulent plus qu'un, ils devront faire une remise en conséquence.

S. E. DAWSON,
Imprimeur de la Reine et Contrôleur
de la Papeterie.

Département des Impressions
et de la Papeterie publiques,
Ottawa, novembre 1891.

DEMANDES AU PARLEMENT.

Règles relatives aux avis de bills privés.

Dans le cas de toute demande de bill privé, proprement du ressort législatif du Parlement du Canada suivant les dispositions de l'Acte de l'Amérique Britannique du Nord, 1867, et ayant pour objet, soit la construction d'un pont, d'un chemin de fer, d'un chemin à barrières ou d'une ligne télégraphique ; soit la construction ou l'amélioration d'un port, d'un canal, d'une écluse, d'une digue ou d'une glissoire ou autre ouvrage semblable ; soit la concession d'un droit de passage d'eau, l'incorporation de professions ou métiers, ou d'une compagnie de banque ou autre compagnie par actions, soit la concession à une ou plusieurs personnes de certains droits ou privilèges exclusifs ou particuliers, soit le pouvoir de faire quelque chose qui, dans ses effets, pourrait toucher aux droits ou à la propriété d'autrui, ou concerner une classe particulière de la société ; ou ayant pour objet quelque amendement de même nature à un acte antérieur,—un avis, énonçant d'une manière claire et intelligible la nature et l'objet de la demande, et signé (excepté s'il s'agit de corporations déjà existantes) par les pétitionnaires ou de leur part, est nécessaire et doit être publié comme il suit :—

Dans les provinces de Québec et du Manitoba.

Un avis doit être inséré dans la *Gazette du Canada* en anglais et en français, ainsi que dans un journal anglais et un journal français du district intéressé, ou en anglais et en français dans le même journal, s'il ne s'en publie qu'un seul dans ce district ; ou s'il n'y paraît pas de journal, alors la publication de l'avis en anglais et en français doit se faire dans un journal du district le plus voisin où il s'en publie.

Dans les autres provinces ou territoires.

Un avis doit être inséré dans la *Gazette du Canada*, et et dans un journal du comté, du district ou des comtés-unis intéressés, ou s'il n'y paraît pas de journal alors la publication doit se faire dans un journal du comté ou district le plus voisin où il s'en publie.

La publication de ces avis durera, dans chaque cas la période de deux mois pendant l'intervalle de temps qui s'écoulera entre la clôture de la session précédente et la prise en considération de la pétition. Un exemplaire des numéros des journaux, reproduisant la première et la dernière insertion de l'avis, devra être transmis au greffier de chaque Chambre.

Si la pétition demande l'autorisation de présenter un bill privé ayant pour objet la construction d'un pont de péage, le pétitionnaire ou les pétitionnaires devront, en même temps qu'ils donneront l'avis prescrit par la règle précédente, donner aussi, de la même manière, avis des péages qu'ils entendent exiger, de l'étendue du privilège, de la hauteur des arches, de l'espace à laisser libre entre les culées ou les piliers pour le passage des radeaux et des navires ; et mentionner de plus s'ils se proposent de construire un pont mobile, et quelles en seront les dimensions.

Toute personne désirant obtenir un bill privé devra, dans les huit jours qui précéderont l'ouverture du parlement, déposer au bureau du greffier de la Chambre dans laquelle le bill doit prendre naissance, une copie de ce bill en langue anglaise ou en langue française, avec une somme suffisante pour en payer la traduction et l'impression. Il en sera imprimé 600 exemplaires en anglais et 200 en français ; la traduction devra être faite par les officiers de la Chambre, et l'impression par l'entrepreneur des impressions. Le pétitionnaire aura aussi à payer au greffier du Sénat, ou au comptable de la Chambre des Communes (selon le cas) une somme de $200, plus le coût de l'impression de l'acte dans les Statuts, et remettra le reçu de ce paiement au greffier du comité auquel ce bill aura été renvoyé—le dit paiement sera effectué immédiatement après la seconde lecture, et avant la prise en considération du bill par le comité.

L'honoraire payable sur tout bill privé, ne sera payé que dans la Chambre où il a pris naissance.

Aucune pétition pour l'obtention d'un bill privé ne sera reçue par l'une ou par l'autre Chambre après les dix premiers jours de la session.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Greffier du Sénat.
JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Greffier des Communes.

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Règles additionnelles de la Chambre des Communes concernant les bills privés.

Tous les bills privés demandant des actes constitutifs devront être rédigés de manière à y incorporer, en les spécifiant, les *clauses* des Actes généraux concernant les détails qui font l'objet de ces bills ; des raisons spéciales seront données chaque fois que l'on aura l'intention de se départir de ce principe, ou que l'on voudra y introduire d'autres dispositions touchant ces détails ; et une note sera annexée au bill indiquant les dispositions au sujet desquelles l'on entend s'écarter de l'Acte général ; les bills qui ne seront pas rédigés conformément à cette Règle, devront être remodelés par les auteurs et réimprimés à leurs frais, avant qu'aucun comité en examine les clauses.

51*a*. Tous les bills privés pour chartes ou pour modification de chartes de compagnies de chemins de fer seront rédigés conformément au bill-modèle adopté par la Chambre, le 23 juin 1887, dont copie peut être obtenue du greffier de la Chambre ;

(*a*.) Les dispositions contenues dans un bill quelconque qui ne seront pas conformes au bill-modèle, seront insérées entre crochets, et après avoir été revisées par l'officier compétent, elles seront imprimées ainsi ; et les bills qui ne seront pas rédigés en conformité de cette règle seront renvoyés aux auteurs pour être remodelés avant leur revision et impression ;

(*b*.) Toutes clauses d'actes existants que l'on proposera de modifier, seront imprimées en entier, avec les amendements insérés en leur lieu et place, et entre crochets ;

(*c*.) Toutes dispositions exceptionnelles que l'on proposera d'insérer dans un bill quelconque, seront imprimées dans l'avis publié.

51*b*. Nul bill pour la constitution légale d'une compagnie de chemin de fer ou pour changer le tracé du chemin de fer d'une compagnie déjà constituée ne sera pris en considération par le comité des chemins de fer

à moins qu'il n'ait été donné au comité, au moins une semaine avant la prise en considération du bill—

(a.) Une carte ou plan à l'échelle de pas moins d'un demi-pouce au mille, indiquant le territoire sur lequel l'on se propose de construire les travaux projetés, ainsi que les lignes de travaux analogues existants ou autorisés, dans les limites du district, ou partie du district que la ligne projetée doit desservir, ou affectant le dit district en aucune manière ; cette carte ou plan devra être signé par l'ingénieur ou toute autre personne qui l'aura fait ;

(b.) Un exhibit faisant connaître le montant total du capital que l'on se propose de prélever pour les fins de l'entreprise, et la manière dont on se propose de le prélever, soit au moyen d'actions ordinaires, obligations, débentures ou autres garanties, et le montant respectif de chacune.

JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Greffier des Communes.

SUBSTANCE DES RÈGLES ET FORMES DE PROCÉDER DU SÉNAT CONCERNANT LES BILLS DE DIVORCE.

L'époux qui a l'intention de demander un bill de divorce doit faire connaître cette intention, ainsi que les noms de l'autre époux et la cause du divorce, par avis inséré, durant six mois, entre l'expiration de la dernière session parlementaire avant l'avis et la présentation de sa pétition pour obtenir le bill, dans la *Gazette du Canada* et dans deux journaux du district où il avait sa résidence habituelle à l'époque de séparation d'avec son conjoint, s'il résidait alors dans la province de Québec, le Manitoba, la Colombie-Britannique ou les Territoires du Nord-Ouest,—ou du comté ou des comtés-unis, s'il résidait dans une autre province ; mais si ce nombre de journaux ne s'y trouve pas, l'avis sera publié dans le district, le comté ou les comtés-unis voisins. Dans les provinces de Québec et de Manitoba, les insertions seront faites dans un journal anglais et un journal français, s'il en existe des deux langues dans le district ; autrement, elles se feront en anglais et en français au même journal.

Il doit être signifié, à la diligence de l'époux pétitionnaire, un mois au moins avant la présentation de la pétition, une copie de cet avis à l'autre époux en personne, si cela est possible.

Aucune pétition en divorce n'est reçue après l'expiration des trente premiers jours de la session.

Toute pétition en divorce devra être écrite lisiblement et porter la signature du pétitionnaire. Elle énoncera sommairement le fait du mariage, le lieu et l'époque de sa célébration, les noms du célébrant, les griefs qui donnent lieu à la demande de redressement et la nature du redressement demandé, et en outre contiendra assurance qu'il n'y a pas eu réconciliation, collusion ni connivence. Les allégations de la pétition seront appuyées de la déclaration du pétitionnaire, faite en vertu de "l'Acte concernant les serments extrajudiciaires."

Huit jours avant l'ouverture du Parlement, le pétitionnaire déposera au bureau du greffier du Sénat, une copie en langue anglaise ou française du bill de divorce qui doit être présenté, et en même temps une somme suffisante pour payer la traduction et l'impression et tirage à 600 exemplaires anglais et 200 exemplaires français de ce bill.

La pétition en obtention d'un bill de divorce n'est présentée que lorsque le pétitionnaire a versé au bureau du greffier du Sénat une somme de $200.

La pétition, au moment de sa présentation, doit être accompagnée de la preuve de la publication d'avis, d'une déclaration qu'il a été signifié une copie de l'avis, et d'une copie du bill qui doit être présenté.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Greffier du Sénat.

COMPAGNIE DE CHEMIN DE FER DU ST. LAURENT ET ADIRONDACK.

AVIS est donné par le présent que la Compagnie de chemin de fer du Saint-Laurent et Adirondack s'adressera au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un acte à l'effet de modifier l'article dix-neuf du Statut 51 Victoria, chapitre 64, en y insérant après les mots "Compagnie de chemin de fer de Jonction de Beauharnois," les mots "ou la Compagnie du chemin de fer Vermont Central ou la Compagnie du chemin de fer Ogdensburg et Lac Champlain," laissant les autres parties du dit article telles qu'elles sont.

GEO. H. PHILLIPS,
Secrétaire.

Daté à Salaberry de Valleyfield, ce 8e jour de novembre A.D. 1892. 21–9

AVIS est donné par le présent que demande sera faite au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un acte constituant une compagnie ayant pour objet de garantir les personnes et les corporations contre la perte et les dommages provenant d'effractions, et pour d'autres fins.

R. A. E. GREENSHIELDS,
Solliciteur de la requérante.
Par GEMMILL et MAY,
Ses agents à Ottawa.

Daté à Montréal, ce 15 novembre 1892. 21–9

AVIS.—La Compagnie du chemin de fer Canadien du Pacifique s'adressera au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un acte rendant exécutoire une convention conclue le 26e jour de juillet 1892, entre la Compagnie du Grand Tronc de chemin de fer du Canada, de la première part, et la Compagnie du chemin de fer Canadien du Pacifique, de la deuxième part, concernant une gare générale à voyageurs dans la cité de Toronto, et certains terrains, voies et immeubles qui doivent servir pour cet objet.

CHARLES DRINKWATER,
20–9 Sec. Cie C.C.P.

AVIS est donné par le présent qu'une demande sera faite au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un acte constituant en corporation la Compagnie de téléphone automatique et électrique du Canada, avec pouvoir de fabriquer, vendre et exploiter des instruments, aiguilles et raccordements de téléphone, et de fabriquer, exploiter et vendre des instruments et appareils électriques, et de faire les opérations générales de fourniture, d'exploitation et de manufacture électriques, et pour les fins de ces affaires et de toutes autres en découlant ou s'y rattachant, par toute la Puissance du Canada, et avec un siège d'affaires et bureau principal en la cité de Montréal.

ATWATER ET MACKIE,
Solliciteurs des requérants.

Montréal, 7 novembre 1892. 20–10

AVIS.—La Compagnie du chemin de fer Canadien du Pacifique s'adressera au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un acte rendant exécutoire une convention conclue entre la Compagnie du Grand Tronc de chemin de fer du Canada, la Compagnie du chemin de fer Canadien du Pacifique, et la Corporation de la cité de Toronto, concernant entre autres choses les terrains qui doivent servir à des fins de chemin de fer, et incorporé dans un certain document daté le 26e jour de juillet 1892, et désigné "Convention de l'Esplanade."

CHARLES DRINKWATER,
20–9 Sec. Cie C.C.P.

AVIS est donné par le présent que Edmund Holyoake Heward, de la ville de Saint-Jean, dans le district d'Iberville, dans la province de Québec, gérant de la banque des Marchands du Canada, à Saint-Jean, s'adressera au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un bill de divorce d'avec sa femme Dame Marie-Louise Elwes, actuellement de la cité de Chicago, dans l'Etat d'Illinois, un des Etats-Unis d'Amérique, pour cause d'adultère.

L. G. MACDONALD,
Solliciteur du requérant.
Par CHRISTIE, CHRISTIE et GREENE,
Ses agents à Ottawa.

Daté à Saint-Jean, le 4 juillet 1892. 3-27

AVIS est donné par le présent que Robert Young Hebden, de la cité de New-York, dans l'Etat de New-York, dans les Etats-Unis d'Amérique, (ci-devant de la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec), un des agents de la banque de Montréal, s'adressera au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un bill de divorce d'avec sa femme Edith Montagu Hebden (née Patterson), ci-devant de la dite cité de Montréal, mais dont le domicile actuel est inconnu, pour cause d'adultère et de désertion.

GORMULLY ET SINCLAIR,
Solliciteurs du requérant.

Daté à Ottawa, dans la province d'Ontario, ce 22e jour de juillet A.D. 1892. 4–27

AVIS est donné par le présent que Caroline Jane Downey, de la cité de Toronto, dans le comté de York, dans la province d'Ontario, s'adressera au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un bill de divorce d'avec son mari Donald Clutterbuck Downey, écuyer, ci-devant de la ville de Whitby, dans le comté d'Ontario, dans la province d'Ontario, mais dont le domicile actuel est inconnu, pour cause d'adultère et désertion.

GORMULLY ET SINCLAIR,
Solliciteurs de la requérante.

Daté à Ottawa, dans la Province d'Ontario, ce 21e jour d'octobre 1892. 17–27

AVIS est donné que James Frederick Doran, de Lachine, dans le comté Jacques-Cartier, province de Québec, commis, adressera une demande au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, pour obtenir un bill de divorce d'avec son épouse Mary Augusta Wood, ci-devant de Winnipeg, province du Manitoba, maintenant de Paris, France, pour cause d'adultère et désertion.

J. FRED. DORAN,
Pétitionnaire.

A Montréal, province de Québec, ce 20ème jour de juillet 1892. 5–27

AVIS est donné par le présent que Annette Marion Goff, de la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec, s'adressera au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un bill de divorce d'avec son mari Edward Robert Taché Rowand, de la cité de Winnipeg, dans la province du Manitoba, bourgeois, pour cause d'adultère et de cruauté.

CARTER ET GOLDSTEIN,
Solliciteurs de la requérante.

Daté à Montréal, province de Québec, ce dix-huitième jour de juillet 1892. 4–27

DEMANDES POUR CHARTE PAR LETTRES PATENTES.

AVIS est par le présent donné que dans le cours d'un mois à compter de la dernière publication de cet avis dans la *Gazette du Canada*, les personnes ci-après dénommées s'adresseront à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil pour obtenir des lettres patentes les constituant en corporation en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies."

1. Le nom de la compagnie sera "The Symmes Hay Cap Company."

2. Les objets pour lesquels une charte est demandée sont de fabriquer et vendre le "Symmes Patent Hay and Grain Caps and Vegetable Covers" ou autres articles d'une nature semblable, y compris les râteliers et les lattes pour les tenir, et d'acquérir par achat, bail ou autrement les brevets d'invention les concernant, et faire le négoce et le commerce qui s'y rattache.

3. Les opérations de la compagnie seront faites dans les diverses provinces du Canada, et le principal bureau d'affaires sera au village de Sawyerville, dans le comté de Compton et province de Québec.

4. Le montant du capital-actions de la compagnie sera de quinze mille piastres.

5. Le nombre des actions sera de cent cinquante, et le montant de chaque action sera de cent piastres.

6. Les noms au long, et les adresse et occupation de chacun des requérants sont les suivants :—William Bullock Ives, avocat, Francis Pierce Buck, manufacturier, Charles King, lieutenant-colonel de milice, Ernest R. Hallowel Brooks, commis, Henry Braithwaite Brown, avocat, Gustavus Lucke, marchand, James Simpson Mitchell, marchand, Stephen Edgell, banquier, et Harriet L. Lane, veuve, tous de la cité de Sherbrooke ; Herbert Dudley Smith, fermier, du township de Compton ; James Naismith Greenshields, de la cité de Montréal, avocat ; Alonzo Wright, de la cité de Hull, marchand de bois ; Rufus Henry Pope, de la ville de Cookshire, cultivateur ; William Sawyer, propriétaire de moulin, et Lockhart R. Willard, hôtelier, tous deux du village de Sawyerville, tous dans la province de Québec ; et Hugh McCullough, jeune, de la ville de Galt, dans la province d'Ontario.

7. Les dits Charles King, Rufus Henry Pope, Francis Pierce Buck, Herbert Dudley Smith et Lockhart R. Willard, seront les premiers directeurs de la compagnie.

BROWN & MORRIS,
Solliciteurs des requérants.

Daté 4 novembre 1892. 20–6

AVIS est par le présent donné que dans le cours d'un mois à compter de la dernière publication de cet avis dans la *Gazette du Canada*, les personnes ci-après dénommées s'adresseront à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil pour obtenir des lettres patentes les constituant et telles autres personnes qui pourront plus tard devenir actionnaires, en corps politique et corporation, en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," Statuts Revisés du Canada, chap. 119, sous le nom et pour les fins ci-après mentionnées :—

1. Le nom de la compagnie sera "The Back River Power Company" (à resp. limitée).

2. Les fins pour lesquelles une charte est demandée sont les suivantes :—

(*a.*) Acheter, prendre à bail ou en échange, louer ou autrement acquérir tout bien meuble ou immeuble, et tous droits, privilèges, pouvoirs hydrauliques et facilités que la compagnie pourra juger nécessaires ou utiles pour ses opérations ;

(*b.*) Débourser des deniers pour établir, entretenir et améliorer les travaux, barrages, jetées et chenaux dans le but de créer et développer un pouvoir ou des pouvoirs hydrauliques sur la rivière des Prairies ou Back River et ailleurs en Canada, et aussi tels autres travaux qui pourront être nécessaires pour les fins de transmettre et distribuer ce pouvoir ;

(*c.*) Louer ou vendre un pouvoir hydraulique ou pouvoir électrique soit à des individus ou à des corporations municipales ou à d'autres corporations ou compagnies, pour des fins électriques, mécaniques ou autres ;

(*d.*) S'occuper de fournir la chaleur, la lumière et le pouvoir moteur au moyen de l'électricité, et construire, poser, établir, fixer et entretenir tous les câbles, fils, lignes, accumulateurs et travaux nécessaires, et produire, accumuler, distribuer et fournir l'électricité, et d'éclairer les rues, édifices, maisons et places, publics et de particuliers ;

(*e.*) Faire les opérations de meuniers ou de manufacturiers ou telles autres affaires que la compagnie jugera convenable dans le but d'utiliser le dit pouvoir hydraulique ;

(*f.*) S'occuper de vendre, louer ou fournir l'eau pour des fins municipales ou domestiques, soit par arrangement ou en vertu de contrats avec toute municipalité ou corporation ou corps public, ou de fournir l'eau directement aux consommateurs ;

(*g.*) Faire toutes autres opérations que la compagnie croira pouvoir convenablement faire en rapport avec ses autres occupations, ou de nature à accroître directement ou indirectement la valeur des propriétés ou droits de la compagnie, ou de les rendre profitables ;

(*h.*) Acquérir ou entreprendre toutes ou partie des affaires, propriétés et obligations de toute personne ou compagnie engagée dans des affaires semblables à celles que la compagnie est autorisée à poursuivre, ou qui possède des propriétés adaptées aux fins de la compagnie ;

(*i.*) Vendre et disposer de l'entreprise de la compagnie, ou d'une partie d'icelle, pour telle considération

que la compagnie jugera bon, et surtout pour des parts, débentures ou garanties de toute autre compagnie dont les objets sont entièrement ou partiellement identiques à ceux demandés par le présent ;

(*j.*) Souscrire et prendre des parts, et devenir actionnaires de toute autre compagnie constituée qui sera ou pourra devenir locataire ou occupant du pouvoir en vertu d'un bail ou arrangement avec la dite Back River Power Company ;

(*k.*) Acheter ou autrement acquérir tous brevets d'invention que la compagnie trouvera expédient, et vendre tous brevets acquis par elle ou tous droits de vendre, utiliser ou fabriquer en vertu d'iceux ;

(*l.*) Conduire l'électricité par tous moyens, sur, à travers, en-dessous ou le long des rues, grands chemins ponts et places publiques de toutes cités, villes et municipalités en Canada, ou en travers ou sous toutes eaux navigables en Canada ; pourvu que la compagnie ne portera aucun préjudice au droit du public de circuler ou de se servir de ces rues, grands chemins, ponts et places publiques ou eaux navigables, et pourvu aussi que la dite compagnie n'ouvrira, n'utilisera ou n'emploiera ces rues, grands chemins, ponts et places publiques que du consentement des cités, villes ou autres municipalités qui en ont respectivement le contrôle, et sujet à tels arrangements sous ce rapport qui pourront être faits entre la dite compagnie et ces municipalités, et sujets à tous règlements que ces municipalités pourront passer à cet égard ;

(*m.*) Se fusionner avec toute autre compagnie dont l'entreprise est en tout ou en partie identique ;

(*n.*) Faire toute autre chose qui se rattachera ou sera propre à atteindre les fins susdites ou l'une d'elles.

3. Le principal bureau d'affaires sera en la cité de Montréal.

4. Le montant du capital-actions de la compagnie sera de $200,000.

5. Le nombre des actions sera de deux mille (2,000), et le montant de chaque action, $100.

6. Les noms au long et les adresse et occupation de chacun des requérants sont comme suit :—John Thomas Wilson, marchand, James Robert Walker, marchand, Gilman Cheney, bourgeois, Evan Fisher Ames, manufacturier, et Frederick Minton Cole, agent d'assurance, lesquels seront tous les premiers directeurs ou directeurs provisoires de la compagnie.

CHRYSLER ET LEWIS,
Soliciteurs des requérants.

Ottawa, 20 octobre 1892. 18–6

AVIS est par le présent donné que dans le cours d'un mois à compter de la dernière publication de cet avis dans la *Gazette du Canada* les personnes ci-après dénommées s'adresseront à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil pour obtenir des lettres-patentes les constituant et telles autres personnes qui pourront plus tard devenir actionnaires, en corps politique et corporation, en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," Statuts Revisés du Canada, chap. 119, sous le nom et pour les fins ci-après mentionnées :—

1. Le nom de la compagnie sera "Compagnie James Robertson" (à resp. limitée.)

2. Les objets pour lesquels une charte est demandée sont les suivants :—Fabriquer, acheter, vendre, et faire le commerce de scies, fil barbelé, tuyaux de plomb, plomb de chasse, trappes de plomb, blanc de plomb, mastic, peintures préparées, couleurs, vernis, fournitures de plombiers, de ferblantiers et de scieries, outils, ustensiles, meubles de ménage, poêles, ferronnerie, et de toutes sortes de fournitures pour les marchands, commerçants, cultivateurs et consommateurs ; fabriquer, produire, acheter, vendre et commercer sur le fer, l'acier, le plomb, le nickel et autres métaux et minerais de toutes sortes, et tous les produits et articles qui en sont faits ; et acheter, vendre et commercer sur ces articles, et fabriquer, acheter, vendre, et ériger toutes machineries et accessoires pour les fins des dites affaires, et pour les fins de toutes autres affaires ; souscrire, acquérir, acheter, posséder, vendre, engager et transférer des actions ou parts dans toute autre compagnie constituée, et de voter sur ces parts et les représenter, et de vendre, céder, transférer, louer, sous-louer, hypothéquer ou engager l'outillage, immeubles, baux, outils, machinerie, brevets d'invention, inventions, droits d'usine, droits d'auteurs, marques de commerce, noms de commerce, patrons ou marques ou tous ou chacun d'iceux, et le fonds de commerce et achalandage de la dite compagnie ; acheter, acquérir et tenir absolument ou pour un certain nombre d'années sous bail ou autrement, des contrats, conventions, choix, baux, outillage, immeubles, outils, machinerie, brevets d'invention, inventions, droits d'usine, droits d'auteur, marques de commerce, noms de commerce, patrons ou marques ou tous ou chacun d'iceux, et le fonds de commerce et achalandage de toute autre compagnie ou compagnies constituées ou particuliers dans la Puissance du Canada; se fusionner, coopérer, joindre et faire des arrangements avec toute autre compagnie ou compagnies constituées ou particuliers dans le but de faire les dites opérations ou atteindre les dits objets, ou aucun d'iceux, ou dans le but de faire les opérations ou atteindre les objets de la dite autre compagnie ou compagnies ou individus ; acheter, acquérir, posséder, louer, vendre, hypothéquer, transférer, engager et céder des biens meubles et immeubles et de faire et prendre des hypothèques, gages et charges sur les dits biens meubles et immeubles comme sûreté ou autrement ; émettre des actions privilégiées, obligations et débentures, et les négocier, vendre et transférer, et par là engager l'actif et propriété de la dite compagnie comme garantie du remboursement des avances faites sur ou à l'égard des dites obligations ou débentures, et de faire tous actes à l'égard de toutes et chacune des matières ci-dessus énumérées, et toutes autres matières ou choses qui sont ou pourront devenir nécessaires, ou découleront ou seront propres à atteindre les objets susdits.

3. Le principal bureau d'affaires de la dite compagnie sera en la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec.

4. Le capital-actions de la compagnie sera de sept cent cinquante mille piastres.

5. Le nombre des actions est de sept mille cinq cent, et le montant de chaque action de cent piastres.

6. Les requérants sont, James Robertson et Alexander Robertson, de la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec, manufacturiers ; James Robertson, jeune, de la cité de Winnipeg, dans la province du Manitoba, bourgeois ; Alexander A. McMichael, de la cité de Toronto, dans la province d'Ontario, manufacturier ; et John Robertson, de la cité de Saint-Jean, dans la province du Nouveau-Brunswick, manufacturier. Et les susdits James Robertson, Alexander A. McMichael et John Robertson seront les directeurs provisoires de la dite compagnie.

WATSON, THORNE, SMOKE ET MASTEN,
Solliciteurs des requérants.

Daté ce 25e jour d'octobre 1892. 18–6

AVIS est par le présent donné que dans le cours d'un mois à compter de la dernière publication de cet avis dans la *Gazette du Canada*, les personnes ci-après dénommées s'adresseront à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil pour obtenir des lettres patentes les constituant et telles autres personnes qui pourront plus tard devenir actionnaires, en corps politique et corporation, en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," Statuts Revisés du Canada, chap. 119, sous le nom et pour les fins ci-après mentionnées :—

1. Le nom projeté de la compagnie est "Compagnie de fabriques de soie de Montréal" (à resp. limitée).

2. Les fins pour lesquelles une charte est demandée sont de fabriquer des vêtements de dessous de toutes matières et de tous genres, et de fabriquer toutes sortes d'effets en soie et en laine, et de faire le commerce généralement des vêtements de dessous de tous genres, et de toutes sortes de soieries et de lainages.

3. Le principal bureau d'affaires de la compagnie sera en la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec.

4. Le montant projeté du capital-actions de la dite compagnie est de $75,000.

5. Le nombre des actions sera de 750, et la valeur de chaque action sera de $100.

6. Les noms au long, et les adresse et occupation de chacun des requérants, sont comme suit :—Louis Davis, marchand, John Haskell, marchand, John Barker, commis, Henry Joshua Joseph, marchand, et

Scott Joseph, marchand, tous des cité et district de Montréal, en la province de Québec, dans la Puissance du Canada ; dont les dits Louis Davis, Henry Joshua Joseph et John Haskell seront les premiers directeurs ou directeurs provisoires de la dite compagnie, lesquels sont tous sujets britanniques et domiciliés en la dite cité de Montréal, et province de Québec, Puissance du Canada.

GREENSHIELDS ET GREENSHIELDS,
Solliciteurs des requérants.

Daté à Montréal, dans la province de Québec, ce 18e jour d'octobre 1892. 17–6

AVIS est par le présent donné que dans le cours d'un mois à compter de la dernière publication de cet avis dans la *Gazette du Canada*, les personnes ci-après dénommées s'adresseront à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil pour obtenir des lettres patentes les constituant et telles autres personnes qui pourront plus tard devenir actionnaires, en corps politique et corporation, en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," Statuts Revisés du Canada, chap. 119, sous le nom et pour les fins ci-après mentionnées :—

1. Le nom projeté de la compagnie est "The Dominion Rolled-Plate Company" (à resp. limitée).

2. Les fins dans le sens de l'acte pour lesquelles une charte est demandée, sont de fabriquer des articles en métal laminé de tous genres, et fabriquer des bijouteries et tous autres articles qui sont faits de ce métal laminé, et vendre, acheter et disposer de bijouteries et d'effets fabriqués de métal laminé.

3. Le principal bureau d'affaires de la dite compagnie sera en la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec, dans la Puissance du Canada.

4. Le montant projeté du capital-actions est de $75,000.

5. Le nombre des actions sera de sept cent cinquante (750), et le montant de chaque action sera de la valeur de $100.

6. Les noms au long, et les adresse et occupation de chacun des dits requérants sont comme suit :—Louis Davis, marchand, Henry Joshua Joseph, marchand, Henry Nutter, marchand, Charles Bolt, marchand, et Scott Joseph, commis, tous des cité et district de Montréal ; dont les dits Louis Davis, Henry Joshua Joseph, Henry Nutter et Charles Bolt, seront les premiers directeurs ou directeurs provisoires de la dite compagnie, lesquels sont tous sujets britanniques et domiciliés en la cité de Montréal, province de Québec, Puissance du Canada.

GREENSHIELDS ET GREENSHIELDS,
Solliciteurs des requérants.

Daté à Montréal, dans la province de Québec, ce 18e jour d'octobre 1892. 17–6

AVIS DIVERS.

COMPAGNIE DE CHEMIN DE FER DE TÉMISCOUATA.

AVIS.—L'assemblée générale annuelle des actionnaires de la Compagnie de chemin de fer de Témiscouata aura lieu à l'Hôtel St. Louis, en la cité de Québec, mardi, le sixième jour de décembre 1892, à deux heures de l'après-midi, dans le but d'élire un conseil de direction pour l'année prochaine, et pour telles autres affaires qui seront soumises à l'assemblée.

Par ordre du conseil de direction,
E. D. BOSWELL,
Secrétaire-trésorier.

Rivière-du-Loup, P.Q., 12 novembre 1892. 21–2

BANQUE VILLE-MARIE.

AVIS est par le présent donné qu'un dividende de trois pour cent (3 p. c.) payable le premier jour de décembre prochain, a été déclaré pour le semestre courant, sur le capital versé de cette institution.

Les livres de transferts seront en conséquence fermés, du 21 au 30 novembre inclusivement.

Par ordre du bureau de direction.
W. WEIR,
Président.

Montréal, 18 octobre 1892. 17–5

BANQUE DE QUÉBEC.

AVIS est donné par le présent qu'un dividende de trois et demie pour cent sur le capital payé de cette institution a été déclaré pour le semestre courant, et sera payable à la banque en cette cité, et à ses succursales, dès et après jeudi le 1er jour de décembre prochain.

Les livres de transferts seront fermés du 16 au 30 de novembre prochain, ces deux jours inclusivement.

Par ordre du conseil de direction,
JAMES STEVENSON,
Gérant général.

Québec, 28 octobre 1892. 19-4

BANQUE D'HOCHELAGA.

DIVIDENDE No. 33.

AVIS est par le présent donné qu'un dividende de trois pour cent a été déclaré pour le semestre courant sur le capital payé de cette institution, et qu'il sera payable à son bureau principal, à Montréal, et à ses succursales, le et après le 1er décembre prochain.

Le livre de transferts sera fermé du 16 au 30 novembre prochain, inclusivement.

Par ordre du bureau,
M. J. A. PRENDERGAST,
Gérant.

18–5

BANQUE DE MONTRÉAL.

AVIS est par le présent donné qu'un dividende de cinq pour cent sur le capital payé de cette institution a été déclaré pour le semestre courant, et sera payable à la banque, en cette ville, et à ses succursales, le et après jeudi, le 1er jour de décembre prochain.

Les livres de transferts seront fermés du 16 au 30 novembre prochain, ces deux jours inclusivement.

Par ordre du bureau,
E. S. CLOUSTON,
Gérant général.

Montréal, 25 octobre 1892. 18–5

BANQUE DES MARCHANDS DU CANADA.

AVIS est donné par le présent qu'un dividende de trois et demie pour cent pour le semestre courant, étant au taux de 7 pour cent par année sur le capital payé de cette institution, a été déclaré et sera payable à la banque, en cette cité, dès et après jeudi le 1er jour de décembre prochain.

Les livres de transferts seront fermés du 16 au 30 novembre, ces deux jours inclusivement.

Par ordre du conseil de direction,
G. HAGUE,
Gérant général.

Montréal, 25 octobre 1892. 18–5

BANQUE UNION DU CANADA.

DIVIDENDE No. 52.

AVIS est par le présent donné qu'un dividende de trois pour cent a été déclaré sur le capital payé de cette institution, pour le semestre courant, et qu'il sera payable à la banque et à ses succursales, le et après jeudi, le premier jour de décembre prochain.

Les livres de transferts seront fermés du 16 au 30 novembre inclusivement.

Par ordre du bureau de direction,
E. E. WEBB,
Gérant général.

Québec, 25 octobre 1892. 18–5

LA BANQUE JACQUES CARTIER.

DIVIDENDE No. 54.

AVIS est par le présent donné qu'un dividende de trois et demi (3½) pour cent sur le capital payé de cette institution, a été déclaré pour le semestre courant, et sera payable au Bureau de la Banque, à Montréal, le et après le 1er décembre prochain.

Les livres de transferts seront fermés du 16 au 30 novembre aussi prochain, les deux jours inclus.

A. L. de MARTIGNY,
Directeur gérant.

Montréal, 19 octobre 1892. 17–6

STATUTS DU CANADA, 1892.

AVIS est donné par le présent que les Statuts de la dernière session, 55-56 Vict., 1892, vols. I et II, sont maintenant en vente au Département des Impressions et de la Papeterie publiques.

Le vol. I contient les Arrêtés en conseil et les Actes publics. Prix	$1 25
Le vol. II contient les Actes privés. Prix	0 75
Prix pour les deux volumes reliés en un seul, ¼ reliure basane, par exemplaire	2 00
Des exemplaires séparés de chacun des actes publics ou privés sont aussi en vente.	
Le Code Criminel sera prêt vers le 1er de novembre. Prix	0 50

On fournira gratuitement à toute personne qui en fera la demande, des listes de prix des documents publics en vente au département. 14-tf

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OTTAWA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1892.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

APPOINTMENTS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE OF CANADA.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz. :—

Ottawa, 4th November, 1892.

Angus John McColl, of New Westminster, in the Province of British Columbia, Esquire, Barrister-at-law : to be one of Her Majesty's Counsel learned in the Law.

Lewis Griffith McPhillips, of Vancouver, in the Province of British Columbia, Esquire, Barrister-at-law : to be one of Her Majesty's Counsel learned in the Law.

—

17th November, 1892.

Frederick Elisha Morrow, of Souris, King's County, in the Province of Prince Edward Island, Esquire : to be a Sub-Collector in Her Majesty's Customs.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE CROWN IN CHANCERY FOR CANADA.

MEMBER returned to serve in the present PARLIAMENT.

North-West Territories.

East Riding of Assiniboia.

William Walter McDonald, Esquire, Farmer, of Section 22, Range 30, Township 12, West of 1st Principal Meridian, N.W.T., *vice* Hon. Edgar Dewdney, who has resigned.

SAML. E. ST. O. CHAPLEAU,
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery,
for Canada.

PROCLAMATION.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Deputy Governor.

[L.S.]

CANADA.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To Our Beloved and Faithful the Senators of the Dominion of Canada, and the Members elected to serve in the House of Commons of Our said Dominion, and to each and every of you,— Greeting :

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS Our Parliament of Canada stands prorogued to the seventh day of the month of November instant, at which time, at Our City of Ottawa, you were held and constrained to appear ; Now Know Ye, that for divers causes and considerations, and taking into consideration the ease and convenience of Our Loving Subjects, We have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council for Canada, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on MONDAY, the NINETEENTH day of the month of DECEMBER next, you meet Us in Our Parliament of Canada, at Our City of OTTAWA, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of Our said Dominion of Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary. Herein Fail Not.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. Witness, John J. McGee, Esquire, Deputy of Our Right Trusty and Well-Beloved the Right Honourable Sir Frederick Arthur Stanley, Baron Stanley of Preston, in the County of Lancaster, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom ; Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Governor General of Canada and Vice Admiral of the same.

At Our Government House, in Our City of OTTAWA, this FOURTH day of NOVEMBER, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, and in the fifty-sixth year of Our Reign.

By Command,

SAML. E. ST. O. CHAPLEAU,
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery,
Canada. 19–tf

DESPATCHES.

(Copy.)—No. 261.

Marquess of Ripon to Lord Stanley of Preston.

DOWNING STREET,
17th September, 1892.

MY LORD,—I have the honour to transmit to you a copy of a letter from the Foreign Office, enclosing a note from the Chilian Minister at this Court announcing that his Government have prohibited seal-fishing in Chilian waters.

I request that you will invite your Ministers to give due publicity to this notification.

I have, &c.,
RIPON.

Governor General
The Rt. Hon. Lord Stanley of Preston.

—

(Copy.)

FOREIGN OFFICE,
8th September, 1892.

SIR,—I am directed by the Earl of Rosebery to transmit to you copy of a note from the Chilian Minister announcing that his Government have prohibited seal-fishing in Chilian waters, and I am to request that Lord Ripon will take what steps he may think proper to give this notice due publicity.

I am, &c.,
T. H. SANDERSON.

The Under-Secretary of State,
Colonial Office.

—

(Translation.)

LONDON,
31st August, 1892.

MY LORD,—I have the honour to inform Your Lordship that a telegram has been received at this Legation stating that my Government have absolutely prohibited fishing for sea-lions, seals and sea-otters in the Archipelago of Chiloe, the Island of Juan Fernandez and the territory on the Straits of Magellan.

I venture to request Your Lordship to transmit this information to the Department of Her Britannic Majesty's Government to whom this prohibition may be of interest.

I have, &c.,
AUGUSTO MATTE.

The Earl of Rosebery. 19–4

ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

[310333]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Thursday, the 20th day of October, 1892.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS under the provisions of the Act of the Parliament of Canada, 47 Victoria, chapter 6, intituled "An Act respecting the Vancouver Island Railway, the Esquimalt Graving Dock, and certain Railway Lands of the Province of British Columbia granted to the Dominion," and the Act of the Legislature of the Province of British Columbia, number eleven, of one thousand eight hundred and eighty, intituled "An Act to authorize the grant of certain public lands on the mainland of British Columbia to the Government of the Dominion of Canada, for Canadian Pacific Railway purposes," as amended by the Act of the said Legislature, numbe r fourteen, passed in the session held in the years 1883 and 1884, intituled "An Act relating to the Island Railway, the "Graving Dock and Railway Lands of the Province," all the lands within twenty miles of the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway from the summit of the Rocky Mountains to the Statutory terminus at Port Moody are granted to Her Majesty as represented by the Government of Canada, and therefore any laws of the Province of British Columbia in regard to lands and the boundaries of lands cannot have any bearing or effect upon lands which are within this railway belt, and such lands are within the control of the Government and Parliament of Canada,—

His Excellency, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to declare and does hereby declare, that all sales of land which may have been made or which may hereafter be made without the authority of the Government of Canada or without title from the Government of Canada within twenty miles on either side of the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway are illegal and void.

Whereof all persons whom it may concern are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

JOHN J. McGEE,
22–4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[2872]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

Monday, the 31st day of October, 1892.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS the Lieutenant Governor of the North-West Territories, with the Legislative Assembly of the Territories, did, on the 25th January, 1892, pass an Ordinance which has been transmitted, No. 21, and intituled "An Ordinance for protecting the public interest in rivers, creeks and streams";

And whereas the said Ordinance has been laid before the Governor General in Council, together with a report from the Minister of Justice, recommending that the said Ordinance should be disallowed,—

Now therefore, His Excellency, in virtue of the powers conferred upon him by "The North-West Territories Act," chap. 50 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, has this day been pleased to declare his disallowance of the said Ordinance, and the same is hereby disallowed accordingly.

Whereof the Lieutenant Governor of the North-West Territories and all other persons whom it may concern are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

—

I, Sir Frederick Arthur Stanley, Baron Stanley of Preston, Governor General of Canada, do hereby certify that the Ordinance passed by the Legislative Assembly of the North-West Territories, and assented to by the Lieutenant Governor on the 25th January, 1892, numbered 21, and intituled "An Ordinance for protecting the public interest in rivers, creeks and streams," was received by me on the 23rd day of February, 1892.

Given under my hand and seal this 31st day of October, 1892.

19–4 STANLEY OF PRESTON.

[2846]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Thursday, the 27th day of October, 1892.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, under the power conferred upon him by chapter 99 of the Revised Statutes and Acts amending the same, has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned persons as members of the Board for the selection of standard samples of flour for the years 1892–93, which Board shall meet on or before

the 15th day of November, 1892, at the call of the chairman :—

O. M. Gould, (chairman); A. E. Gagnon, David Robertson, E. F. Graig, Jas. S. Morris, W. W. Ogilvie, and Robert Meighen, of Montreal.

J. S. Spink and Thomas McLaughlin, of Toronto.

C. B. Hunt, of London, C. R. Smith, of Hamilton, and Gaspard LeMoine, of Quebec.

JOHN J. McGEE,
19–4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

2877]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Monday, the 31st day of October, 1892.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, in virtue of the power vested in him by chapter 99 of the Revised Statutes and amendments thereof, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, has been pleased to appoint Mr. R. Noble, of Norval, Ontario as one of the Board for the selection of standard samples of flour for 1892-93, the meeting for which is to be held in Montreal on or before the 15th day of November, 1892.

JOHN J. McGEE,
19–4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

HEADQUARTERS.

OTTAWA, 25th November, 1892.

G. O. (45.)

ACTIVE MILITIA.

PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.

CAVALRY.

3RD REGIMENT CAVALRY "THE PRINCE OF WALES CANADIAN DRAGOONS," Cobourg, O.—Veterinary Surgeon Alfred R. Stephenson having left limits, his name is removed from the list of Officers in the Active Militia.

"QUEEN'S OWN CANADIAN HUSSARS," Quebec, Q.—To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally : Francis H. Clifford Sutton, Gentleman, *vice* Lawrence, promoted.

ARTILLERY.

BRITISH COLUMBIA BRIGADE GARRISON ARTILLERY, Victoria, B.C.—No. 2 Battery, Victoria.—To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally : Sergeant Major Ross Munro, *vice* Smallfield, promoted.

MONTREAL BRIGADE GARRISON ARTILLERY, Q.—To be 2nd Lieutenant : George Verry, Gentleman, *vice* Ogilvy, promoted.

INFANTRY AND RIFLES.

7TH BATTALION, "FUSILIERS," LONDON, O.—The resignations of Lieutenants Robert M. Graham and Alfred Colclough Balaclava O'Brien, are hereby accepted.

8TH BATTALION "ROYAL RIFLES," Quebec, Q.—To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally : Henry James Hussey. Gentleman, *vice* Dunn, promoted.

12TH BATTALION OF INFANTRY, "YORK RANGERS," Aurora, O.—No. 1 Company, Riverside.—To be Lieutenant : 2nd Lieutenant Alfred Curran, *vice* Macdonald, dismissed.

24TH "KENT" BATTALION OF INFANTRY, Chatham, O.—This Battalion having become non-effective, is removed from the list of Corps of Active Militia, and the following officers are permitted to retire retaining rank, viz : Lieutenant-Colonel Matthew Martin, Major John B. Rankin, Captains Geo. K. Atkinson, William R. Hickey, Thos. M. Mackeand and Amos W. Young, also Paymaster and Honorary Major Henry G. Reed, and Quartermaster and Honorary Captain Theodore H. Nelson, with their Honorary rank.

The further services of the following officers are dispensed with, the Battalion to which they belonged having been disbanded : Major Thos. R. Coogan, Captain Patteson, Lieutenants Thomas P. Watson, Osric L. Lewis, and Leslie I. Wright, 2nd Lieutenants Edwin Bell, Francis A. Ryall, William J. Fenton, Thomas E. Clarke and Frank Collison, and Surgeon John E. Pickard, M.D.

25TH "ELGIN BATTALION OF INFANTRY," St. Thomas, O.—2nd Lieutenant John Brasher, No. 2 Company, and 2nd Lieutenant John Mahlon Hale, No. 3 Company, having failed to qualify, their names are removed from the list of Officers of the Active Militia.

28TH "PERTH BATTALION OF INFANTRY," Stratford, O.—No. 1 Company, Stratford.—To be Captain : Lieutenant Sydney Munnings Johnson, *vice* John Little Hotson whose resignation is hereby accepted.

30TH "WELLINGTON BATTALION OF RIFLES," Guelph, O.—Quarter-master William M. Mann, is hereby granted the Honorary rank of Captain.

34TH "ONTARIO BATTALION OF INFANTRY," Whitby, O.—No. 1 Company, Whitby.—To be Lieutenant : 2nd Lieutenant Thomas Hamer Greenwood, R.S.I. 2nd, *vice* McGillivray, promoted.

38TH BATTALION "DUFFERIN RIFLES," Brantford, O.—The resignation of 2nd Lieutenant Jos. Derby King, is hereby accepted.

41ST "BROCKVILLE BATTALION OF RIFLES," Brockville, O.—No. 3 Company, Delta.—Lieutenant Merton S. Brown and 2nd Lieutenaut Arthur Raymond Longley, having left limits, their names are removed from the list of Officers of the Active Militia.

64TH BATTALION OF RIFLES, "VOLTIGEURS DE BEAUHARNOIS," Q.—The following are removed from the list of Officers of the Active Militia, having left limits, viz :—

No. 1 Company, Beauharnois, 2nd Lieutenant Antoine A. Trottier.

No. 2 Company, Beauharnois, 2nd Lieutenant Joseph A. Branchaud.

No. 4 Company, Beauharnois, Lieutenant Alexandre Vachon.

No. 6 Company, Beauharnois, Lieutenant Ludger Rapin, and Quarter-master Delphis Goyette.

No. 5 Company, Beauharnois, Captain Wilfred Siméon Denis' resignation is hereby accepted; Lieutenant Paul Desparois is placed on the retired list of his rank, under provisions of Section 55, Regulations and Orders for the Militia, Canada, 1887 ; and 2nd Lieutenant James Sullivan is permitted to retire. This Company having become disorganized, is removed from the Militia List.

66TH BATTALION "PRINCESS LOUISE FUSILIERS," Halifax, N.S.—To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally : Percy Gerald Parker Lea, Gentleman, *vice* DeWolfe, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

67TH BATTALION "CARLETON LIGHT INFANTRY," Woodstock, N.B.—No. 5 Company, Waterville. To be Captain : Lieutenant Frank Broadstreet Carvell (M.S. 2nd), *vice* John Tapley Fletcher, deceased.

69TH "1ST ANNAPOLIS" BATTALION OF INFANTRY, Paradise, N.S.—No. 1 Company.—To be 2nd Lieutenant : Sergeant Freeman Fitch (R. S. I. 1st B.), *vice* Wilkins, left limits.

70TH "CHAMPLAIN BATTALION OF INFANTRY," Ste. Geneviève de Batiscan, Q.—To be Surgeon-Major : Surgeon Jacques Pelletier, M.D., to date from 16th October, 1889.

71st "York Battalion of Infantry," Fredericton, N.B.—No. 5 Company, Blissville.—To be 2nd Lieutenant: George W. H. Thomas Farmer, *vice* Secord, left limits.

74th Battalion of Infantry, Sussex, N.B.—No. 2 Company, Moncton.—The name of 2nd Lieutenant John Thomas Hutchison is removed from the list of Officers of the Active Militia for absence without leave from the annual training.

88th "Kamouraska and Charlevoix Battalion of Infantry," Rivière Ouelle, Q.—To be Adjutant: Lieutenant Joseph F. X. Bossé, R.S.I. 1st, from No. 3 Company.

Infantry Company, Virden, Man.—To be 2nd Lieutenant provisionally; from 14th November: Hon. Mountstuart William Elphinstone, *vice* James Tait Johnston, whose resignation is accepted.

"New Westminster Rifle Company," New Westminster, B.C.—This Company having become non-effective is removed from the list of Corps of the Active Militia.

—

G. O. (46.)

ERRATA IN GENERAL ORDERS.

1. Confirmation of Rank.

The confirmation of rank of Lieutenants A. O. Fages and C. F. O. Fiset, Canadian Regiment of Infantry, will take effect from the 13th March, 1891, and not from the 7th June, 1892, as stated in G.O. 38, of the 30th September, 1892.

2. Examination of Officers for Long Course Certificates.

The total marks obtained by the undermentioned Officers should read as follows and not as stated in G. O. 41, of 28th October, 1892:—

2nd Lieut. S. G. Baldwin, 1656.
2nd Lieut. G. L. Mott, (827).
2nd Lieut. T. A. Benyon, 2399.

—

G. O. (47.)

Allowance Field Battery Stores.

Referring to paragraphs 390, 394, Regulations and Orders 1887, the annual allowance of $200.00 for the Instructor and Caretaker of Field Battery Stores, will in future not be paid until a certificate has been received from the Inspector of Artillery that the Annual Store Return, form 289*d*, has been received and the stores on charge properly accounted for.

G. O. (48.)

Necessaries issued from Militia Stores—Price List of.

The following revised Price List of necessaries issued from Militia Stores is published for the information of all concerned, and will supersede all price lists hitherto published:—

Articles.	Rates.
	$ cts.
Shirts—	
Grey flannel	1 10
White cotton	0 55
Knitted, woollen	0 60
Brushes—	
Clothes	0 20
Brass	0 12
Blacking	0 10
Polishing	0 15
Shaving	0 10
Hold-all	0 10
Knife and fork	0 12
Spoon	0 02
Razor and case	0 12
Comb	0 05
Button stick	0 02
Sponge	0 15
Socks, woollen, pairs	0 20
Drawers do do	0 60
Braces, web do	0 22
Blacking, tin, each	0 04
Towels, linen	0 12

Necessaries—Issue and Maintenance of Regimental.

With reference to paragraph 74, Regulations for Permanent Corps, the following articles of Regimental necessaries will be issued to the soldier on joining, and will be kept up at his expense:—

3 Grey shirts.	1 Knife, fork and spoon.
3 Pairs of socks.	1 Razor and case.
1 Clothes brush.	1 Comb.
1 Brass brush.	1 Button stick.
1 Blacking brush.	1 Sponge.
1 Polishing brush.	1 Pair of braces.
1 Shaving brush.	2 Towels.
1 Hold-all.	1 Box of blacking.

The following are the articles of winter necessaries:—

2 Pairs of drawers.	1 Pair of winter boots.
2 Jerseys.	1 Pair of mitts.

An allowance of three dollars ($3.00) will be paid to each soldier at the commencement of the second winter of his service and annually thereafter, to enable him to keep up the above winter kit.

Winter Clothing—Duration of.

Adverting to Regulations for the Permanent Corps, paragraphs 76 to 80, the duration of wear of the undermentioned articles supplied to the Non-Commissioned Officers and Men has been fixed from date of issue:—

Fur cap, Gauntlets, } 3 years.
Great-coat and cap..... 2 years.

COMPARATIVE EFFICIENCY FIELD BATTERIES, 1892.

Battery.	Officer Commanding.	Clothing and Accoutrements.	Guns, Carriages and Equipment.	Horses.	Harness and Harnessing.	Marching Past.	Gun Drill.	Sword Drill.	Field Manœuvres.	Discipline and Camping.	Questions. Officers.	Questions. N.-C. Officers.	Absentees.	Total.	Officers Absent.	Inspecting Officer.
	FULL MARKS..	24	32	24	32	15	56	16	32	36	80	128	...	475	.....	
No. 2, 1st Bde.	Major Davidson...	20	28	20	28	14	50	15	30	32	74	125	...	436	.....	Lt.-Col. Montizambert.
Hamilton	" Van Wagner	22	32	22	32	14	52	15	30	35	60	114	1	427	1 Lieut..	
Montreal. ...	" Hall.....	22	30	20	25	10	50	15	25	32	80	117	..	426	.....	...Major Wilson.
No. 1, 1st Bde.	" Nicoll.	18	28	20	26	14	52	15	28	30	77	112	2	418	.....	Lt.-Col. Montizambert.
Toronto	" Mead.	20	30	19	28	13	50	14	28	28	58	113	2	399	.....	
Durham.	" McLean....	18	28	22	30	12	48	10	28	32	63	114	6	399	.....	Lt.-Col. Cotton.
Winnipeg.....	" Coutlee	18	28	22	30	12	50	8	24	22	73	112	14	385	1 V. S..	
Ottawa.	" Stewart	19	28	22	22	12	40	13	26	26	48	115	2	369	... .	...Lt.-Col. Irwin.
Quebec.....	" Lindsay .. .	23	28	20	25	14	50	14	30	30	30	115	11	368	1 Maj. 1 Capt.	Lt.-Col. Montizambert.
Welland Canal	" King.	18	26	20	26	12	50	10	28	25	52	79	12	334	2 Lieuts.	
Kingston. ..	" Drennan....	16	32	20	28	11	35	12	28	30	57	68	18	329	1 V. S..	...Lt.-Col. Cotton.
Newcastle	Lt.-Col. Call	18	24	20	24	13	44	...	26	26	53	91	15	324	1 Capt..	...Lt.-Col. Irwin.
Gananoque ...	" McKenzie.	14	24	20	26	10	40	14	30	24	66	68	13	323	.....	...Lt.-Col. Cotton.
Woodstock ...	Major Dibblee....	16	20	24	16	12	46	12	15	24	30	102	2	315	1 Capt. 1 V. S.	Major Wilson.
London.....	Lt.-Col. Peters....	20	20	22	20	12	45	10	28	24	36	95	17	315	2 Lieuts.	...Lt.-Col. Montizambert.
Sydney.	Major McLeod....	16	20	12	20	11	34	14	16	25	59	69	...	296	1 V. S..	...Lt.-Col. Irwin.
Shefford.....	Lt.-Col. Amyrauld.	18	25	18	20	14	50	14	25	18	38	70	32	278	.....	...Lt.-Col. Montizambert.

NOTE.—Owing to the fact that only six batteries were able to carry out their annual gun practice, the percentage of scores has not been included in the General Efficiency totals.

D. T. IRWIN, Lieut.-Col., Inspector of Artillery.

COMPARATIVE EFFICIENCY GARRISON BATTERIES, 1892.

Brigade and Battery.	Officer Commanding.	Clothing and Accoutrements.	Manual and Firing Exercise.	Company Drill.	Gun Drill.	Discipline and Interior Economy.	Questions. Officers.	Questions. N.-C. Officers.	Absentees.	Total.	Officers absent.	Inspecting Officer and Remarks.
	FULL MARKS..	10	20	20	80	10	48	72	....	260		
Mahone Bay Battery..	Capt. Ernst.....	8	15	12	32	10	21	29	....	127	1	Lt.-Col. Irwin.
Yarmouth " ..	Major Jolly.....	10	17	12	58	9	37	47	4	186	....	
New Brunswick Brigade. No. 1..	Capt. Crawford ..	10	16	19	74	10	47	68	....	244	....	Lt.-Col. Montizambert.
" 2..	" Gordon	8	18	16	52	10	44	23	10	161	....	
" 3 .	" Harrison ..	10	18	18	50	10	46	54	8	198	....	
" 4..	" Jones	10	18	18	74	10	46	71	3	244	....	Brigade average, 196.
" 5..	" Steeves	8	..	..	36	10	27	65	13	133	1	
Halifax. Brigade. No. 1..	Lieut. Crowe	10	15	12	50	10	.....	52	15	134	2	Lt.-Col. Montizambert
" 2..	" Wylde. ...	10	15	15	30	10	16	22	16	102	1	
" 3..	Capt. Maxwell ...	10	19	19	75	10	48	71	1	251	....	
" 4..	Lieut. Hart	10	18	15	30	10	16	42	15	126	1	
" 5..	Capt. Oxley	10	18	19	76	10	48	65	....	246	....	Brigade average, 168·3.
" 6..	" Reynolds ..	10	18	17	54	10	32	48	11	178	1	
" 7 .	" Dimock	10	16	10	32	10	14	64	15	141	2	
Montreal Brigade. No. 1..	" Ogilvy	10	17	18	32	8	16	47	5	143	2	Lt.-Col. Montizambert
" 2..	Lieut. McEwen...	10	18	18	34	10	16	67	2	171	2	
" 3..	" Ogilvy.....	10	18	18	32	8	11	33	13	117	2	
" 4..	" King	10	17	16	30	8	12	34	12	115	2	
" 5..	" Baldwin ...	10	15	18	18	8	7	38	10	104	2	Brigade average, 120.
" 6..	" Wynne	10	15	16	12	8	22	.....	13	70	2	
P.E. Island Brigade. No. 1 .	Capt. Davidson. .	10	20	17	75	10	37	56	....	225	....	Major Wilson.
" 2..	" Longworth.	10	20	19	70	10	31	34	....	194	....	
" 3..	" Owen	4	15	10	45	5	21	51	....	151	....	
" 4..	" Brennan ...	6	15	10	40	6	28	35	....	140	1	Brigade average, 164·8.
" 5..	Lieut. Fraser	6	15	8	35	6	5	39	....	114	1	
No. 2 Battery, Quebec.	Major Boulanger..	10	16	16	70	10	29	59	2	208	1	
Levis. No. 1 By..	Capt. Martineau..	9	18	16	70	10	.....	41	4	....	....	Lt.-Col. Montizambert
" 2 " .	Major Vien	9	17	16	70	10	39	50	2	209	....	
Cobourg Battery	Cap. McNaughton	10	15	15	75	10	41	58	2	222	....	Lt.-Col. Cotton.
Digby "	Major Daley.....	9	15	12	35	9	.....	.....	10	70	....	M. Gordon act'g D.A.G.
Pictou "	Capt. Craig.	10	16	12	45	10	38	56	10	177	....	" " "

D. T. IRWIN, Lt.-Col., Inspector of Artillery.

By Command,

WALKER POWELL, Colonel,
Adjutant General of Militia, Canada.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES.

COPYRIGHTS

Entered during the week ending November 24th, 1892, at the Department of Agriculture,—Copyright and Trade Mark Branch.

6703. "Expert Book-keeping." By C. A. Fleming, Owen Sound, Ont., 18th November, 1892.

6704. "The Darkey's Conundrum." (Dance.) For Piano. By A. W. Hughes. Whaley, Royce & Co., Toronto, Ont., 18th November, 1892.

6705. "Her China Cup." Words by F. Sharman. Music by Helen Emberson. Whaley, Royce & Co., Toronto, Ont., 18th November, 1892.

6706. "September." Words by H. C. Bunner. Music by Helen Emberson. Whaley, Royce & Co., Toronto, Ont., 18th November, 1892.

6707. "Villanelle." Words by May Probyn. Music by Helen Emberson. Whaley, Royce & Co., Toronto, Ont., 18th November, 1892.

6708. "The Canadian Hymnal." Revised and Enlarged. Words and Music Edition. Wm. Briggs (Book-Steward of the Methodist Book and Publishing House), Toronto, Ont., 21st November, 1892.

6709. "The Canadian Hymnal." Revised and Enlarged. Words only Edition. William Briggs (Book-Steward of the Methodist Book and Publishing House), Toronto, Ont., 21st November, 1892.

6710. "Business Manual." By W. H. Anger, B.A., St. Catharines, Ont., 23rd November, 1892.

6711. "The Height of Happiness." (Lithograph.) Toronto Brewing and Malting Co., Toronto, Ont., 24th November, 1892.

6712. "The Angel's Message, or Rosary of Song." Mrs. James Delaney, Toronto, Ont., 24th November, 1892.

INTERIM COPYRIGHTS.

389. "The Temple of Fame." A Spectacular Play. Jean McIlwraith, Hamilton, Ont., 19th November, 1892.

390. "A Family Likeness." By B. M. Croker. The National Publishing Co., Toronto, Ont., 23rd November, 1892.

JOHN LOWE,
22-1 Deputy of the Minister of Agriculture.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 47 of 1892.

I.—CAPE GASPÉ LIGHT RE-ESTABLISHED.

The lighthouse at Cape Gaspé, on the west shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, which was burnt down on the 7th November, 1890, has been re-built, and on the 1st November proximo the temporary pole light shown since the destruction of the old lighthouse will be discontinued and replaced by a light shown from the new building.

Lat. N. 48° 45' 15"
Long. W. 64° 9' 35"

The new light will be a revolving white light, showing three bright flashes, with intervals of 15 seconds between their points of greatest brilliancy, followed by an interval of 30 seconds, during the greater part of which the light will be eclipsed, the light thus completing a revolution in 1 minute. The light will be elevated 355 feet above high water mark, and should be visible 26 miles from all points of approach seaward, except over a small arc where it is obscured by a chimney on the east-north-east side of the building. The illuminating apparatus is catoptric.

The new lighthouse stands on the site of the old one, close to the edge of the precipice which forms the south face of the cape, about 1½ cables south half east from the spot indicated on the Admiralty plan No. 1163, and is a wooden combined lighthouse and dwelling house, the square tower rising from the middle of the south face of the dwelling. The walls of the building are white; the dwelling roof is unpainted; the iron lantern surmounting the tower is painted red. The height of the building from the base to the vane on the lantern is 46 feet.

The fog gun, and also the hand fog horn, will be kept in operation as heretofore.

This notice affects Admiralty charts Nos. 1163, 1621 and 2516, and Canadian List of Lights and Fog Signals, No. 21.

II.—CANSEAU POINT BEACON ABOLISHED.

The day beacon on Canseau Point, Charlottetown Harbour, south coast of Prince Edward Island, which has been destroyed, will not be rebuilt, as its usefulness has been greatly decreased by the erection of the Brighton Beach range lights.

The Lunatic Asylum, a conspicuous red brick building, with a tower, situated 600 yards westward of Falcon Point, just open eastward of the end of the railway pier at Charlottetown, bearing N. E. by E. ⅜ E., (N. 36° 30' E. true) leads southward and eastward of the Middle ground.

The approximate position of the Lunatic Asylum is

Lat. N. 46° 15' 30"
Long. W. 63° 5' 15"

This notice affects Admiralty charts Nos. 1738 and 2034.

WM. SMITH,
Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries.
Department of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa, Canada, 28th October, 1892.

☞All bearings are magnetic and are given from seaward, miles are nautical miles, heights are above high water, and all depths are at mean low water.

Pilots, masters, or others interested are earnestly requested to send information of dangers, changes in aids to navigation, notice of new shoals or channels, errors in publications, or any other facts affecting the navigation of Canadian waters, to the Deputy Minister of Marine, Ottawa, Canada. 20–3

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 48 of 1892.

IMPROVEMENT IN GRINDSTONE ISLAND FOG ALARM STATION.

A new fog alarm building, equipped with a Neptune fog horn, has been erected by the Government of Canada at Grindstone Island light station, at the mouth of the River Petitcodiac, New Brunswick shore of the Bay of Fundy.

Lat. N. 45° 43' 16"
Long. W. 64° 37' 24"

The new building stands on the west extremity of the island, on the site previously occupied by the lighthouse, which has been moved about 40 feet eastward to a new site close to the keeper's dwelling. The fog alarm building is of wood, painted white with a brown roof. The horn faces south, and is elevated about 50 feet above high water mark. It will be put in operation on the 10th inst., and will give single blasts of 15 seconds' duration, with intervals of 30 seconds between the blasts.

The old horn in the old fog alarm building, about 150 feet behind, or north-east of, the new one, will be used for the present in case of accidents to the new horn, and will, as heretofore, give short blasts at intervals of 15 seconds.

The lighthouse is 40 feet high from the ground to the vane on the lantern. The light is elevated 79 feet above high water mark, and should be visible 14 miles over an arc of 315° between the bearings of S.W. by W. through N. to W. by N. It was first exhibited in 1854. It is as heretofore a fixed white catoptric light.

This notice affects Admiralty charts Nos. 353, 354 and 2,670, and Canadian List of Lights and Fog Signals, No. 455.

WM. SMITH,
Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries.
Department of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa, Canada, 2nd November, 1892.

☞ All bearings are magnetic and are given from seaward, miles are nautical miles, heights are above high water, and all depths are at mean low water.

Pilots, masters or others interested are earnestly requested to send information of dangers, changes in aids to navigation, notice of new shoals or channels, errors in publications, or any other facts affecting the navigation of Canadian waters, to the Deputy Minister of Marine, Ottawa, Canada. 20–3

STATEMENT OF THE PUBLIC DEBT OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA, ON THE 31ST OCTOBER, 1892.

	$ cts.	$ cts.
LIABILITIES—		
Payable in England	200,429,376 89	
do in Canada	9,652,143 29	
Dominion Notes	18,497,712 16	
Savings Banks	39,788,644 09	
Trust Funds	8,194,612 46	
Province Accounts	16,407,374 13	
Miscellaneous and Banking Accounts	1,504,828 57	
Bank Circulation Redemption Fund	1,762,183 94	
Total Gross Debt		296,236,875 53
ASSETS—		
Investments—Sinking Funds	28,677,289 69	
Other Investments	5,263,337 95	
Province Accounts	10,669,110 59	
Miscellaneous and Banking Accounts	13,846,037 88	
		58,455,776 11
Total Net Debt		237,781,099 42
do 30th September		238,623,483 80
Decrease of Debt		842,384 38
STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE ON CAPITAL ACCOUNT, &c.		
EXPENDITURE to 30th September on :—		
Public Works, Railways and Canals	857,518 07	
Dominion Lands	6,433 66	
Railway Subsidies	266,353 00	
		1,130,304 73
ADD EXPENDITURE in October on :—		
Public Works, Railways and Canals	222,699 60	
Dominion Lands	11,543 64	
Railway Subsidies		
		234,243 24
Total		1,364,547 97

W. FITZGERALD,
Assistant Deputy Minister of Finance.

Certified correct,
M. G. DICKIESON, Accountant.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 9th November, 1892.

20–tf

STATEMENT of the Revenue and Expenditure on account of the Consolidated Fund of the Dominion of Canada, as by Returns furnished to the Finance Department to the night of the 31st October, 1892.

	$ cts
REVENUE :	
Customs	1,820,062 78
Excise	784,883 99
Post Office	200,000 00
Public Works, including Railways	408,051 91
Miscellaneous	127,211 56
	3,340,210 24
REVENUE to 30 september, 1892	9,314,485 57
	12,654,695 81
EXPENDITURE	2,272,137 96
do to 30th september, 1892	5,753,946 27
	8,026,084 23

W. FITZGERALD,
Assistant Deputy Minister of Finance.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 9th November, 1892.

20–tf

CIRCULATION AND SPECIE.

	31st July.	31st August.	30th September.	31st October.	30th November.	31st December.
Fractionals	188,019 75	188,799 25	189,382 50	191,369 00		
$1 & $2	6,473,895 00	6,677,849 00	6,845,354 50	7,266,569 50		
$4	493,818 00	487,452 00	478,186 00	515,596 00		
$5, $10 & $20	10,174 16	10,029 16	10,019 16	9,729 16		
$50 & $100	427,950 00	374,350 00	315,000 00	315,800 00		
$500 & $1000	10,135,000 00	10,709,500 00	10,662,000 00	10,348,000 00		
Total	17,728,856 91	18,447,979 41	18,499,942 16	18,647,063 66		

	31st January.	29th February.	31st March.	30th April.	31st May.	30th June.
Fractionals						
$1 & $2						
$4						
$5, $10 & $20						
$50 & $100						
$500 & $1000						
Total						

Fractional Notes	191,369 00
Provincial Notes other than Ones and Twos	13,029 16
Provincial and Dominion Ones and Twos	7,266,569 50
Dominion Fours	515,596 00
Montr'l Large Notes	5,519,000 00
Toronto "	3,023,000 00
Halifax "	910,500 00
St. John "	675,000 00
Winnipeg "	12,500 00
Charlottetown "	38,000 00
Victoria "	482,500 00
Total	$18,647,063 66

Specie held by the several Assistant Receivers General, on the 30th October, 1892		$6,107,528 81
Guaranteed Sterling Debentures		1,946,666 67
Guaranteed Debentures to be held under the Revised Statutes of Canada, cap. 31—		$8,054,195 48
10 p. c. on $18,647,063.66	$1,864,706 36	
Specie to be held under the Revised Statutes of Canada, cap. 31—		
15 p. c. on $18,647,063.66	2,797,059 55	$4,661,765 91
Excess of Specie and Guaranteed Debentures		$3,392,429 57
Unguaranteed Debentures		$14,250,000 00
Unguaranteed Debentures to be held under the Revised Statutes of Canada, cap. 31—		
75 p. c. on $18,647,063.66		13,985,297 74
Excess of Unguaranteed Debentures		$ 264,702 26

SUMMARY.

Excess of Specie and Guaranteed Debentures	$3,392,429 57
Excess of Unguaranteed Debentures	264,702 26
Total Excess	$3,657,131 83

FRED. TOLLER,
Comptroller Dominion Currency.

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy Minister of Finance.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 10th November, 1892.

20–tf

UNREVISED STATEMENT of Inland Revenue accrued during the month of October, 1892.

Source of Revenue.	Amounts.	Total.
	$ cts.	$ cts.
Spirits	392,842 79	
Malt	87,915 22	
Malt Liquor	100 00	
Tobacco	235,363 03	
Cigars	60,905 75	
Inspection of Petroleum	6,009 70	
Manufactures in Bond	4,257 12	
Seizures	1,057 51	
Other Receipts	1,887 60	
Total Excise Revenue		790,338 72
Culling Timber		1,477 00
Hydraulic and other Rents		18 00
Minor Public Works		
Inspection of Weights and Measures		4,518 63
" Gas		1,137 25
Law Stamps		522 50
Other Revenues		25 00
Grand Total Revenue		798,037 10

E. MIALL, Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 17th November, 1892.

21–tf

SUMMARY STATEMENT showing the Quantity and Value of Goods entered for Consumption in the Dominion of Canada and the Duty Collected thereon during the month ending 31st October, 1892.

ARTICLES.		ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Duty.
		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Acids	$	....	5,155 00	2,430 61
Agricultural Implements	"	.....	4,361 00	1,542 38
Ale, Beer and Porter	Galls.	28,646	17,328 00	6,287 12
Animals	$	.....	45,336 00	12,151 20
Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c.	"	.....	138,006 00	25,373 01
Brass and manufactures of	"	.....	34,710 00	9,471 22
Breadstuffs, viz. :—				
Grain of all kinds	Bush.	355,988	171,961 00	27,786 54
Flour	Brls.	2,373	9,012 00	1,785 81
Meal	"	7,555	18,862 00	3,053 23
Rice and all other Breadstuffs	$	.....	24,517 00	7,343 50
Candles	Lbs.	31,322	3,127 00	778 75
Chicory	"	20,117	662 00	804 68
Coal and Coke	Tons.	110,370	255,791 00	60,925 26
Coffee from U. S.	Lbs.	21,251	4,640 00	643 89
Copper and manufactures of	$	.....	27,646 00	3,505 08
Cordage of all kinds	"	.....	3,603 00	869 29
Cotton, manufactures of	"	.....	218,721 00	54,700 97
Drugs and Medicines	"	.....	127,078 00	34,542 67
Earthen, Stone and Chinaware	"	.....	69,354 00	23,291 40
Fancy Goods	"	.....	100,074 00	31,613 43
Fish	"	....	47,188 00	7,554 55
Fruit, Dried	"	.....	204,213 00	39,581 40
" Green, &c.	"	.....	62,403 00	10,300 11
Furs	"	.....	41,095 00	7,914 20
Glass and Glassware	"	.....	143,600 00	38,197 52
Gunpowder and explosive substances	"	.....	11,896 00	3,870 53
Hats, Caps and Bonnets	"	.....	47,424 00	14,528 31
Hops	Lbs.	43,889	10,268 00	2,633 42
Iron and Steel, and manufactures of	$	.....	1,034,250 00	288,816 37
Jewellery and Watches and manufactures of gold and silver	"	.....	76,123 00	17,874 09
Lead and manufactures of	"	.....	36,910 00	7,226 27
Leather and manufactures of	"	.....	89,272 00	18,958 70
Marble and Stone, and manufactures of	"	.....	23,209 00	5,179 45
Malt	Bush.	3,334	2,410 00	500 10
Metals, Composition, &c., and manufactures of	$	.....	32,413 00	9,228 33
Musical Instruments	"	.....	39,029 00	10,625 60
Oil, Coal and Kerosene, &c., &c.	Galls.	954,430	68,965 00	68,718 87
" all other	"	124,444	61,119 00	15,743 35
Paints and Colours	$	.....	79,870 00	7,640 93
Paper and manufactures of	"	.....	96,319 00	29,837 52
Perfumery	"	.....	3,908 00	1,173 13
Provisions, viz. :				
Bacon. Ham, Shoulders, Sides, Beef, Pork, Mutton, Butter, Cheese, Lard, &c.	$	.....	90,493 00	26,356 99
Salt, not imported from Great Britain or British Possessions, or for Gulf Fisheries	Lbs.	766,900	4,032 00	778 05
Seeds	$	.....	4,970 00	532 86
Silks, manufactures of	"	.....	151,731 00	45,368 32
Soap of all kinds	"	.....	16,020 00	5,961 19
Spices, ground and unground	"	.....	23,286 00	3,744 85
Starch	Lbs.	88,741	5,566 00	2,722 95
Spirits of all kinds	Galls.	86,984	93,657 00	191,154 81
Wines, other than Sparkling	"	39,421	33,597 00	22,910 80
" Sparkling	Doz.	2,021	17,004 00	9,360 29
Sugar, above No. 14, D.S.	Lbs.	54,819	2,196 00	438 54
" Cane, Sugar, &c.	"	....	....	....
" Molasses	Galls.	234,670	48,965 00	4,171 90
" Candy, &c.	Lbs.	84,454	11,757 00	5,185 08
" Glucose and Syrups	"	213,339	4,671 00	3,200 13
Tea from United States	"	43,455	7,715 00	771 50
Tobacco and Cigars	"	12,810	18,676 00	18,561 23
Wood and manufactures of	$	.....	107,573 00	29,081 38
Woollen manufactures	"	.....	539,627 00	164,380 63
All other dutiable articles	$	.....	877,044 00	227,025 45
Total Dutiable Goods		.....	5,550,408 00	1,676,701 72
Coin and Bullion (except U. S. silver coin)		.....	86,610 00	
Free Goods, all other		.....	3,349,511 00	
Grand Total entered for Consumption		.....	8,986,529 00	1,676,701 72

W. G. PARMELEE,
Commissioner of Customs.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 24th November, 1892.

22–tf

STATEMENT of Goods Exported from the Dominion of Canada, during the month of October, 1892.

	Produce of Canada.	Produce of other Countries.	Total.
	$	$	$
Produce of the Mine	547,413	37,177	584,590
do Fisheries	1,229,534	9,851	1,239,385
do Forest	2,721,275	187,306	2,908,581
Animals and their produce	4,382,085	112,176	4,494,261
Agricultural Products	2,413,919	991,783	3,405,702
Manufactures	659,964	63,132	723,096
Miscellaneous Articles	28,273	26,480	54,753
Totals	11,982,463	1,427,905	13,410,368
Bullion	42,787	.....	42,787
Coin	.....	13,283	13,283
Grand Total	12,025,250	1,441,188	13,466,438

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 27th November, 1892.

W. G. PARMELEE,
Commissioner of Customs.
22–tf

DR. POST OFFICE Savings Bank Account for the month of October, 1892. CR.

(Furnished to the Minister of Finance in accordance with the Post Office Act, 1875, Sec. 69, and Public Accounts Audit Act, 1878, Sec. 20.)

	$ cts.		$ cts.
Balance in hands of the Minister of Finance on 30th September, 1892	22,633,101 72	Withdrawals during month	608,427 19
Deposits in the Post Office Savings Banks during month	619,458 00		
Interest allowed to Depositors, on accounts closed during month	2,953 64	Balance:— At the credit of Depositors' Accounts	22,647,086 17
	23,255,513 36		23,255,513 36

N. S. GARLAND,
Clerk of Financial Statistics.

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy Minister of Finance.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
OTTAWA, 19th November, 1892.

22–tf

STATEMENT of the Balance at Cr. of Depositors in the Dominion Government Savings Banks, on 31st October, 1892. Published in accordance with Consolidated Statutes, Chapter 121, Section 16.

BANK.	Balance, 30th September, 1892.	Deposits for October, 1892.	Total.	Withdrawn, October, 1892.	Balance, 31st October, 1892.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Ontario :—					
Toronto	525,055 11	13,173 25	538,228 36	11,836 54	526,391 82
Manitoba :—					
Winnipeg	698,798 26	20,098 00	718,896 26	24,184 62	694,711 64
British Columbia :—					
Victoria	705,363 88	21,271 00	726,634 88	23,919 12	702,715 76
Nova Scotia :—					
Acadia Mines	42,773 32	290 00	43,063 32	268 14	42,795 18
Amherst	232,092 44	4,584 00	236,676 44	5,257 82	231,418 62
Annapolis	233,767 81	1,804 00	235,571 81	4,679 14	230,892 67
Arichat	190,722 10	882 00	191,604 10	1,180 79	190,423 31
Barrington	153,465 30	341 00	153,806 30	2,553 72	151,252 58
Bridgewater	113,954 08	2,748 00	116,702 08	1,205 92	115,496 16
Guysboro'	93,437 25	207 00	93,644 25	641 52	93,002 73
Halifax	2,629,752 90	29,347 00	2,659,099 90	45,964 88	2,613,135 02
Kentville	298,651 56	4,722 00	303,373 56	5,506 98	297,866 58
Liverpool	251,187 34	4,142 00	255,329 34	2,719 58	252,609 76
Lunenburg	247,338 75	4,051 00	251,389 75	4,686 32	246,703 43
Maitland	51,774 56	3,944 17	55,718 73	1,619 47	54,099 26
New Glasgow	355,570 27	3,732 00	359,302 27	5,679 79	353,622 48
Parrsboro'	92,568 90	3,091 00	95,659 90	769 57	94,890 33
Pictou	287,791 32	3,962 00	291,753 32	4,065 50	287,687 82
Port Hood	128,478 36	830 00	129,308 36	891 43	128,416 93
Shelburne	109,497 14	1,012 00	110,509 14	1,632 00	108,877 14
Sherbrooke	54,787 72	2,342 50	57,130 22	1,445 99	55,684 23
Sydney	311,722 64	3,505 00	315,227 64	5,941 89	309,285 75
Sydney Mines	79,720 33	2,364 00	82,084 33	1,297 80	80,786 53
Truro	327,570 09	6,977 00	334,547 09	6,549 87	327,997 22
Wallace	70,794 46	346 00	71,140 46	735 16	70,405 30
Weymouth	109,180 34	3,013 00	112,193 34	3,969 93	108,223 41
Yarmouth	637,083 10	5,762 00	642,845 10	7,511 52	635,333 58
New Brunswick :—					
Bathurst	125,634 57	1,577 00	127,211 57	2,004 72	125,206 85
Chatham	244,912 75	2,543 00	247,455 75	4,298 09	243,157 66
Dalhousie	341,548 39	4,140 00	345,688 39	3,772 79	341,915 60
Dorchester	97,112 38	1,340 00	98,452 38	4,986 79	93,465 59
Fredericton	533,838 24	10,987 00	544,825 24	6,496 74	538,328 50
Newcastle	220,256 74	2,292 00	222,548 74	1,673 71	220,875 03
St. Andrews	315,401 19	5,101 57	320,502 76	5,433 66	315,069 10
St. John	3,566,543 03	50,639 00	3,617,182 03	55,519 02	3,561,663 01
Sussex	152,472 70	2,283 00	154,755 70	2,405 35	152,350 35
Woodstock	435,558 83	11,686 00	447,244 83	8,786 23	438,458 60
Prince Edward Island :—					
Charlottetown	1,790,933 11	29,621 00	1,820,554 11	34,483 81	1,786,070 30
Summerside	316,074 20	5,105 00	321,179 20	5,522 19	315,657 01
Total	17,173,185 46	275,855 49	17,449,040 95	312,098 11	17,136,942 84

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy Minister of Finance.

C. J. ANDERSON,
Chief Savings Bank Branch.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 24th November, 1892.

22-tf

RETURN OF THE AMOUNT OF LIABILITIES AND ASSETS OF THE MONTREAL CITY AND DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK, AND OF THE CAISSE D'ÉCONOMIE DE NOTRE-DAME DE QUÉBEC, ON THE 31ST OCTOBER, 1892.

	CAPITAL.		LIABILITIES.								
	Capital Stock.	Capital paid up.	Dominion Govt. deposits payable on demand.	Provincial Govt. deposits payable on demand.	Other deposits payable on demand.	Dominion Govt. deposits payable after notice or on a fixed day.	Provincial Govt. deposits payable after notice or on a fixed day.	Other deposits payable after notice or on a fixed day.	Special Poor Fund or Charity Fund Trust.	Other Liabilities not included under the foregoing heads.	Total Liabilities.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts
City and District Savings Bank..	2,000,000 00	600,000 00	93,341 86	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,661,461 12	180,000 00	27,385 80	8,962,188 78
Caisse d'Economie Notre-Dame de Québec	1,000,000 00	250,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,827,200 99	83,000 00	87,531 71	3,997,732 70

ASSETS.

	Dominion Securities.	Provincial or Municipal Securities.	Loans for which Dominion or Provincial Securities are held as Collateral Security.	Loans for which Bank Stocks are held as Collateral Security.	Loans for which other Stocks, Bonds or Debentures as authorised by law are held as Collateral Security.	Cash in hand or in deposit on call in Chartered Banks.	Special Poor Fund or Charity Fund Investments.	Investments in Bank Stock made previous to the incorporation of the Bank.	Other Assets not included under the foregoing heads.	Total Assets.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
City and District Savings Bank.	1,500,000 00	2,408,464 83	304,182 20	2,689,733 12	1,716 494 06	741,243 88	180,000 00	.....	* 506,045 36	10,046,163 45
Caisse d'Economie Notre-Dame de Québec.....	.....	1,878,954 51	237,940 56	464,651 07	958,568 10	573,505 01	83,000 00	73,239 00	87,913 33	4,367,771 58

* Including landed property of Bank $443,925.11

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy Minister of Finance.

N. S. GARLAND,
Clerk of Financial Statistics.

20-tf

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 9th November, 1892.

LIST OF INSURANCE COMPANIES LICENSED TO DO BUSINESS IN CANADA UNDER THE INSURANCE ACT.

NAME OF THE COMPANY.	Chief Agent to receive process.	Amount of Deposit. Deposits marked (A) are applicable solely to Life Policies existing 31st March, 1878; marked (B) to policies issued or assumed subsequent to that date.	Description of Insurance business for which Licensed.
The Accident Insurance Company of North America	Edward Rawlings, Manager, Montreal	$23,500 Montreal Harbour bonds; $500, Municipal Debentures, and $550, 5 p. c. Canada stock. (Accepted at $22,150)	Accident.
The Ætna Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut	F. W. Evans, General Agent, Montreal	$19,000 Municipal Securities, $4,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds, and $89,000 Canadian Pacific RailwayBonds. (Accepted at $100,800)	Fire and Inland Marine.
The Ætna Life Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut	Wm. H. Orr, Manager, Toronto	$360,500 Province of Quebec Debentures, $149,893 Province of Manitoba Debentures; $50,000 Province of New Brunswick Bonds; $100,000 Prince Edward Island Bonds; $60,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds; $2,595,061 Municipal Debentures and $150,000 U. S. Registered Bonds. Total $3,465,354. Accepted value, $3,184,531, being $100,000 (A), and $3,084,531 (B)	Life.
The Agricultural Insurance Company of Watertown, N.Y., U.S.	Joseph Flynn, Chief Agent, Toronto	$141,600 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $126,000)	Fire.
The Alliance Assurance Company	G. H. McHenry, Chief Agent, Montreal	$311,142 Canada 3 p.c. stock	Fire.
The American Surety Company of New York	Alexander Dixon, Chief Agent, Toronto	$50,000 U.S. Bonds	Guarantee.
The Atlas Assurance Company	Matthew C. Hinshaw, Chief Agent, Montreal	£17,000 stg., Canada 3½ per cent. Inscribed Stock, and £5,000 stg., New South Wales 3½ per cent. Inscribed Stock	Fire.
The Boiler Inspection and Insurance Company of Canada	W. B. McMurrich, Agent, Toronto	$46,724 Municipal Debentures, and $8,000 Loan Company Debentures. (Accepted at $49,252)	Steam Boilers, &c.
The British Empire Mutual Life Assurance Company, London, Eng.	Fred. Stancliffe, Chief Agent, Montreal	Canada 4 per cent. Bonds, £1,400 stg.; Province of British Columbia Bonds, £1,000 stg.; Tasmanian Bonds £6,800 stg.; Municipal Debentures, £15,800. (Accepted at $113,,977.33). Also $632,500 invested in the hands of Canadian Trustees under the Insurance Act	Life.
The British America Assurance Company, Toronto	John Morison, Governor, Toronto	$60,540 Municipal Debentures and $1,000 Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds. (Accepted at $54,900)	Fire and Inland Marine
The British and Foreign Marine Insurance Company (Limited)	E. L. Bond, Chief Agent, Montreal	$112,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $100,800)	Inland Marine.
The Caledonian Insurance Company	Lansing Lewis, Manager, Montreal	Province of Quebec Bonds, $3,893.33; Canada Bonds, $4,866.67; Municipal Debentures, $106,438.86. (Accepted at $104,555)	Fire.
The Canada Accident Assurance Company	Henry Sutherland, Chief Agent, Toronto	$22,302 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $20,072)	Accident.
The Canada Life Assurance Company, Hamilton	A. G. Ramsay, Manager, Hamilton	$61,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $54,900)	Life.
†The Citizens' Insurance Company of Canada	E. P. Heaton, Chief Agent, Montreal	$131,744 Municipal Debentures; $5,840 Canada Central Railway Second Mortgage Bonds, and $2,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds. (Accepted at $125,370, being $54,710 for Life, $20,260 for Accident, and $50,400 for Fire)	Fire, Life and Accident.
*The City of London Fire Insurance Company (Limited)	H. M. Blackburn, Chief Agent, Toronto	£24,000 stg. Canada Stock and £3,000 South Australian Stock	Fire.
The Commercial Union Assurance Company (Limited) of London, Eng.	Evans & McGregor, General Agents, Montreal	$107,067 Cape of Good Hope 4 per cent. Stock (Life A); $29,200 Canada 4 per cent. Stock (Life B); $106,580 Canada 4 per cent. Stock; $73,000 Queensland Bonds and £12,000 Swedish Government 4 per cent. Bonds (Fire)	Fire, Inland Marine and Life.
The Confederation Life Association of Canada	J. K. Macdonald, Managing Director, Toronto	$84,500 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $76,050)	Life.
The Connecticut Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn	Geo. H. McHenry, Chief Agent, Montreal	$100,000 Canada 4 per cent. Stock	Fire.
The Covenant Mutual Benefit Association	A. H. Hoover, Chief Agent, Toronto	$53,533 Canada 3 per cent. Stock	Life, on the assessment plan.
The Dominion Life Assurance Company	Thos. Hilliard, Managing Director, Waterloo, O.	$56,303 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $50,195)	Life.
The Dominion Plate Glass Insurance Company	Alexander Ramsay, Chief Agent, Montreal	$5,000 Province of Quebec Bonds and $11,000 Municipal Securities. Total, $16,000. (Accepted at $14,900)	Plate Glass.
The Dominion Safety Fund Life Association	J. De Wolfe Spurr, President and Agent, St. John, B. N.	$19,000 Province of Nova Scotia Bonds and $31,000 Province of New Brunswick Bonds	Life.
The Eastern Assurance Company	Chas. D. Cory, Chief Agent, Halifax, N.S.	$56,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $50,400)	Fire.
The Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation (Limited)	Fred. Stancliffe, General Manager, Montreal	£6,500 stg., 2½ per cent. Annuities, £5,000 stg., South Australian Govt. 4 per cent. Bonds, and £10,840 Province of Quebec Bonds	Fire Re-assurance.
The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, N.Y.	Seargent P. Stearns, Manager, Montreal	$100,000 U.S. Bonds (A) $375,000 U.S. Bonds and $482,000 Municipal Debentures (B) (accepted at $908,800, being $100,000 A, and $808,800, B). Also $1,180,000 in the hands of Canadian Trustees under the Insurance Act.	Life.
The Federal Life Assurance Company of Ontario	David Dexter, Managing Director, Hamilton	Municipal Debentures, $44,807. Canada Pacific Railway Bonds, $11,000. (Accepted $50,226)	Life.

LIST OF INSURANCE COMPANIES LICENSED TO DO BUSINESS IN CANADA UNDER THE INSURANCE ACT—*Continued.*

NAME OF THE COMPANY.	Chief Agent to receive process.	Amount of Deposit. Deposits marked (A) are applicable solely to Life Policies existing 31st March, 1878; marked (B) to policies issued or assumed subsequent to that date.	Description of Insurance business for which Licensed.
The Fire Insurance Association (Limited), London, England	John Kennedy, Chief Agent, Montreal	$100,000 Canada Stock	Fire.
The Germania Life Insurance Company	Jeffers & Rônne, Chief Agents, Toronto	$50,000 Canada Bonds	Life.
The Great West Life Assurance Company	J. H. Brock, Managing Director, Winnipeg, M.	$56,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $50,400)	Life.
The Guarantee Company of North America	Edward Rawlings, Manager, Montreal	$27,000 Municipal Securities; $29,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds and $2,400 Canada Stock. (Accepted at $53,800)	Guarantee.
The Guardian Fire and Life Assurance Company, London, England	E. P. Heaton, Chief Agent, Montreal	$94,900 Canada Guaranteed Bonds and $73,000 Canada Stock	Fire.
The Hartford Fire Insurance Company, Hartford, Connecticut	F. W. Evans, General Agent, Montreal	$62,500 Mun. Securit. and $25,420 Bank Stock. (Accepted at $100,000)	Fire.
The Imperial Insurance Company of London, England	E. D. Lacy, Agent, Montreal	$129,453 Canada Stock and $63,266.67 Province of British Columbia, 3 per cent Stock	Fire.
The Insurance Company of North America	Robert Hampson, Chief Agent, Montreal	$111,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $100,000)	Fire and Inland Marine.
The Lancashire Insurance Company	J. G. Thompson, Chief Agent, Toronto	$97,333 Canada 4 per cent. stock and $95,000 Canada 4 per cent. Bonds.	Fire.
The Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company	G. F. C. Smith, Chief Agent, Montreal	$36,000 Municipal Debentures, $10,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds, and $277,133.33 Canada Stock. (Accepted at $318,533)	Fire and Life.
The Lloyds Plate Glass Insurance Company of New York	Levi Beemer, Chief Agent, Toronto	$10,000 Canada Bonds	Plate Glass.
The London Assurance Corporation, England	E. A. Lilly, Attorney and Agent, Montreal	$167,000 Municipal Securities. (Accepted at $150,300)	Fire, Life and Inland Marine
The London Guarantee and Accident Co. (Limited)	A. T. McCord, Chief Agent, Toronto	£11,000 stg. Canada Stock	Guarantee and Accident.
The London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company, Liverpool	W. A. Sims, Chief Agent, Toronto	£22,000 stg. Canada 4 per cent. Inscribed Stock and £5,000 stg. Canada 3 per cent. Stock	Fire.
The London and Lancashire Life Assurance Company	B. Hal Brown, Manager, Montreal	$10,000 Victoria, B.C., Bonds; $2,000 Canada Bonds; $23,500 Province of Quebec Bonds; and Municipal Securities, $85,280. Also $938,197 invested with Canadian Trustees under Insurance Act. Accepted at $1,050,449, being $100,000 (A) and $950,449 (B)	Life.
The London Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Canada, London, Ont.	D. C. Macdonald, Secretary, London, Ont.	$40,020 Municipal Debentures and $15,600 Loan Companies Debentures. (Accepted at $50,058)	Fire.
The London Life Insurance Company	J. G. Richter, Manager, London, Ont.	$60,000 Loan Company Debentures. (Accepted at $54,000)	Life.
The Manchester Fire Assurance Company	James Boomer, Manager, Toronto	$102,200 Canada 3½ per cent Stock	Fire.
The Manufacturers' Accident Insurance Company	John F. Ellis, Managing Director, Toronto	$20,000 Canada Bonds	Accident.
The Manufacturers' Life Insurance Company	John F. Ellis, Managing Director, Toronto	$50,000 Canada Bonds	Life.
The Massachusetts Benefit Association	T. E. P. Sutton, Chief Agent, Toronto	$50,000 U.S. Bonds	Life, on the assessment plan.
The Mercantile Fire Insurance Company	James Lockie, Secretary, Waterloo, Ont	$55,916 Municipal Securities. (Accepted at $50,057)	Fire.
The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company of New York	Albert Goldthorpe, Chief Agent, Toronto	$116,800 Canadian Pacific Railway 3½ per cent. Land Grant Bonds. (Accepted at $101,178)	Life.
Mongenais, Boivin & Co	L. I. Boivin, Agent, Montreal	$5,000 Canada Stock and $8,567 Municipal Securities. (Accepted at $12,711)	Plate Glass.
The Mutual Accident Association (Limited)	Eastmure & Lightbourn, Chief Agents, Toronto	$37,960 Canada 3½ per cent. Inscribed Stock	Accident and Plate Glass.
The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York	Samuel H. Ewing, Attorney, Montreal	$125,000 Canada 4 per cent. Bonds; $400,000 Province of Nova Scotia Bonds; $199,000 Province of New Brunswick Bonds; and $990,333 Municipal Securities. Total, $1,714,333. (Accepted at $1,615,300)	Life.
The Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association, New York	Jno. S. Hall, Chief Agent, Montreal	$50,000 Province of Quebec Bonds and $53,533.33 Canada 3 per cent. Sterling Bonds. (Accepted at $100,857)	Life, on the assessment plan.
The National Assurance Company of Ireland	Matthew C. Hinshaw, Chief Agent, Montreal	$100,161 Canada Stock	Fire.
The New York Life Insurance Company	F. W. Campbell, M.D., Attorney, Montreal	$100,000 U.S. Bonds (Life A) $993,000 C.P.R. Bonds, $80,000 Province of Quebec Bonds, and $100,000 Municipal Debentures (Life B). (Accepted at $1,163,700, being $100,000 Life A and $1,063,700 Life B). Also $750,000 invested with Canadian Trustees under the Insurance Act.	Life.
The North American Life Assurance Company	Wm. McCabe, Managing Director, Toronto	$59,823 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $53,775)	Life.
The North British and Mercantile Insurance Company	Thos. Davidson, Managing Director, Montreal	$175,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds; $281,000 Municipal Debentures; $75,000 Province of New Brunswick Bonds; $31,146.67 Province of Manitoba Bonds; $50,613.33 Victoria Government Bonds; $97,333.33 Queensland bonds. Total, $710,093.33. Accepted at $658,193: being $266,347 Fire, $52,200 Life A, and $339,646 Life B	Fire and Life.
The Northern Assurance Company of Aberdeen and London	Robert W. Tyre, Manager, Montreal	$100,253 British Columbia Bonds and $111,446.67 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $200,555)	Fire.
The Norwich and London Accident Insurance Association	Scott & Walmsley, General Agents, Toronto	$58,400 Canada Stock	Accident.
The Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society, Norwich, England	Alex. Dixon, Manager, Toronto	$100,000 Canada Stock	Fire.
The Ontario Mutual Life Assurance Company	Wm. Hendry, Manager, Waterloo	$104,852 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $92,693)	Life.
The Phenix Insurance Company of Brooklyn	L. C. Camp, Chief Agent, Toronto	$100,000 U.S. Bonds	Fire and Inland Marine.

LIST OF INSURANCE COMPANIES LICENSED TO DO BUSINESS IN CANADA UNDER THE INSURANCE ACT—*Concluded.*

NAME OF THE COMPANY.	Chief Agent to receive process.	Amount of Deposit. Deposits marked (A) are applicable solely to Life Policies existing 31st March, 1878; marked (B) to policies issued or assumed subsequent to that date.	Description of Insurance business for which Licensed.
The Phœnix Fire Assurance Company, London, England	Paterson & Son, General Agents, Montreal	$57,500 Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds and $135,293 Canada Stock. (Accepted at $187,043)	Fire.
The Phœnix Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn	Gerald E. Hart, Manager, Montreal	$69,000 Municipal Debentures and $44,000 C. P. Railway Bonds. (Accepted at $101,700)	Fire.
The Provident Savings Life Assurance Society	R. H. Matson, Chief Agent, Toronto	$13,500 Province of Quebec Bonds and $41,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $50,400)	Life
The Quebec Fire Assurance Company	Edwin Jones, President, Quebec	Province of New Brunswick Bonds, $10,000, Province of Quebec Bonds, $16,500, and Municipal Debentures, $33,000. Total, $59,500. (Accepted at $56,200)	Fire.
*The Queen Fire and Life Insurance Company, England	H. J. Mudge, Chief Agent, Montreal	$51,100 Canada 4 p.c. inscribed stock, and $42,373.33 Municipal Debentures. Total, $93,473. Accepted at $89,236)	Life.
The Queen Insurance Company of America	H. J. Mudge, Chief Agent, Montreal	$100,000 U.S. Bonds, $60,000 City of Halifax 5 p. c. Stock, $48,667 New Zealand 4 p. c. Stock, $24,333.33 Province of Quebec Bonds, and $29,200 Province of Manitoba 5 p. c. Debentures. Total, $262,200. (Accepted at $256,200)	Fire.
The Reliance Mutual Life Assurance Society, London, England	J. Cassie Hatton, Attorney, Montreal	$110,277 British Annuities, being $100,000 Life (A) and $10,277 Life (B)	Life.
*The Royal Canadian Insurance Company	Harry Cutt, Secretary, Montreal	$57,500 Municipal securities. (Accepted at $51,750)	Fire and Inland Marine.
The Royal Insurance Company	Wm. Tatley, Chief Agent, Montreal	$178,533 Canada 4 p. c. Inscribed Stock, and $511,000 British Annuities. Total $689,533, being $150,000 Fire, $50,000 Life (A) and $489,533 General	Fire and Life.
The Scottish Union and National Insurance Co	Walter Kavanagh, Agent, Montreal	$97,333.33 Canada 4 p. c. Inscribed Stock and $3,500 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $100,483)	Fire.
The Standard Life Assurance Company, Scotland	W. M. Ramsay, Manager, Montreal	$1,855,152 Municipal Debs., $106,500 Montreal Harbour Bds., and $9,000 Province of Quebec Debentures. Total, $1,970,652. (Accepted at $1,772,687, being $129,561 Life A, and $1,643,126 Life B)	Life.
The Star Life Assurance Society of England	Alfred D. Perry, General Agent, Toronto	$146,000 Canada 4 p. c. Stock	Life.
The Sun Insurance Office, London, Eng	H. M. Blackburn, Chief Agent, Toronto	$48,667 Canada Stock and $243,333 British Local Loans	Fire.
The Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada	R. Macaulay, Managing Director, Montreal	$63,890 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $57,501)	Life and Accident.
The Temperance and General Life Assurance Company of North America.	Henry Sutherland, Chief Agent, Toronto	$64,225 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $50,000)	Life.
The Travelers' Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn	William Hanson, Chief Agent, Montreal	$74,947 Province of Manitoba 5 p. c. Bonds, $584,615 Municipal Debentures, $35,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds, and $50,000 Canadian Pacific R.R. Bonds. Total, $744,562. (Accepted at $677,600), being $103,500 (Life A), $534,100 (Life B), and $40,000 (Accident)	Life and Accident.
The Union Mutual Life Insurance Company of Maine	Wm. Mulock, Attorney, Toronto	Province of Ontario Annuity Bonds, present value $398,452; Montreal Harbour Bonds, $30,000; and Province of New Brunswick Bonds, $100,000. Total accepted value, $525,452, being $100,000 (A) and $425,452 (B)	Life.
The Union Society, London, Eng	T. L. Morrisey, Chief Agent, Montreal	£22,000 Consolidated Stock	Fire.
The United Fire Insurance Company (Limited)	Chief Agency, Montreal	Province of Quebec Bonds, $85,653.33; Province of Manitoba Bonds, $9,246.66; Municipal Debentures, $7,000. Total, $101,900. (Accepted at $101,200)	Fire.
The United States Life Insurance Company	Thos. A. Temple, Attorney, St. John, N.B.	$100,000 U. S. Bonds	Life.
The Western Assurance Company, Toronto	J. J. Kenny, Managing Director, Toronto	$32,100 Municipal Debentures and $25,600 Loan Company Debentures. (Accepted at $51,930)	Fire and Inland Marine.

* This Company has ceased to do new business in Canada and has given notice of an application to withdraw its deposit.

† This Company has ceased to transact the business of fire and life insurance in Canada and has given notice of an application to withdraw its deposits held on behalf of those branches.

THE FOLLOWING LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES HAVING CEASED TO TRANSACT NEW BUSINESS IN CANADA, ARE ENTITLED UNDER SECTION 32 OF "THE INSURANCE ACT" TO TRANSACT ALL BUSINESS CONNECTED WITH POLICIES EXISTING AT 31ST MARCH, 1878, AND THEIR DEPOSITS ARE APPLICABLE TO THOSE POLICIES SUBJECT TO THE PROVISIONS OF THE INSURANCE ACTS OF 1868 AND 1871.

NAME OF THE COMPANY.	Chief Agent to receive process.	Amount of Deposit.	Business.
The Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., U.S.	F. W. Evans, General Agent, Montreal	$100,000 U.S. Bonds	Life.
The Edinburgh Life Assurance Company	David Higgins, Chief Agent, Toronto	$113,000 Municipal Debentures and $48,667 Cape Good Hope 4 p.c. stock (Accepted at $150,367)	Life.
The Life Association of Scotland	Archibald Inglis, Chief Agent, Montreal	$50,127 Canada 4 p.c. Bonds, $2,433 Canada 4 p.c. Stock, $4,866 Canada Guaranteed Bonds, $48,667 Province of Quebec Debentures, $48,667 City of Toronto Bonds. (Accepted at $149,893)	Life.
The National Life Insurance Company of the United States of America	Chas. Powis, Chief Agent, Hamilton, Ont.	$110,000 Bank deposit receipts	Life.
The North-Western Mutual Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee	M. W. Mills, Chief Agent, Toronto	$100,000 U.S. Bonds	Life.
The Phœnix Mutual Life Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut	H. D. Simpson, Attorney, Montreal	$30,000 Municipal Debentures, and $99,280 Niagara Falls Park Bonds. (Accepted at $126,280)	Life.
The Scottish Amicable Life Assurance Society	William W. Robertson, Attorney, Montreal	36 Bonds Canada Atlantic Railway, guaranteed. Par $111,257.82. Present value, at 4½ per cent., $90,660.67. Also $100,000 Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds	Life.
The Scottish Provident Institution	John Dunlop, Attorney, Montreal	$100,000 Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds. (Accepted at $90,000)	Life.

THE FOLLOWING INSURANCE COMPANIES ARE REGISTERED UNDER THE INSURANCE ACT, AND ARE PERMITTED TO TRANSACT THE BUSINESS OF LIFE INSURANCE IN CANADA UPON THE ASSESSMENT PLAN.

Name of Company.	Chief Agent to receive process.
The Canadian Mutual Life Association	W. Pemberton Page, Secretary, Toronto.
The Commercial Travellers' Mutual Benefit Society	W. G. H. Lowe, Chief Agent, Toronto.
The Home Life Association of Canada	James G. Howorth, Chief Agent, Toronto.
The Mutual Relief Society of Nova Scotia	Thomas B. Crosby, Chief Agent, Yarmouth, N.S.
The Provincial Provident Institution	E. S. Miller, Secretary, St. Thomas, Ont.

NOTE.—The Glasgow and London Insurance Company has reinsured its outstanding risks with the Citizens' Insurance Company, and a portion of its deposit has been released.
The American Steam Boiler Insurance Company has ceased doing business in Canada. The deposit is still in the hands of the Hon. Receiver General, but notice of an application to withdraw the same has been given.

Office of the Superintendent of Insurance,
Ottawa, 15th October, 1892.

W. FITZGERALD, Superintendent of Insurance. 16 11

THE FOLLOWING NEW POST OFFICES WERE ESTABLISHED IN CANADA ON THE 1st NOVEMBER, 1892.

Name of Post Office.	Township or Parish.	Electoral County and Province or Territory.	Postmaster.
Campbell's Corner	Inverness	Megantic Q.	James Campbell.
Carrigan	St. Joseph	Antigonishe N.S.	Dennis Carrigan.
Cherryfield	Lunenburg	Lunenburg N.S.	Charles Ernst.
East Linton (reopened)	Sarawak	Grey, N.R. O.	Mrs. Mary Kirk.
Folkins	Studholm	King's N.B.	E. R. Folkins.
Hartfield	Southampton	York N.B.	R. D. Hartt.
Lily Oak (reopened)	Holland	Grey, N.R. O.	Robert Avison.
Mamette Lake		Yale B.C.	L. Quienville.
Newmanville	Oxford	Leeds, N.R. O.	Nelson Buck.
Pointe au Bouleau (reopened)	Saguenay	Charlevoix Q.	Onezime Savard.
Riding Mountain	Sec. 4, Tp. 18, R. 15, W. of 1st M.	Marquette M.	A. H. Scouten.
Rosenfeld	Sec. 9, Tp. 3, R. 1, W. of 1st M.	Selkirk M.	Joseph Burke.
Ste. Agathe East	Ste. Agathe	Lotbinière Q.	Francis Donovan.
Saxon Street	Cornwallis	King's N.S.	Herbert Stairs.
Three Brooks	Pictou	Pictou N.S.	Daniel McKenzie.
West Tatamagouche	Stirling	Colchester N.S.	George Slade.
Woodbank	Westminster	Middlesex, S.R. O.	Amos Askey.

CHANGES IN POST OFFICES ALREADY ESTABLISHED.

OFFICES CLOSED.

Adelpha	County of	Selkirk, M.
Ash Creek	"	Selkirk, M.
Brickley	"	Northumberland, E.R., O.
Byng	"	Monck, O.
Heaslip	"	Selkirk, M.
Pugh's Crossing	"	York, N.B., 1st October, 1892.
Ruisseau à Sem	"	Rimouski, Q.
Waneche	"	Selkirk, M.

NAMES CHANGED.

None.

Dorn Ridge, County of York, N.B., was erroneously published in the October Circular as having been closed.

TO ADVERTISERS IN THE *GAZETTE*.

PARTIES sending advertisements to be inserted in "The Canada Gazette," will please observe the following rules :

1st. Address "The Canada Gazette, Ottawa, Canada."

2nd. Indicate the number of insertions required.

3rd. Invariably remit the fees for such advertisements, together with the price of one Gazette, as below. Otherwise they will not be inserted. The rates are ten cts. for the first insertion, and five cents for each subsequent insertion per line of nine words, each figure counting as one word. No advertisement is inserted for a less charge than one dollar.

By settled or understood practice as prescribed by law, the rules of Parliament or decisions of the Department of Justice, notices receive the following insertions :—

Notices of applications for divorce—27 insertions.

Notices of the withdrawal of deposits of Insurance Companies—13 insertions.

Notices of ordinary applications to Parliament—9 insertions.

Notices of applications for Letters Patent—6 insertions.

Notices of dividends and meetings of Banks and Insurance Companies—1 calendar month, or 5 insertions.

Subscribers will also notice that the subscription, $4 per annum, is invariably payable in advance, and that the "Gazette" will be stopped from them at the end of the period paid for. Single numbers will be charged ten cts. each, and when more than one are required by advertisers, must be remitted for likewise.

S. E. DAWSON,
Queen's Printer and Controller of Stationery.

Department of Public Printing and Stationery,
Ottawa, November, 1891.

APPLICATIONS TO PARLIAMENT.

Rules relating to Notices for Private Bills.

All applications for Private Bills, properly the subjects of legislation by the Parliament of Canada, within the purview of "The British North America Act, 1867," whether for the erection of a Bridge, the making of a Railroad, Turnpike Road or Telegraph Line ; the construction or improvement of a Harbour, Canal, Lock, Dam or Slide, or other like work ; the granting the right of Ferry ; the incorporation of any particular Trade or Calling, or of any Banking or other Joint Stock Company ; or otherwise for the granting to any individual or individuals, any exclusive or peculiar rights or privileges whatever, or for doing any matter or thing which, in its operation, would affect the rights or property of other parties, or relate to any particular class of the community ; or for making any amendment of a like nature to any former Act, shall require a Notice, clearly and distinctly specifying the nature and object of the application, and (except in the case of existing corporations) signed by, or on behalf of the applicants, to be published as follows, viz :

In the Provinces of Quebec and Manitoba.

A notice inserted in the *Canada Gazette*, in the English and French languages, and in one newspaper in the English, and in one in the French language in the District affected, or in both languages in one paper, if there be but one in the said District, or if there be no paper published therein, then, in both languages, in a paper in the nearest District in which a newspaper is published.

In any other Province or Territory.

A notice inserted in the *Canada Gazette*, and in one newspaper published in the County or District, or Union of Counties affected, or if there be no paper published therein, then in a newspaper in the nearest County or District in which a newspaper is published. Such Notices to be continued in each case, for a period of two months during the interval of time between the close of the next preceding Session and the consideration of the Petition. And copies of the newspapers containing the first and last insertion of such notice shall be sent to the Clerk of each House.

When a Petition is for leave to bring in a Private Bill for the erection of a Toll Bridge, the petitioner or petitioners, upon giving the notice prescribed by the preceding Rule, shall also, at the same time, and in the same manner, give notice of the rates which they intend to ask ; the extent of the privilege, the height of the arches, the interval between the abutments or piers for the passage of rafts and vessels, and whether they intend to erect a drawbridge, and the dimensions of the same.

Any person seeking to obtain any Private Bill shall, eight days before the meeting of Parliament, deposit with the Clerk of the House, in which the Bill is to originate, a copy of such bill in the English or French language, with a sum sufficient to pay for translating and printing the same—600 copies to be printed in English, and 200 copies in French—the translation to be done by the officers of the House, and the printing by the contractor. The applicant shall be also required to pay the Clerk of the Senate, or the accountant of the House of Commons (as the case may be) a sum of $200 and the cost of printing the Act in the Statutes, and lodge the receipt of the same with the Clerk of the Committee to which such Bill is referred—such payment to be made immediately after the second reading, and before the consideration of the Bill by such Committee.

The fee payable on any Private Bill is paid only in the House in which it originates.

No Petition for a Private Bill is received by either House after the first ten days of the session.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Clerk of the Senate.

JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Clerk of the Commons.

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Additional Rules of the House of Commons respecting Private Bills.

All Private Bills for Acts of Incorporation shall be so framed as to incorporate by reference the *clauses* of the *General Acts* relating to the details to be provided for by such Bills ;—special grounds shall be established for any proposed departure from this principle, or for the introduction of other provisions as to such details, and a note shall be appended to the Bill indicating the provisions thereof, in which the *General Act* is proposed to be departed from ;—Bills which are not framed in accordance with this *Rule*, shall be re-cast by the promoters, and reprinted at their expense, before any Committee passes upon the *Clauses*.

51*a*. All Private Bills for Acts of incorporation of, or in amendment of Acts incorporating Railway Companies, shall be drawn in accordance with the Model Bill adopted by the House on 23rd June, 1887, copies of which may be obtained from the Clerk of the House.

(a.) The provisions contained in any Bill which are not in accord with the Model Bill, shall be inserted between brackets, and when revised by the proper officer shall be so printed, and Bills which are not in accordance with this Rule shall be returned to the promoters to be re-cast before being revised and printed ;

(b.) Any sections of existing Acts which are proposed to be amended shall be re-printed in full with the amendments inserted in their proper places and between brackets ;

(c.) Any exceptional provisions that it may be proposed to insert in any Bill shall be clearly specified in the Notice of Application for the same.

51*b*. No Bill for the incorporation of a Railway Company, or for changing the route of the railway of any company already incorporated, shall be considered by the Railway Committee until there has been filed with the Committee, at least one week before the consideration of the Bill :—

(*a.*) A Map or Plan drawn upon a scale of not less than half an inch to the mile, showing the location upon which it is intended to construct the proposed work, and showing also the lines of existing or authorized works of a similar character within, or in any way affecting the district, or any part thereof, which the proposed work is intended to serve, and such map

or plan shall be signed by the Engineer or other person making the same ;

(b.) An exhibit showing the total amount of capital proposed to be raised for the purposes of the undertaking, and the manner in which it is proposed to raise the same, whether by ordinary shares, bonds, debentures, or other securities, and the amount of each, respectively.

JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Clerk of the Commons.

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SUBSTANCE OF RULES OF THE SENATE RELATING TO NOTICES AND APPLICATIONS FOR BILLS OF DIVORCE.

Every applicant for a Bill of Divorce shall give notice of his or her intended application, and shall specify therein from whom and for what cause such divorce is sought, and shall cause such notice to be published during six months before the presentation of his or her petition for the said Bill, in the CANADA GAZETTE and in two newspapers published in the District in Quebec, Manitoba, British Columbia or the North-West Territories, or in the County or Union of Counties in other Provinces, wherein such applicant usually resided at the time of the separation of the parties ; but if the requisite number of papers cannot be found therein, then in an adjoining District or County or Union of Counties. Notices given in the Provinces of Quebec and Manitoba are to be published in one English and one French newspaper, if there be such newspapers published in the District, but otherwise shall be published in each newspaper in both languages.

A copy of the said Notice shall, not less than one month before the date of the presentation of the Petition, at the instance of the applicant, be served personally on the person from whom the divorce is sought, when that can be done.

No petition for divorce shall be received after the first thirty days of each session.

The petition of an applicant for divorce must be fairly written and must be signed by the Petitioner, and should briefly set forth the marriage, when, where and by whom the ceremony was performed, the grounds on which relief is asked and the nature of the relief prayed, and should also negative condonation, collusion and connivance. The allegations of the petition must be verified by declaration of the Petitioner, under the "*Act respecting Extra-Judicial Oaths.*"

The applicant shall deposit with the Clerk of the Senate, eight days before the opening of Parliament, a copy, in the English or French language, of the proposed Bill of Divorce, and therewith a sum sufficient to pay for translating and printing 600 copies thereof in English and 200 copies in French.

No petition for a Bill of Divorce shall be presented unless the applicant has paid into the hands of the Clerk of the Senate the sum of two hundred dollars ($200).

The petition when presented shall be accompanied by the evidence of the publication of the notice, and by declaration in evidence of the service of a copy thereof, and by a copy of the proposed Bill.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Clerk of the Senate.

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made to the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada, at its next session, for a charter granting to the applicants power to construct, equip and run a street railway and tramway along and upon the streets and highways of the Municipality of the Town of Calgary, and through and upon and along the highways of the territories adjoining said Municipality, such railway and tramway to be propelled or run by horse, electric or steam power as the applicants may desire.

LOUGHEED, McCARTHY & McCARTER,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated at Calgary, this 16th day of November, 1892.
22–9

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made, at the next session of the Parliament of Canada, to amend the charter of the Rocky Mountain Railway and Coal Company, and for permission, in the alternative, to construct the said proposed railway from a point on the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, at or near Morley Station, and thence in a north-westerly direction along the foot-hills of the Rocky Mountains until it intersects the Red Deer River, and thence westerly following the Red Deer River and the south branch thereof to the Coal Mines ; and also for an extension of time respecting the construction of the said road.

LOUGHEED, McCARTHY & McCARTER,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated at Calgary, this 15th day of November, 1892.
22–9

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at the next ensuing session thereof, for an Act to incorporate a company for the purpose of constructing, equipping, maintaining and operating a line of railway to run from the Town of Regina, in said North-West Territories, in a south-westerly direction to a point on the international boundary line, at or near Wood Mountain, in said North-West Territories. Also an extension thereof or another line of railway to run from Regina aforesaid in a north-easterly direction to some point on the Saskatchewan River, east of the Second Principal Meridian ; with power to construct, equip, maintain and operate branch railway lines, telegraph and telephone lines in connection with said railways ; together with the usual powers to acquire lands, privileges, bonuses, and aids from the Dominion Government, and to make traffic and other arrangements with other railway companies and other companies, and all other usual and necessary powers, rights and privileges.

SCOTT, HAMILTON & ROBSON,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated at Regina, N.W.T., this 15th day of November, 1892.
22–9

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, during its next session, for an Act to incorporate the "Ocean Fidelity Guarantee Corporation," for the purpose of carrying on the business of fidelity guarantee in all its branches.

HATTON & McLENNAN,
Solicitors for applicants.

Montreal, 23rd November, 1892. 22–9

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, during its next session, for an Act to incorporate the "Ocean Accident Insurance Corporation," for the purpose of carrying on the business of accident insurance in all its branches.

HATTON & McLENNAN,
Solicitors for applicants.

Montreal, 23rd November, 1892. 22–9

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session, for an Act to amend the Act incorporating "The Buffalo and Fort Erie Bridge Company," by extending the time for the commencement and completion of the said bridge ; also by reducing the capital stock of the said company ; and also so as to enable the said company to construct a tunnel for railway and other purposes under the Niagara River, at some point above Grand Island, and for such other amendments as to Parliament may seem proper.

A. G. HILL,
Solicitor for company.

Dated this 25th day of November, 1892. 22–9

ST. LAWRENCE AND ADIRONDACK RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the St. Lawrence and Adirondack Railway Company will apply to the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada, at the next session thereof, for an Act to amend section nineteen of the Statute 51 Victoria, chapter 64, by inserting therein after the words "Beauharnois Junction Railway Company," the words "or the Central Vermont Railroad Company or the Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain Railroad Company," leaving the other portions of the said section as they now are.

GEO. H. PHILLIPS,
Secretary.

Dated at Salaberry de Valleyfield, this 8th day of November, A.D. 1892. 21-9

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for an Act to incorporate a company for the purpose of guaranteeing persons and corporations against loss and damage by burglary, and for other purposes.

R. A. E. GREENSHIELDS,
Solicitor for applicant.
By GEMMILL & MAY,
His Agents at Ottawa.

Dated at Montreal, this 15th November, 1892. 21-9

NOTICE.—The Columbia and Kootenay Railway and Navigation Company will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act authorizing it to construct and operate a railway between a point on its present line and Revelstoke, together with such branch or branches, not exceeding in any case thirty miles in length, as may be hereafter authorized by His Excellency the Governor in Council, and for other purposes.

J. D. TOWNLEY,
Secretary.

21-9

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for an Act to incorporate a company known as The Maritime Manufacturing Company, for the purpose of manufacturing, buying, selling, disposing of and dealing in all such kinds of goods, chattels and merchandise as they shall see fit, and to engage in and carry on all such business as is usually engaged in by manufacturers and merchants, with power to purchase, acquire and hold letters patent of invention and patent rights of all kinds and either to sell and dispose of the same or of any rights thereunder, or to manufacture and sell the goods, commodities and articles covered by any such letters patent or patent rights so acquired, together with the usual power to acquire lands, factories, docks, shops, wharves, machinery plant and all other property necessary in carrying on the said business, and for all other usual and necessary powers, rights and privileges.

HENRY, HARRIS & HENRY,
Solicitors for applicants.

Halifax, N.S., 12th November, 1892. 21-9

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act to incorporate "The Canada North-West Land Company" (Limited), for the purposes of owning, holding, buying, selling, leasing or otherwise dealing in, acquiring or disposing of lands or real estate or any interest therein within the Dominion of Canada, and particularly in the North-West Territories of the Dominion, and in the Province of Manitoba, and of acquiring the assets and carrying on the business in Canada of The Canada North-West Land Company (Limited), a corporation now existing under the laws of the United Kingdom, and for the confirmation of an agreement for the acquisition thereof, with all the powers which are now held by that company, and for other purposes.

A. R. CREELMAN,
Solicitor for the applicants.

Dated at Toronto, 8th day of November, 1892. 20-9

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act to incorporate a company for the purpose of: (1) Constructing, managing and operating an irrigation ditch or canal from some point on the Elbow River, in the southerly portion of Township Twenty-four, or in the northerly portion of Township Twenty-three, in Range one, west of the Fifth Initial Meridian, in the North-West Territories; also from some point on the Bow River, in Township Twenty-four, Ranges one and two, west of the Fifth Initial Meridian, or in Township Twenty-five, Ranges two and three, west of the Fifth Initial Meridian, or in any or all of the aforementioned townships, to any lands in the said townships, or in the neighbourhood thereof, which lie sufficiently low to enable water to be applied thereon for irrigation purposes, and all necessary cross or branch ditches, canals, flumes or aqueducts; (2) Constructing works in and drawing off the waters of the above-named rivers for the purposes of the company; (3) Acquiring land by expropriation, purchase or otherwise for the purposes of construction and maintenance by the company; (4) Acquiring land by purchase or lease for improvement by irrigation and disposing of same; (5) Constructing, maintaining and erecting dams at such points on the the said rivers as may be found necessary for the purposes of the company; Further, to have power to supply water to any municipality, corporation or individual, and to do all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects.

J. P. J. JEPHSON,
Solicitor for applicants.

Dated at Calgary, N.W.T., 3rd November, 1892.

20-9

NOTICE.—The Canadian Pacific Railway Company will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act giving effect to an agreement arrived at between the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada, the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, and the Corporation of the City of Toronto, concerning, amongst other things, land to be used for railway purposes, and embodied in a certain document, dated the 26th day of July, 1892, and known as "The Esplanade Agreement."

CHARLES DRINKWATER,
Sec. C.P.R.Co.

20-9

NOTICE.—The Canadian Pacific Railway Company will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act giving effect to an agreement, made the twenty-sixth day of July, 1892, between the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada, of the first part, and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, of the second part, concerning a Union Passenger Station in the City of Toronto, and certain lands, tracts and real estate to be used in connection therewith.

CHARLES DRINKWATER,
Sec. C.P.R.Co.

20-9

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, for an Act to incorporate a company for the purpose of constructing, equipping, maintaining and operating a line of railway (to be run by either steam or electricity, or both), to run from a point at or near Penticton at the foot of Okanagan Lake, in the Province of British Columbia, to some point at or near the Narrows of Lake Osoyoos in said Province, with power to construct, equip, maintain and operate branch lines, and also to construct and operate telegraph and telephone lines in connection with the said railway, together with the usual powers to acquire lands, privileges, bonuses or aids from the Dominion or Provincial Governments, and to make traffic and other arrangements with railway, steamboat and other companies, and for all other usual and necessary powers, rights and privileges.

DAVIS & MARSHALL,
Solicitors for applicants.

Vancouver, B.C., 19th August, A.D. 1892. 9-20

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for an Act to incorporate the "Automatic Telephone and Electric Company of Canada," with power to manufacture, deal in and operate telephone instruments, switches and connections, and to manufacture, operate and deal in electrical instruments and appliances, and to carry on a general electrical supply, operating and manufacturing business, and for the purposes thereof, and of all business incidental thereto and connected therewith, the whole throughout the Dominion of Canada, and with a head office and principal place of business in the City of Montreal.

ATWATER & MACKIE,
Solicitors for applicants.

Montreal, 7th November, 1892. 20–10

NOTICE.—The Mount Forest, Markdale and Meaford Railway Company will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act to amend their Act of incorporation, 53 Victoria, chapter 60, by adding the names of certain persons as provisional directors and by extending the time for the construction of the railway and the completion thereof, with such other amendments thereto as may be deemed proper, and for other purposes.

R. W. EVANS,
Solicitor for the applicants.

Dated at Meaford, Ont., this 1st day of November, 1892. 19–9

NOTICE is hereby given that at the next session of the Parliament of Canada, application will be made for an Act to incorporate the society known as "The Grand Council of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association of Canada," the objects of which society are to unite fraternally all persons entitled to membership under the constitution and by-laws of the society; to improve the moral, mental and social condition of its members; to educate them in integrity, sobriety and frugality; to establish, manage and disburse a benefit and reserve fund, from which a sum not exceeding two thousand dollars shall be paid to each member in good standing, his beneficiary or legal representatives, according to the constitution and by-laws of the society.

LATCHFORD & MURPHY,
Solicitors for applicants.

Ottawa, 20th October, 1892. 18–9

NOTICE is hereby given that Caroline Jane Downey, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, in the Province of Ontario, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from her husband Donald Clutterbuck Downey, Esquire, heretofore of the Town of Whitby, in the County of Ontario, in the Province of Ontario, but whose present address is unknown, on the grounds of adultery and desertion.

GORMULLY & SINCLAIR,
Solicitors for applicant.

Dated at Ottawa, in the Province of Ontario, this 21st day of October, 1892. 17–27

NOTICE is hereby given that Joshua Nicholas Filman, of the Township of East Flamboro, in the County of Wentworth, in the Province of Ontario, yeoman, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from his wife, Emma Matilda Filman, of the Township of East Flamboro, in the said County of Wentworth and Province of Ontario, on the grounds of adultery and desertion.

LAZIER & MONCK,
Solicitors for applicant.

Dated at Hamilton, Ont., this 28th September, 1892. 14-27

NOTICE is hereby given that James Frederick Doran, of Lachine, in the County of Jacques Cartier, Province of Quebec, clerk, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from his wife Mary Augusta Wood, lately of Winnipeg, Province of Manitoba, now of Paris, France, on the ground of adultery and desertion.

J. FRED. DORAN,
Applicant.

Dated at Montreal, Province of Quebec, the 20th July, 1892. 5–27

NOTICE is hereby given that Robert Young Hebden, of the City of New York, in the State of New York, in the United States of America, (heretofore of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec), one of the agents of the Bank of Montreal, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from his wife Edith Montagu Hebden (*née* Patterson), heretofore of the said City of Montreal, but whose present residence is unknown, on the grounds of adultery and desertion.

GORMULLY & SINCLAIR,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated at Ottawa, in the Province of Ontario, this 22nd day of July, A.D. 1892. 4–27

NOTICE is hereby given that Annette Marion Goff of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from her husband, Edward Robert Taché Rowand, of the City of Winnipeg, in the Province of Manitoba, Gentleman, on the grounds of adultery and cruelty.

CARTER & GOLDSTEIN,
Solicitors for applicant.

Dated at Montreal, Province of Quebec, this 18th day of July, 1892. 4–27

NOTICE is hereby given that Edmund Holyoake Heward, of the Town of St. John's, in the District of Iberville, in the Province of Quebec, manager at St. John's of the Merchants Bank of Canada, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from his wife, Dame Marie Louise Elwes, presently of the City of Chicago, in the State of Illinois, one of the United States of America, on the ground of adultery.

L. G. MACDONALD,
Solicitor for applicant.

By CHRISTIE, CHRISTIE & GREENE,
His agents at Ottawa.

Dated at St. John's, the 4th day of July, 1892. 3–27

NOTICE is hereby given that Robert Oliver King, of the Township of Brantford, in the County of Brant and Province of Ontario, farmer, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from his wife Jennie Gowling, on the grounds of adultery and desertion.

GEORGE D. HEYD,
Solicitor for applicant.

By GEMMILL & MAY,
His agents at Ottawa.

Dated at Brantford, this 5th day of July, A.D. 1892. 2-27

NOTICE is hereby given that James Balfour, of the City of Hamilton, in the County of Wentworth, in the Province of Ontario, architect, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from his wife Georgina Catharine Balfour, of the City of Hamilton aforesaid, on the ground of adultery.

BELL & PRINGLE,
Solicitors for James Balfour.

Dated at Hamilton, Province of Ontario, this 30th day of June, 1892. 2–27

NOTICE is hereby given that John Francis Schwaller, of the Town of Thorold, in the County of Welland, and Province of Ontario, merchant, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from his wife Florence Schwaller, now of the Town of Niagara Falls, in the County and Province aforesaid, on the grounds of desertion, adultery and bigamy.

PATTISON, COLLIER & SHAW,
Solicitors for applicant.

Dated at Thorold, in the Province of Ontario, this 7th day of April, A.D. 1892. 51-27

APPLICATIONS FOR CHARTER BY LETTERS PATENT.

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice, application will be made to the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation under the provisions of the Act of the Dominion of Canada being "An Act respecting the incorporation of Joint Stock Companies by Letters Patent Act" for the incorporation of the company hereinafter named.

1. The name of the proposed company is, "J. P. Wiser & Sons" (Limited).

2. The objects for which the incorporation is sought are,

(*a.*) To carry on the business of distillers, maltsters, hop merchants, wine and spirit merchants, manufacturers and dealers in aerated and mineral waters, cattle feeders, ranchmen, farmers, dairymen, ice merchants, and to carry on any other businesses which may seem to the said company capable of being carried on in connection with the above or calculated directly or indirectly to enhance the value of or render profitable any of the company's property or rights.

(*b.*) To acquire and undertake the whole or any part of the business, property and liabilities of any person or company carrying on any business which this company is authorized to carry on or possessed of property suitable for the purposes of the company.

(*c.*) To acquire and take over as a going concern the business carried on at Prescott, in the Province of Ontario, under the style and firm of J. P. Wiser & Son, and the good-will of the same, and to acquire and undertake the whole or any of the assets and liabilities of the proprietor of that business in connection therewith, and to acquire and take over as a going concern the business of ranchmen and cattle feeders now carried on by J. P. Wiser, at or in the Counties of Lyon and Waubausee, in the State of Kansas, one of the United States of America, and all or any of the assets and liabilities of the proprietor of that business in connection therewith, and to issue to the proprietor in consideration thereof either in full or on account of the purchase money so much of the capital stock of the company in fully paid up shares or so much of the bonds and debentures or other obligations of the said company as may be agreed upon.

3. The chief place of business of the said company will be at the Town of Prescott, in the Province of Ontario.

4. The capital stock of the said company is to be $1,500,000.

5. The number of shares is to be 15,000, and the amount of each share $100.

6. The applicants are, John Philip Wiser, of the Town of Prescott, in the Province of Ontario, distiller, Harlow Godar Wiser, of the same place, Esquire, Eugene Frank Wiser, of the same place, Esquire, Isaac Philip Wiser, of the same place, Esquire, Albert Whitney, of the same place, accountant, and Emily Wiser, wife of the said John Philip Wiser, of the same place; all of whom, save and except the said Emily Wiser, shall be first or provisional directors of the said company.

BEATTY, BLACKSTOCK, NESBITT & CHADWICK,
Solicitors for the applicants.

Dated this 24th day of November, A.D. 1892. 22-6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council under "The Companies Act," for letters patent under the Great Seal of the Dominion of Canada, incorporating the applicants and such others as may become shareholders in the company thereby created, a body corporate and politic by the name and for the purposes hereinafter set forth:—

1. The proposed name of the company is "The Hugh Cann Shipping Company" (Limited).

2. The purposes for which incorporation is sought are:—The building, purchasing, acquiring, selling, hiring, chartering, employing, owning, navigating, managing and maintaining sailing vessels, steamships, and other kinds of craft; the conveying and carrying goods, wares, merchandise, freight and cargoes of all description as well as passengers, mails and other traffic between such ports in any part of the world as may seem expedient; the buying and selling of, and trading in cargoes and merchandise for freight, hire and otherwise; and generally the carrying on the business of ship-owning in all its branches; the acquiring, holding, alienating and conveying any property whether real, personal or mixed, requisite for carrying on the undertakings of said company, and generally the doing of all such other things as are incidental, requisite or conducive to the attainment of the above objects.

3. The chief place of business of the company will be the Town of Yarmouth, in the Province of Nova Scotia.

4. The proposed amount of the capital stock is ($11,100) eleven thousand one hundred dollars.

5. The number of shares will be thirty-seven, and the amount of each share three hundred dollars.

6. The names in full and the address and calling of each of the applicants are:—Henry Lewis, ship-owner, Nathan B. Lewis, ship-owner, George C. Lewis, accountant, Harry K. Lewis, clerk, all of the said Town of Yarmouth; and Walter F. Hagar, of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, United States of America, ship-broker.

7. The said Henry Lewis, Nathan B. Lewis, and Harry K. Lewis, will be the first or provisional directors of the company.

CORNING & CHIPMAN,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated at Yarmouth, N.S., this 14th day of November, A.D. 1892. 21-6

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that within one month after the last publication hereof in the *Canada Gazette*, the persons hereinafter mentioned will apply to the Governor General in Council for the grant of a charter of incorporation by letters patent, under the provisions of "The Companies Act" of Canada.

1. That the name of the company is to be "The Symmes Hay Cap Company."

2. That the object of the company is to manufacture and sell the Symmes Patent Hay and Grain Caps and Vegetable Covers or other articles of similar nature, including racks and slats for holding the same, and to acquire by purchase, lease or otherwise the patents of invention relating thereto, and the carrying on of trade and commerce in connection therewith.

3. That the operations of the company are to be carried on in the various Provinces of the Dominion, with the chief place of business at the Village of Sawyerville, in the County of Compton and Province of Quebec.

4. That the amount of capital stock of the company is to be fifteen thousand dollars.

5. That the number of shares is to be one hundred and fifty, and the amount of each share one hundred dollars.

6. That the names in full, and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follows:—William Bullock Ives, advocate, Francis Pierce Buck, manufacturer, Charles King, lieutenant-colonel of Militia, Ernest R. Hallowel Brooks, clerk, Henry Braithwaite

Brown, advocate, Gustavus Lucke, merchant, James Simpson Mitchell, merchant, Stephen Edgell, banker, and Harriet L. Lane, widow, all of the City of Sherbrooke; Herbert Dudley Smith, farmer, of the Township of Compton; James Naismith Greenshields, of the City of Montreal, advocate; Alonzo Wright, of the City of Hull, lumber merchant; Rufus Henry Pope, of the Town of Cookshire, farmer; William Sawyer, mill-owner, and Lockhart R. Willard, hotelkeeper, both of the Village of Sawyerville, all in the Province of Quebec; and Hugh McCullough, the younger, of the Town of Galt, in the Province of Ontario.

7. That the said Charles King, Rufus Henry Pope, Francis Pierce Buck, Herbert Dudley Smith and Lockhart R. Willard, are to be the first directors of the company.

BROWN & MORRIS,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated 4th November, 1892. 20–6

NOTICE is hereby given, pursuant to the Statute in that behalf, that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council, for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under "The Companies Act," Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such others as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate under the name and for the objects hereinafter mentioned:—

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is "The Double Chloride of Gold Cure Company" (Limited).

2. The purposes for which incorporation is sought are:—To establish and maintain an Institute or Institutes in a suitable place or suitable places, for the cure under legal medical supervision of the liquor, morphine, opium, cocaine and tobacco habits, neurasthenia and kindred affections, and for the manufacture, purchase, sale of and dealing in drugs, chemicals, medicines and other articles and compounds required for the above and kindred diseases, together with all necessary powers incident to such establishment, maintenance, manufacture, purchase, sale and dealing.

3. The principal place of business to be in or near the Town of Oakville, with an office at the City of Toronto, in the County of York, for meetings of shareholders and directors.

4. The capital stock to be one hundred thousand dollars, in one thousand shares of one hundred dollars each.

5. The applicants are George Barrett Foster, physician, Yonge Street Market, Toronto; James Albert Young, gentleman, 28 King Street West, Toronto; Thomas Kennedy, manufacturer, Toronto; Charles Arthur McBride, physician, Toronto, and Thomas Lindsay, gentleman, Toronto; and the said George Barrett Foster, James Albert Young and Charles Arthur McBride, are to be the first or provisional directors of the company.

The above notice is published as a corrected continuation of the advertisement published in the *Canada Gazette*, at page 2019 of the current year.

GEORGE WILLIAM MEYER,
Solicitor for applicants,
Grimsby, Ontario.

Dated 1st November, 1892. 20–6

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that within one month after the last publication hereof in the *Canada Gazette*, the persons hereinafter mentioned will apply to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for the grant of a charter of incorporation under the provisions of "The Companies Act," being chapter 119 of the Revised Statutes of Canada.

1. The name of the company is to be "The Lang Tanning Company" (Limited).

2. The object for which incorporation is sought is to purchase, acquire and take over as a going concern the good-will, rights, credits and assets of the firm of R. Lang & Son, of the Town of Berlin, in the County of Waterloo, in the Province of Ontario, tanners, and to carry on the said business in all its branches and to extend the same throughout the Dominion of Canada, and to import into and export from the said Dominion and elsewhere and to manufacture and deal generally in hides, skins, leather and all other tannery products and supplies.

3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be at the Town of Berlin, in the County of Waterloo and Province of Ontario.

4. The amount of capital stock of the company is to be one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

5. The number of shares is to be three thousand, and the amount of each share fifty dollars.

6. The names in full and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follows:—George Charles Henry Lang, John Adolf Lang, August Reinhold Lang, all of the Town of Berlin, in the County of Waterloo and Province of Ontario, tanners; Mary Ann Kaiser, of the City of Detroit, in the State of Michigan, one of the United States of America, married woman; and William Hermann Lang, of the City of Chicago, in the State of Illinois, one of the United States of America, hide broker.

7. The above named parties are to be the first directors of the company.

J. M. SCULLY,
Agent for applicants.

Dated at Berlin, 1st November, 1892. 19–6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of "The Companies Act," incorporating the applicants and such others as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned.

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is "National Automatic Vending Machine Company of Canada" (Limited).

2. The purposes for which incorporation is sought, are:—

(*a.*) To purchase, acquire and take over as a going concern the business carried on by Percy Henry Atkinson and Edwin Crickmore, of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, under the name and firm of the National Automatic Vending Machine Company of Canada, including the good-will and all other the assets of the said business.

(*b.*) To carry on the said business in all its branches and to extend the same, and to manufacture, buy, sell, trade and deal in all kinds of vending boxes, machines and devices operated wholly or in part automatically, and further to manufacture, buy, sell, trade and deal in all kinds of goods, articles and supplies which are or hereafter may be vended, sold or disposed of through or by means of any and all vending boxes, machines and devices operated wholly or in part automatically.

(*c.*) To apply for, purchase or otherwise acquire any exclusive right, letters patent of invention, patent rights or privileges in connection with the business of the company, and any licences to work, use or turn to account the same.

(*d.*) To purchase or otherwise acquire any business within the objects of the company, and any lands, property, privileges, rights, contracts and liabilities appertaining to the same.

3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario.

4. The amount of the capital stock is forty thousand dollars.

5. The number of shares is to be four hundred, and the amount of each share is to be of the value of one hundred dollars.

6. The names in full and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follows:—Percy Henry Atkinson and Edwin Crickmore, both of the City of Toronto, Ontario, brokers; Thomas Wilson Hector, of Springfield-on-Credit, Ontario, Esquire, Edmond Baird Ryckman, barrister-at-law, and Stuart Wallace Beverly Heath, broker, both of Toronto, Ontario; of

whom Percy Henry Atkinson, Edwin Crickmore and Edmond Baird Ryckman are to be the first or provisional directors of the said company.

SMELLIE & RYCKMAN,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated 3rd November, A.D. 1892. 19–6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of "The Companies Act," Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned :—

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is "Micmac Steamship Company" (Limited).

2. The purposes within the purview of the Act for which incorporation is sought are as follow, that is to say :—For the purposes of purchasing, contracting for, building, holding, acquiring, chartering, hiring, selling, leasing, repairing, sailing and operating steamships, sailing vessels and other vessels of all kinds, and of carrying on therewith between the ports of Canada and Great Britain and between British and foreign ports and between foreign ports the business of common carriers, forwarders, traders and the conveyance of mails, the transportation of merchandise and passengers, and any business in connection with the carrying trade ; also the building, purchasing, leasing, hiring, selling, owning and operating tugs, barges and all other kinds of vessels used in harbours and navigable waters ; of purchasing, constructing, acquiring, selling, leasing, hiring and owning wharves and warehouses and other buildings, slips, piers, docks, dockyards, tramways and elevators, and of manufacturing the same ; with power to establish shops and stores, and vend articles of ship stores and merchandise therein, and to sell and dispose of or exchange for other property when not required for the purposes of the said company ; also with power to make, draw, accept and indorse promissory notes, bills of exchange, drafts, bank cheques or other such instruments in writing as may be requisite in carrying on the business of the company ; and generally to do all such things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects.

3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be New Glasgow, County of Pictou, in the Province of Nova Scotia.

4. The intended amount of the capital stock is ninety thousand dollars.

5. The number of shares is to be nine hundred, and the amount of each share is to be of the value of one hundred dollars.

6. The names in full, and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow :—James William Carmichael, of New Glasgow aforesaid, merchant ; James Carmichael McGregor, of same place, merchant ; James Matheson Carmichael, of same place, merchant ; Honourable Robert Patterson Grant, of Pictou, in said County of Pictou, Senator ; and Donald St. Daniel McDonald, of Bailey's Brook, in said County, merchant ; of whom the said James William Carmichael, James Carmichael McGregor and James Matheson Carmichael, are to be the first or provisional directors of the said company.

SINCLAIR & PATTERSON,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated at New Glasgow, this 19th day of October, A.D. 1892. 18–6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice application will be made to the Governor in Council for a charter of incorporation under the provisions of the Act of the Dominion of Canada, being "An Act respecting the incorporation of Joint Stock Companies by Letters Patent," for the incorporation of the company hereinafter mentioned :—

1. The name of the company is to be "James Robertson Company" (Limited).

2. The objects for which incorporation is sought are the manufacturing, buying, selling, trading, and dealing in saws, barbed wire, lead pipe, lead shot, lead traps, white lead, putty, mixed paints, colours, varnish, plumbers', tinsmiths' and saw-mill supplies, tools, utensils, household furniture, stoves, hardware goods, and all kinds of supplies for merchants, dealers, farmers and consumers ; the manufacturing, producing, buying, selling, trading and dealing in iron, steel, lead, nickel and other metals and ores of every description, and all products and articles therefrom ; and of purchasing, selling and dealing in said articles, and the manufacturing, purchasing, selling, dealing in, and erecting all machinery and fixtures for the purposes of the said business and for the purposes of any other business ; to subscribe for, acquire, purchase, hold, sell, pledge and transfer stock or shares in any other incorporated companies, and to vote upon and represent the same, and to sell, assign, transfer, convey, lease, let, sublet, mortgage, or pledge the plant, real estate, leaseholds, tools, machinery, patents, inventions, shoprights, copyrights, trade marks, trade names, patterns or brands of any or all of them, and the stock in trade and the good-will of the said company ; to purchase, acquire and hold absolutely or for terms of years under lease or otherwise, contracts, agreements, options, leases, plant, real estate, leaseholds, tools, machinery, patents, inventions, shoprights, copyrights, trade marks, trade names, patterns, or brands or any or all of them, and the stock in trade and good-will of any other incorporated company or companies or individuals in the Dominion of Canada ; to amalgamate, co-operate, join and to make agreements with any other incorporated company or companies, or individuals, for the purpose of carrying on its said business or objects, or any of them, or for the purpose or purposes of carrying on the said business or objects or any of them of the said other company or companies or individuals, to purchase, acquire, hold, lease, sell, mortgage, transfer, pledge and assign real and personal property, and to take and hold mortgages, liens and charges, upon real and personal property by way of security or otherwise howsoever ; to issue preferential stock, bonds, and debentures, and to negotiate, sell and transfer the same and thereby to pledge the assets and property of the said company as security for repayment of advances made upon or in respect to the said bonds or debentures, and to do all acts in respect to each and all of the matters hereinbefore referred to, and all such other matters or things as are or may become necessary or incidental or conducive to any of the foregoing purposes.

3. The chief place of business of the said company will be at the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

4. The capital stock of the said company is to be seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

5. The number of shares is to be seven thousand five hundred, and the amount of each share one hundred dollars.

6. The applicants are, James Robertson and Alexander Robertson, of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, manufacturers ; James Robertson (junior), of the City of Winnipeg, in the Province of Manitoba, gentleman ; Alexander A. McMichael, of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, manufacturer ; and John Robertson, of the City of St. John, in the Province of New Brunswick, manufacturer ; and the above named James Robertson, Alexander A. McMichael and John Robertson are to be the provisional directors of the said company.

WATSON, THORNE, SMOKE & MASTEN,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated this 25th day of October, 1892. 18–6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette* application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of "The Companies Act," Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned.

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is "The Ditton Gold Mining Company" (Limited).

2. The purposes within the purview of the Act for which incorporation is sought are as follows:—

(*a.*) To acquire by lease, purchase, option, location or otherwise a tract or tracts of mineral lands in any or all of the Provinces and Territories of the Dominion of Canada;

(*b.*) To carry on the business of exploring for mining and gathering gold, silver and other metals, minerals and ores in such form and condition as the same may be found in any of the said Provinces and Territories of the Dominion of Canada;

(*c.*) To crush, smelt, reduce and manufacture said metals, minerals and ores, and to deal therein, and to forward, ship and sell the same either in crude or other form, and for such purposes to establish works and manufactories, wharves and warehouses, and to construct or erect and maintain the same and to carry on the business incident thereto;

(*d.*) To purchase, take on lease or otherwise acquire any real or personal property, rights, easements or privileges which may be convenient or necessary for the purpose of carrying out any of the objects or business of the said company;

(*e.*) To purchase, take on lease or by way of option or exchange or to acquire and purchase or otherwise own, and to hold any legal or equitable title either in the name of the company or of the trustee or trustees for the said company, their successors and assigns all real or personal property and particularly such lands, premises, easements, claims, mining locations, limits and rights as shall be necessary or desirable for the purposes of the objects and workings of the said company;

(*f.*) To lease, sell, transfer, quit-claim and mortgage or otherwise deal with the real or personal property acquired by the company, and for such purposes to sign, seal, execute and deliver all necessary deeds, conveyances, mortgages, releases or other documents necessary in the premises;

(*g.*) To develop mineral lands, and to treat and deal in and with the products thereof;

(*h.*) To build, acquire, own, charter or lease, navigate and use steam or other boats for the purposes of the business of the said company;

(*i.*) To build and maintain all necessary wharves, piers or docks, and to build, provide, lease, use and work tramways, telegraph lines, aqueducts, reservoirs, roads, streets and other works which may be expedient or necessary in promoting the objects of the company;

(*j.*) To subscribe for, acquire, purchase, hold, sell, pledge and transfer stock or shares in any other incorporated company or companies, and to vote upon and represent the same;

(*k.*) To amalgamate, co-operate, join and to make agreements with any other incorporated company or companies or individual or individuals, for the purposes of carrying on its said business or objects or any of them, or for the purpose or purposes of carrying on the business or objects or any of them of the said company or companies or individuals;

(*l.*) To issue preferential stock, bonds and debentures, and to negotiate sell and transfer the same, and thereby to pledge the shares and stock and assets and property, or any of them, of the said company as security for repayment of advances made upon or in respect of the said stock, shares, bonds or debentures;

(*m.*) To do all acts in respect of each and all of the matters hereinbefore referred to, and all such other acts, matters and things as are or may become necessary or incidental to any of the foregoing purposes.

3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be at the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario.

4. The intended amount of the capital stock of the said company is to be $500,000.

5. The number of shares is to be 50,000, and the amount of each share is to be of the value of ten dollars.

6. The names in full and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follows:—John Stephen Monahan, of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, mining broker; Clarence James McCuaig, of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, estate agent; Arthur Septimus Thompson, of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, mining broker; Franklin Montgomery Gray, of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, barrister-at-law; John Alfred McAndrew, of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, barrister-at-law; of whom the said John Stephen Monahan, Arthur Septimus Thompson, John Alfred McAndrew and Clarence James McCuaig, are to be the first or provisional directors of the said company.

WM. MORTIMER CLARK & GRAY,
Solicitors for applicants.
3 Union Block, 36 Toronto St.

Dated at Toronto, this 27th day of October, A.D. 1892. 18–6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice, application will be made to the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation under the provisions of the Act of the Dominion of Canada, being an "Act respecting the incorporation of Joint Stock Companies by Letters Patent," for the incorporation of the company hereinafter named:—

1. The name of the company is to be "James Morrison Brass Manufacturing Company" (Limited).

2. The objects for which incorporation is sought are the manufacturing, buying, selling, trading, and dealing in copper, brass, iron, glass, earthenware and sanitary ware used by engineers, steam-fitters, plumbers, gas-fitters, bell-hangers, boat-builders and others, steel, nickel and all other metals and ores of any and every description, and all products, articles, machinery, machines, implements, tools, utensils, and supplies for merchants, dealers, farmers and consumers made therefrom; and to carry on business and deal as general traders; and to subscribe for, acquire, purchase, hold, sell, pledge and transfer stock or shares in any other incorporated company or companies, and to vote upon and represent the same; and to sell, assign, transfer, convey, lease, let, sublet, make over or pledge the plant, real estate, leaseholds, tools, machinery, patents, inventions, shoprights, copyrights, trade marks, trade names, patterns or brands or any or all of them and the stock in trade and good-will of the said company; to purchase, acquire and hold absolutely or for terms of years under lease or otherwise all contracts, agreements, options, leases, plant, real estate, leaseholds, tools, machinery, patents, inventions, shoprights, copyrights, trade marks, trade names, patterns or brands or any or all of them, and the stock in trade and good-will of any other incorporated company or companies or individuals in the Dominion of Canada; to amalgamate, co-operate, join, and to make agreements with any other incorporated company or companies or individuals for the purpose of carrying on its said business or objects or any of them, or for the purpose or purposes of carrying on the business or objects or any of them of the said other company or companies or individuals; to purchase, acquire, hold, lease, sell, mortgage, transfer, pledge and assign real and personal property, and to take and hold mortgages, liens and charges upon real and personal property by way of security or otherwise howsoever; to issue preferential stock, bonds, debentures, and to negotiate, sell and transfer the same, and thereby to pledge the shares and stock and assets and property or any of them of the said company as security for repayment of advances made upon or in respect of the said stock, shares, bonds or debentures, and to do all acts in respect to each and all of the matters hereinbefore referred to, and all other such acts, matters and things as are or may become necessary or incidental to any of the foregoing purposes.

3. The chief place of business of the said company will be at Toronto.

4. The capital stock of the said company is to be $300,000.

5. The number of shares is to be three thousand, and the amount of each share $100.

6. The applicants are James Morrison, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, manufacturer; Charles Erwin Morrison, of the City of Toronto, in

the County of York, manufacturer; Robert Arthur Morrison, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, manufacturer; John Brown, of the City of Toronto, manufacturer; and Grace Emma Morrison, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, married woman; and the above named James Morrison, Charles Erwin Morrison and John Brown, are to be the provisional directors of the said company.

WATSON, THORNE, SMOKE & MASTEN,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated this 25th day of October, A.D. 1892. 18-6

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council, for a charter of incorporation by letters patent, under the provisions of "The Companies Act," Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body politic and corporate under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned:—

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is "The Dominion Rolled-Plate Company" (Limited).

2. The purposes within the purview of the Act for which incorporation is sought are, to carry on the manufacture of rolled-plate stock of all descriptions, and for the manufacture of jewellery and all other articles which are manufactured from such rolled-plate, and to sell, handle and deal generally in jewellery and goods manufactured from rolled-plate.

3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be at the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, in the Dominion of Canada.

4. The intended amount of the capital stock is to be $75,000.

5. The number of shares is to be seven hundred and fifty (750), and the amount of each share is to be of the value of $100.

6. The names in full, the address and calling of each of the said applicants are as follow:—Louis Davis, merchant, Henry Joshua Joseph, merchant, Henry Nutter, merchant, Charles Bolt, merchant, and Scott Joseph, clerk, all of the City and District of Montreal; of whom the said Louis Davis, Henry Joshua Joseph, Henry Nutter, and Charles Bolt, are to be the first or provisional directors of the said company, all of whom are British subjects and are resident in the City of Montreal, Province of Quebec, Dominion of Canada.

GREENSHIELDS & GREENSHIELDS,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated at Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, this 18th day of October, 1892. 17-6

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that within one month after the last publication hereof in the *Canada Gazette*, the persons hereinafter mentioned will apply to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for the grant of a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of "The Companies Act."

1. That the name of the company is to be "The International Liquor Cure Company of Canada."

2. That the object for which incorporation is sought is the establishment and maintenance of institutions at various centres throughout Canada, for the treatment and cure of persons addicted to the use of intoxicants and narcotics and the manufacture and sale of the remedies therefor.

3. That the operations of the said company are to be carried on at different centres of population in Canada, of which the chief place of business is to be Toronto.

4. That the amount of capital stock of the said company is to be twenty-five thousand dollars.

5. That the number of shares is to be two hundred and fifty, and the amount of each share one hundred dollars.

6. That the names in full and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow:—Joseph Duncan McDonald, railroad contractor, Julius Beckman, bank cashier, Nathan Hoyt Brown, physician, William Robert Wilson, capitalist, Arthur Truesdell, wholesale flour merchant, Lewis McLarin Keene, banker, Joseph T. May, capitalist, all of the City of Fremont, in the State of Nebraska, one of the United States of America; Duncan McDonald, capitalist, of the Town of Perth, in the County of Lanark, in the Province of Ontario; James Henry Hamilton, bank cashier, of Leigh, in the said State of Nebraska; and Elmer Eugene Patten, pharmacist, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, in the said Province of Ontario.

7. That the said Duncan McDonald, Arthur Truesdell and Elmer Eugene Patten are to be the first directors of the company.

MACLAREN, MACDONALD, MERRITT & SHEPLEY,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated 20th October, 1892. 17-6

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter to incorporate by letters patent under the provisions of "The Companies Act," Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body politic and corporate under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned:—

1. The proposed name of the company is "The Montreal Silk Mills Company" (Limited).

2. The purposes for which incorporation is sought is to manufacture underwear of all materials and of all kinds, and to manufacture all kinds of silk and woollen goods, and to sell, handle and to deal generally in underwear of all kinds, and in all sorts of silk and woollen goods.

3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be at the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

4. The intended amount of the capital stock of the said company is $75,000.

5. The number of shares is to be 750, and the value of each share will be $100.

6. The names in full, the address and calling of each of the applicants, are as follow:—Louis Davis, merchant, John Haskell, merchant, John Barker, clerk, Henry Joshua Joseph, merchant, and Scott Joseph, merchant, all of the City and District of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, in the Dominion of Canada; of whom the said Louis Davis, Henry Joshua Joseph and John Haskell shall be the first or provisional directors of the said intended company, all of whom are British subjects and resident in the said City of Montreal and Province of Quebec, Dominion of Canada.

GREENSHIELDS & GREENSHIELDS,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated at Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, this 18th day of October, 1892. 17-6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of "The Companies Act," Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned:—

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is "The Crawford Tug Company" (Limited).

2. The purposes within the purview of the Act for which incorporation is sought are the constructing, acquiring, chartering, navigating and maintaining any steam vessels or sailing vessels or other vessels for the purpose of carrying and conveying passengers, goods, mails or other traffic, and for the purpose of carrying on a general carrying, towing, wrecking and salvage business in all its branches, upon and over any of the navigable waters within or bordering upon the Dominion of Canada to and from any port therein, and to

and from any foreign port, with power to sell, charter or dispose of any or all of the said vessels, or to grant or consent to bottomry, or other bonds on the same, and to make contracts with any person or corporation whatever, with power to make, draw, accept and endorse any promissory note, bill of exchange, draft or bank cheque requisite in the company's interest, also with power to borrow money on the debentures or bonds of the said company to the extent of fifty per cent of the paid up capital stock of the said company, also to construct or acquire any elevators, docks, offices or buildings that may be necessary for the carrying on of the company's business, also to acquire, hold, alienate and convey any real estate requisite for the carrying on of the undertaking of such company.

3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be the Village of Wiarton, in the Province of Ontario.

4. The intended amount of the capital stock is twenty thousand dollars.

5. The number of shares is to be two hundred, and the amount of each share is to be of the value of one hundred dollars.

6. The names in full and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follows:—Middleton Crawford, of the City of Toronto, gentleman; James Victor Crawford, of the Village of Wiarton, in the County of Bruce, gentleman; John Thomas Crawford, of said Village of Wiarton, captain; George William Ames, of said Village, banker; and Egerton W. Bourinot, of said Village, bank manager; of which the said Middleton Crawford, James Victor Crawford and John Thomas Crawford are to be the first or provisional directors of the said company.

WM. MORTIMER CLARK & GRAY,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated at Toronto, this 17th day of October, 1892.
17-6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice, application will be made by the parties hereinafter named to the Governor in Council, for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of "The Companies Act."

1. The name of the company is to be "The Cortland Electrical Manufacturing Company" (Limited).

2. The purposes for which incorporation is sought are,—(*a.*) To buy or take over the automatic fire alarum business heretofore carried on under letters patent of inventions recorded in the Patent Office of the Dominion of Canada, under number "32097," on "Improvements in Thermostats" and number 36514 on "Improvements in Electric Annunciators," together with the said patents and all other patents and rights to patents to which Harvey Cortland, of the City of Toronto, electrician, is entitled as inventor in the Dominion of Canada, on inventions relating to fire alarums or connected therewith, and the stock in trade, plants, apparatus, machinery, tools, materials and assets generally of the said business, and to carry on the business of manufacturing, erecting and maintaining, selling, hiring out or leasing automatic or other fire, burglar and other alarums, and time and temperature regulators and annunciators, and to build, contract and maintain such lines, exchanges, and offices for transmission of signals and intelligence as may be necessary for such business, and to acquire such other inventions, patents and patent rights as may be applicable, necessary or expedient for such business, and to sell, grant and assign to other persons or companies the right and benefit of such patents, and the right to use, sell, hire out or lease such patents, rights, inventions or contrivances or any of them; and to grant licenses to other persons to use such patents, rights or inventions; and to own, sell and transfer stock and shares in other corporations organized to carry on the said business in the Dominion of Canada or any other part or parts thereof;

(*b.*) To manufacture, sell, handle, and deal generally as agents or otherwise in electric supplies, machinery and appliances, goods and materials used in connection with the generation, application and transmission of electricity;

(*c.*) To acquire and hold any real or leasehold estate or buildings, and any mine or mines necessary or expedient for the purposes of the company, and to make sale, disposition or use thereof as may be necessary or expedient for the purposes of the said company.

3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be at the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario.

4. The amount of the capital stock of the said company is to be $40,000.

5. The number of shares is to be 400, and the amount of each shares is to be $100.

6. The names in full and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow:—Harvey Cortland, of the City of Toronto, electrician; William Henry Comstock, of the Town of Brockville, Esquire; Edward A. Spears, of the City of Toronto, electrician; and Charles Snow Cossitt, of the Town of Brockville, accountant; and George Ira Mallory, of the Town of Brockville, accountant.

7. The said Harvey Cortland, William Henry Comstock, and Charles Snow Cossitt are to be the first and provisional directors of the said company.

SHAW & ELLIOT,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated at Toronto, this 5th day of October, 1892. 15-8

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE is hereby given that "A Family Likeness," by B. M. Croker, has been entered for interim copyright this day, by the National Publishing Co., Toronto.

22nd November, 1892. 22-1

NOTICE.—We hereby give notice that thirty days after date we shall make application to the Hon. Minister of Public Works, at Ottawa, for permission to erect and extend a wharf fronting our property, Lots 1, 2, 3 and 4, Block I, Victoria West Park, to be used in connection with the brewery. Plans of the said wharves are deposited with the Department of Public Works, at Ottawa, and in the Land Register Office, at Victoria, B.C, 18th April, 1892.

THE PHŒNIX BREWING CO.
C. N. Gowen, Manager. 22-5

TEMISCOUATA RAILWAY COMPANY OF CANADA.

NOTICE.—The annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Temiscouata Railway Company will be held at the St. Louis Hotel, in the City of Quebec, on Tuesday, the sixth day of December, 1892, at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of electing a board of directors for the ensuing year, and such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

By order,

E. D. BOSWELL,
Secretary-treasurer.

Rivière-du-Loup, P.Q., 12th November, 1892. 21-2

NOTICE is hereby given that pursuant to Act of Parliament of the Dominion of Canada, 55 and 56 Victoria, chapter 37, a joint special general meeting of the shareholders and of the holders of the outstanding mortgage bonds of the Chignecto Marine Transport Railway Company (Limited), will be held at the head office of the company, situate in Dashwood House, 9 New Broad Street, London, England, on Monday, 12th December, 1892, at twelve noon, for the purpose of authorizing the directors to issue a new series of bonds or debentures to be called first preference mortgage bonds to such amount as may be authorized at such meeting, but not exceeding in the whole £35,000 sterling.

By order,

H. KENDRICK,
Secretary.

Dated this 17th November, 1892. 21-4

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual meeting of the shareholders of the Northern Pacific and Manitoba Railway Company will be held at the company's offices, Water Street, in the City of Winnipeg, on the 5th day of December, 1892, at the hour of 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing directors for the ensuing year.

GEORGE H. EARL,
Secretary.

Dated at Winnipeg, this 2nd day of November, A.D. 1892. 19–5

NOTICE is hereby given that thirty days after date we shall, on behalf of the Honourable J. S. Helmcken, M.D., make application to the Honourable Minister of Public Works, at Ottawa, for permission to erect a wharf fronting on his property, Lots 1367, 1368 and 1369, Block 47, Victoria City. Plans of the said wharf are now deposited with the Department of Public Works, at Ottawa, and in the Land Registry Office, at Victoria, B.C.

DRAKE, JACKSON & HELMCKEN,
Solicitors for Hon. J. S. Helmcken.

24th October, 1892. 19–5

SUMMERSIDE BANK.

NOTICE.—A dividend of 4 per cent on the capital stock of the Summerside Bank, for the six months ending the 29th day of October, 1892, has been declared out of the profits of said Bank, and will be paid to the stockholders thereof, at their banking house, at Summerside, P.E.I., on and after the 1st day of December next.

ROBT. McC. STAVERT,
Cashier.

Summerside, P.E.I., 2nd November, 1892. 19–4

QUEBEC BANK.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of three and a half per cent upon the paid-up capital stock of this institution has been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at its banking house, in this city, and at its branches, on and after Thursday, the 1st day of December next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th November next, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,

JAMES STEVENSON,
General manager.

Quebec, 28th October, 1892. 19–4

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE.

Dividend No. 51.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of three and one half per cent upon the capital stock of this institution has been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its branches, on and after Thursday, the 1st day of December next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 15th of November to the 30th of November, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,

J. H. PLUMMER,
Asst. general manager.

Toronto, 25th October, 1892. 18–5

BANQUE D'HOCHELAGA.

Dividend No. 33.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of three per cent has been declared on the paid up capital of this institution, for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at its head office, in Montreal, and its branches, on and after the 1st of December next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th of November, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,

M. J. A. PRENDERGAST,
Manager.

18–5

UNION BANK OF CANADA.

Dividend No. 52.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of three per cent upon the paid up capital stock of this institution, has been declared for the current half-year, and will be payable at the Bank and its branches, on and after Thursday, the 1st day of December next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th of November next, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,

E. E. WEBB,
General manager.

Quebec, 25th October, 1892. 18–5

THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of three and one half per cent for the current half-year, being at the rate of 7 per cent per annum upon the paid up capital stock of this institution has been declared, and that the same will be payable at its banking house, in this city, on and after Thursday, the 1st December next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th November, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,

G. HAGUE,
General manager.

Montreal, 25th October, 1892. 18–5

THE BANK OF OTTAWA.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of four per cent upon the paid up capital stock of this bank, has been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its branches, on and after Thursday, the 1st day of December next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 17th to the 30th November next, both days inclusive.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders will be held at the banking house, in the City of Ottawa, on Wednesday, the 14th day of December next. The chair to be taken at 3 o'clock p.m.

By order of the Board,

GEO. BURN,
Cashier.

Ottawa, 25th October, 1892. 18–5

BANK OF MONTREAL.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of five per cent upon the paid up capital stock of this institution has been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at its banking house, in this city, and at its branches, on and after Thursday, the 1st day of December next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th of November next, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,

E. S. CLOUSTON,
General manager.

Montreal, 25th October, 1892. 18–5

THE ONTARIO BANK.

Dividend No. 70.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of three and one half per cent for the current half-year, (being at the rate of seven per cent per annum), has been declared upon the capital stock of this institution, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its branches, on and after Thursday, 1st of December next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th November, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,

C. HOLLAND,
General manager.

Toronto, 21st October, 1892. 18–5

BANK OF HAMILTON.

DIVIDEND No. 40.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend on the capital stock of the Bank for the half-year ending 30th November, at the rate of 8 per cent per annum, has been declared, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its branches, on and after the 1st December.

The transfer book will be closed from the 17th to the 30th November, both days included.

By order of the Board,

J. TURNBULL,
Cashier.

Hamilton, 26th October, 1892. 18-5

THE BANK OF TORONTO.

DIVIDEND No. 73.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of five per cent for the current half-year, being at the rate of ten per cent per annum upon the paid up capital of the Bank, has this day been declared, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its branches, on and after Thursday, the 1st day of December next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th of November, both days included.

By order of the Board,

D. COULSON,
General manager.

Toronto, 26th October, 1892. 18-5

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA.

DIVIDEND No. 35.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of eight per cent per annum upon the paid up capital stock of this institution has been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its branches, on and after Thursday, the first day of December next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 17th to the 30th November, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,

D. R. WILKIE,
Cashier.

Toronto, 27th October, 1892. 18-5

LA BANQUE JACQUES CARTIER.

DIVIDEND No. 54.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of three and a half (3½) per cent on the paid up capital stock of this institution, has been declared for the current half-year, and will be payable at its banking house, in Montreal, on and after the 1st day of December next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th November also next, both days inclusive.

A. L. de MARTIGNY,
Managing Director.

Montreal, 19th October, 1892. 17-6

STATUTES OF CANADA, 1892.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Statutes of last session, 55-56 Vict., 1892, vols. I. and II., are now ready for sale at the Department of Public Printing and Stationery.

Vol. I. contains the Orders in Council and Public Acts; price.....	$1 25
Vol. II. consists of the Private Acts; price.....	0 75
Price for the two volumes bound together, ¼ sheep binding, per copy....	2 00
Separate copies of any of the Public or Private Acts are also for sale.	
The Criminal Code will be ready about the 15th of October; price.....	0 50

Price lists of Public Documents on sale at the Department will be furnished free to any party on application. 14-tf

PUISSANCE DU CANADA.

NOMINATIONS.

DÉPARTEMENT DU SECRÉTAIRE D'ÉTAT DU CANADA.

IL A PLU À SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL de faire les nominations suivantes, savoir:—

OTTAWA, 4 novembre 1892.

ANGUS JOHN McCOLL, de New-Westminster, dans la province de la Colombie-Anglaise, écuyer, avocat: Conseil de la Reine.

LEWIS GRIFFITH McPHILLIPS, de Vancouver, dans la province de la Colombie-Anglaise, écuyer, avocat: Conseil de la Reine.

17 novembre 1892.

FREDERICK ELISHA MORROW, de Souris, comté de King's, dans la province de l'Ile du Prince-E ouard écuyer: Sous-percepteur dans les douanes de Sa Majesté.

BUREAU DU GREFFIER DE LA COURONNE EN CHANCELLERIE DU CANADA.

MEMBRE rapporté pour servir dans le présent PARLEMENT.

TERRITOIRES DU NORD-OUEST.

Division Est d'Assiniboia.

WILLIAM WALTER McDONALD, écuyer, cultivateur, de la Section 22, du 30me Rang, du 12me Canton, ouest du premier Principal Méridien, Territoires du Nord-Ouest, *vice* l'Honorable Edgar Dewdney, qui a résigné.

SAML. E. ST. O. CHAPLEAU,
Greffier de la Couronne en Chancellerie
du Canada.

PROCLAMATION.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Député du Gouverneur.

[L.S.]

CANADA.

VICTORIA, par la Grâce de Dieu, Reine du Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande, Défenseur de la foi, etc., etc., etc.

A Nos Très-Aimés et Fidèles les Sénateurs de la Puissance du Canada et les membres élus pour servir dans la Chambre des Communes de Notre dite Puissance, et à tous et chacun de vous,—SALUT:

PROCLAMATION.

ATTENDU que Notre Parlement du Canada se trouve prorogé au septième jour du mois de novembre courant, auquel temps vous étiez tenus et il vous était enjoint d'être présents en Notre cité d'Ottawa; SACHEZ MAINTENANT, que pour diverses causes et considérations et pour la plus grande aise et commodité de Nos bien-aimés sujets, Nous avons cru convenable, par et de l'avis de Notre Conseil Privé du Canada, de vous exempter tous et chacun de vous

d'être présents au temps susdit, vous convoquant et par ces présentes vous enjoignant à tous et chacun de vous de vous trouver avec Nous en Notre Parlement du Canada, en Notre Cité d'OTTAWA, LUNDI, le DIX-NEUVIÈME jour du mois de DÉCEMBRE prochain, pour prendre en considération l'état et la prospérité de Notre dite Puissance du Canada, et y agir comme de droit. CE À QUOI VOUS NE DEVEZ MANQUER.

EN FOI DE QUOI, Nous avons fait émettre nos présentes Lettres Patentes et à icelles fait apposer le Grand Sceau du Canada. TÉMOIN, JOHN J. MCGEE, écuyer, Député de Notre Très-fidèle et Bien-Aimé, le Très-honorable Sir FREDERICK ARTHUR STANLEY, Baron Stanley de Preston, dans le comté de Lancaster, dans la Pairie du Royaume-Uni, Chevalier Grand-croix de Notre très-honorable Ordre du Bain ; Gouverneur général du Canada, et vice-amiral d'icelui.

A Notre Hôtel du Gouvernement, en Notre cité d'OTTAWA, ce QUATRIÈME jour de NOVEMBRE, dans l'année de Notre-Seigneur, mil huit cent quatre-vingt-douze, et de Notre Règne la cinquante-sixième.

Par ordre,

SAML. E. ST. O. CHAPLEAU,
Greffier de la Couronne en Chancellerie,
Canada. 19–tf

DÉPÊCHES.

(Copie.)—No. 261.

Le Marquis de Ripon à Lord Stanley de Preston.

DOWNING STREET,
17 septembre 1892.

MILORD,—J'ai l'honneur de vous transmettre copie d'une lettre du *Foreign Office* renfermant une note du Ministre chilien près cette cour annonçant que son gouvernement avait prohibé la pêche des phoques dans les eaux chiliennes.

Je vous prie d'inviter vos ministres à donner publicité à cet avis.

J'ai, etc.,
RIPON.

Au Gouverneur général
Le très-honorable Lord Stanley de Preston.

—

(Copie.)

FOREIGN OFFICE,
8 septembre 1892.

MONSIEUR,—Je suis chargé par le comte de Rosebery de vous transmettre copie d'une note du Ministre chilien annonçant que son gouvernement avait prohibé la pêche des phoques dans les eaux chiliennes, et je dois demander que Lord Ripon prenne les mesures qu'il croira à propos pour donner publicité à cet avis.

J'ai, etc.,
T. H. SANDERSON.

Le Sous-secrétaire d'Etat,
Bureau des Colonies.

—

(Traduction.)

LONDRES,
31 août 1892.

MILORD,—J'ai l'honneur d'informer Votre Seigneurie qu'un télégramme a été reçu à cette Légation disant que son gouvernement a absolument défendu de pêcher les lions de mer, les phoques et les loutres de mer dans l'archipel de Chiloé, l'île Juan-Fernandez et le territoire sur le détroit de Magellan.

J'ose prier Votre Seigneurie de transmettre cet avis au département du gouvernement de Sa Majesté Britannique que cette prohibition pourrait intéresser.

J'ai, etc.,
AUGUSTO MATTE.

Au comte de Rosebery. 19–3

ARRÊTÉS EN CONSEIL.

[2846]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Jeudi, le 27e jour d'octobre 1892.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

IL plaît à Son Excellence, en vertu du pouvoir qui lui est conféré par le chapitre 99 des Statuts Revisés et les actes qui le modifient, de nommer les personnes ci-dessous membres du bureau chargé de faire un choix des échantillons types de fleur de farine pour les années 1892-93, lequel bureau se réunira le ou avant le 15e jour de novembre 1892, à l'appel du président :—

O. M. Gould (président) ; A. E. Gagnon, David Robertson, E. F. Graig, Jas. S. Morris, W. W. Ogilvie, et Robert Meighen, de Montréal.

J. S. Spink et Thomas McLaughlin, de Toronto.

C. B. Hunt, de London, C. R. Smith, de Hamilton, et Gaspard LeMoine, de Québec.

JOHN J. McGEE,
19–4 Greffier du Conseil privé.

AVIS DU GOUVERNEMENT.

AVIS AUX MARINS.

No. 47 de 1892.

I. FEU DU CAP GASPÉ RÉTABLI.

Le phare au Cap Gaspé, sur la rive ouest du golfe Saint-Laurent, qui fut incendié le 7 novembre 1890, a été rebâti, et le 1er novembre proximo le poteau-lumière temporaire posé depuis la destruction du vieux phare sera discontinué et remplacé par une lumière exhibée de la nouvelle bâtisse.

Lat. N. 48° 45' 15"
Long. W. 64° 9' 35"

Le nouveau feu sera blanc tournant, donnant trois vifs éclats à des intervalles de 15 secondes entre leurs points de plus vive intensité, suivis d'un intervalle de 30 secondes, pendant la plus grande partie duquel le feu sera éclipsé, le feu faisant ainsi une révolution complète dans 1 minute. Le feu sera à 355 pieds au-dessus des hautes eaux, et devrait être visible à 26 milles de tous points d'approche de la mer, sauf sur un petit arc où il est obscurci par une cheminée au côté est-nord-est de la bâtisse. L'appareil d'éclairage est catoptrique.

Le nouveau phare est assis sur l'emplacement de l'ancien, près du bord du précipice qui forme la face sud du cap, à environ 1½ encâblure S. ½ E. de l'endroit indiquée sur le plan de l'Amirauté N° 1163, est construit en bois et sert d'habitation, la tour carrée sortant du centre de la façade sud de l'habitation. Les murs de la bâtisse sont blancs ; la toiture de l'habitation n'est pas peinturée ; la lanterne de fer qui surmonte la tour est peinturée rouge. La hauteur de la bâtisse depuis la base jusqu'à la girouette de la lanterne est de 46 pieds.

Le canon de brume, ainsi que le cor de brume portatif, fonctionneront comme autrefois.

Cet avis affecte les cartes de l'Amirauté Nos 1163, 1621 et 2516, et la Liste des phares et signaux de brume canadiens, No 21.

II. BALISE DE LA POINTE CANSEAU ABOLIE.

La balise de jour sur la Pointe Canseau, havre de Charlottetown, côté sud de l'Ile du Prince-Edouard, qui a été détruite, ne sera pas reconstruite, vu que son utilité a grandement diminué depuis l'érection des feux d'alignement de Brighton Beach.

L'asile des aliénés, qui est une maison en brique rouge bien en vue, avec une tour, située à 600 verges ouest de Falcon Point, s'aperçoit juste à l'est de l'extrémité de la jetée du chemin de fer à Charlotte-

town, l'orientation N. E. par E. $\frac{3}{8}$ E. (franc N. 36° 30' E.) conduit au sud et à l'est de Middle Ground.

La position approximative de l'asile des aliénés est—

Lat. N. 46° 15' 30"
Long. W. 63° 5' 15"

Cet avis affecte les cartes de l'Amirauté Nos 1738 et 2034.

WM. SMITH,
Sous-ministre de la Marine et des Pêcheries.

Ministère de la Marine et des Pêcheries,
Ottawa, Canada, 28 octobre 1892.

☞Tous les relèvements sont magnétiques et sont donnés venant de la mer, les milles sont des milles marins, les hauteurs sont au-dessus des hautes eaux, et toutes les profondeurs sont à l'eau basse moyenne.

Les pilotes, capitaines et autres intéressés sont instamment priés d'envoyer tous renseignements quant aux dangers, changements pour faciliter la navigation, avis de nouvelles battures ou de nouveaux chenaux, erreurs dans les publications, ou autres faits touchant la navigation dans les eaux canadiennes, au "Sous-ministre de la Marine, Ottawa, Canada." 20–3

STATUTS DU CANADA, 1892.

AVIS est donné par le présent que les Statuts de la dernière session, 55-56 Vict., 1892, vols. I et II, sont maintenant en vente au Département des Impressions et de la Papeterie publiques.

Le vol. I contient les Arrêtés en conseil et les Actes publics. Prix.....	$1 25
Le vol. II contient les Actes privés. Prix.....	0 75
Prix pour les deux volumes reliés en un seul, ¼ reliure basane, par exemplaire.....	2 00
Des exemplaires séparés de chacun des actes publics ou privés sont aussi en vente.	
Le Code Criminel sera prêt vers le 1er de novembre. Prix.....	0 50

On fournira gratuitement à toute personne qui en fera la demande, des listes de prix des documents publics en vente au département. 14–tf

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DT. COMPTE de la Caisse d'Epargne des Postes, pour le mois d'octobre 1892. AV.

Fourni au Ministre des Finances aux termes de l'Acte pour l'Audition des Comptes Publics, 1878, Sec. 20.

Balance en caisse chez le Ministre des Finances, au 30 de septembre 1892.....	$22,633,101 72	Remboursements durant le mois..... ..	$608,427 19
Dépôts durant le mois	619,458 00		
Intérêt payé aux déposants, sur les comptes clos durant le mois.....	2,953 64	Balance :— Au crédit des comptes des déposants . ..	22,647,086 17
	$23,255,513 36		$23,255,513 36

J. M. COURTNEY,
Député du Ministre des Finances.

N. S. GARLAND,
Commis des statistiques financières.

DÉPARTEMENT DES FINANCES
Ottawa, 19 novembre 1892. 22-tf

DÉTAILS DE LA DETTE PUBLIQUE DE LA PUISSANCE DU CANADA LE 31 OCTOBRE 1892.

		$ cts.
PASSIF—		
Fonds payables en Angleterre	200,429,376 89	
" payables au Canada	9,652,143 29	
Billets en circulation	18,497,712 16	
Banques d'épargnes	39,788,644 09	
Fonds en fidéicommis	8,194,612 46	
Comptes des provinces	16,407,374 13	
Divers, et comptes de banque	1,504,828 57	
Le fonds de rachat de la circulation des banques	1,762,183 94	
Total de la dette brute		296,236,875
ACTIF—		
Placements—Fonds d'amortissement	28,677,289 69	
Autres placements	5,263,337 95	
Comptes des provinces	10,669,110 59	
Divers, et comptes de banque	13,846,037 88	
		58,455,776 1
Total de la dette nette		237,781,099 42
" 30 septembre		238,623,483 80
Diminution de la dette		842,384 38

ETAT DES DÉPENSES A COMPTE DU CAPITAL, ETC.

DÉPENSES au 30 septembre sur—		
Travaux publics, chemins de fer et canaux	857,518 07	
Terres fédérales	6,433 66	
Subventions aux chemins de fer	266,353 00	
		1,130,304 73
DÉPENSES AJOUTÉES en octobre sur—		
Travaux publics, chemins de fer et canaux	222,699 60	
Terres fédérales	11,543 64	
Subventions aux chemins de fer		
		234,243 24
Total		1,364,547 97

W. FITZGERALD,
Assistant sous-ministre des Finances.

Certifié correct,
M. G. DICKIESON, comptable.

DÉPARTEMENT DES FINANCES,
OTTAWA, 9 novembre 1892.

20 tf

ETAT du revenu et des dépenses à compte du Fonds Consolidé de la Puissance du Canada, d'après les états fournis au département des Finances à la nuit du 31 octobre dernier.

	$ cts.
REVENU :	
Douanes	1,820,062 78
Excise	784,883 99
Département des Postes	200,000 00
Travaux Publics, y compris les chemins de fer	408,051 91
Divers	127,211 56
	3,340,210 24
REVENU au 30 septembre 1892	9,314,485 57
	12,654,695 81
DÉPENSES	2,272,137 96
do 30 septembre 1892	5,753,946 27
	8,026,084 23

W. FITZGERALD,
Assistant sous-ministre des Finances.

DÉPARTEMENT DES FINANCES,
OTTAWA, 9 novembre 1892.

20–tf

LISTE DES COMPAGNIES D'ASSURANCE AUTORISÉES A FAIRE DES OPÉRATIONS AU CANADA EN VERTU DE L'ACTE DES ASSURANCES.

NOM DE LA COMPAGNIE.	Principal agent pour la réception des significations de pièces et d'avis.	Montant des dépôts—Les dépôts marqués (A) ne sont applicables qu'aux polices sur la vie en cours le 31 mars 1878 ; ceux marqués (B) aux polices émises ou prises depuis cette date.	Assurance autorisée.
Compagnie d'assurance de l'Amérique du Nord contre les accidents	Edward Rawlings, gérant, Montréal	$23,500 oblig. du havre de Montréal ; $500, déb. mun., et $550, effets 5 p. c. canadiens. (Acc. à $22,150)	Contre les accidents.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Ætna," de Hartford, Connecticut	F. W. Evans, agent général, Montréal	$19,000 obligations de municipalités, $4,000 obligations du havre de Montréal, et $89,000 obligations du chemin de fer Canadien du Pacifique. (Acceptés à $100,800)	Contre l'inc. et sur la navig. intér.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite "Ætna," de Hartford, Connecticut.	William H. Orr, gérant, Toronto	$360,500 déb. de la province de Québec, $149,893 débent. de la province du Manitoba : $50,000 obligations de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick ; $100,000 oblig. Ile du Prince-Edouard ; $60,000 oblig. du havre de Montréal, $2,595,061 débent. munic. et $150,000 oblig. enregistrées des Etats-Unis. Total, $3,405,354. Valeur acceptée, $3,184,531, étant $100,000 (A), et $3,084,531 (B)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance agricole de Watertown, N.-Y., E.-U	Joseph Flynn, agent en chef, Toronto	$141,600, débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $126,000)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'Assurance dite "Alliance"	G. H. McHenry, agent en chef, Montréal	$311,142, effets canadiens 3 p.c.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie Américaine de sûreté de New-York	Alexander Dixon, agent en chef, Toronto	$50,000 en obligations des Etats-Unis	Garantie.
Compagnie d'assurance Atlas	Matthew C. Hinshaw, agent en chef, Montréal	£17,000 stg., inscriptions du Canada 3½ p. c., et £5,000 stg. inscriptions de la Nouvelle-Galles du Sud, 3½ p. c.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie canadienne d'inspection et d'assurance des chaudières à vapeur	W. B. McMurrich, agent, Toronto	$46,724 débentures municipales et $8,000 débentures de compagnies de prêts. (Acceptées à $49,252.)	Sur chaudières à vapeur etc.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie dite "British Empire," de Londres, Angleterre	Fred. Stancliffe, agent en chef, Montréal	Obligations 4 p.c. du Canada, £1,400 stg., obligations de la Colombie-Britannique, £1,000 stg. ; obligations de la Tasmanie, £6,800 stg. ; débentures municipales £15,800 stg. (acceptées à $113,977.33). Aussi $632,500 placées entre les mains de fidéicom. en vertu de l'Acte des Assurances	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance de l'Amérique Britannique, Toronto	John Morison, gouverneur, Toronto	$60,540 oblig. municipales et $1,000 obligations du Pacifique Canadien. (Acceptées à $54,900)	Contre l'inc. et sur la navig. int.
Compagnie d'assurance maritime Britannique et Etrangère (à resp. lim.).	E. L. Bond, agent en chef, Montréal	$112,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $100,800)	Sur la navigation intérieure.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Caledonian"	Lansing Lewis, gérant, Montréal	$3,893.33 obligations de la province de Québec ; $4,866.67 obligations du Canada ; $106,438.86 débentures municipales. (Acceptés à $104,555).	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance du Canada contre les accidents	Henry Sutherland, agent en chef, Toronto	$22,302 débentures municipales. (Acceptés à $20,072)	Contre les accidents.
Compagnie d'assurance du Canada sur la vie, Hamilton	A. G. Ramsay, gérant, Hamilton	$61,000 débentures municipales. Acceptées à $54,900)	Sur la vie.
†Compagnie d'assurance des Citoyens, du Canada	E. P. Heaton, agent en chef, Montréal	$131,744 débentures municipales, $5,840 obligations hypothécaires du Canada Central, 2e émission, et $2,000 obligations du havre de Montréal. (Acceptés à $125,370, étant $54,710 pour la vie, $20,260 pour les accidents, et $50,400 pour l'incendie)	Contre l'incendie, sur la vie et contre les accidents.
*Compag. d'assurance contre l'incendie dite "City of London" (à resp. lim.).	H. M. Blackburn, agent en chef Toronto	£24,000 stg. effets du Canada et £3,000 effets de l'Australie méridionale.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance de l'Union Commerciale (à resp. lim.), de Londres, Angleterre	Evans et McGregor, agents généraux, Montréal	$107,067 effets 4 p. c. du Cap de Bonne-Espérance (vie A), $29,200 effets canadiens 4 p. c. (vie B). $106,580 effets canadiens 4 p. c., $73,000 obligations de Queensland, et £12,000 obligations du gouvernement Suédois à 4 p. c. (feu)	Contre l'inc., sur la nav. int. et sur la vie.
Association d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Confédération"	J. K. Macdonald, directeur-gérant, Toronto	$84,500 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $76,050)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie du Connecticut, Hartford, Conn.	Geo. H. McHenry, agent en chef, Montréal	$100,000 effets canadiens 4 p.	Contre l'incendie,
Association de secours mutuel dite "Covenant"	A. H. Hoover, agent en chef, Toronto	$53,533 effets canadiens 3 p. c.	Sur la vie, système de répartition.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite "Dominion"	Thomas Hilliard, direct.-gérant, Waterloo, Ont.	$56,363 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $50,195)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur les glaces, dite "Dominion"	Alexander Ramsay, agent en chef, Montréal	$5,000 obligations de la province de Québec et $11,000 valeurs municipales. Total, $16,000 (acceptés à $14,900)	Sur les glaces.
Association du fonds de garantie sur la vie, dite "Dominion"	J. DeWolfe Spurr, président et agent, St. Jean, N. B.	$19,000 obligations de la province de la Nouvelle-Ecosse, et $31,000 obligations de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance Eastern	Chas. D. Cory, agent en chef, Halifax, N.-E.	$56,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $50,400)	Contre l'incendie.
Corporation dite "The Employers' Liability Assurance" (à responsabilité limitée)	Fred. Stancliffe, gérant général, Montréal	£6,500 stg. annuités 2½ p. c., £5,000 stg. obligations 4 p. c. du gouvernement de l'Australie du Sud, et £10,840 obligations de la province de Québec	Réassurance contre l'incendie.
Société d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Equitable," des Etats-Unis, N.-Y.	Seargent P. Stearns, gérant, Montréal	$100,000 oblig. des E.-U., (A), $375,000 oblig. des E.-U., et $482,000 débentures municipales (B), (acceptés à $908,800, étant $100,000 A, et $808,800 B). Aussi $1,180,000 entre les mains de fidéicommissaires canadiens en vertu de l'Acte des assurances	Sur la vie.

LISTE DES COMPAGNIES D'ASSURANCE AUTORISÉES A FAIRE DES OPÉRATIONS AU CANADA, EN VERTU DE L'ACTE DES ASSURANCES.—*Suite.*

NOM DE LA COMPAGNIE.	Principal agent pour la réception des significations de pièces et d'avis.	Montant des dépôts—Les dépôts marqués (A) ne sont applicables qu'aux polices sur la vie en cours le 31 mars 1878; ceux marqués (B) aux polices émises ou prises depuis cette date.	Assurance autorisée.
Compagnie Fédérale d'assurance sur la vie, d'Ontario	David Dexter, directeur-gérant, Hamilton	$44,807 débentures municipales; $11,000 en oblig. du Pacifique canadien. (Acceptés à $50,226)	Sur la vie.
Association d'assurance contre l'incendie (à responsabilité limitée), Londres, Angleterre	John Kennedy, agent en chef, Montréal	$100,000 effets canadiens	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie Germania	Jeffers et Rônne, agents en chef, Toronto	$50,000 obligations du Canada	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Great West"	J. H. Brock, directeur gérant, Winnipeg, M.	$56,000 débentures municipales (acceptées à $50,400)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie de garantie de l'Amérique du Nord	Edward Rawlings, gérant, Montréal	$27,000 garanties municipales; $29,000 obligations du havre de Montréal; et $2,400 effets du Canada. (Acceptés à $53,800)	Garantie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie et sur la vie, dite "Guardian," Londres, Angleterre	E. P. Heaton, agent en chef, Montréal	$94,900 obligations garanties du Canada et $73,000 effets du Canada	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'ass. contre l'incendie dite "Hartford," de Hartford, Conn	F. W. Evans, agent général, Montréal	$62,500 garanties municipales, et $25,420 act. de banque. (Acceptés à $100,000)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance Impériale, de Londres, Angleterre	E. D. Lacy, agent, Montréal	$129,453 effets canadiens et $63,266.67 effets 3 p. c. prov. de la Col.-Brit.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance de l'Amérique du Nord	Robert Hampson, agent en chef, Montréal	$111,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $100,000)	Contre l'inc. et sur la navig. intér.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Lancashire"	J. G. Thompson, agent en chef, Toronto	$97,333 effets canadiens 4 p. c., et $95,000 obligations 4 p. c. du Canada.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Liverpool et London et Globe"	G. F. C. Smith, agent en chef, Montréal	$36,000 en bons municipaux; $10,000 oblig. du havre de Montréal, et $277,133.33 effets du Canada. (Acceptés à $318,533)	Contre l'incendie et sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur les glaces de Lloyds, New-York	Levi Beemer, agent en chef, Toronto	$10,000 obligations du Canada	Glaces.
Corporation d'assurance dite "London," Angleterre	E. A Lilly, procureur et agent, Montréal	$167,000 garanties de municipalités. (Acceptées à $150,300)	Contre l'incendie, sur la vie et sur la navigation intérieure.
Compagnie de garantie et contre les accidents, de Londres (à responsabilité limitée)	A. T. McCord, agent en chef, Toronto	£11,000 stg. effets canadiens	Garantie et accidents
Compagnie d'ass. contre l'incendie, London et Lancashire, Liverpool	W. A. Sims, agent en chef, Toronto	£22,000 inscriptions du Canada 4 p. c. et £5,000 stg., effets canadiens 3 p.c.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, dite "London et Lancashire"	B. Hal. Brown, gérant, Montréal	$10,000 obligations de Victoria, C.-B.; $2,000 obligations du Canada; $23,500 oblig. de la province de Québec; et garanties municipales, $85,280. Aussi $938,197 placés entre les mains de fidéicommissaires canadiens en vertu de l'Acte des Assurances. Acceptés à $1,050,449, étant $100,000 (A), et $950,449 (B)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle contre l'incendie, de London, Ont	D. C. Macdonald, secrétaire, London, Ont	$40,020 débentures municipales, et $15,600 débentures de compagnies de prêts. (Acceptés à $50,058)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite "London"	J. G. Richter, gérant, London, Ont	$60,000 débentures de compagnies de prêts. (Acceptées à $54,000)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie la Manchester	James Boomer, gérant, Toronto	$102,200 effets du Canada 3½ p.c	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre les accidents, dite des "Manufacturiers"	John F. Ellis, directeur gérant, Toronto	$20,000 obligations du Canada	Contre les accidents.
Compagnie d'assurance des Manufacturiers, sur la vie	John F. Ellis, directeur gérant, Toronto	$50,000 obligations du Canada	Sur la vie.
Association bienveillante du Massachusetts	T. E. P. Sutton, agent en chef, Toronto	$50,000 obligations des E.-U.	Sur la vie, système de répartition.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie dite "Mercantile"	James Lockie, secrétaire, Waterloo, Ont	$55,916 valeurs municipales (acceptées à $50,057)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'ass. sur la vie, dite "Metropolitan," de New-York, E.-U.	Albert Goldthorpe, agent en chef, Toronto	$116,800 obligations d'octrois de terres 3½ p. c. du chemin de fer Canadien du Pacifique. (Acceptés à $101,178.)	Sur la vie.
Mongenais, Boivin et Cie	L. I. Boivin, agent, Montréal	$5,000 effets canadiens et $8,567 valeurs munic. (acceptées à $12,711)	Glaces.
Association mutuelle contre les accidents (resp. limitée)	Eastmure et Lightbourn, agents en chef, Toronto	$37,960 inscriptions du Canada à 3½ p. c	Accidents et glaces.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, de New-York	Samuel H. Ewing, procureur, Montréal	$125,000 cblig. 4 p.c. du Canada; $400,000 oblig. de la province de la Nouvelle-Ecosse; $199,000 oblig. de la province du N.-B., et $990,333 garanties municipales. Total, $1,714,333. Acceptées à $1,615,300)	Sur la vie.
Association du fonds de réserve mutuel sur la vie, de New-York	Jno. S. Hall, agent en chef, Montréal	$50,000 obligations de la province de Québec, et $53,533.33 obligations sterling du Canada à 3 p. c. (acceptées à $100,857)	Sur la vie, système de répartition.
Compagnie d'assurance Nationale d'Irlande	Matthew C. Hinshaw, agent en chef, Montréal	$100,161 effets canadiens	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, de New-York	F. W. Campbell, M.D., procureur, Montréal	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis (vie A), $993,000 obligations du Pacifique canadien, $80,000 obligations de la province de Québec, et $100,000 débentures municipales (vie B). Acceptées à $1,163,700, étant $100,000 vie A, et $1,063,700 vie B). Aussi $750,000 placées entre les mains de fidéicommissaires canadiens en vertu de l'Acte des assurances	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite "North American"	Wm. McCabe, directeur-gérant, Toronto	$59,823 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $53,775)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "North British and Mercantile"	Thos. Davidson, directeur-gérant, Montréal	$175,000 oblig. du havre de Montréal; $281,000 débent. municipales: $75,000 obligat. de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick; $31,146.67 oblig. de la province du Manitoba; $50,613.33 oblig. du gouvern. de Victoria; $97,333.33 oblig. de Queensland. Total, $710,093.33. Acc. à $658,193, étant $266,347 incendie, $52,200 vie A, et $339,646 vie B.	Contre l'incendie et sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance Northern, d'Aberdeen et Londres	Robert W. Tyre, gérant, Montréal	$100,253 obligations de la Colombie-Britannique, et $111,446.67 débentures municipales (Acceptées à $200,555)	Contre l'incendie.

LISTE DES COMPAGNIES D'ASSURANCE AUTORISÉES À FAIRE DES OPÉRATIONS AU CANADA, EN VERTU DE L'ACTE DES ASSURANCES.—*Fin.*

NOM DE LA COMPAGNIE.	Principal agent pour la réception des significations de pièces et d'avis.	Montant des dépôts.—Les dépôts marqués (A) ne sont applicables qu'aux polices sur la vie en cours le 31 mars 1878 ; ceux marqués (B) aux polices émises ou prises depuis cette date.	Assurance autorisée.
Association d'assurance contre les accidents Norwich et London	Scott et Walmsley, agents généraux, Toronto	$58,400 effets canadiens	Contre les accidents.
Société d'assur. contre l'incendie, dite "Norwich Union," Norwich, Ang.	Alex. Dixon, gérant, Toronto	$100,000 effets canadiens	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, d'Ontario	Wm. Hendry, gérant, Waterloo	$104,852 débentures municipales (Acceptées à $92,693)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Phoenix," de Brooklyn	L. C. Camp, agent en chef, Toronto	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis	Contre l'incendie et sur la nav. int.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie, dite "Phenix," Londres, Angleterre	Paterson & Son, agents génér., Montréal	$57,500 oblig. du Pacifique Canadien, et $135,293 effets canadiens. (Acceptés à $187,043.)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance Phœnix, Hartford, Conn	Gerald E. Hart, gérant, Montréal	$69,000 débentures municipales, et $44,000 obligations du Pacifique canadien. (Acceptés à $101,700)	Contre l'incendie.
Société dite "Provident Savings Life Assurance."	R. H. Matson, agent en chef, Toronto	$13,500 obligations de la province de Québec, et $41,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $50,400)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie de Québec	Edwin Jones, président, Québec	$10,000 obligations de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick, $16,500 obligations de la province de Québec, et $33,000, débentures municipales. Total, $59,500. (Acceptées à $56,200)	Contre l'incendie.
*Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie et contre l'incendie, dite "Queen," Angleterre	H. J. Mudge, agent en chef, Montréal	$51,100 inscriptions du Canada 4 p. c., et $42,373.33 débentures municipales. Total, $93,473 (acceptées à $89,236)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance Queen, d'Amérique	H. J. Mudge, agent en chef, Montréal	$100,000 obligations des E.-U., $60,000 effets 5 p. c. de la cité de Halifax, $48,667 effets 4 p. c. de la Nouvelle-Zélande, $24,333.33 obligations de la province de Québec et $29,200 débentures 5 p. c. de la province du Manitoba. Total, $262,200. (Acceptés à $256,200.)	Contre l'incendie.
Société d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, dite "Reliance," Londres, Angleterre	J. Cassie Hatton, procureur, Montréal	$110,277 annuités britanniques, étant $100,000 (vie) A, et $10,277 (vie) B	Sur la vie.
* Compagnie d'assurance Royale Canadienne	Harry Cutt, secrétaire, Montréal	$57,500 garanties municipales. (Acceptées à $51,750)	Contre l'incendie et sur la nav. int.
Compagnie d'assurance Royale	Wm. Tatley, agent en chef, Montréal	$178,533 inscriptions du Canada 4 p. c., et $511,000 annuités britanniques. Total $689,533, étant $150,000 incendie, $50,000, vie (A) et $489,533 en général	Contre l'incendie et sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance Union Ecossaise et Nationale	Walter Kavanagh, agent, Montréal	$97,333.33 effets canadiens inscrits à 4 p. c., et $3,500 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $100,483)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Standard," Ecosse	W. M. Ramsay, gérant, Montréal	$1,855,152 débentures municipales, $106,500 obligations du havre de Montréal et $9,000 débentures de la province de Québec. Total, $1,970,652. (Acceptées à $1,772,687, étant $129,561 vie A, et $1,643,126 vie (B)	Sur la vie.
Société d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Star," d'Angleterre	Alfred D. Perry, agent général, Toronto	$146,000 effets 4 p. c. canadiens	Sur la vie.
Bureau d'assurance Sun, Londres, Ang.	H. M. Blackburn, agent en chef, Toronto	$48,667 effets canadiens et $243,333 prêts locaux anglais	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Sun," du Canada	R. Macaulay, directeur-gérant, Montréal	$63,890 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $57,501)	Sur la vie et contre les accidents.
Compagnie d'assurance de tempérance et générale sur la vie de l'A.N.	Henry Sutherland, agent en chef, Toronto	$64,225 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $50,000)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Travelers," de Hartford, Conn	William Hanson, agent en chef, Montréal	$74,947 obligations 5 p. c. de la province du Manitoba, $584,615 débentures municipales, $35,000 obligations du havre de Montréal et $50,000 obligations du Pacifique Canadien. Total, $744,562 (acceptés à $677,600), étant $103,500 (vie A,) $534,100 (vie B) et $40,000 (accidents)	Sur la vie et contre les accidents.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle Union sur la vie, du Maine	Wm. Mulock, procureur, Toronto	Obligations d'annuités d'Ontario, valeur actuelle $398,452 ; $30,000 obligations du port de Montréal, et $100,000 obligations de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick. Valeur totale acceptée, $525,452, soit $100,000 (A) et $425,452 (B)	Sur la vie.
Société Union, Londres, Angl	T. L. Morrisey, agent en chef, Montréal	£22,000 effets consolidés	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie Unie d'assurance contre l'incendie (à resp. limitée)	Agence principale, Montréal	$85,653.33 obligations de la province de Québec ; $9,246.66 obligations de la province du Manitoba ; $7,000 débentures municipales. Total, $101,900. (Acceptées à $101,200)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, des Etats-Unis	Thos. A. Temple, procureur, St. Jean, N.B.	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance de l'Ouest, Toronto	J. J. Kenny, directeur-gérant, Toronto	$32,100 débentures municipales, et $25,600 débentures de compagnies de prêts. (Acceptées, à $51,930)	Contre l'incendie et sur la nav. int.

* Cette compagnie a cessé de faire de nouvelles opérations en Canada, et a donné avis qu'elle se proposait de demander le remboursement de ses dépôts.
† Cette compagnie a cessé de faire des opérations d'assurance contre l'incendie et sur la vie en Canada, et a donné avis qu'elle demanderait le remboursement de ses dépôts faits comme garantie pour ces deux divisions d'affaires.

LES COMPAGNIES D'ASSURANCE SUR LA VIE CI-DESSOUS NOMMÉES, AYANT CESSÉ D'ENTREPRENDRE DES RISQUES AU CANADA, SONT AUTORISÉES EN VERTU DE L'ARTICLE 32 DE "L'ACTE DES ASSURANCES," À POURSUIVRE TOUTES LES OPÉRATIONS SE RATTACHANT AUX POLICES ÉMISES AVANT LE 31 MARS 1878, ET LEURS DÉPOTS SONT APPLICABLES À CES POLICES, SUJET AUX DISPOSITIONS DES ACTES DES ASSURANCES DE 1868 ET 1871.

NOM DE LA COMPAGNIE.	Principal agent pour la réception des significations de pièces et d'avis.	Montant des dépôts.	Assurance autorisée.
Cempagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, dite Connecticut, de Hartford, Conn., E.-U.	F. W. Evans, agent-général, Montréal	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, d'Edimbourg	David Higgins, agent en chef, Toronto	$113,000 débentures municipales, et $48,667 effets 4 p. c. du Cap de Bonne-Espérance. (Acceptés à $150,367)	Sur la vie.
Association d'assurance sur la vie, d'Ecosse	Archibald Inglis, agent en chef, Montréal	$50,127 obligations du Canada 4 p. c., $2,433 effets 4 p. c. du Canada; $4,866 obligations garanties du Canada, $48,667 débentures de la province de Québec, $48,667 obligations de la cité de Toronto. (Acceptés à $149,893)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie Nationale d'assurance sur la vie, des Etats-Unis d'Amérique	Chas. Powis, agent en chef, Hamilton, Ont.	$110,000, dépôts en banque	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite "North Western," de Milwaukee, E.-U.	M. W. Mills, agent en chef, Toronto	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, dite "Phœnix," de Hartford, Connecticut	H. D. Simpson, procureur, Montréal	$30,000 débentures municipales, et $99,280 obligations du Parc des Chutes Niagara. (Acceptés à $126,280)	Sur la vie.
Société d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Scottish Amicable"	William W. Robertson, procureur, Montréal	36 obligations du chemin de fer Canada Atlantique, garanties. Au pair, $111,257.82 Valeur actuelle à 4½ p. c., $90,660.67, aussi $100,000 obligations du Pacifique Canadien	Sur la vie.
Institution de Prévoyance Ecossaise	John Dunlop, procureur, Montréal	$100,000 obligations du Pacifique Canadien. (Acceptées à $90,000)	Sur la vie.

LES COMPAGNIES D'ASSURANCE CI-DESSOUS SONT INSCRITES SOUS L'ACTE DES ASSURANCES, ET SONT AUTORISÉES À FAIRE DES OPÉRATIONS D'ASSURANCE EN CANADA, D'APRÈS LE SYSTÈME DE RÉPARTITION.

Nom de la compagnie.	Agent en chef pour la réception des significations de pièces.
L'Association canadienne mutuelle sur la vie	W. Pemberton Page, secrétaire, Toronto.
Société de secours mutuels des Commis-voyageurs	W. G. H. Lowe, agent en chef, Toronto.
La *Home Life Association of Canada*	James G. Howorth, agent en chef, Toronto.
La Société de secours mutuels de la Nouvelle-Ecosse	Thomas B. Crosby, agent en chef, Yarmouth, N.-E.
La *Provincial Provident Institution*	E. S. Miller, secrétaire, Saint-Thomas, Ont.

NOTE.—La Compagnie d'assurance Glasgow et London a réassuré ses risques en cours dans la Compagnie d'assurance des Citoyens, et une partie de ses dépôts a été remboursée.
La Compagnie Américaine d'assurance des chaudières à vapeur a cessé de faire des opérations en Canada. Son dépôt est encore entre les mains de l'Honorable Receveur Général, mais elle a donné avis qu'elle avait demandé la permission de le retirer.

Bureau du Surintendant des Assurances, Ottawa, 15 octobre 1892.

W. FITZGERALD, Surintendant des Assurances. 16-tf.

AUX ANNONCEURS DANS LA *GAZETTE*.

CEUX qui envoient des annonces pour être insérées dans la *Gazette du Canada* voudront bien se conformer aux règles ci-dessous :

1. Adresser "Gazette du Canada, Ottawa, Canada."
2. Indiquer le nombre d'insertions voulues.
3. Transmettre invariablement le prix de l'annonce ainsi que le prix d'un exemplaire de la *Gazette*, tels que donnés plus bas ; sans cela l'annonce ne sera pas publiée.

Les prix sont de dix cts. pour la première insertion, et cinq cts. pour chaque insertion subséquente par ligne de neuf mots, chaque chiffre comptant pour un mot. Aucune annonce n'est insérée pour moins d'une piastre.

D'après la pratique établie et reconnue, telle que prescrite par la loi, les règlements du parlement et les décisions du ministre de la Justice, les avis reçoivent le nombre d'insertions ci-dessous :—

Les avis de demandes de divorce—27 insertions.

Les avis de retrait de dépôts des compagnies d'assurance—13 insertions.

Les avis de demandes ordinaires au parlement—9 insertions.

Les avis de demandes de lettres patentes—6 insertions.

Les avis de dividendes et d'assemblées de banques et de compagnies d'assurances,—1 mois de calendrier ou 5 insertions.

Les abonnés observeront aussi que le prix d'abonnement, $4 par année, est invariablement payable d'avance, et que l'envoi de la *Gazette* sera arrêté à l'expiration de la période payée. Chaque exemplaire coûte dix cts., et quand les annonceurs en veulent plus qu'un, ils devront faire une remise en conséquence.

S. E. DAWSON,
Imprimeur de la Reine et Contrôleur de la Papeterie.

Département des Impressions et de la Papeterie publiques,
Ottawa, novembre 1891.

DEMANDES AU PARLEMENT.

Règles relatives aux avis de bills privés.

Dans le cas de toute demande de bill privé, proprement du ressort législatif du Parlement du Canada suivant les dispositions de l'Acte de l'Amérique Britannique du Nord, 1867, et ayant pour objet, soit la construction d'un pont, d'un chemin de fer, d'un chemin à barrières ou d'une ligne télégraphique ; soit la construction ou l'amélioration d'un port, d'un canal, d'une écluse, d'une digue ou d'une glissoire ou autre ouvrage semblable ; soit la concession d'un droit de passage d'eau, l'incorporation de professions ou métiers, ou d'une compagnie de banque ou autre compagnie par actions, soit la concession à une ou plusieurs personnes de certains droits ou privilèges exclusifs ou particuliers, soit le pouvoir de faire quelque chose qui, dans ses effets, pourrait toucher aux droits ou à la propriété d'autrui, ou concerner une classe particulière de la société ; ou ayant pour objet quelque amendement de même nature à un acte antérieur,—un avis, énonçant d'une manière claire et intelligible la nature et l'objet de la demande, et signé (excepté s'il s'agit de corporations déjà existantes) par les pétitionnaires ou de leur part, est nécessaire et doit être publié comme il suit :—

Dans les provinces de Québec et du Manitoba.

Un avis doit être inséré dans la *Gazette du Canada* en anglais et en français, ainsi que dans un journal anglais et un journal français du district intéressé, ou en anglais et en français dans le même journal, s'il ne s'en publie qu'un seul dans ce district ; ou s'il n'y paraît pas de journal, alors la publication de l'avis en anglais et en français doit se faire dans un journal du district le plus voisin où il s'en publie.

Dans les autres provinces ou territoires.

Un avis doit être inséré dans la *Gazette du Canada*, et et dans un journal du comté, du district ou des comtés-unis intéressés, ou s'il n'y paraît pas de journal alors la publication doit se faire dans un journal du comté ou district le plus voisin où il s'en publie.

La publication de ces avis durera, dans chaque cas la période de deux mois pendant l'intervalle de temps qui s'écoulera entre la clôture de la session précédente et la prise en considération de la pétition. Un exemplaire des numéros des journaux, reproduisant la première et la dernière insertion de l'avis, devra être transmis au greffier de chaque Chambre.

Si la pétition demande l'autorisation de présenter un bill privé ayant pour objet la construction d'un pont de péage, le pétitionnaire ou les pétitionnaires devront, en même temps qu'ils donneront l'avis prescrit par la règle précédente, donner aussi, de la même manière, avis des péages qu'ils entendent exiger, de l'étendue du privilège, de la hauteur des arches, de l'espace à laisser libre entre les culées ou les piliers pour le passage des radeaux et des navires ; et mentionner de plus s'ils se proposent de construire un pont mobile, et quelles en seront les dimensions.

Toute personne désirant obtenir un bill privé devra, dans les huit jours qui précéderont l'ouverture du parlement, déposer au bureau du greffier de la Chambre dans laquelle le bill doit prendre naissance, une copie de ce bill en langue anglaise ou en langue française, avec une somme suffisante pour en payer la traduction et l'impression. Il en sera imprimé 600 exemplaires en anglais et 200 en français ; la traduction devra être faite par les officiers de la Chambre, et l'impression par l'entrepreneur des impressions. Le pétitionnaire aura aussi à payer au greffier du Sénat, ou au comptable de la Chambre des Communes (selon le cas) une somme de $200, plus le coût de l'impression de l'acte dans les Statuts, et remettra le reçu de ce paiement au greffier du comité auquel ce bill aura été renvoyé—le dit paiement sera effectué immédiatement après la seconde lecture, et avant la prise en considération du bill par le comité.

L'honoraire payable sur tout bill privé, ne sera payé que dans la Chambre où il a pris naissance.

Aucune pétition pour l'obtention d'un bill privé ne sera reçue par l'une ou par l'autre Chambre après les dix premiers jours de la session.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Greffier du Sénat.
JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Greffier des Communes.

Règles additionnelles de la Chambre des Communes concernant les bills privés.

Tous les bills privés demandant des actes constitutifs devront être rédigés de manière à y incorporer, en les spécifiant, les *clauses* des Actes généraux concernant les détails qui font l'objet de ces bills ; des raisons spéciales seront données chaque fois que l'on aura l'intention de se départir de ce principe, ou que l'on voudra y introduire d'autres dispositions touchant ces détails ; et une note sera annexée au bill indiquant les dispositions au sujet desquelles l'on entend s'écarter de l'Acte général ; les bills qui ne seront pas rédigés conformément à cette Règle, devront être remodelés par les auteurs et réimprimés à leurs frais, avant qu'aucun comité en examine les clauses.

51*a*. Tous les bills privés pour chartes ou pour modification de chartes de compagnies de chemins de fer seront rédigés conformément au bill-modèle adopté par la Chambre, le 23 juin 1887, dont copie peut être obtenue du greffier de la Chambre ;

(*a*.) Les dispositions contenues dans un bill quelconque qui ne seront pas conformes au bill-modèle, seront insérées entre crochets, et après avoir été revisées par l'officier compétent, elles seront imprimées ainsi ; et les bills qui ne seront pas rédigés en conformité de cette règle seront renvoyés aux auteurs pour être remodelés avant leur revision et impression ;

(*b*.) Toutes clauses d'actes existants que l'on proposera de modifier, seront imprimées en entier, avec les amendements insérés en leur lieu et place, et entre crochets ;

(*c*.) Toutes dispositions exceptionnelles que l'on proposera d'insérer dans un bill quelconque, seront imprimées dans l'avis publié.

51*b*. Nul bill pour la constitution légale d'une compagnie de chemin de fer ou pour changer le tracé du chemin de fer d'une compagnie déjà constituée ne sera pris en considération par le comité des chemins de fer

à moins qu'il n'ait été donné au comité, au moins une semaine avant la prise en considération du bill—

(a.) Une carte ou plan à l'échelle de pas moins d'un demi-pouce au mille, indiquant le territoire sur lequel l'on se propose de construire les travaux projetés, ainsi que les lignes de travaux analogues existants ou autorisés, dans les limites du district, ou partie du district que la ligne projetée doit desservir, ou affectant le dit district en aucune manière ; cette carte ou plan devra être signé par l'ingénieur ou toute autre personne qui l'aura fait ;

(b.) Un exhibit faisant connaître le montant total du capital que l'on se propose de prélever pour les fins de l'entreprise, et la manière dont on se propose de le prélever, soit au moyen d'actions ordinaires, obligations, débentures ou autres garanties, et le montant respectif de chacune.

JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Greffier des Communes.

SUBSTANCE DES RÈGLES ET FORMES DE PROCÉDER DU SÉNAT CONCERNANT LES BILLS DE DIVORCE.

L'époux qui a l'intention de demander un bill de divorce doit faire connaître cette intention, ainsi que les noms de l'autre époux et la cause du divorce, par avis inséré, durant six mois, entre l'expiration de la dernière session parlementaire avant l'avis et la présentation de sa pétition pour obtenir le bill, dans la *Gazette du Canada* et dans deux journaux du district où il avait sa résidence habituelle à l'époque de séparation d'avec son conjoint, s'il résidait alors dans la province de Québec, le Manitoba, la Colombie-Britannique ou les Territoires du Nord-Ouest,—ou du comté ou des comtés-unis, s'il résidait dans une autre province ; mais si ce nombre de journaux ne s'y trouve pas, l'avis sera publié dans le district, le comté ou les comtés-unis voisins. Dans les provinces de Québec et de Manitoba, les insertions seront faites dans un journal anglais et un journal français, s'il en existe des deux langues dans le district ; autrement, elles se feront en anglais et en français au même journal.

Il doit être signifié, à la diligence de l'époux pétitionnaire, un mois au moins avant la présentation de la pétition, une copie de cet avis à l'autre époux en personne, si cela est possible.

Aucune pétition en divorce n'est reçue après l'expiration des trente premiers jours de la session.

Toute pétition en divorce devra être écrite lisiblement et porter la signature du pétitionnaire. Elle énoncera sommairement le fait du mariage, le lieu et l'époque de sa célébration, les noms du célébrant, les griefs qui donnent lieu à la demande de redressement et la nature du redressement demandé, et en outre contiendra assurance qu'il n'y a pas eu réconciliation, collusion ni connivence. Les allégations de la pétition seront appuyées de la déclaration du pétitionnaire, faite en vertu de "l'Acte concernant les serments extrajudiciaires."

Huit jours avant l'ouverture du Parlement, le pétitionnaire déposera au bureau du greffier du Sénat, une copie en langue anglaise ou française du bill de divorce qui doit être présenté, et en même temps une somme suffisante pour payer la traduction et l'impression et tirage à 600 exemplaires anglais et 200 exemplaires français de ce bill.

La pétition en obtention d'un bill de divorce n'est présentée que lorsque le pétitionnaire a versé au bureau du greffier du Sénat une somme de $200.

La pétition, au moment de sa présentation, doit être accompagnée de la preuve de la publication d'avis, d'une déclaration qu'il a été signifié une copie de l'avis, et d'une copie du bill qui doit être présenté.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Greffier du Sénat.

AVIS est donné par le présent qu'une demande sera faite au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un acte constituant en corporation la "Compagnie des terres du Nord-Ouest du Canada" (à resp. limitée), dans le but de posséder, tenir, acheter, vendre, louer ou autrement acquérir ou disposer des terres ou des immeubles ou tout intérêt en iceux dans la Puissance du Canada, et en particulier dans les Territoires du Nord-Ouest du Canada, et dans la province du Manitoba, et d'acquérir l'actif et faire en Canada les opérations de la Compagnie des terres du Nord-Ouest du Canada (à resp. limitée), corporation qui existe aujourd'hui en vertu des lois du Royaume-Uni, et de confirmer un arrangement à l'effet de les acquérir, avec tous les pouvoirs que possède cette dite compagnie, et pour d'autres fins.

A. R. CREELMAN,
Soliciteur des requérants.

Daté à Toronto, 8e jour de novembre 1892. 22–9

AVIS est donné par le présent que demande sera faite au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un acte constituant la "Ocean Fidelity Guarantee Corporation," dans le but de pouvoir faire des opérations d'assurance de garantie de fidélité dans toutes ses branches.

HATTON & McLENNAN,
Solliciteurs des requérants.

Montréal, 23 novembre 1892. 22–9

AVIS est donné par le présent que demande sera faite au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un acte constituant la "Ocean Accident Insurance Corporation," dans le but de faire les opérations d'assurance contre les accidents dans toutes ses branches.

HATTON & McLENNAN,
Solliciteurs des requérants.

Montréal, 23 novembre 1892. 22–9

COMPAGNIE DE CHEMIN DE FER DU ST. LAURENT ET ADIRONDACK.

AVIS est donné par le présent que la Compagnie de chemin de fer du Saint-Laurent et Adirondack s'adressera au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un acte à l'effet de modifier l'article dix-neuf du Statut 51 Victoria, chapitre 64, en y insérant après les mots "Compagnie de chemin de fer de Jonction de Beauharnois," les mots "ou la Compagnie du chemin de fer Vermont Central ou la Compagnie du chemin de fer Ogdensburg et Lac Champlain," laissant les autres parties du dit article telles qu'elles sont.

GEO. H. PHILLIPS,
Secrétaire.

Daté à Salaberry de Valleyfield, ce 8e jour de novembre A.D. 1892. 21–9

AVIS est donné par le présent que demande sera faite au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un acte constituant une compagnie ayant pour objet de garantir les personnes et les corporations contre la perte et les dommages provenant d'effractions, et pour d'autres fins.

R. A. E. GREENSHIELDS,
Solliciteur de la requérante.
Par GEMMILL et MAY,
Ses agents à Ottawa.

Daté à Montréal, ce 15 novembre 1892. 21–9

AVIS est donné par le présent qu'une demande sera faite au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un acte constituant en corporation la Compagnie de téléphone automatique et électrique du Canada, avec pouvoir de fabriquer, vendre et exploiter des instruments, aiguilles et raccordements de téléphone, et de fabriquer, exploiter et vendre des instruments et appareils électriques, et de faire les opérations générales de fourniture, d'exploitation et de manufacture électriques, et pour les fins de ces affaires et de toutes autres en découlant ou s'y rattachant, par toute la Puissance du Canada, et avec un siège d'affaires et bureau principal en la cité de Montréal.

ATWATER ET MACKIE,
Solliciteurs des requérants.

Montréal, 7 novembre 1892. 20–10

AVIS.—La Compagnie du chemin de fer Canadien du Pacifique s'adressera au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un acte rendant exécutoire une convention conclue le 26e jour de juillet 1892, entre la Compagnie du Grand Tronc de chemin de fer du Canada, de la première part, et la Compagnie du chemin de fer Canadien du Pacifique, de la deuxième part, concernant une gare générale à voyageurs dans la cité de Toronto, et certains terrains, voies et immeubles qui doivent servir pour cet objet.

CHARLES DRINKWATER,
20-9 Sec. Cie C.C.P.

AVIS.—La Compagnie du chemin de fer Canadien du Pacifique s'adressera au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un acte rendant exécutoire une convention conclue entre la Compagnie du Grand Tronc de chemin de fer du Canada, la Compagnie du chemin de fer Canadien du Pacifique, et la Corporation de la cité de Toronto, concernant entre autres choses les terrains qui doivent servir à des fins de chemin de fer, et incorporé dans un certain document daté le 26e jour de juillet 1892, et désigné "Convention de l'Esplanade."

CHARLES DRINKWATER,
20-9 Sec. Cie C.C.P.

AVIS est donné par le présent que Edmund Holyoake Heward, de la ville de Saint-Jean, dans le district d'Iberville, dans la province de Québec, gérant de la banque des Marchands du Canada, à Saint-Jean, s'adressera au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un bill de divorce d'avec sa femme Dame Marie-Louise Elwes, actuellement de la cité de Chicago, dans l'Etat d'Illinois, un des Etats-Unis d'Amérique, pour cause d'adultère.

L. G. MACDONALD,
Solliciteur du requérant.
Par CHRISTIE, CHRISTIE et GREENE,
Ses agents à Ottawa.
Daté à Saint-Jean, le 4 juillet 1892. 3-27

AVIS est donné par le présent que Robert Young Hebden, de la cité de New-York, dans l'Etat de New-York, dans les Etats-Unis d'Amérique, (ci-devant de la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec), un des agents de la banque de Montréal, s'adressera au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un bill de divorce d'avec sa femme Edith Montagu Hebden (née Patterson), ci-devant de la dite cité de Montréal, mais dont le domicile actuel est inconnu, pour cause d'adultère et de désertion.

GORMULLY ET SINCLAIR,
Solliciteurs du requérant.
Daté à Ottawa, dans la province d'Ontario, ce 22e jour de juillet A.D. 1892. 4-27

AVIS est donné par le présent que Caroline Jane Downey, de la cité de Toronto, dans le comté de York, dans la province d'Ontario, s'adressera au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un bill de divorce d'avec son mari Donald Clutterbuck Downey, écuyer, ci-devant de la ville de Whitby, dans le comté d'Ontario, dans la province d'Ontario, mais dont le domicile actuel est inconnu, pour cause d'adultère et désertion.

GORMULLY ET SINCLAIR,
Solliciteurs de la requérante.
Daté à Ottawa, dans la Province d'Ontario, ce 21e jour d'octobre 1892. 17-27

AVIS est donné que James Frederick Doran, de Lachine, dans le comté Jacques-Cartier, province de Québec, commis, adressera une demande au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, pour obtenir un bill de divorce d'avec son épouse Mary Augusta Wood, ci-devant de Winnipeg, province du Manitoba, maintenant de Paris, France, pour cause d'adultère et désertion.

J. FRED. DORAN,
Pétitionnaire.
A Montréal, province de Québec, ce 20ème jour de juillet 1892. 5-27

AVIS est donné par le présent que Annette Marion Goff, de la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec, s'adressera au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un bill de divorce d'avec son mari Edward Robert Taché Rowand, de la cité de Winnipeg, dans la province du Manitoba, bourgeois, pour cause d'adultère et de cruauté.

CARTER ET GOLDSTEIN,
Solliciteurs de la requérante.
Daté à Montréal, province de Québec, ce dix-huitième jour de juillet 1892. 4-27

DEMANDES POUR CHARTE PAR LETTRES PATENTES.

AVIS est par le présent donné que dans le cours d'un mois à compter de la dernière publication de cet avis dans la *Gazette du Canada*, les personnes ci-après dénommées s'adresseront à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil pour obtenir des lettres patentes les constituant en corporation en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies."

1. Le nom de la compagnie sera "The Symmes Hay Cap Company."

2. Les objets pour lesquels une charte est demandée sont de fabriquer et vendre le "Symmes Patent Hay and Grain Caps and Vegetable Covers" ou autres articles d'une nature semblable, y compris les râteliers et les lattes pour les tenir, et d'acquérir par achat, bail ou autrement les brevets d'invention les concernant, et faire le négoce et le commerce qui s'y rattache.

3. Les opérations de la compagnie seront faites dans les diverses provinces du Canada, et le principal bureau d'affaires sera au village de Sawyerville, dans le comté de Compton et province de Québec.

4. Le montant du capital-actions de la compagnie sera de quinze mille piastres.

5. Le nombre des actions sera de cent cinquante, et le montant de chaque action sera de cent piastres.

6. Les noms au long, et les adresse et occupation de chacun des requérants sont les suivants :—William Bullock Ives, avocat, Francis Pierce Buck, manufacturier, Charles King, lieutenant-colonel de milice, Ernest R. Hallowel Brooks, commis, Henry Braithwaite Brown, avocat, Gustavus Lucke, marchand, James Simpson Mitchell, marchand, Stephen Edgell, banquier, et Harriet L. Lane, veuve, tous de la cité de Sherbrooke ; Herbert Dudley Smith, fermier, du township de Compton ; James Naismith Greenshields, de la cité de Montréal, avocat ; Alonzo Wright, de la cité de Hull, marchand de bois ; Rufus Henry Pope, de la ville de Cookshire, cultivateur ; William Sawyer, propriétaire de moulin, et Lockhart R. Willard, hôtelier, tous deux du village de Sawyerville, tous dans la province de Québec ; et Hugh McCullough, jeune, de la ville de Galt, dans la province d'Ontario.

7. Les dits Charles King, Rufus Henry Pope, Francis Pierce Buck, Herbert Dudley Smith et Lockhart R. Willard, seront les premiers directeurs de la compagnie.

BROWN & MORRIS,
Solliciteurs des requérants.
Daté 4 novembre 1892. 20-6

AVIS est par le présent donné que dans le cours d'un mois à compter de la dernière publication de cet avis dans la *Gazette du Canada* les personnes ci-après dénommées s'adresseront à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil pour obtenir des lettres-patentes les constituant et telles autres personnes qui pourront plus tard devenir actionnaires, en corps politique et corporation, en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," Statuts Revisés du Canada, chap. 119, sous le nom et pour les fins ci-après mentionnées :—

1. Le nom de la compagnie sera "Compagnie James Robertson" (à resp. limitée.)

2. Les objets pour lesquels une charte est demandée sont les suivants :—Fabriquer, acheter, vendre, et faire le commerce de scies, fil barbelé, tuyaux de plomb, plomb de chasse, trappes de plomb, blanc de plomb, mastic, peintures préparées, couleurs, vernis, fournitures de plombiers, de ferblantiers et de scieries,

outils, ustensiles, meubles de ménage, poêles, ferronnerie, et de toutes sortes de fournitures pour les marchands, commerçants, cultivateurs et consommateurs ; fabriquer, produire, acheter, vendre et commercer sur le fer, l'acier, le plomb, le nickel et autres métaux et minerais de toutes sortes, et tous les produits et articles qui en sont faits ; et acheter, vendre et commercer sur ces articles, et fabriquer, acheter, vendre, et ériger toutes machineries et accessoires pour les fins des dites affaires, et pour les fins de toutes autres affaires ; souscrire, acquérir, acheter, posséder, vendre, engager et transférer des actions ou parts dans toute autre compagnie constituée, et de voter sur ces parts et les représenter, et de vendre, céder, transférer, louer, sous-louer, hypothéquer ou engager l'outillage, immeubles, baux, outils, machinerie, brevets d'invention, inventions, droits d'usine, droits d'auteurs, marques de commerce, noms de commerce, patrons ou marques ou tous ou chacun d'iceux, et le fonds de commerce et achalandage de la dite compagnie ; acheter, acquérir et tenir absolument ou pour un certain nombre d'années sous bail ou autrement, des contrats, conventions, choix, baux, outillage, immeubles, outils, machinerie, brevets d'invention, inventions, droits d'usine, droits d'auteur, marques de commerce, noms de commerce, patrons ou marques ou tous ou chacun d'iceux, et le fonds de commerce et achalandage de toute autre compagnie ou compagnies constituées ou particuliers dans la Puissance du Canada; se fusionner, coopérer, joindre et faire des arrangements avec toute autre compagnie ou compagnies constituées ou particuliers dans le but de faire les dites opérations ou atteindre les dits objets, ou aucun d'iceux, ou dans le but de faire les opérations ou atteindre les objets de la dite autre compagnie ou compagnies ou individus ; acheter, acquérir, posséder, louer, vendre, hypothéquer, transférer, engager et céder des biens meubles et immeubles et de faire et prendre des hypothèques, gages et charges sur les dits biens meubles et immeubles comme sûreté ou autrement ; émettre des actions privilégiées, obligations et débentures, et les négocier, vendre et transférer, et par là engager l'actif et propriété de la dite compagnie comme garantie du remboursement des avances faites sur ou à l'égard des dites obligations ou débentures, et de faire tous actes à l'égard de toutes et chacune des matières ci-dessus énumérées, et toutes autres matières ou choses qui sont ou pourront devenir nécessaires, ou découleront ou seront propres à atteindre les objets susdits.

3. Le principal bureau d'affaires de la dite compagnie sera en la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec.

4. Le capital-actions de la compagnie sera de sept cent cinquante mille piastres.

5. Le nombre des actions est de sept mille cinq cent, et le montant de chaque action de cent piastres.

6. Les requérants sont, James Robertson et Alexander Robertson, de la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec, manufacturiers ; James Robertson, jeune, de la cité de Winnipeg, dans la province du Manitoba, bourgeois ; Alexander A. McMichael, de la cité de Toronto, dans la province d'Ontario, manufacturier ; et John Robertson, de la cité de Saint-Jean, dans la province du Nouveau-Brunswick, manufacturier. Et les susdits James Robertson, Alexander A. McMichael et John Robertson seront les directeurs provisoires de la dite compagnie.

WATSON, THORNE, SMOKE ET MASTEN,
Solliciteurs des requérants.

Daté ce 25e jour d'octobre 1892. 18–6

AVIS est par le présent donné que dans le cours d'un mois à compter de la dernière publication de cet avis dans la *Gazette du Canada*, les personnes ci-après dénommées s'adresseront à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil pour obtenir des lettres patentes les constituant et telles autres personnes qui pourront plus tard devenir actionnaires, en corps politique et corporation, en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," Statuts Revisés du Canada, chap. 119, sous le nom et pour les fins ci-après mentionnées :—

1. Le nom projeté de la compagnie est "Compagnie de fabriques de soie de Montréal" (à resp. limitée).

2. Les fins pour lesquelles une charte est demandée sont de fabriquer des vêtements de dessous de toutes matières et de tous genres, et de fabriquer toutes sortes d'effets en soie et en laine, et de faire le commerce généralement des vêtements de dessous de tous genres, et de toutes sortes de soieries et de lainages.

3. Le principal bureau d'affaires de la compagnie sera en la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec.

4. Le montant projeté du capital-actions de la dite compagnie est de $75,000.

5. Le nombre des actions sera de 750, et la valeur de chaque action sera de $100.

6. Les noms au long, et les adresse et occupation de chacun des requérants, sont comme suit :—Louis Davis, marchand, John Haskell, marchand, John Barker, commis, Henry Joshua Joseph, marchand, et Scott Joseph, marchand, tous des cité et district de Montréal, en la province de Québec, dans la Puissance du Canada ; dont les dits Louis Davis, Henry Joshua Joseph et John Haskell seront les premiers directeurs ou directeurs provisoires de la dite compagnie, lesquels sont tous sujets britanniques et domiciliés en la dite cité de Montréal, et province de Québec, Puissance du Canada.

GREENSHIELDS ET GREENSHIELDS,
Solliciteurs des requérants.

Daté à Montréal, dans la province de Québec, ce 18e jour d'octobre 1892. 17–6

AVIS est par le présent donné que dans le cours d'un mois à compter de la dernière publication de cet avis dans la *Gazette du Canada*, les personnes ci-après dénommées s'adresseront à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil pour obtenir des lettres patentes les constituant et telles autres personnes qui pourront plus tard devenir actionnaires, en corps politique et corporation, en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," Statuts Revisés du Canada, chap. 119, sous le nom et pour les fins ci-après mentionnées :—

1. Le nom projeté de la compagnie est "The Dominion Rolled-Plate Company" (à resp. limitée).

2. Les fins dans le sens de l'acte pour lesquelles une charte est demandée, sont de fabriquer des articles en métal laminé de tous genres, et fabriquer des bijouteries et tous autres articles qui sont faits de ce métal laminé, et vendre, acheter et disposer de bijouteries et d'effets fabriqués de métal laminé.

3. Le principal bureau d'affaires de la dite compagnie sera en la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec, dans la Puissance du Canada.

4. Le montant projeté du capital-actions est de $75,000.

5. Le nombre des actions sera de sept cent cinquante (750), et le montant de chaque action sera de la valeur de $100.

6. Les noms au long, et les adresse et occupation de chacun des dits requérants sont comme suit :—Louis Davis, marchand, Henry Joshua Joseph, marchand, Henry Nutter, marchand, Charles Bolt, marchand, et Scott Joseph, commis, tous des cité et district de Montréal ; dont les dits Louis Davis, Henry Joshua Joseph, Henry Nutter et Charles Bolt, seront les premiers directeurs ou directeurs provisoires de la dite compagnie, lesquels sont tous sujets britanniques et domiciliés en la cité de Montréal, province de Québec, Puissance du Canada.

GREENSHIELDS ET GREENSHIELDS,
Solliciteurs des requérants.

Daté à Montréal, dans la province de Québec, ce 18e jour d'octobre 1892. 17–6

AVIS DIVERS.

COMPAGNIE DE CHEMIN DE FER DE TÉMISCOUATA.

AVIS.—L'assemblée générale annuelle des actionnaires de la Compagnie de chemin de fer de Témiscouata aura lieu à l'Hôtel St. Louis, en la cité de Québec, mardi, le sixième jour de décembre 1892, à deux heures de l'après-midi, dans le but d'élire un conseil de direction pour l'année prochaine, et pour telles autres affaires qui seront soumises à l'assemblée.

Par ordre du conseil de direction,
E. D. BOSWELL,
Secrétaire-trésorier.

Rivière-du-Loup, P.Q., 12 novembre 1892. 21–2

BANQUE DE QUÉBEC.

AVIS est donné par le présent qu'un dividende de trois et demie pour cent sur le capital payé de cette institution a été déclaré pour le semestre courant, et sera payable à la banque en cette cité, et à ses succursales, dès et après jeudi le 1er jour de décembre prochain.

Les livres de transferts seront fermés du 16 au 30 de novembre prochain, ces deux jours inclusivement.

Par ordre du conseil de direction,

JAMES STEVENSON,
Gérant général.

Québec, 28 octobre 1892. 19-4

BANQUE D'HOCHELAGA.

DIVIDENDE No. 33.

AVIS est par le présent donné qu'un dividende de trois pour cent a été déclaré pour le semestre courant sur le capital payé de cette institution, et qu'il sera payable à son bureau principal, à Montréal, et à ses succursales, le et après le 1er décembre prochain.

Le livre de transferts sera fermé du 16 au 30 novembre prochain, inclusivement.

Par ordre du bureau,

M. J. A. PRENDERGAST,
Gérant.

18-5

BANQUE DE MONTRÉAL.

AVIS est par le présent donné qu'un dividende de cinq pour cent sur le capital payé de cette institution a été déclaré pour le semestre courant, et sera payable à la banque, en cette ville, et à ses succursales, le et après jeudi, le 1er jour de décembre prochain.

Les livres de transferts seront fermés du 16 au 30 novembre prochain, ces deux jours inclusivement.

Par ordre du bureau,

E. S. CLOUSTON,
Gérant général.

Montréal, 25 octobre 1892. 18-5

BANQUE DES MARCHANDS DU CANADA.

AVIS est donné par le présent qu'un dividende de trois et demie pour cent pour le semestre courant, étant au taux de 7 pour cent par année sur le capital payé de cette institution, a été déclaré et sera payable à la banque, en cette cité, dès et après jeudi le 1er jour de décembre prochain.

Les livres de transferts seront fermés du 16 au 30 novembre, ces deux jours inclusivement.

Par ordre du conseil de direction,

G. HAGUE,
Gérant général.

Montréal, 25 octobre 1892. 18-5

BANQUE UNION DU CANADA.

DIVIDENDE No. 52.

AVIS est par le présent donné qu'un dividende de trois pour cent a été déclaré sur le capital payé de cette institution, pour le semestre courant, et qu'il sera payable à la banque et à ses succursales, le et après jeudi, le premier jour de décembre prochain.

Les livres de transferts seront fermés du 16 au 30 novembre inclusivement.

Par ordre du bureau de direction,

E. E. WEBB,
Gérant général.

Québec, 25 octobre 1892. 18-5

LA BANQUE JACQUES CARTIER.

DIVIDENDE No. 54.

AVIS est par le présent donné qu'un dividende de trois et demi ($3\frac{1}{2}$) pour cent sur le capital payé de cette institution, a été déclaré pour le semestre courant, et sera payable au Bureau de la Banque, à Montréal, le et après le 1er décembre prochain.

Les livres de transferts seront fermés du 16 au 30 novembre aussi prochain, les deux jours inclus.

A. L. de MARTIGNY,
Directeur gérant.

Montréal, 19 octobre 1892. 17-6

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OTTAWA.—Printed by S. E. DAWSON, Printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty.

1892 NOVEMBER. 1892

REPORT

OF THE

CHARTERED BANKS OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA

MADE IN CONFORMITY WITH

SECTION 85 OF THE ACT 53 VICTORIA, CHAPTER 31 "AN ACT RESPECTING BANKS AND BANKING."

COMPILED BY

N. S. GARLAND, F.S.S., F.S.A.,

Clerk of Financial Statistics.

OTTAWA:

Printed by S. E. Dawson, Printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty.

1892

STATEMENT OF BANKS ACTING UNDER CHARTER, for the month ending

NAME OF BANK. — NOM DE LA BANQUE.		CAPITAL. Capital Authorized. — Capital autorisé.	Capital Subscribed. — Capital souscrit.	Capital Paid Up. — Capital versé.	Amount of Rest or Reserve Fund. — Montant du Fonds de réserve.	Rate per cent. of last Dividend Declared. — Taux par cent du dernier dividende déclaré.	Notes in Circulation. — Billets en circulation.	Balance due to Dominion Government, after deducting advances for Credits, Pay-Lists, &c. — Balance due au gouvernement fédéral, déduction faite des avances sur crédits ouverts, bordereaux de paie, etc.
		$	$	$	$	$	$	$
ONTARIO.								
Bank of Toronto	Toronto.	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	1,700,000	10	1,947,595	28,933
Canadian Bank of Commerce	do	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	1,000,000	7	3,133,761	28,178
Dominion Bank	do	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,400,000	10	1,127,613	22,242
Ontario Bank	do	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	315,000	7	1,077,636	15,580
Standard Bank	do	2,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	525,000	8	881,409	18,444
Imperial Bank of Canada	do	2,000,000	1,963,600	1,947,840	1,023,910	8	1,567,104	42,917
Traders do	do	1,000,000	607,400	607,400	55,000	6	589,960	.....
Bank of Hamilton	Hamilton.	1,250,000	1,250,000	1,250,000	650,000	8	1,106,029	20,543
Bank of Ottawa	Ottawa.	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,335,410	797,549	8	1,069,857	25,988
Western Bank of Canada	Oshawa.	1,000,000	500,000	364,363	80,000	7	317,020	.....
Total, Ontario		19,750,000	17,821,000	17,505,013	7,456,459	.....	12,817,984	202,825
QUEBEC.								
Bank of Montreal	Montreal.	12,000,000	12,000,000	12,000,000	6,000,000	10	5,505,088	1,962,658
Bank of British North America	do	4,866,666	4,866,666	4,866,666	1,289,666	7½	1,212,736	1,766
Banque du Peuple	do	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000	480,000	6	816,940	14,701
Banque Jacques-Cartier	do	500,000	500,000	500,000	175,000	7	404,856	19,583
Banque Ville-Marie	do	500,000	500,000	479,500	.....	6	295,289	4,766
Banque d'Hochelaga	do	1,000,000	710,100	710,100	200,000	6	582,147	18,763
Molson's Bank	do	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	1,150,000	8	1,906,848	17,305
Merchants' Bank of Canada	do	6,000,000	5,976,500	5,976,500	2,714,785	7	3,605,202	217,665
Banque Nationale	Quebec.	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000	.....	6	1,002,487	3,924
Quebec Bank	do	3,000,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	550,000	7	800,028	13,790
Union Bank of Canada	do	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000	225,000	6	1,188,424	5,695
Banque de St. Jean	St. Johns.	1,000,000	500,200	254,792	.....	.....	52,283	.....
Banque de St. Hyacinthe	St. Hyacinthe.	1,000,000	504,600	306,380	15,000	6	262,697	.....
Eastern Townships Bank	Sherbrooke.	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,499,815	625,000	7	864,354	23,661
Total, Quebec		36,966,666	35,158,066	34,693,753	13,424,451	.....	18,499,379	2,304,217
Total, Ontario		19,750,000	17,821,000	17,505,013	7,456,459	.....	12,817,984	202,825
Total, Ontario and Quebec		56,716,666	52,979,066	52,198,766	20,880,910	.....	31,317,363	2,507,042
NOVA SCOTIA.								
Bank of Nova Scotia	Halifax.	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,000,000	8	1,223,675	283,413
Merchants Bank of Halifax	do	1,500,000	1,100,000	1,100,000	450,000	6	1,032,836	104,386
People's Bank do	do	800,000	700,000	700,000	115,000	6	406,528	4,034
Union Bank do	do	500,000	500,000	500,000	110,000	6	283,937	4,770
Halifax Banking Company	do	1,000,000	500,000	500,000	210,000	6	458,695	22,793
Bank of Yarmouth	Yarmouth.	300,000	300,000	300,000	60,000	6	83,587	10,569
Exchange Bank of Yarmouth	do	280,000	280,000	249,788	30,000	6	48,647	.....
Commercial Bank of Windsor	Windsor.	500,000	500,000	260,000	71,000	6	105,422	8,026
Total, Nova Scotia		6,380,000	5,380,000	5,109,788	2,046,000	.....	3,643,327	497,991
NEW BRUNSWICK.								
Bank of New Brunswick	St. John.	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	12	435,264	38,475
People's Bank do	Fredericton.	180,000	180,000	180,000	105,000	8	96,380	10,369
St. Stephen's Bank	St. Stephen.	200,000	200,000	200,000	45,000	6	102,115	14,740
Total, New Brunswick		880,000	880,000	880,000	650,000	.....	633,759	63,584
MANITOBA.								
Commercial Bank of Manitoba	Winnipeg.	2,000,000	740,500	552,450	50,000	6	449,890	.....
Total, Manitoba		2,000,000	740,500	552,450	50,000	.....	449,890	.....
BRITISH COLUMBIA.								
Bank of British Columbia	Victoria.	9,733,333	2,920,000	2,920,000	1,266,229	6	901,561	362,061
Total, British Columbia		9,733,333	2,920,000	2,920,000	1,266,229	.....	901,561	362,061
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.								
Summerside Bank	Summerside.	48,666	48,666	48,666	5,113	8	42,068	.....
Merchants Bank of Prince Edward Island	Charlottetown.	200,020	197,911	195,708	40,000	8	136,537	.....
Total, Prince Edward Island		248,686	246,577	244,374	45,113	.....	178,605	.....

RECAPIT

Total, Ontario and Quebec	56,716,666	52,979,066	52,198,766	20,880,910	.....	31,317,363	2,507,042
Total, Nova Scotia	6,380,000	5,380,000	5,109,788	2,046,000	.....	3,643,327	497,991
Total, New Brunswick	880,000	880,000	880,000	650,000	.....	633,759	63,584
Total, Manitoba	2,000,000	740,500	552,450	50,000	.....	449,890	.....
Total, British Columbia	9,733,333	2,920,000	2,920,000	1,266,229	.....	901,561	362,061
Total, Prince Edward Island	248,686	246,577	244,374	45,113	.....	178,605	.....
Grand Total	75,958,685	63,146,143	61,905,378	24,938,252	.....	37,124,505	3,430,678

30th November 1892, according to Returns furnished by them to the Department of Finance.

LIABILITIES.

Balance due to Provincial Governments. — Balance due aux gouvernements provinciaux.	Deposits by the Public, payable on demand. — Dépôts du public remboursables à demande.	Deposits by the Public, payable after notice or on a fixed day. — Dépôts du public remboursables après avis ou à une date fixe.	Loans from other Banks in Canada, secured. — Emprunts faits à d'autres banques en Canada, garantis.	Deposits, payable on demand or after notice or on a fixed day, made by other Banks in Canada. — Dépôts remboursables sur demande ou après avis, ou à une date fixe, faits par d'autres banques en Canada.	Balances due to other Banks in Canada in daily exchanges. — Balances dues à d'autres banques en Canada sur échanges quotidiens.	Balances due to Agencies of the Bank, or to other Banks or Agencies in Foreign Countries. — Balances dues à des agences de la banque ou à d'autres banques ou agences dans les pays étrangers.	Balances due to Agencies of Bank, or to other Banks or Agencies in United Kingdom. — Balances dues à des agences de la banque ou à d'autres banques ou Agences dans le Royaume-Uni.	Liabilities not included under foregoing Heads. — Engagements non compris dans les items qui précèdent.	Total Liabilities. — Total du passif
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
	5,682,848	2,078,417		49,591	4,358	6,193		100,110	10,798,048
238,289	5,677,699	11,175,240		464,401	8,435	15,390	528,948	210,943	21,481,287
773	3,229,316	6,046,437			167		170,802		10,597,352
223,974	1,662,642	3,423,443		70,811					6,474,057
54,212	1,735,908	2,938,275			39		89,651		5,717,940
238,225	3,107,199	5,085,544			1,122				10,042,113
71,291	887,007	2,232,249			44,361		180,580		4,005,450
1,487	1,510,828	3,446,108		25,244			150,337		6,260,578
2,304	1,332,536	2,478,724			1,487		76,171		4,987,070
	203,795	1,016,894			795			2 943	1,541,449
830,555	25,029,778	40,821,331		610,047	60,764	21,583	1,196,489	313,996	81,905,374
1,362,479	13,537,802	13,136,621		424,292	22,633			119,251	36,070,827
70,091	2,210,876	7,194,537		50,592	43	17,256		60	10,763,397
169,818	1,647,828	3,295,210			7,523		56,366	6,409	6,014,798
50,000	554,693	1,849,634			174		12,379	19,419	2,910,759
	160,657	620,206				1,038		16,290	1,698,247
25,052	664,822	1,817,017				838	8,116	46,049	3,162,808
58,535	5,194,785	4,032,020		82,961	77,377	7,781	74,673	358	11,[illegible]
6,169	4,013,602	6,747,760		896,376	20,178			210,591	13,[illegible]
24,183	735,640	1,434,057		18,128	31,417	239			[illegible]
3,525	4,755,164	1,607,459		18,499	1,189		250,783	5 782	[illegible]
464,360	1,236,098	2,705,689		204,000	2,267		216,912		[illegible]
10,648	3,882	36,692			287			1,519	105,313
15,122	71,587	709,910							1,059,315
26,733	554,714	2,180,322							3,649,785
2,286,715	35,348,150	47,427,734		1,694,848	163,088	27,152	619,229	425,728	108,796,271
830,555	25,029,778	40,821,331		610,047	60,764	21,583	1,196,489	313,996	81,905,374
3,117,270	60,377,928	88,249,065		2,304,895	223,852	48,735	1,815,718	739,724	190,701,645
	1,257,075	4,317,602		8,260	63	38,892	461,914	10,776	7,601,705
3,858	1,220,172	2,721,213		208,003		1,509	322,029	86	5,074,096
	212,635	900,461		20,713				1,965	1,546,339
2,056	336,874	455,770		7,494		5,296	154,431	33,657	1,284,286
	410,299	1,568,686						5,285	2,405,760
	62,922	487,087							644,167
	39,403	123,947						640	212,638
	64,056	244,134						442	422,199
				117					
5,914	3,603,436	10,758,900		244,617	63	45,697	938,374	52,851	19,791,190
	681,162	1,095,533		55,473					2,305,909
	44,795	139,567		13,374					304,487
	85,187	99,268	25,000		42	5,845		742	332,941
	811,144	1,334,368	25,000	68,847	42	5,845		742	2,943,337
109,522	737,832	157,249	125,000		2,615			684	1,582,794
109,522	737,832	157,249	125,000		2,615			684	1,582,794
731,029	2,646,822	670,200		10,602	15,816	14,266	1,141,279		6,493,640
731,029	2,646,822	670,200		10,602	15,816	14,266	1,141,279		6,493,640
	21,427	34,952						3,198	101,646
	102,467	35,327		796				549	275,678
	123,894	70,279		796				3,747	377,324

ULATION.

3,117,270	60,377,928	88,249,065		2,304,895	223,852	48,735	1,815,718	739,724	190,701,645
5,914	3,603,436	10,758,900		244,617	63	45,697	938,374	52,851	19,791,190
	811,144	1,334,368	25,000	68,847	42	5,845		742	2,943,337
	737,832	157,249	125,000		2,615			684	1,582,794
109,522	2,646,822	670,200		10,602	15,816	14,266	1,141,279		6,493,640
731,029	123,894	70,279		796				3,747	377,324
3,963,735	68,301,056	101,240,061	150,000	2,629 757	242,388	114,543	3,895,371	797,748	221,889,930

Return of Bank British North America includes Canadian business only.
Bank of British Columbia bonus of 3 per cent equal in all to a dividend of 9 per cent per annum.
Molson's Bank bonus 1 per cent equal in all to a dividend of 9 per cent per annum.

STATEMENT OF BANKS ACTING UNDER CHARTER, for the month ending

ASSETS—

NAME OF BANK. — NOM DE LA BANQUE.		Specie. — Espèces.	Dominion Notes. — Billets fédéraux.	Deposits with Dominion Government for security of note circulation. — Dépôt fait au gouvernement fédéral en garantie de la circulation des billets.	Notes of and Cheques on other Banks. — Billets d'autres banques et chèques sur d'autres banques.	Loans to other Banks in Canada, secured. — Prêts faits à d'autres banques en Canada, garantis.	Deposits, payable on demand or after notice or on a fixed day, made with other Banks in Canada. — Dépôts remboursables sur demande ou après avis, ou à une date fixe, faits dans d'autres banques du Canada.	Balances due from other Banks in Canada in daily exchanges. — Balances dues par d'autres banques en Canada sur échanges quotidiens.	Balances due from Agencies of the Bank, or from other Banks or Agencies in foreign countries. — Balances dues par les agences de la banque, ou par d'autres banques ou agences dans les pays étrangers.	Balances due from Agencies of the Bank, or from other Banks or Agencies in the United Kingdom. — Balances dues par les agences de la banque, ou par d'autres banques ou agences dans le Royaume-Uni.	Dominion Government Debentures or Stocks. — Obligations ou effets du gouvernement fédéral.	Canadian Municipal Securities, and British, Provincial, or Foreign, or Colonial Public Securities, (other than Dominion.) — Effets des municipalités canadiennes et effets publics britanniques, provinciaux, ou étrangers, ou coloniaux, (autres que ceux du gouvernement fédéral.)
		$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
ONTARIO.												
Bank of Toronto	Toronto.	361,770	742,680	82,000	301,858	.....	40,076	113	468,416	256,021	.....	87,987
Canadian Bank of Commerce	do	396,325	645,208	143,391	1,120,395	.....	179,485	4,405	3,055,849	.....	158,331	1,481,942
Dominion Bank	do	218,474	476,496	75,000	377,219	.....	144,763	.....	1,386,717	.....	.....	347,207
Ontario Bank	do	164,272	337,281	50,676	269,665	.....	148,123	.....	163,640	48,109	75,795	241,366
Standard Bank	do	142,239	273,001	38,706	197,965	.....	157,251	.....	103,996	.....	148,666	1,146,441
Imperial Bank of Canada	do	290,942	700,147	70,500	255,503	.....	207,945	1,349	517,880	335,619	175,145	996,389
Traders do	do	79,872	217,643	27,595	129,159	.....	71,463	.....	35,320	.....	302,560	.....
Bank of Hamilton	Hamilton.	173,422	202,407	52,330	168,510	.....	122,154	.....	161,584	.....	321,270	380,521
Bank of Ottawa	Ottawa.	114,488	126,397	45,800	91,357	.....	128,866	.....	249,453	.....	172,300	30,000
Western Bank of Canada	Oshawa.	35,595	26,539	15,657	15,623	.....	410,308	24,038	27,589	30,472	25,000	160,572
Total, Ontario		1,977,309	3,747,799	601,565	2,922,254	....	1,616,434	29,905	6,170,444	670,221	1,379,067	4,872,425
QUEBEC.												
Bank of Montreal	Montreal.	1,755,389	2,143,367	260,000	1,353,253	25,000	.....	4,859	12,839,178	406,698	540,000	1,245,661
Bank of British North America.	do	334,828	768,007	59,888	377,615	.....	2,434	1,917	694,172	.....	.....	4,850
Banque du Peuple	do	89,709	204,490	38,570	268,452	.....	.....	7,890	24,029	.....	.....	.....
Banque Jacques-Cartier	do	32,144	125,017	22,187	159,733	.....	.....	14,743	32,433	66,269	.....	.....
Banque Ville-Marie	do	15,343	30,360	21,000	73,146	.....	1,135	.....	6,963	1,121	.....	2,778
Banque d'Hochelaga	do	53,987	143,317	29,644	156,731	.....	7,458	7,618	87,336	.....	.....	.....
Molson's Bank	do	206,734	615,400	90,000	499,552	.....	48,013	111,473	216,401	.....	104,375	363,113
Merchants Bank of Canada	do	336,663	665,229	153,699	709,013	125,000	186,981	11,581	1,522,928	183,161	1,078,296	129,698
Banque Nationale	Quebec.	70,218	119,475	35,332	135,832	.....	205,032	15,293	86,205	86,259	35,000	.....
Quebec Bank	do	80,098	386,056	32,786	265,238	.....	3,233	3,956	174,046	.....	148,433	580,932
Union Bank of Canada	do	40,899	350,330	52,000	274,102	.....	33,874	.....	17,512	.....	.....	.....
Banque de St. Jean	St. John's.	2,489	3,473	2,647	1,007	.....	31,348	.....	9,365	.....	.....	.....
Banque de St. Hyacinthe	St. Hyacinthe	17,969	28,707	13,100	23,001	.....	98,608	466	60,470	.....	.....	1,000
Eastern Townships Bank	Sherbrooke.	105,996	89,889	40,819	25,130	.....	564,634	5,317	317,856	2,378	13,000	.....
Total Quebec		3,142,466	5,673,117	851,672	4,326,805	150,000	1,183,350	185,113	16,089,494	745,886	1,919,104	2,328,032
Total Ontario		1,977,309	3,747,799	601,565	2,922,254	.....	1,610,434	29,905	6,170,444	670,221	1,379,067	4,872,425
Total Ontario and Quebec		5,119,775	9,420,916	1,453,237	7,249,059	150,000	2,793,784	215,018	22,259,938	1,416,107	3,298,171	7,200,457
NOVA SCOTIA.												
Bank of Nova Scotia	Halifax.	248,955	285,247	61,379	259,697	.....	84,603	4,044	395,520	.....	.....	623,482
Merchants Bank of Halifax	do	139,024	421,383	49,083	159,862	.....	49,395	.....	130,633	846	15,000	393,219
People's Bank do	do	37,972	199,712	24,708	32,853	.....	30,009	.....	30,338	14,538	.....	.....
Union Bank do	do	25,866	53,342	20,000	47,118	.....	104,452	.....	20,129	.....	1,000	237,262
Halifax Banking Company	do	31,536	130,919	23,944	78,671	.....	34,303	.....	64,426	11,000	.....	.....
Bank of Yarmouth	Yarmouth.	28,451	22,736	4,800	14,397	.....	57,624	.....	112,891	3,666	19,200	71,000
Exchange Bank of Yarmouth	do	7,170	8,460	3,000	4,944	.....	80301	.....	37,967	.....	.....	35,000
Commercial Bank of Windsor	Windsor.	14,050	15,295	4,803	5,092	.....	19,280	.....	9,028	690	.....	.....
Total, Nova Scotia		532,124	1,137,094	191,777	606,634	.....	460,567	4,044	806,932	30,740	35,200	1,359,963
NEW BRUNSWICK.												
Bank of New Brunswick	St. John.	148,625	148,444	23,305	35,697	.....	32,588	.....	83,369	4,808	.....	38,789
People's Bank do	Fredericton.	9,953	20,871	6,730	4,210	.....	6,131	.....	2,709	8,522	.....	3,000
St. Stephen's Bank	St. Stephen.	10,032	14,865	5,383	2,047	.....	19,835	.....	14,309	1,225	.....	.....
Total, New Brunswick		168,610	184,120	35,418	41,954	.....	58,554	.....	100,387	14,555	.....	41,789
MANITOBA.												
Commercial Bank of Manitoba	Winnipeg.	8,306	30,598	19,750	58,350	.....	163,273	2,994	6,272	5,040	.....	.....
Total, Manitoba		8,306	30,598	19,750	58,350	.....	163,273	2,994	6,272	5,040	.....	.....
BRITISH COLUMBIA.												
Bank of British Columbia	Victoria.	418,693	708,509	55,424	39,976	.....	67,182	.....	50,564	53,314	.....	.....
Total, British Columbia		418,693	708,509	55,424	39,976	.....	67,182	.....	50,564	53,314	.....	.....
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.												
Summerside Bank	Summerside.	615	3,014	1,761	1,227	.....	15,799	.....	3,182	.....	.....	.....
Merchants Bank of P.E.I.	Charlottetown	9,832	9,712	3,892	12,240	.....	31,433	.....	45,371	23,209	.....	5,500
Total, Prince Edward Island		10,447	12,726	5,653	13,467	.....	47,232	.....	48,553	23,209	.....	5,500

RECAPIT

Total, Ontario and Quebec	5,119,775	9,420,916	1,453,237	7,249,059	150,000	2,793,784	215,018	22,259,938	1,416,107	3,298,171	7,200,457
Total, Nova Scotia	532,124	1,137,094	191,777	606,634	.....	460,567	4,044	806,932	30,740	35,200	1,359,963
Total, New Brunswick	168,610	184,120	35,418	41,954	.....	58,554	.....	100,387	14,555	.....	41,789
Total, Manitoba	8,306	30,598	19,750	58,350	.....	163,273	2,994	6,272	5,040	.....	.....
Total, British Columbia	418,693	708,509	55,424	39,976	.....	67,182	.....	50,564	53,314	.....	.....
Total, Prince Edward Island	10,447	12,726	5,653	13,467	.....	47,232	.....	48,553	23,209	.....	5,500
Grand Total	6,257,955	11,493,958	1,761,259	8,003,440	150,000	3,590,592	222,056	23,272,646	1,542,965	3,333,371	8,607,709

30th November, 1892, according to Returns furnished by them to the Department of Finance.

ACTIF.

Canadian, British and other Railway Securities. — Effets de chemins de fer canadiens, britanniques et autres.	Call Loan on Bonds and Stocks. — Prêts remboursables sur demande, sur obligations et actions.	Current Loans. — Prêts courants.	Loans to the Government of Canada. — Prêts au gouvernement du Canada.	Loans to Provincial Governments. — Prêts aux gouvernements provinciaux.	Overdue Debts, — Créances en souffrance.	Real Estate, the property of the Bank (other than the Bank premises.) — Immeubles appartenant à la banque (autres que les édifices de la banque.)	Mortgages on Real Estates sold by the Bank. — Hypothèques sur des immeubles vendus par la banque.	Bank Premises. — Edifices de la banque.	Other Assets not included under the foregoing heads. — Autres créances non comprises dans les items précédents.	Total Assets. — Total de l'actif.	Aggregate amount of Loans to Directors, and firms of which they are partners. — Montant collectif des prêts faits à des directeurs et à des raisons sociales dont ils forment partie.	Average amount of specie held during the month. — Chiffre moyen des espèces possédées durant le mois.	Average amount of Dominion Notes held during the month. — Chiffre moyen des billets de la Puissance possédés durant le mois.	Greatest amount of Notes in circulation at any time during the month. — Chiffre le plus élevé des billets en circulation en aucun temps durant le mois.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
....	968,910	11,311,031	.....	.....	16,903	6,200	.....	120,000	....	14,763,968	154,637	359,416	795,470	1,966,700
.....	2,687,327	17,656,523	.....	....	121,008	13,680	181,849	678,316	81,141	28,605,253	364,028	389,000	776,000	3,408,000
1,546,316	1,716,428	7,110,379	.....	....	63,823	9,599	.....	262,092	5,103	13,739,621	462,000	217,000	492,000	1,191,568
93,188	574,788	5,960,028	.....	.. ..	54,097	99,834	35,840	165,816	1,162	8,489,246	449,795	166,900	312,600	1,157,400
.....	1,209,530	3,816,633	.....	.....	18,483	.....	.....	90,000	31,055	7,373,972	149,691	142,450	255,325	908,852
185,266	1,228,227	7,876,856	.....	....	38,383	54,483	98,340	228,128	23,811	13,284,882	349,367	292,055	717,520	1,665,904
.....	795,462	3,012,383	.....	.....	8,767	.....	963	14,448	18,040	4,714,089	285,565	80,000	163,700	598,000
172,936	982,990	5,157,639	.....	.....	156,196	6,755	10,513	235,936	52,928	8,352,237	27,290	173,750	244,217	1,185,000
90,075	301,600	5,733,186	.....	.....	22,875	24,339	2,500	51,000	.....	7,184,240	34,814	114,172	126,824	1,186,032
.....	.....	1,204,475	.....	.....	25,362	.....	.....	.....	6,066	2,007,211	11,140	36,047	25,286	349,320
2,087,781	10,470,862	68,839,733	.....	.....	525,897	214,890	329,965	1,844,836	219,306	108,514,719	2,288,327	1,970,790	3,908,942	13,616,476
3,376,358	140,843	28,903,372	.....	900,000	397,294	2,220	43,417	600,000	614,719	53,551,643	700,000	1,789,000	2,116,000	5,598,300
.....	659,000	9,150,091	.....	589,231	219,077	17,545	.....	200,000	31,814	13,110,469	4,561	349,324	765,368	1,286,899
.....	1,228,814	5,610,315	.....	.....	59,314	85,642	84,966	66,760	6,733	7,775,628	215,455	90,376	259,321	887,323
.....	451,080	2,395,028	.....	.....	24,314	63,382	64,719	86,142	103,072	3,040,899	168,087	42,626	96,531	446,096
.....	29,637	985,759	.....	.....	51,126	48,198	12,509	33,068	274,940	1,587,167	87,154	15,423	19,769	295,743
.....	402,240	3,027,457	.....	50,000	61,519	48,614	30,313	5,750	25,405	4,143,392	186,610	46,367	107,587	675,230
711,200	195,036	11,154,308	.....	200,000	120,774	61,091	2,500	190,000	49,170	14,939,807	109,138	208,280	538,313	1,972,022
287,987	2,064,087	15,753,243	.....	400,000	122,487	187,797	66,571	509,373	65,815	24,559,618	1,010,114	334,000	667,000	3,823,000
.....	831,745	2,082,352	.....	.....	59,259	23,469	1,879	141,165	45,759	4,574,281	80,000	85,000	100,000	1,115,292
299,776	1,853,334	6,186,846	.....	200,526	165,113	65,651	11,824	162,567	18,534	10,639,556	10,000	75,678	373,084	943,258
.....	275,325	6,248,038	.....	.....	66,676	22,853	2,000	189,537	61,497	7,034,047	340,283	38,706	160,262	1,194,814
....	11,107	206,660	.....	.....	61,977	.....	34,995	.....	6,815	371,798	17,940	2,350	3,800	71,988
.....	82,500	1,019,450	.....	.....	39,481	21,402	9,886	15,743	8,917	1,445,707	62,578	14,886	21,072	300,302
.....	.....	4,404,629	.....	.....	83,447	48,638	74,314	101,100	28,141	5,905,293	296,916	105,915	89,874	922,667
4,675,321	8,224,748	97,727,548	.....	2,339,757	1,532,458	696,562	41,923	2,301,205	1,341,331	155,879,905	3,294,836	3,197,631	5,317,981	19,532,934
2,087,781	10,470,862	68,839,733	.....	.....	525,897	214,890	329,965	1,844,836	219,306	108,514,719	2,288,327	1,970,790	3,908,942	13,616,476
6,763,102	18,695,610	166,567,281	....	2,339,757	2,058,355	911,392	775,908	4,146,041	1,560,637	264,394,624	5,583,163	5,168,421	9,226,923	33,149,410
1,055,271	249,717	6,803,782	.....	3,545	30,190	12,064	18,691	90,975	15,091	10,242,262	83,940	259,003	334,310	1,258,885
232,000	752,096	4,926,696	.. ..	24,395	23,881	2,000	1,000	64,000	14,888	7,399,405	323,310	146,400	324,500	1,089,231
7,786	.....	1,927,050	.....	.....	23,945	.....	.....	62,800	21,775	2,419,252	54,264	37,310	212,028	451,037
.....	.....	1,329,518	.....	6,959	35,017	.....	.....	52,000	.....	1,925,707	8,827	24,470	58,409	323,814
.....	80,000	2,672,170	.....	.....	47,396	7,344	.....	1,800	8,830	3,192,344	21,890	31,254	130,114	473,401
.....	.....	688,371	.....	.....	2,339	7,800	.....	8,000	.....	1,041,277	60,502	28,367	22,583	85,877
.....	.....	298,764	.....	.....	6,537	.....	.....	23,426	.....	503,571	24,965	6,851	7,514	49,610
.....	.....	676,469	.....	.....	18,098	.....	.....	4,729	1,160	768,099	136,312	13,922	14,042	109,702
1,295,057	1,081,813	19,322,820	.....	27,940	187,403	29,208	19,691	307,730	61,744	27,492,517	714,010	547,577	1,104,100	3,841,557
286,815	237,759	2,310,163	.....	.....	8,029	.....	.....	30,000	2,275	3,390,669	314,153	148,137	158,849	453,889
302	.....	512,665	.....	.....	263	15,488	.....	6,000	17,083	613,930	56,535	10,144	18,436	108,113
38,257	.....	454,833	....	.....	7,396	2,000	.....	1,926	12,000	584,054	33,250	9,310	12,250	113,675
325,374	237,759	3,277,661	.....	.....	15,688	17,488	.....	37,926	31,358	4,588,653	403,938	167,591	189,535	675,677
.....	.....	1,759,189	.. ..	.....	68,920	36,487	12,024	9,650	10,450	2,191,308	72,473	7,250	28,500	464,825
.....	.....	1,759,189	.....	.....	68,920	36,487	12,024	9,650	10,450	2,191,308	72,473	7,250	28,500	464,825
.....	.....	5,703,108	.....	.....	40,370	17,880	.....	127,926	5,410	7,288,361	.....	375,937	700,302	995,636
.....	.....	5,703,108	.....	.....	40,370	17,880	.....	127,926	5,410	7,288,361	.....	375,337	700,302	995,636
....	.....	127,484	.....	.....	534	507	341	658	299	155,426	28,299	547	2,642	48,047
.....	.....	348,256	.....	13,579	3,634	.....	2,665	8,304	1,932	519,865	92,864	9,796	9,000	143,066
.....	.....	475,740	.....	13,579	4,168	507	3,006	8,962	2,231	675,291	121,163	10,343	11,642	191,113

ULATION.

6,763,102	18,695,610	166,567,281	.....	2,339,757	2,058,355	911,392	775,908	4,146,041	1,560,637	264,394,624	5,583,163	5,168,421	9,226,923	33,149,410
1,295,057	1,081,813	19,322,820	.....	27,940	187,403	29,208	19,691	307,730	61,744	27,492,517	714,010	547,577	1,104,100	3,841,557
325,374	237,759	3,277,661	.....	.....	15,688	17,488	.....	37,926	31,358	4,588,653	403,938	167,591	189,535	675,677
.....	.....	1,759,189	.....	.....	68,920	36,487	12,024	9,650	10,450	2,191,308	72,473	7,250	28,500	464,825
.....	.....	5,703,108	....	.....	40,370	17,880	.....	127,926	5,410	7,288,361	.....	375,937	700,302	995,636
.....	.....	475,740	.....	13,579	4,168	507	3,006	8,962	2,231	675,291	121,163	10,343	11,642	191,113
8,383,533	20,015,182	197,105,799	.....	2,381,276	2,374,904	1,012,962	810,629	4,638,235	1,671,830	306,630,754	6,894,747	6,277,119	11,261,002	39,318,218

J. M. COURTNEY,

No. 23. VOL. XXVI.

The Canada Gazette

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

OTTAWA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1892.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

APPOINTMENTS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE OF CANADA.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz. :—

Ottawa, 26th November, 1892.

John Evers Cuffe, of the City of St. Catharines, in the Province of Ontario, Esquire : to be a Collector in Her Majesty's Customs.

—

29th November, 1892.

J. Wesley Hoyt, of the Parish of Blissville, Sunbury County, in the Province of New Brunswick, Esquire : to be a Sub-Collector in Her Majesty's Customs.

PROCLAMATION.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Deputy Governor.

[L.S.]

CANADA.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To Our Beloved and Faithful the Senators of the Dominion of Canada, and the Members elected to serve in the House of Commons of Our said Dominion, and to each and every of you,— Greeting :

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS Our Parliament of Canada stands prorogued to the seventh day of the month of November instant, at which time, at Our City of Ottawa, you were held and constrained to appear ; Now Know Ye, that for divers causes and considerations, and taking into consideration the ease and convenience of Our Loving Subjects, We have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council for Canada, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on MONDAY, the NINETEENTH day of the month of DECEMBER next, you meet Us in Our Parliament of Canada, at Our City of OTTAWA, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of Our said Dominion of Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary. Herein Fail Not.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. Witness, John J. McGee, Esquire, Deputy of Our Right Trusty and Well-Beloved the Right Honourable Sir Frederick Arthur Stanley, Baron Stanley of Preston, in the County of Lancaster, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom ; Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Governor General of Canada and Vice Admiral of the same.

At Our Government House, in Our City of OTTAWA, this FOURTH day of NOVEMBER, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, and in the fifty-sixth year of Our Reign.

By Command,

SAML. E. ST. O. CHAPLEAU,
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery,
Canada. 19-tf

ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

[310333]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Thursday, the 20th day of October, 1892.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS under the provisions of the Act of the Parliament of Canada, 47 Victoria, chapter 6, intituled "An Act respecting the Vancouver Island Railway, the Esquimalt Graving Dock, and certain Railway Lands of the Province of British Columbia granted to the Dominion," and the Act of the Legislature of the Province of British Columbia, number eleven, of one thousand eight hundred and eighty, intituled "An Act to authorize the grant of certain public lands on the mainland of British Columbia to the Government of the Dominion of Canada, for Canadian Pacific Railway purposes," as amended by the Act of the said Legislature, number fourteen,

passed in the session held in the years 1883 and 1884, intituled "An Act relating to the Island Railway, the "Graving Dock and Railway Lands of the Province," all the lands within twenty miles of the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway from the summit of the Rocky Mountains to the Statutory terminus at Port Moody are granted to Her Majesty as represented by the Government of Canada, and therefore any laws of the Province of British Columbia in regard to lands and the boundaries of lands cannot have any bearing or effect upon lands which are within this railway belt, and such lands are within the control of the Government and Parliament of Canada,—

His Excellency, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to declare and does hereby declare, that all sales of land which may have been made or which may hereafter be made without the authority of the Government of Canada or without title from the Government of Canada within twenty miles on either side of the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway are illegal and void.

Whereof all persons whom it may concern are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

JOHN J. McGEE,
22–4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES.

COPYRIGHTS

Entered during the week ending December 1st, 1892, at the Department of Agriculture,—Copyright and Trade Mark Branch.

6713. "Prospectus of the Anglo-American Loan and Savings Company of Toronto." Samuel G. Ginner, Toronto, Ont., 26th November, 1892.

6714. "The Siege of Deiry." (Print.) Edward Frederick Clarke, Toronto, Ont., 26th November, 1892.

6715. "Beneath the Golden Rays." (Song.) Words by J. R. Wood. Music by William Bohrer. The Anglo-Canadian Music Publishers' Association, (L'd.), London, England, 28th November, 1892.

6716. "Reference Book for Canada of the Legal and Commercial Exchange of Canada, Vol. III, 1892." James L. Morrison and Thomas G. Wilson, Toronto, Ont., 28th November, 1892.

6717. "Petit Guide de Chercheur de Minéraux." Par H. de Puyjalon, Montréal, Qué., 28 novembre 1892.

6718. "Maisie Derrick." By Katharine S. Macquoid. John Lovell & Son, Montreal, Que., 30th November, 1892.

6719. "Love Through All." Thoughts for each day. By Amy Parkinson, Toronto, Ont., 30th November, 1892.

INTERIM COPYRIGHTS.

391. "Dollard." (Story.) Stuart Livingston, Hamilton, Ont., 29th November, 1892.

392. "Told in a Ball Room." (Story.) Stuart Livingston, Hamilton, Ont., 30th November, 1892.

JOHN LOWE,
23–1 Deputy of the Minister of Agriculture.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under "The Companies Act" letters patent have been issued under the Great Seal of Canada, bearing date the 24th day of November, 1892, incorporating Louis Perrault, printer; Honoré Beaugrand, journalist; Trefflé Berthiaume, journalist; Edgar Maudesly Lovelace, merchant; Joseph Odilon Dupuis, merchant; Joseph Melançon, notary; Joseph Antoine Rodier, doctor; Alphonse Raza, architect; Charles Berger, contractor; James Cochrane, contractor; Ludger Cousineau, contractor; Emmanuel St. Louis, contractor; Joseph Rodolphe Wilfrid Brunet, contractor, all of the City of Montreal, Province of Quebec, for the following purposes, viz.:—To furnish electric lights, motive power, heating apparatus, electric wires and all necessary apparatus to transmit electricity in the City of Montreal and elsewhere in the Dominion of Canada, by the name of "The Central Electric Light Company of Montreal" (Limited), with a total capital stock of five hundred thousand dollars divided into five thousand shares of one hundred dollars.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 2nd day of December, 1892.

J. C. PATTERSON,
23–3 Secretary of State.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 49 of 1892.

CHANGE IN WELLER'S BAY LIGHTS.

The range lights at Weller's Bay, on the north shore of lake Ontario, in the County of Prince Edward, Ontario, have been moved, and the colours of the lights changed.

The front light tower now stands on the shore of the bay, at the south-west end of the Carrying Place road, 843 feet N. $\frac{1}{3}$ W. from its previous position.

Lat. N. 44° 2' 0"
Long. W. 77° 35" 20"

The light has been changed from fixed red to fixed white; it is elevated 26 feet above the level of the lake, and should be visible 10 miles in the line of range and to the eastward until cut off by Bald Head and to the westward until cut off by Presqu'Ile Point.

The back light tower has also been moved to a new site distant 508 feet N.E. $\frac{3}{4}$ E. (N. 46° E. true), from the front one. The light has been changed from fixed white to fixed red, and is elevated 37 feet above the lake level; it should be visible 7 miles in, and over a small arc on each side of, the line of range. Vessels approaching from the westward will not open this light until nearly reaching the alignment, as it is screened by trees.

The two light buildings are unchanged in character.

There is a bar with about 10 feet on it across the mouth of the Bay, at a distance of two nautical miles from the front light. The new alignment leads over this bar, at or near its narrowest part, in practically the best water, and also leads clear of the extremity of the spit off Bald Head, which is 3,300 feet inside the bar. Vessels entering can now pick up the alignment in the deep water of the lake, cross the bar on the alignment, N. E. $\frac{3}{4}$ E., and keep it until the extremity of Bald Head spit is passed at a distance of about 150 feet, when they will be in the deep water of the bay, inside of all dangers.

The tripod beacon marking the end of Bald Head spit, referred to in part I of Notice to Mariners No. 13 of 1889, has been washed away, and will not be replaced at present.

This notice affects Admiralty charts Nos. 797 and 1152, and Canadian List of Lights and Fog Signals Nos. 176 and 176a.

WM. SMITH,
Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

Department of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa, Canada, 22nd November, 1892.

☞ All bearings are magnetic and are given from seaward, miles are nautical miles, heights are above high water, and all depths are at mean low water.

Pilots, masters, or others interested are earnestly requested to send information of dangers, changes in aids to navigation, notice of new shoals or channels, errors in publications, or any other facts affecting the navigation of Canadian waters, to the Deputy Ministre of Marine, Ottawa, Canada. 23–3

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 50 of 1892.

CHANGE IN LOCATION OF FOG SIGNALS AT POINT AMOUR.

The change in the location of the fog alarm signals at Point Amour or Forteau Bay light station, on the Labrador coast of the Strait of Belle Isle, indicated in Part II of Notice to Mariners No. 20 of 1892, has been completed.

The new fog alarm building is of wood, painted white, and stands on the low ground in front of the lighthouse on the point. It is distant about 166 feet S. by E. from the tower.

Lat. N. 51° 27' 35"
Long. W. 56° 50' 53"

The alarm consists of a steam whistle, which gives single blasts of 8 seconds, duration with intervals of 52 seconds between them.

In the event of the whistle being out of order, a trumpet or horn in the same building will sound similar blasts.

This notice affects Admiralty charts Nos. 232*b*, 282, 284 and 1631, and Canadian List of Lights and Fog Signals No. 3.

WM. SMITH,
Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

Department of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa, Canada, 22nd November, 1892.

☞ All bearings are magnetic and are given from seaward, miles are nautical miles, heights are above high water, and all depths are at mean low water.

Pilots, masters, or others interested are earnestly requested to send information of dangers, changes in aids to navigation, notice of new shoals or channels, errors in publications, or any other facts affecting the navigation of Canadian waters, to the Deputy Minister of Marine, Ottawa, Canada. 23-3

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 52 of 1892.

CANDLEBOX ISLAND LIGHT.

A lighthouse established by the Government of Canada on Candlebox Island, at the northern entrance to Schooner Passage, off the west, or Bay of Fundy, coast of Nova Scotia, will be put in operation for the first time on the 1st January, 1893.

Lat. N. 43° 39' 34"
Long. W. 66° 2' 45"

The light will be fixed red, elevated 56 feet above high water mark, and should be visible 8 miles from all points of approach. The illuminating apparatus is dioptric, of small size.

The lighthouse, which stands near the centre of the small island, consists of a square wooden tower, with dwelling attached, pained white, the tower surmounted by an iron lantern, painted red.

The height of the tower from its base to the vane on the lantern is 37 feet.

This notice affects Admiralty charts Nos. 352, 2,537 and 2,670, and Canadian List of Lights and Fog Signals No. 431*b*.

WM. SMITH,
Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

Department of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa, Canada, 25th November, 1892.

☞ All bearings are magnetic and are given from seaward, miles are nautical miles, heights are above high water, and all depths are at mean low water.

Pilots, masters, or others interested are earnestly requested to send information of dangers, changes in aids to navigation, notice of new shoals or channels, errors in publications, or any other facts affecting the navigation of Canadian waters, to the Deputy Minister of Marine, Ottawa, Canada. 23–3

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 51 of 1892.

UCLUELET ARM, BARCLAY SOUND.

Sutton Rock, in Ucluelet Arm, Barclay Sound, on the Pacific Coast of Vancouver Island, British Columbia, described in part I of Notice to Mariners No. 62 of 1891, has been marked by a spar buoy coloured red and black in horizontal bands.

Lat. N. 48° 56' 43"
Long. W. 125° 32' 56"

An examination of Ucluelet Arm by the Master of the Dominion steamer "Quadra" shows Sutton Rock to consist of two rocks, each of small extent, lying 280 feet apart in a N.W. $\frac{1}{3}$ W. (N. 36° W. true) and S.E. $\frac{1}{3}$ E. direction. The more southerly rock has 7 feet water on it, the northerly one 10 feet, with a depth of 5 fathoms between them.

The spar buoy is moored on the shoaler patch.

The water deepens rapidly at each end of the shoal to $5\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms. Each rock has 4 fathoms close to it, deepening rapidly to 6 fathoms on the east side and 8 fathoms on the west. Between the northern rock and Channel Island the water deepens gradually to 12 fathoms, with $6\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms close up to the island.

North-eastward of Sutton Rock, distant from it a little more than 1 cable, and 30 feet from low water mark, spring tides, is a very narrow rocky ledge about 40 feet in length, showing 2 feet above low water, spring tides.

The shoal off the first point north-westward from the Indian village extends further out into the Arm than is marked on the chart, there being a rocky patch a few feet in diameter, marked by kelp and eel grass, nearly $\frac{3}{4}$ cable from the shore, with 3 feet water on it, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms close alongside, deepening rapidly in the fairway to 7 fathoms.

This notice affects Admiralty charts Nos. 584, 592 and 1917.

WM. SMITH,
Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

Department of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa, Canada, 23rd November, 1892.

☞ All bearings are magnetic and are given from seaward, miles are nautical miles, heights are above high water, and all depths are at mean low water.

Pilots, masters, or others interested are earnestly requested to send information of dangers, changes in aids to navigation, notice of new shoals or channels, errors in publications, or any other facts affecting the navigation of Canadian waters, to the Deputy Minister of Marine, Ottawa, Canada. 23–3

STATUTES OF CANADA, 1892.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Statutes of last session, 55-56 Vict., 1892, vols. I. and II., are now ready for sale at the Department of Public Printing and Stationery.

Vol. I. contains the Orders in Council and Public Acts; price	$1 25
Vol. II. consists of the Private Acts; price	0 75
Price for the two volumes bound together, $\frac{1}{4}$ sheep binding, per copy	2 00
Separate copies of any of the Public or Private Acts are also for sale.	
The Criminal Code will be ready about the 15th of October; price	0 50

Price lists of Public Documents on sale at the Department will be furnished free to any party on application. 14-tf

STATEMENT OF THE PUBLIC DEBT OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA, ON THE 31st OCTOBER, 1892.

	$ cts.	$ cts.
LIABILITIES—		
Payable in England	200,429,376 89	
do in Canada	9,652,143 29	
Dominion Notes	18,497,712 16	
Savings Banks	39,788,644 09	
Trust Funds	8,194,612 46	
Province Accounts	16,407,374 13	
Miscellaneous and Banking Accounts	1,504,828 57	
Bank Circulation Redemption Fund	1,762,183 94	
Total Gross Debt		296,236,875 53
ASSETS—		
Investments—Sinking Funds	28,677,289 69	
Other Investments	5,263,337 95	
Province Accounts	10,669,110 59	
Miscellaneous and Banking Accounts	13,846,037 88	
		58,455,776 11
Total Net Debt		237,781,099 42
do 30th September		238,623,483 80
Decrease of Debt		842,384 38
STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE ON CAPITAL ACCOUNT, &c.		
EXPENDITURE to 30th September on :—		
Public Works, Railways and Canals	857,518 07	
Dominion Lands	6,433 66	
Railway Subsidies	266,353 00	
		1,130,304 73
ADD EXPENDITURE in October on :—		
Public Works, Railways and Canals	222,699 60	
Dominion Lands	11,543 64	
Railway Subsidies		
		234,243 24
Total		1,364,547 97

W. FITZGERALD,
Assistant Deputy Minister of Finance.

Certified correct,
M. G. DICKIESON, Accountant.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 9th November, 1892.

20-tf

STATEMENT of the Revenue and Expenditure on account of the Consolidated Fund of the Dominion of Canada, as by Returns furnished to the Finance Department to the night of the 31st October, 1892.

	$ cts
REVENUE :	
Customs	1,820,062 78
Excise	784,883 99
Post Office	200,000 00
Public Works, including Railways	408,051 91
Miscellaneous	127,211 56
	3,340,210 24
REVENUE to 30 september, 1892	9,314,485 57
	12,654,695 81
EXPENDITURE	2,272,137 96
do to 30th september, 1892	5,753,946 27
	8,026,084 23

W. FITZGERALD,
Assistant Deputy Minister of Finance.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 9th November, 1892.

20-tf

CIRCULATION AND SPECIE.

	31st July.	31st August.	30th September.	31st October.	30th November.	31st December.
Fractionals	188,019 75	188,799 25	189,382 50	191,369 00		
$1 & $2	6,473,895 00	6,677,849 00	6,845,354 50	7,266,569 50		
$4	493,818 00	487,452 00	478,186 00	515,596 00		
$5, $10 & $20	10,174 16	10,029 16	10,019 16	9,729 16		
$50 & $100	427,950 00	374,350 00	315,000 00	315,800 00		
$500 & $1000	10,135,000 00	10,709,500 00	10,662,000 00	10,348,000 00		
Total	17,728,856 91	18,447,979 41	18,499,942 16	18,647,063 66		

	31st January.	29th February.	31st March.	30th April.	31st May.	30th June.
Fractionals						
$1 & $2						
$4						
$5, $10 & $20						
$50 & $100						
$500 & $1000						
Total						

Fractional Notes	191,369 00
Provincial Notes other than Ones and Twos	13,029 16
Provincial and Dominion Ones and Twos	7,266,569 50
Dominion Fours	515,596 00
Montr'l Large Notes	5,519,000 00
Toronto "	3,023,000 00
Halifax "	910,500 00
St. John "	675,000 00
Winnipeg "	12,500 00
Charlottetown "	38,000 00
Victoria "	482,500 00
Total	$18,647,063 66

Specie held by the several Assistant Receivers General, on the 30th October, 1892		$6,107,528 81
Guaranteed Sterling Debentures		1,946,666 67
Guaranteed Debentures to be held under the Revised Statutes of Canada, cap. 31—		$8,054,195 48
10 p. c. on $18,647,063.66	$1,864,706 36	
Specie to be held under the Revised Statutes of Canada, cap. 31—		
15 p. c. on $18,647,063.66	2,797,059 55	$4,661,765 91
Excess of Specie and Guaranteed Debentures		$3,392,429 57
Unguaranteed Debentures		$14,250,000 00
Unguaranteed Debentures to be held under the Revised Statutes of Canada, cap. 31—		
75 p. c. on $18,647,063.66		13,985,297 74
Excess of Unguaranteed Debentures		$ 264,702 26

SUMMARY.

Excess of Specie and Guaranteed Debentures	$3,392,429 57
Excess of Unguaranteed Debentures	264,702 26
Total Excess	$3,657,131 83

FRED. TOLLER,
Comptroller Dominion Currency.

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy Minister of Finance.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 10th November, 1892.

20–tf

UNREVISED STATEMENT of Inland Revenue accrued during the month of October, 1892.

Source of Revenue.	Amounts.	Total.
	$ cts.	$ cts.
Spirits	392,842 79	
Malt	87,915 22	
Malt Liquor	100 00	
Tobacco	235,363 03	
Cigars	60,905 75	
Inspection of Petroleum	6,009 70	
Manufactures in Bond	4,257 12	
Seizures	1,057 51	
Other Receipts	1,887 60	
Total Excise Revenue		790,338 72
Culling Timber		1,477 00
Hydraulic and other Rents		18 00
Minor Public Works		
Inspection of Weights and Measures		4,518 63
" Gas		1,137 25
Law Stamps		522 50
Other Revenues		25 00
Grand Total Revenue		798,037 10

E. MIALL, Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 17th November, 1892.

21–tf

SUMMARY STATEMENT showing the Quantity and Value of Goods entered for Consumption in the Dominion of Canada and the Duty Collected thereon during the month ending 31st October, 1892.

ARTICLES.		ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Duty.
		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Acids	$	....	5,155 00	2,430 61
Agricultural Implements	"	.....	4,361 00	1,542 38
Ale, Beer and Porter	Galls.	28,646	17,328 00	6,287 12
Animals	$	.....	45,336 00	12,151 20
Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c.	"	.....	138,006 00	25,373 01
Brass and manufactures of	"	....	34,710 00	9,471 22
Breadstuffs, viz. :—				
Grain of all kinds	Bush.	355,988	171,961 00	27,786 54
Flour	Brls.	2,373	9,012 00	1,785 81
Meal	"	7,555	18,862 00	3,053 23
Rice and all other Breadstuffs	$	.....	24,517 00	7,343 50
Candles	Lbs.	31,322	3,127 00	778 75
Chicory	"	20,117	662 00	804 68
Coal and Coke	Tons.	110,370	255,791 00	60,925 26
Coffee from U. S.	Lbs.	21,251	4,640 00	643 89
Copper and manufactures of	$	.....	27,646 00	3,505 08
Cordage of all kinds	"	.....	3,603 00	869 29
Cotton, manufactures of	"	.....	218,721 00	54,700 97
Drugs and Medicines	"	.....	127,078 00	34,542 67
Earthen, Stone and Chinaware	"	.....	69,354 00	23,291 40
Fancy Goods	"	.....	100,074 00	31,613 43
Fish	"	....	47,188 00	7,554 55
Fruit, Dried	"	.....	204,213 00	39,581 40
" Green, &c	"	.....	62,403 00	10,300 11
Furs	"	.....	41,095 00	7,914 20
Glass and Glassware	"	.....	143,600 00	38,197 52
Gunpowder and explosive substances	"	.....	11,896 00	3,870 53
Hats, Caps and Bonnets	"	.....	47,424 00	14,528 31
Hops	Lbs.	43,889	10,268 00	2,633 42
Iron and Steel, and manufactures of	$	.....	1,034,250 00	288,816 37
Jewellery and Watches and manufactures of gold and silver	"	....	76,123 00	17,874 09
Lead and manufactures of	"	.....	36,910 00	7,226 27
Leather and manufactures of	"	.....	89,272 00	18,958 70
Marble and Stone, and manufactures of	"	.....	23,209 00	5,179 45
Malt	Bush.	3,334	2,410 00	500 10
Metals, Composition, &c., and manufactures of	$	.....	32,413 00	9,228 33
Musical Instruments	"	.....	39,029 00	10,625 60
Oil, Coal and Kerosene, &c., &c.	Galls.	954,430	68,965 00	68,718 87
" all other	"	124,444	61,119 00	15,743 35
Paints and Colours	$	.....	79,870 00	7,640 93
Paper and manufactures of	"	.....	96,319 00	29,837 52
Perfumery	"	.....	3,908 00	1,173 13
Provisions, viz. :				
Bacon. Ham, Shoulders, Sides, Beef, Pork, Mutton, Butter, Cheese, Lard, &c.	$	.....	90,493 00	26,356 99
Salt, not imported from Great Britain or British Possessions, or for Gulf Fisheries	Lbs.	766,900	4,032 00	778 05
Seeds	$	.....	4,970 00	532 86
Silks, manufactures of	"	.....	151,731 00	45,368 32
Soap of all kinds	"	.....	16,020 00	5,961 19
Spices, ground and unground	"	.....	23,286 00	3,744 85
Starch	Lbs.	88,741	5,566 00	2,722 95
Spirits of all kinds	Galls.	86,984	93,657 00	191,154 81
Wines, other than Sparkling	"	39,421	33,597 00	22,910 80
" Sparkling	Doz.	2,021	17,004 00	9,360 29
Sugar, above No. 14, D.S.	Lbs.	54,819	2,196 00	438 54
" Cane, Sugar, &c.	"	....	....	.....
" Molasses	Galls.	234,670	48,965 00	4,171 90
" Candy, &c.	Lbs.	84,454	11,757 00	5,185 08
" Glucose and Syrups	"	213,339	4,671 00	3,200 13
Tea from United States	"	43,455	7,715 00	771 50
Tobacco and Cigars	"	12,810	18,676 00	18,561 23
Wood and manufactures of	$	.....	107,573 00	29,081 38
Woollen manufactures	"	.....	539,627 00	164,380 63
All other dutiable articles	$	.....	877,044 00	227,025 45
Total Dutiable Goods		.....	5,550,408 00	1,676,701 72
Coin and Bullion (except U. S. silver coin)		.....	86,610 00	
Free Goods, all other		.....	3,349,511 00	
Grand Total entered for Consumption		.....	8,986,529 00	1,676,701 72

W. G. PARMELEE,
Commissioner of Customs.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 24th November, 1892.

22–tf

STATEMENT of Goods Exported from the Dominion of Canada, during the month of October, 1892.

	Produce of Canada.	Produce of other Countries.	Total.
	$	$	$
Produce of the Mine	547,413	37,177	584,590
do Fisheries	1,229,534	9,851	1,239,385
do Forest	2,721,275	187,306	2,908,581
Animals and their produce	4,382,085	112,176	4,494,261
Agricultural Products	2,413,919	991,783	3,405,702
Manufactures	659,964	63,132	723,096
Miscellaneous Articles	28,273	26,480	54,753
Totals	11,982,463	1,427,905	13,410,368
Bullion	42,787	.....	42,787
Coin	....	13,283	13,283
Grand Total	12,025,250	1,441,188	13,466,438

W. G. PARMELEE,
Commissioner of Customs.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 27th November, 1892.

22-tf

DR. POST OFFICE Savings Bank Account for the month of October, 1892. CR.

(Furnished to the Minister of Finance in accordance with the Post Office Act, 1875, Sec. 69, and Public Accounts Audit Act, 1878, Sec. 20.)

	$ cts.		$ cts.
Balance in hands of the Minister of Finance on 30th September, 1892	22,633,101 72	Withdrawals during month	608,427 19
Deposits in the Post Office Savings Banks during month	619,458 00		
Interest allowed to Depositors, on accounts closed during month	2,953 64	Balance:— At the credit of Depositors' Accounts	22,647,086 17
	23,255,513 36		23,255,513 36

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy Minister of Finance.

N. S. GARLAND,
Clerk of Financial Statistics.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
OTTAWA, 19th November, 1892.

22-tf

STATEMENT of the Balance at Cr. of Depositors in the Dominion Government Savings Banks, on 31st October, 1892. Published in accordance with Consolidated Statutes, Chapter 121, Section 16.

BANK.	Balance, 30th September, 1892.	Deposits for October, 1892.	Total.	Withdrawn, October, 1892.	Balance, 31st October, 1892.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Ontario :—					
Toronto	525,055 11	13,173 25	538,228 36	11,836 54	526,391 82
Manitoba :—					
Winnipeg	698,798 26	20,098 00	718,896 26	24.184 62	694,711 64
British Columbia :—					
Victoria	705,363 88	21,271 00	726,634 88	23,919 12	702,715 76
Nova Scotia :—					
Acadia Mines	42,773 32	290 00	43,063 32	268 14	42,795 18
Amherst	232,092 44	4,584 00	236,676 44	5,257 82	231,418 62
Annapolis	233,767 81	1,804 00	235,571 81	4,679 14	230,892 67
Arichat	190,722 10	882 00	191,604 10	1,180 79	190,423 31
Barrington	153,465 30	341 00	153,806 30	2,553 72	151,252 58
Bridgewater	113,954 08	2,748 00	116,702 08	1,205 92	115,496 16
Guysboro'	93,437 25	207 00	93,644 25	641 52	93,002 73
Halifax	2,629,752 90	29,347 00	2,659,099 90	45,964 88	2,613,135 02
Kentville	298,651 56	4,722 00	303,373 56	5,506 98	297,866 58
Liverpool	251,187 34	4,142 00	255,329 34	2,719 58	252,609 76
Lunenburg	247,338 75	4,051 00	251,389 75	4,686 32	246,703 43
Maitland	51,774 56	3,944 17	55,718 73	1,619 47	54,099 26
New Glasgow	355,570 27	3,732 00	359,302 27	5,679 79	353,622 48
Parrsboro'	92,568 90	3,091 00	95,659 90	769 57	94,890 33
Pictou	287,791 32	3,962 00	291,753 32	4,065 50	287,687 82
Port Hood	128,478 36	830 00	129,308 36	891 43	128,416 93
Shelburne	109,497 14	1,012 00	110,509 14	1,632 00	108,877 14
Sherbrooke	54,787 72	2,342 50	57,130 22	1,445 99	55,684 23
Sydney	311,722 64	3,505 00	315,227 64	5,941 89	309,285 75
Sydney Mines	79,720 33	2,364 00	82,084 33	1,297 80	80,786 53
Truro	327,570 09	6,977 00	334,547 09	6,549 87	327,997 22
Wallace	70,794 46	346 00	71,140 46	735 16	70,405 30
Weymouth	109,180 34	3,013 00	112,193 34	3,969 93	108,223 41
Yarmouth	637,083 10	5,762 00	642,845 10	7,511 52	635,333 58
New Brunswick :—					
Bathurst	125,634 57	1,577 00	127,211 57	2,004 72	125,206 85
Chatham	244,912 75	2,543 00	247,455 75	4,298 09	243,157 66
Dalhousie	341,548 39	4,140 00	345,688 39	3,772 79	341,915 60
Dorchester	97,112 38	1,340 00	98,452 38	4,986 79	93,465 59
Fredericton	533,838 24	10,987 00	544,825 24	6,496 74	538,328 50
Newcastle	220,256 74	2,292 00	222,548 74	1,673 71	220,875 03
St. Andrews	315,401 19	5,101 57	320,502 76	5,433 66	315,069 10
St. John	3,566,543 03	50,639 00	3,617,182 03	55,519 02	3,561,663 01
Sussex	152,472 70	2,283 00	154,755 70	2,405 35	152,350 35
Woodstock	435,558 83	11,686 00	447,244 83	8,786 23	438,458 60
Prince Edward Island :—					
Charlottetown	1,790,933 11	29,621 00	1,820,554 11	34,483 81	1,786,070 30
Summerside	316,074 20	5,105 00	321,179 20	5,522 19	315,657 01
Total	17,173,185 46	275,855 49	17,449,040 95	312,098 11	17,136,942 84

C. J. ANDERSON,
Chief Savings Bank Branch.

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy Minister of Finance.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 24th November, 1892.

22-tf

RETURN OF THE AMOUNT OF LIABILITIES AND ASSETS OF THE MONTREAL CITY AND DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK, AND OF THE CAISSE D'ÉCONOMIE DE NOTRE-DAME DE QUÉBEC, ON THE 31ST OCTOBER, 1892.

	CAPITAL.		LIABILITIES.									
	Capital Stock.	Capital paid up.	Dominion Govt. deposits payable on demand.	Provincial Govt. deposits payable on demand.	Other deposits payable on demand.	Dominion Govt. deposits payable after notice or on a fixed day.	Provincial Govt. deposits payable after notice or on a fixed day.	Other deposits payable after notice or on a fixed day.	Special Poor Fund or Charity Fund Trust.	Other Liabilities not included under the foregoing heads.	Total Liabilities.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts
City and District Savings Bank	2,000,000 00	600,000 00	93,341 86	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,661,161 12	180,000 00	27,385 80	8,962,188 78
Caisse d'Economie Notre-Dame de Québec	1,000,000 00	250,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,827,200 99	83,000 00	87,531 71	3,997,732 70

ASSETS.

	Dominion Securities.	Provincial or Municipal Securities.	Loans for which Dominion or Provincial Securities are held as Collateral Security.	Loans for which Bank Stocks are held as Collateral Security.	Loans for which other Stocks, Bonds or Debentures as authorised by law are held as Collateral Security.	Cash in hand or in deposit on call in Chartered Banks.	Special Poor Fund or Charity Fund Investments.	Investments in Bank Stock made previous to the incorporation of the Bank.	Other Assets not included under the foregoing heads.	Total Assets.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
City and District Savings Bank	1,500,000 00	2,408,464 83	304,182 20	2,689,733 12	1,716,494 06	741,243 88	180,000 00	.....	* 506,045 36	10,046,163 45
Caisse d'Economie Notre-Dame de Québec	.....	1,878,954 51	237,940 56	464,651 07	968,568 10	573,505 01	83,000 00	73,239 00	87,913 33	4,367,771 58

* Including landed property of Bank $443,925.11

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy Minister of Finance.

N. S. GARLAND,
Clerk of Financial Statistics.

20-tf

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 9th November, 1892.

LIST OF INSURANCE COMPANIES LICENSED TO DO BUSINESS IN CANADA UNDER THE INSURANCE ACT.

NAME OF THE COMPANY.	Chief Agent to receive process,	Amount of Deposit. Deposits marked (A) are applicable solely to Life Policies existing 31st March, 1878; marked (B) to policies issued or assumed subsequent to that date.	Description of Insurance business for which Licensed.
The Accident Insurance Company of North America	Edward Rawlings, Manager, Montreal	$23,500 Montreal Harbour bonds; $500, Municipal Debentures, and $550, 5 p. c. Canada stock. (Accepted at $22,150)	Accident.
The Ætna Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut	F. W. Evans, General Agent, Montreal	$19,000 Municipal Securities, $4,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds, and $89,000 Canadian Pacific RailwayBonds. (Accepted at $100,800)	Fire and Inland Marine
The Ætna Life Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut	Wm. H. Orr, Manager, Toronto	$360,500 Province of Quebec Debentures, $149,893 Province of Manitoba Debentures; $50,000 Province of New Brunswick Bonds; $100,000 Prince Edward Island Bonds; $60,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds; $2,595,061 Municipal Debentures and $150,000 U. S. Registered Bonds. Total $3,465,354. Accepted value, $3,184,531, being $100,000 (A), and $3,084,531 (B)	Life.
The Agricultural Insurance Company of Watertown, N.Y., U.S.	Joseph Flynn, Chief Agent, Toronto	$141,600 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $126,000)	Fire.
The Alliance Assurance Company	G. H. McHenry, Chief Agent, Montreal	$311,142 Canada 3 p.c. stock	Fire.
The American Surety Company of New York	Alexander Dixon, Chief Agent, Toronto	$50,000 U.S. Bonds	Guarantee.
The Atlas Assurance Company	Matthew C. Hinshaw, Chief Agent, Montreal	£17,000 stg., Canada 3½ per cent. Inscribed Stock, and £5,000 stg., New South Wales 3½ per cent. Inscribed Stock	Fire.
The Boiler Inspection and Insurance Company of Canada	W. B. McMurrich, Agent, Toronto	$46,724 Municipal Debentures, and $8,000 Loan Company Debentures. (Accepted at $49,252)	Steam Boilers, &c.
The British Empire Mutual Life Assurance Company, London, Eng.	Fred. Stancliffe, Chief Agent, Montreal	Canada 4 per cent. Bonds, £1,400 stg.; Province of British Columbia Bonds, £1,000 stg.; Tasmanian Bonds £6,800 stg.; Municipal Debentures, £15,800. (Accepted at $113,,977.33). Also $632,500 invested in the hands of Canadian Trustees under the Insurance Act	Life.
The British America Assurance Company, Toronto	John Morison, Governor, Toronto	$60,540 Municipal Debentures and $1,000 Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds. (Accepted at $54,900)	Fire and Inland Marine
The British and Foreign Marine Insurance Company (Limited)	E. L. Bond, Chief Agent, Montreal	$112,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $100,800)	Inland Marine.
The Caledonian Insurance Company	Lansing Lewis, Manager, Montreal	Province of Quebec Bonds, $3,893.33; Canada Bonds, $4,866.67; Municipal Debentures, $106,438.86. (Accepted at $104,555)	Fire.
The Canada Accident Assurance Company	Henry Sutherland, Chief Agent, Toronto	$22,302 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $20,072)	Accident.
The Canada Life Assurance Company, Hamilton	A. G. Ramsay, Manager, Hamilton	$61,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $54,900)	Life.
†The Citizens' Insurance Company of Canada	E. P. Heaton, Chief Agent, Montreal	$131,744 Municipal Debentures; $5,840 Canada Central Railway Second Mortgage Bonds, and $2,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds. (Accepted at $125,370, being $54,710 for Life, $20,260 for Accident, and $50,400 for Fire)	Fire, Life and Accident.
*The City of London Fire Insurance Company (Limited)	H. M. Blackburn, Chief Agent, Toronto	£24,000 stg. Canada Stock and £3,000 South Australian Stock	Fire.
The Commercial Union Assurance Company (Limited) of London, Eng.	Evans & McGregor, General Agents, Montreal	$107,067 Cape of Good Hope 4 per cent. Stock (Life A); $29,200 Canada 4 per cent. Stock (Life B); $106,580 Canada 4 per cent. Stock; $73,000 Queensland Bonds and £12,000 Swedish Government 4 per cent. Bonds (Fire)	Fire, Inland Marine and Life.
The Confederation Life Association of Canada	J. K. Macdonald, Managing Director, Toronto	$84,500 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $76,050)	Life.
The Connecticut Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn	Geo. H. McHenry, Chief Agent, Montreal	$100,000 Canada 4 per cent. Stock	Fire.
The Covenant Mutual Benefit Association	A. H. Hoover, Chief Agent, Toronto	$53,533 Canada 3 per cent. Stock	Life, on the assessment plan.
The Dominion Life Assurance Company	Thos. Hilliard, Managing Director, Waterloo, O.	$56,303 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $50,195)	Life.
The Dominion Plate Glass Insurance Company	Alexander Ramsay, Chief Agent, Montreal	$5,000 Province of Quebec Bonds and $11,000 Municipal Securities. Total, $16,000. (Accepted at $14,900)	Plate Glass.
The Dominion Safety Fund Life Association	J. De Wolfe Spurr, President and Agent, St. John, B. N.	$19,000 Province of Nova Scotia Bonds and $31,000 Province of New Brunswick Bonds	Life.
The Eastern Assurance Company	Chas. D. Cory, Chief Agent, Halifax, N.S.	$56,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $50,400)	Fire
The Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation (Limited)	Fred. Stancliffe, General Manager, Montreal	£6,500 stg., 2½ per cent. Annuities, £5,000 stg., South Australian Govt. 4 per cent. Bonds, and £10,840 Province of Quebec Bonds	Fire Re-assurance.
The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, N.Y.	Seargent P. Stearns, Manager, Montreal	$100,000 U.S. Bonds (A) $375,000 U.S. Bonds and $482,000 Municipal Debentures (B) (accepted at $908,800, being $100,000 A, and $808,800, B). Also $1,180,000 in the hands of Canadian Trustees under the Insurance Act	Life.
The Federal Life Assurance Company of Ontario	David Dexter, Managing Director, Hamilton	Municipal Debentures, $44,807. Canada Pacific Railway Bonds, $11,000. (Accepted $50,226)	Life.

LIST OF INSURANCE COMPANIES LICENSED TO DO BUSINESS IN CANADA UNDER THE INSURANCE ACT—*Continued.*

NAME OF THE COMPANY.	Chief Agent to receive process.	Amount of Deposit. Deposits marked (A) are applicable solely to Life Policies existing 31st March, 1878; marked (B) to policies issued or assumed subsequent to that date.	Description of Insurance business for which Licensed.
The Fire Insurance Association (Limited), London, England	John Kennedy, Chief Agent, Montreal	$100,000 Canada Stock	Fire.
The Germania Life Insurance Company	Jeffers & Rônne, Chief Agents, Toronto	$50,000 Canada Bonds	Life.
The Great West Life Assurance Company	J. H. Brock, Managing Director, Winnipeg, M.	$56,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $50,400)	Life.
The Guarantee Company of North America	Edward Rawlings, Manager, Montreal	$27,000 Municipal Securities; $29,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds and $2,400 Canada Stock. (Accepted at $53,800).	Guarantee.
The Guardian Fire and Life Assurance Company, London, England	E. P. Heaton, Chief Agent, Montreal	$94,900 Canada Guaranteed Bonds and $73,000 Canada Stock	Fire.
The Hartford Fire Insurance Company, Hartford, Connecticut	F. W. Evans, General Agent, Montreal	$62,500 Mun. Securit. and $25,420 Bank Stock. (Accepted at $100,000).	Fire.
The Imperial Insurance Company of London, England	E. D. Lacy, Agent, Montreal	$129,453 Canada Stock and $63,266.67 Province of British Columbia, 3 per cent Stock	Fire.
The Insurance Company of North America	Robert Hampson, Chief Agent, Montreal	$111,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $100,000)	Fire and Inland Marine.
The Lancashire Insurance Company	J. G. Thompson, Chief Agent, Toronto	$97,333 Canada 4 per cent. stock and $95,000 Canada 4 per cent. Bonds.	Fire.
The Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company	G. F. C. Smith, Chief Agent, Montreal	$36,000 Municipal Debentures, $10,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds, and $277,133.33 Canada Stock. (Accepted at $318,533)	Fire and Life.
The Lloyds Plate Glass Insurance Company of New York	Levi Beemer, Chief Agent, Toronto	$10,000 Canada Bonds	Plate Glass.
The London Assurance Corporation, England	E. A. Lilly, Attorney and Agent, Montreal	$167,000 Municipal Securities. (Accepted at $150,300)	Fire, Life and Inland Marine
The London Guarantee and Accident Co. (Limited)	A. T. McCord, Chief Agent, Toronto	£11,000 stg. Canada Stock	Guarantee and Accident.
The London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company, Liverpool	W. A. Sims, Chief Agent, Toronto	£22,000 stg. Canada 4 per cent. Inscribed Stock and £5,000 stg. Canada 3 per cent. Stock	Fire.
The London and Lancashire Life Assurance Company	B. Hal Brown, Manager, Montreal	$10,000 Victoria, B.C., Bonds; $2,000 Canada Bonds; $23,500 Province of Quebec Bonds; and Municipal Securities, $85,280. Also $938,197 invested with Canadian Trustees under Insurance Act. Accepted at $1,050,449, being $100,000 (A) and $950,449 (B)	Life.
The London Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Canada, London, Ont.	D. C. Macdonald, Secretary, London, Ont.	$40,020 Municipal Debentures and $15,600 Loan Companies Debentures. (Accepted at $50,058)	Fire.
The London Life Insurance Company	J. G. Richter, Manager, London, Ont.	$60,000 Loan Company Debentures. (Accepted at $54,000)	Life.
The Manchester Fire Assurance Company	James Boomer, Manager, Toronto	$102,200 Canada 3½ per cent Stock	Fire.
The Manufacturers' Accident Insurance Company	John F. Ellis, Managing Director, Toronto	$20,000 Canada Bonds	Accident.
The Manufacturers' Life Insurance Company	John F. Ellis, Managing Director, Toronto	$50,000 Canada Bonds	Life.
The Massachusetts Benefit Association	T. E. P. Sutton, Chief Agent, Toronto	$50,000 U.S. Bonds	Life, on the assessment plan.
The Mercantile Fire Insurance Company	James Lockie, Secretary, Waterloo, Ont	$55,916 Municipal Securities. (Accepted at $50,057)	Fire.
The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company of New York	Albert Goldthorpe, Chief Agent, Toronto	$116,800 Canadian Pacific Railway 3½ per cent. Land Grant Bonds. (Accepted at $101,178)	Life.
Mongenais, Boivin & Co	L. I. Boivin, Agent, Montreal	$5,000 Canada Stock and $8,567 Municipal Securities. (Accepted at $12,711)	Plate Glass.
The Mutual Accident Association (Limited)	Eastmure & Lightbourn, Chief Agents, Toronto	$37,960 Canada 3½ per cent. Inscribed Stock	Accident and Plate Glass.
The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York	Samuel H. Ewing, Attorney, Montreal	$125,000 Canada 4 per cent. Bonds; $400,000 Province of Nova Scotia Bonds; $199,000 Province of New Brunswick Bonds; and $990,333 Municipal Securities. Total, $1,714,333. (Accepted at $1,615,300).	Life.
The Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association, New York	Jno. S. Hall, Chief Agent, Montreal	$50,000 Province of Quebec Bonds and $53,533.33 Canada 3 per cent. Sterling Bonds. (Accepted at $100,857)	Life, on the assessment plan.
The National Assurance Company of Ireland	Matthew C. Hinshaw, Chief Agent, Montreal	$100,161 Canada Stock	Fire.
The New York Life Insurance Company	F. W. Campbell, M.D., Attorney, Montreal	$100,000 U.S. Bonds (Life A) $993,000 C.P.R. Bonds, $80,000 Province of Quebec Bonds, and $100,000 Municipal Debentures (Life B). (Accepted at $1,163,700, being $100,000 Life A and $1,063,700 Life B). Also $750,000 invested with Canadian Trustees under the Insurance Act.	Life.
The North American Life Assurance Company	Wm. McCabe, Managing Director, Toronto	$59,823 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $53,775)	Life.
The North British and Mercantile Insurance Company	Thos. Davidson, Managing Director, Montreal	$175,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds; $281,000 Municipal Debentures; $75,000 Province of New Brunswick Bonds; $31,146.67 Province of Manitoba Bonds; $50,613.33 Victoria Government Bonds; $97,333.33 Queensland bonds. Total, $710,093.33. Accepted at $658,193: being $266,347 Fire, $52,200 Life A, and $339,646 Life B	Fire and Life.
The Northern Assurance Company of Aberdeen and London	Robert W. Tyre, Manager, Montreal	$100,253 British Columbia Bonds and $111,446.67 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $200,555)	Fire.
The Norwich and London Accident Insurance Association	Scott & Walmsley, General Agents, Toronto	$58,400 Canada Stock	Accident.
The Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society, Norwich, England	Alex. Dixon, Manager, Toronto	$100,000 Canada Stock	Fire.
The Ontario Mutual Life Assurance Company	Wm. Hendry, Manager, Waterloo	$104,852 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $92,693)	Life.
The Phenix Insurance Company of Brooklyn	L. C. Camp, Chief Agent, Toronto	$100,000 U.S. Bonds	Fire and Inland Marine.

LIST OF INSURANCE COMPANIES LICENSED TO DO BUSINESS IN CANADA UNDER THE INSURANCE ACT—*Concluded.*

NAME OF THE COMPANY.	Chief Agent to receive process.	Amount of Deposit. Deposits marked (A) are applicable solely to Life Policies existing 31st March, 1878; marked (B) to policies issued or assumed subsequent to that date.	Description of Insurance business for which Licensed.
The Phœnix Fire Assurance Company, London, England	Paterson & Son, General Agents, Montreal	$57,500 Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds and $135,293 Canada Stock. (Accepted at $187,043)	Fire.
The Phœnix Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn	Gerald E. Hart, Manager, Montreal	$69,000 Municipal Debentures and $44,000 C. P. Railway Bonds. (Accepted at $101,700)	Fire.
The Provident Savings Life Assurance Society	R. H. Matson, Chief Agent, Toronto	$13,500 Province of Quebec Bonds and $41,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $50,400)	Life
The Quebec Fire Assurance Company	Edwin Jones, President, Quebec	Province of New Brunswick Bonds, $10,000, Province of Quebec Bonds, $16,500, and Municipal Debentures, $33,000. Total, $59,500. (Accepted at $56,200)	Fire.
*The Queen Fire and Life Insurance Company, England	H. J. Mudge, Chief Agent, Montreal	$51,100 Canada 4 p.c. inscribed stock, and $42,373.33 Municipal Debentures. Total, $93,473. Accepted at $89,236)	Life.
The Queen Insurance Company of America	H. J. Mudge, Chief Agent, Montreal	$100,000 U.S. Bonds, $60,000 City of Halifax 5 p. c. Stock, $48,667 New Zealand 4 p. c. Stock, $24,333.33 Province of Quebec Bonds, and $29,200 Province of Manitoba 5 p. c. Debentures. Total, $262,200. (Accepted at $256,200)	Fire.
The Reliance Mutual Life Assurance Society, London, England	J. Cassie Hatton, Attorney, Montreal	$110,277 British Annuities, being $100,000 Life (A) and $10,277 Life (B)	Life.
*The Royal Canadian Insurance Company	Harry Cutt, Secretary, Montreal	$57,500 Municipal securities. (Accepted at $51,750)	Fire and Inland Marine.
The Royal Insurance Company	Wm. Tatley, Chief Agent, Montreal	$178,533 Canada 4 p. c. Inscribed Stock, and $511,000 British Annuities. Total $689,533, being $150,000 Fire, $50,000 Life (A) and $489,533 General	Fire and Life.
The Scottish Union and National Insurance Co	Walter Kavanagh, Agent, Montreal	$97,333.33 Canada 4 p. c. Inscribed Stock and $3,500 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $100,483)	Fire.
The Standard Life Assurance Company, Scotland	W. M. Ramsay, Manager, Montreal	$1,855,152 Municipal Debs., $106,500 Montreal Harbour Bds., and $9,000 Province of Quebec Debentures. Total, $1,970,652. (Accepted at $1,772,687, being $129,561 Life A, and $1,643,126 Life B)	Life.
The Star Life Assurance Society of England	Alfred D. Perry, General Agent, Toronto	$146,000 Canada 4 p. c. Stock	Life.
The Sun Insurance Office, London, Eng	H. M. Blackburn, Chief Agent, Toronto	$48,667 Canada Stock and $243,333 British Local Loans	Fire.
The Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada	R. Macaulay, Managing Director, Montreal	$63,890 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $57,501)	Life and Accident.
The Temperance and General Life Assurance Company of North America.	Henry Sutherland, Chief Agent, Toronto	$64,225 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $50,000)	Life.
The Travelers' Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn	William Hanson, Chief Agent, Montreal	$74,947 Province of Manitoba 5 p. c. Bonds, $584,615 Municipal Debentures, $35,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds, and $50,000 Canadian Pacific R.R. Bonds. Total, $744,562. (Accepted at $677,600), being $103,500 (Life A), $534,100 (Life B), and $40,000 (Accident).	Life and Accident.
The Union Mutual Life Insurance Company of Maine	Wm. Mulock, Attorney, Toronto	Province of Ontario Annuity Bonds, present value $398,452; Montreal Harbour Bonds, $30,000; and Province of New Brunswick Bonds, $100,000. Total accepted value, $525,452, being $100,000 (A) and $425,452 (B),	Life.
The Union Society, London, Eng	T. L. Morrisey, Chief Agent, Montreal	£22,000 Consolidated Stock	Fire.
The United Fire Insurance Company (Limited)	Chief Agency, Montreal	Province of Quebec Bonds, $85,653.33; Province of Manitoba Bonds, $9,246.66; Municipal Debentures, $7,000. Total, $101,900. (Accepted at $101,200)	Fire.
The United States Life Insurance Company	Thos. A. Temple, Attorney, St. John, N.B.	$100,000 U. S. Bonds.	Life.
The Western Assurance Company, Toronto	J. J. Kenny, Managing Director, Toronto	$32,100 Municipal Debentures and $25,600 Loan Company Debentures. (Accepted at $51,930)	Fire and Inland Marine.

* This Company has ceased to do new business in Canada and has given notice of an application to withdraw its deposit.

† This Company has ceased to transact the business of fire and life insurance in Canada and has given notice of an application to withdraw its deposits held on behalf of those branches.

THE FOLLOWING LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES HAVING CEASED TO TRANSACT NEW BUSINESS IN CANADA, ARE ENTITLED UNDER SECTION 32 OF "THE INSURANCE ACT" TO TRANSACT ALL BUSINESS CONNECTED WITH POLICIES EXISTING AT 31ST MARCH, 1878, AND THEIR DEPOSITS ARE APPLICABLE TO THOSE POLICIES SUBJECT TO THE PROVISIONS OF THE INSURANCE ACTS OF 1868 AND 1871.

NAME OF THE COMPANY.	Chief Agent to receive process.	Amount of Deposit.	Business.
The Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., U.S.	F. W. Evans, General Agent, Montreal	$100,000 U.S. Bonds	Life.
The Edinburgh Life Assurance Company	David Higgins, Chief Agent, Toronto	$113,000 Municipal Debentures and $48,667 Cape Good Hope 4 p.c. stock (Accepted at $150,367)	Life.
The Life Association of Scotland	Archibald Inglis, Chief Agent, Montreal	$50,127 Canada 4 p.c. Bonds, $2,433 Canada 4 p.c. Stock, $4,866 Canada Guaranteed Bonds, $48,667 Province of Quebec Debentures, $48,667 City of Toronto Bonds. (Accepted at $149,893)	Life.
The National Life Insurance Company of the United States of America	Chas. Powis, Chief Agent, Hamilton, Ont.	$110,000 Bank deposit receipts	Life.
The North-Western Mutual Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee	M. W. Mills, Chief Agent, Toronto	$100,000 U.S. Bonds	Life.
The Phœnix Mutual Life Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut	H. D. Simpson, Attorney, Montreal	$30,000 Municipal Debentures, and $99,280 Niagara Falls Park Bonds. (Accepted at $126,280)	Life.
The Scottish Amicable Life Assurance Society	William W. Robertson, Attorney, Montreal	36 Bonds Canada Atlantic Railway, guaranteed. Par $111,257.82. Present value, at 4½ per cent., $90,660.67. Also $100,000 Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds.	Life.
The Scottish Provident Institution	John Dunlop, Attorney, Montreal	$100,000 Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds. (Accepted at $90,000)	Life.

THE FOLLOWING INSURANCE COMPANIES ARE REGISTERED UNDER THE INSURANCE ACT, AND ARE PERMITTED TO TRANSACT THE BUSINESS OF LIFE INSURANCE IN CANADA UPON THE ASSESSMENT PLAN.

Name of Company.	Chief Agent to receive process.
The Canadian Mutual Life Association	W. Pemberton Page, Secretary, Toronto.
The Commercial Travellers' Mutual Benefit Society	W. G. H. Lowe, Chief Agent, Toronto.
The Home Life Association of Canada	James G. Howorth, Chief Agent, Toronto.
The Mutual Relief Society of Nova Scotia	Thomas B. Crosby, Chief Agent, Yarmouth, N.S.
The Provincial Provident Institution	E. S. Miller, Secretary, St. Thomas, Ont.

NOTE.—The Glasgow and London Insurance Company has reinsured its outstanding risks with the Citizens' Insurance Company, and a portion of its deposit has been released.
The American Steam Boiler Insurance Company has ceased doing business in Canada. The deposit is still in the hands of the Hon. Receiver General, but notice of an application to withdraw the same has been given.

Office of the Superintendent of Insurance,
Ottawa, 15th October, 1892.

W. FITZGERALD, Superintendent of Insurance. 16 11

THE FOLLOWING NEW POST OFFICES WERE ESTABLISHED IN CANADA ON THE 1st NOVEMBER, 1892.

Name of Post Office.	Township or Parish.	Electoral County and Province or Territory.	Postmaster.
Campbell's Corner	Inverness	Megantic, Q.	James Campbell.
Carrigan	St. Joseph	Antigonishe, N.S.	Dennis Carrigan.
Cherryfield	Lunenburg	Lunenburg, N.S.	Charles Ernst.
East Linton (reopened)	Sarawak	Grey, N.R., O.	Mrs. Mary Kirk.
Folkins	Studholm	King's, N.B.	E. R. Folkins.
Hartfield	Southampton	York, N.B.	R. D. Hartt.
Lily Oak (reopened)	Holland	Grey, N.R., O.	Robert Avison.
Mamette Lake		Yale, B.C.	L. Quienville.
Newmanville	Oxford	Leeds, N.R., O.	Nelson Buck.
Pointe au Bouleau (reopened)	Saguenay	Charlevoix, Q.	Onézime Savard.
Riding Mountain	Sec. 4, Tp. 18, R. 15, W. of 1st M.	Marquette, M.	A. H. Scouten.
Rosenfeld	Sec. 9, Tp. 3, R. 1, W. of 1st M.	Selkirk, M.	Joseph Burke.
Ste. Agathe East	Ste. Agathe	Lotbinière, Q.	Francis Donovan.
Saxon Street	Cornwallis	King's, N.S.	Herbert Stairs.
Three Brooks	Pictou	Pictou, N.S.	Daniel McKenzie.
West Tatamagouche	Stirling	Colchester, N.S.	George Slade.
Woodbank	Westminster	Middlesex, S.R., O.	Amos Askey.

CHANGES IN POST OFFICES ALREADY ESTABLISHED.

OFFICES CLOSED.

Adelpha	County of	Selkirk, M.
Ash Creek	"	Selkirk, M.
Brickley	"	Northumberland, E.R., O.
Byng	"	Monck, O.
Heaslip	"	Selkirk, M.
Pugh's Crossing	"	York, N.B., 1st October, 1892.
Ruisseau à Sem	"	Rimouski, Q.
Waneche	"	Selkirk, M.

NAMES CHANGED.

None.

Dorn Ridge, County of York, N.B., was erroneously published in the October Circular as having been closed.

TO ADVERTISERS IN THE *GAZETTE*.

PARTIES sending advertisements to be inserted in "The Canada Gazette," will please observe the following rules :

1st. Address "The Canada Gazette, Ottawa, Canada."

2nd. Indicate the number of insertions required.

3rd. Invariably remit the fees for such advertisements, together with the price of one Gazette, as below. Otherwise they will not be inserted. The rates are ten cts. for the first insertion, and five cents for each subsequent insertion per line of nine words, each figure counting as one word. No advertisement is inserted for a less charge than one dollar.

By settled or understood practice as prescribed by law, the rules of Parliament or decisions of the Department of Justice, notices receive the following insertions :—

Notices of applications for divorce—27 insertions.

Notices of the withdrawal of deposits of Insurance Companies—13 insertions.

Notices of ordinary applications to Parliament—9 insertions.

Notices of applications for Letters Patent—6 insertions.

Notices of dividends and meetings of Banks and Insurance Companies—1 calendar month, or 5 insertions.

Subscribers will also notice that the subscription, $4 per annum, is invariably payable in advance, and that the "Gazette" will be stopped from them at the end of the period paid for. Single numbers will be charged ten cts. each, and when more than one are required by advertisers, must be remitted for likewise.

S. E. DAWSON,
Queen's Printer and Controller of Stationery.
Department of Public Printing and Stationery,
Ottawa, November, 1891.

APPLICATIONS TO PARLIAMENT.

Rules relating to Notices for Private Bills.

All applications for Private Bills, properly the subjects of legislation by the Parliament of Canada, within the purview of "The British North America Act, 1867," whether for the erection of a Bridge, the making of a Railroad, Turnpike Road or Telegraph Line ; the construction or improvement of a Harbour, Canal, Lock, Dam or Slide, or other like work ; the granting the right of Ferry ; the incorporation of any particular Trade or Calling, or of any Banking or other Joint Stock Company ; or otherwise for the granting to any individual or individuals, any exclusive or peculiar rights or privileges whatever, or for doing any matter or thing which, in its operation, would affect the rights or property of other parties, or relate to any particular class of the community ; or for making any amendment of a like nature to any former Act, shall require a Notice, clearly and distinctly specifying the nature and object of the application, and (except in the case of existing corporations) signed by, or on behalf of the applicants, to be published as follows, viz :

In the Provinces of Quebec and Manitoba.

A notice inserted in the *Canada Gazette*, in the English and French languages, and in one newspaper in the English, and in one in the French language in the District affected, or in both languages in one paper, if there be but one in the said District, or if there be no paper published therein, then, in both languages, in a paper in the nearest District in which a newspaper is published.

In any other Province or Territory.

A notice inserted in the *Canada Gazette*, and in one newspaper published in the County or District, or Union of Counties affected, or if there be no paper published therein, then in a newspaper in the nearest County or District in which a newspaper is published. Such Notices to be continued in each case, for a period of two months during the interval of time between the close of the next preceding Session and the consideration of the Petition. And copies of the newspapers containing the first and last insertion of such notice shall be sent to the Clerk of each House.

When a Petition is for leave to bring in a Private Bill for the erection of a Toll Bridge, the petitioner or petitioners, upon giving the notice prescribed by the preceding Rule, shall also, at the same time, and in the same manner, give notice of the rates which they intend to ask ; the extent of the privilege, the height of the arches, the interval between the abutments or piers for the passage of rafts and vessels, and whether they intend to erect a drawbridge, and the dimensions of the same.

Any person seeking to obtain any Private Bill shall, eight days before the meeting of Parliament, deposit with the Clerk of the House, in which the Bill is to originate, a copy of such bill in the English or French language, with a sum sufficient to pay for translating and printing the same—600 copies to be printed in English, and 200 copies in French—the translation to be done by the officers of the House, and the printing by the contractor. The applicant shall be also required to pay the Clerk of the Senate, or the accountant of the House of Commons (as the case may be) a sum of $200 and the cost of printing the Act in the Statutes, and lodge the receipt of the same with the Clerk of the Committee to which such Bill is referred—such payment to be made immediately after the second reading, and before the consideration of the Bill by such Committee.

The fee payable on any Private Bill is paid only in the House in which it originates.

No Petition for a Private Bill is received by either House after the first ten days of the session.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Clerk of the Senate.

JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Clerk of the Commons.

Additional Rules of the House of Commons respecting Private Bills.

All Private Bills for Acts of Incorporation shall be so framed as to incorporate by reference the *clauses* of the *General Acts* relating to the details to be provided for by such Bills ;—special grounds shall be established for any proposed departure from this principle, or for the introduction of other provisions as to such details, and a note shall be appended to the Bill indicating the provisions thereof, in which the *General Act* is proposed to be departed from ;—Bills which are not framed in accordance with this *Rule*, shall be re-cast by the promoters, and reprinted at their expense, before any Committee passes upon the *Clauses*.

51*a*. All Private Bills for Acts of incorporation of, or in amendment of Acts incorporating Railway Companies, shall be drawn in accordance with the Model Bill adopted by the House on 23rd June, 1887, copies of which may be obtained from the Clerk of the House.

(*a.*) The provisions contained in any Bill which are not in accord with the Model Bill, shall be inserted between brackets, and when revised by the proper officer shall be so printed, and Bills which are not in accordance with this Rule shall be returned to the promoters to be re-cast before being revised and printed ;

(*b.*) Any sections of existing Acts which are proposed to be amended shall be re-printed in full with the amendments inserted in their proper places and between brackets ;

(*c.*) Any exceptional provisions that it may be proposed to insert in any Bill shall be clearly specified in the Notice of Application for the same.

51*b*. No Bill for the incorporation of a Railway Company, or for changing the route of the railway of any company already incorporated, shall be considered by the Railway Committee until there has been filed with the Committee, at least one week before the consideration of the Bill :—

(*a.*) A Map or Plan drawn upon a scale of not less than half an inch to the mile, showing the location upon which it is intended to construct the proposed work, and showing also the lines of existing or authorized works of a similar character within, or in any way affecting the district, or any part thereof, which the proposed work is intended to serve, and such map

or plan shall be signed by the Engineer or other person making the same ;

(b.) An exhibit showing the total amount of capital proposed to be raised for the purposes of the undertaking, and the manner in which it is proposed to raise the same, whether by ordinary shares, bonds, debentures, or other securities, and the amount of each, respectively.

JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Clerk of the Commons.

SUBSTANCE OF RULES OF THE SENATE RELATING TO NOTICES AND APPLICATIONS FOR BILLS OF DIVORCE.

Every applicant for a Bill of Divorce shall give notice of his or her intended application, and shall specify therein from whom and for what cause such divorce is sought, and shall cause such notice to be published during six months before the presentation of his or her petition for the said Bill, in the CANADA GAZETTE and in two newspapers published in the District in Quebec, Manitoba, British Columbia or the North-West Territories, or in the County or Union of Counties in other Provinces, wherein such applicant usually resided at the time of the separation of the parties ; but if the requisite number of papers cannot be found therein, then in an adjoining District or County or Union of Counties. Notices given in the Provinces of Quebec and Manitoba are to be published in one English and one French newspaper, if there be such newspapers published in the District, but otherwise shall be published in each newspaper in both languages.

A copy of the said Notice shall, not less than one month before the date of the presentation of the Petition, at the instance of the applicant, be served personally on the person from whom the divorce is sought, when that can be done.

No petition for divorce shall be received after the first thirty days of each session.

The petition of an applicant for divorce must be fairly written and must be signed by the Petitioner, and should briefly set forth the marriage, when, where and by whom the ceremony was performed, the grounds on which relief is asked and the nature of the relief prayed, and should also negative condonation, collusion and connivance. The allegations of the petition must be verified by declaration of the Petitioner, under the "*Act respecting Extra-Judicial Oaths.*"

The applicant shall deposit with the Clerk of the Senate, eight days before the opening of Parliament, a copy, in the English or French language, of the proposed Bill of Divorce, and therewith a sum sufficient to pay for translating and printing 600 copies thereof in English and 200 copies in French.

No petition for a Bill of Divorce shall be presented unless the applicant has paid into the hands of the Clerk of the Senate the sum of two hundred dollars ($200).

The petition when presented shall be accompanied by the evidence of the publication of the notice, and by declaration in evidence of the service of a copy thereof, and by a copy of the proposed Bill.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Clerk of the Senate.

NOTICE is hereby given that John James Harding, of the City of London, in the County of Middlesex, and Province of Ontario, yeoman, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of divorce from his wife Janet Harding, now residing in Grand Rapids, in the State of Michigan, one of the United States of America, on the grounds of adultery and desertion.

FRASER & FRASER,
Solicitors for applicants.
By CHRISTIE, CHRISTIE & GREENE,
Their agents at Ottawa.

Dated at London, in the County of Middlesex, and Province of Ontario, this 30th day of November, A.D. 1892. 23–27

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made to the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada, at its next session, on behalf of the Corporation of the Town of Calgary, for an Act granting to the said corporation power to build and construct a bridge or bridges from the mainland to the Island Park in the Bow River adjoining the said Town, also a bridge or bridges connecting the islands in said park, and to erect a dam or dams on the Bow and Elbow Rivers, in or near the Town of Calgary, for the purpose of creating water power and still water for boating purposes ; also for power to operate, lease or sell such water power when created upon such terms as the said corporation may deem proper.

Also for power to construct, equip and run a street railway and tramway along and upon the streets and highways of the Town of Calgary, and through and upon and over the territory adjoining and within the limits of two miles from the boundaries of the said Town of Calgary, with power to lease or sell the same on such terms as the said corporation may deem proper. Such railway or tramway to be propelled and run by horse, electric or steam power, as the applicants may desire.

ARTHUR L. SIFTON,
Solicitor for applicants.
Dated at Calgary, this 22nd day of November, 1892. 23–9

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made to the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada, at the next sittings thereof, for an Act to confirm and make valid and binding a certain agreement made by the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada, of the first part, The Jacques Cartier Union Railway Company, of the second part, The Montreal and Champlain Junction Railway Company, of the third part, The Beauharnois Junction Railway Company, of the fourth part, The Midland Railway of Canada, of the fifth part, The Peterborough and Chemong Lake Railway Company, of the sixth part, The Lake Simcoe Junction Railway Company, of the seventh part, The Grand Trunk, Georgian Bay and Lake Erie Railway Company, of the eighth part, The London, Huron and Bruce Railway Company, of the ninth part, The Galt and Guelph Railway Company, of the tenth part, The Brantford, Norfolk and Port Burwell Railway Company, of the eleventh part, The Wellington, Grey and Bruce Railway Company, of the twelfth part, The Waterloo Junction Railway Company, of the thirteenth part, The North Simcoe Railway Company, of the fourteenth part, and The Cobourg, Blairton and Marmora Railway and Mining Company, of the fifteenth part, consolidating or amalgamating the said several companies into one company under the name of the "Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada," with the powers and on the terms and conditions in the said agreement expressed and set forth. The said Act to contain such provisions as may be found necessary to give full effect to said agreement and as may be deemed necessary.

JOHN BELL,
Solicitor for the applicants.
Dated at Belleville, Ont., this 29th day of November, A.D. 1892. 23–9

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made, at the next session of the Parliament of Canada, for an Act to wind up and liquidate the affairs of The Montreal Mining Company, and for the distribution of its assets and dividends.

HALL, CROSS, BROWN & SHARP,
Solicitors for applicants.
Montreal, 30th November, 1892. 23–9

NOTICE.—Application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for an Act to amend the Acts relating to the Canada Life Assurance Company, by extending and defining the company's powers of holding real estate, and extending the time for sale of other real estate coming to their hands, and extending their powers as to the investment of their funds, as for other purposes.

BRUCE, BURTON & BRUCE,
Solicitors for applicants.
Dated 30th November, 1892. 23–9

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made, at the next session of the Parliament of Canada, to amend the charter of the Rocky Mountain Railway and Coal Company, and for permission, in the alternative, to construct the said proposed railway from a point on the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, at or near Morley Station, and thence in a north-westerly direction along the foot-hills of the Rocky Mountains until it intersects the Red Deer River, and thence westerly following the Red Deer River and the south branch thereof to the Coal Mines; and also for an extension of time respecting the construction of the said road.

LOUGHEED, McCARTHY & McCARTER,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated at Calgary, this 15th day of November, 1892.
22-9

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at the next ensuing session thereof, for an Act to incorporate a company for the purpose of constructing, equipping, maintaining and operating a line of railway to run from the Town of Regina, in said North-West Territories, in a south-westerly direction to a point on the international boundary line, at or near Wood Mountain, in said North-West Territories. Also an extension thereof or another line of railway to run from Regina aforesaid in a north-easterly direction to some point on the Saskatchewan River, east of the Second Principal Meridian; with power to construct, equip, maintain and operate branch railway lines, telegraph and telephone lines in connection with said railways; together with the usual powers to acquire lands, privileges, bonuses, and aids from the Dominion Government, and to make traffic and other arrangements with other railway companies and other companies, and all other usual and necessary powers, rights and privileges.

SCOTT, HAMILTON & ROBSON,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated at Regina, N.W.T., this 15th day of November, 1892. 22-9

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, during its next session, for an Act to incorporate the "Ocean Fidelity Guarantee Corporation," for the purpose of carrying on the business of fidelity guarantee in all its branches.

HATTON & McLENNAN,
Solicitors for applicants.

Montreal, 23rd November, 1892. 22-9

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, during its next session, for an Act to incorporate the "Ocean Accident Insurance Corporation," for the purpose of carrying on the business of accident insurance in all its branches.

HATTON & McLENNAN,
Solicitors for applicants.

Montreal, 23rd November, 1892. 22-9

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session, for an Act to amend the Act incorporating "The Buffalo and Fort Erie Bridge Company," by extending the time for the commencement and completion of the said bridge; also by reducing the capital stock of the said company; and also so as to enable the said company to construct a tunnel for railway and other purposes under the Niagara River, at some point above Grand Island, and for such other amendments as to Parliament may seem proper.

A. G. HILL,
Solicitor for company.

Dated this 25th day of November, 1892. 22-9

ST. LAWRENCE AND ADIRONDACK RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the St. Lawrence and Adirondack Railway Company will apply to the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada, at the next session thereof, for an Act to amend section nineteen of the Statute 51 Victoria, chapter 64, by inserting therein after the words "Beauharnois Junction Railway Company," the words "or the Central Vermont Railroad Company or the Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain Railroad Company," leaving the other portions of the said section as they now are.

GEO. H. PHILLIPS,
Secretary.

Dated at Salaberry de Valleyfield, this 8th day of November, A.D. 1892. 21-9

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for an Act to incorporate a company for the purpose of guaranteeing persons and corporations against loss and damage by burglary, and for other purposes.

R. A. E. GREENSHIELDS,
Solicitor for applicant.
By GEMMILL & MAY,
His Agents at Ottawa.

Dated at Montreal, this 15th November, 1892. 21-9

NOTICE.—The Columbia and Kootenay Railway and Navigation Company will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act authorizing it to construct and operate a railway between a point on its present line and Revelstoke, together with such branch or branches, not exceeding in any case thirty miles in length, as may be hereafter authorized by His Excellency the Governor in Council, and for other purposes.

J. D. TOWNLEY,
21-9 Secretary.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for an Act to incorporate a company known as The Maritime Manufacturing Company, for the purpose of manufacturing, buying, selling, disposing of and dealing in all such kinds of goods, chattels and merchandise as they shall see fit, and to engage in and carry on all such business as is usually engaged in by manufacturers and merchants, with power to purchase, acquire and hold letters patent of invention and patent rights of all kinds and either to sell and dispose of the same or of any rights thereunder, or to manufacture and sell the goods, commodities and articles covered by any such letters patent or patent rights so acquired, together with the usual power to acquire lands, factories, docks, shops, wharves, machinery plant and all other property necessary in carrying on the said business, and for all other usual and necessary powers, rights and privileges.

HENRY, HARRIS & HENRY,
Solicitors for applicants.

Halifax, N.S., 12th November, 1892. 21-9

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act to incorporate "The Canada North-West Land Company" (Limited), for the purposes of owning, holding, buying, selling, leasing or otherwise dealing in, acquiring or disposing of lands or real estate or any interest therein within the Dominion of Canada, and particularly in the North-West Territories of the Dominion, and in the Province of Manitoba, and of acquiring the assets and carrying on the business in Canada of The Canada North-West Land Company (Limited), a corporation now existing under the laws of the United Kingdom, and for the confirmation of an agreement for the acquisition thereof, with all the powers which are now held by that company, and for other purposes.

A. R. CREELMAN,
Solicitor for the applicants.

Dated at Toronto, 8th day of November, 1892. 20-9

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act to incorporate a company for the purpose of: (1) Constructing, managing and operating an irrigation ditch or canal from some point on the Elbow River, in the southerly portion of Township Twenty-four, or in the northerly portion of Township Twenty-three, in Range one, west of the Fifth Initial Meridian, in the North-West Territories; also from some point on the Bow River, in Township Twenty-four, Ranges one and two, west of the Fifth Initial Meridian, or in Township Twenty-five, Ranges two and three, west of the Fifth Initial Meridian, or in any or all of the aforementioned townships, to any lands in the said townships, or in the neighbourhood thereof, which lie sufficiently low to enable water to be applied thereon for irrigation purposes, and all necessary cross or branch ditches, canals, flumes or aqueducts; (2) Constructing works in and drawing off the waters of the above-named rivers for the purposes of the company; (3) Acquiring land by expropriation, purchase or otherwise for the purposes of construction and maintenance by the company; (4) Acquiring land by purchase or lease for improvement by irrigation and disposing of same; (5) Constructing, maintaining and erecting dams at such points on the the said rivers as may be found necessary for the purposes of the company; Further, to have power to supply water to any municipality, corporation or individual, and to do all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects.

J. P. J. JEPHSON,
Solicitor for applicants.

Dated at Calgary, N.W.T., 3rd November, 1892.

20–9

NOTICE.—The Canadian Pacific Railway Company will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act giving effect to an agreement arrived at between the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada, the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, and the Corporation of the City of Toronto, concerning, amongst other things, land to be used for railway purposes, and embodied in a certain document, dated the 26th day of July, 1892, and known as "The Esplanade Agreement."

CHARLES DRINKWATER,
Sec. C.P.R.Co.

20–9

NOTICE.—The Canadian Pacific Railway Company will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act giving effect to an agreement, made the twenty-sixth day of July, 1892, between the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada, of the first part, and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, of the second part, concerning a Union Passenger Station in the City of Toronto, and certain lands, tracts and real estate to be used in connection therewith.

CHARLES DRINKWATER,
Sec. C.P.R.Co.

20–9

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, for an Act to incorporate a company for the purpose of constructing, equipping, maintaining and operating a line of railway (to be run by either steam or electricity, or both), to run from a point at or near Penticton at the foot of Okanagan Lake, in the Province of British Columbia, to some point at or near the Narrows of Lake Osoyoos in said Province, with power to construct, equip, maintain and operate branch lines, and also to construct and operate telegraph and telephone lines in connection with the said railway, together with the usual powers to acquire lands, privileges, bonuses or aids from the Dominion or Provincial Governments, and to make traffic and other arrangements with railway, steamboat and other companies, and for all other usual and necessary powers, rights and privileges.

DAVIS & MARSHALL,
Solicitors for applicants.

Vancouver, B.C., 19th August, A.D. 1892. 9–20

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made to the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada, at its next session, for a charter granting to the applicants power to construct, equip and run a street railway and tramway along and upon the streets and highways of the Municipality of the Town of Calgary, and through and upon and along the highways of the territories adjoining said Municipality, such railway and tramway to be propelled or run by horse, electric or steam power as the applicants may desire.

LOUGHEED, McCARTHY & McCARTER,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated at Calgary, this 16th day of November, 1892.

22–9

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for an Act to incorporate the "Automatic Telephone and Electric Company of Canada," with power to manufacture, deal in and operate telephone instruments, switches and connections, and to manufacture, operate and deal in electrical instruments and appliances, and to carry on a general electrical supply, operating and manufacturing business, and for the purposes thereof, and of all business incidental thereto and connected therewith, the whole throughout the Dominion of Canada, and with a head office and principal place of business in the City of Montreal.

ATWATER & MACKIE,
Solicitors for applicants.

Montreal, 7th November, 1892. 20–10

NOTICE.—The Mount Forest, Markdale and Meaford Railway Company will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act to amend their Act of incorporation, 53 Victoria, chapter 60, by adding the names of certain persons as provisional directors and by extending the time for the construction of the railway and the completion thereof, with such other amendments thereto as may be deemed proper, and for other purposes.

R. W. EVANS,
Solicitor for the applicants.

Dated at Meaford, Ont., this 1st day of November, 1892. 19–9

NOTICE is hereby given that at the next session of the Parliament of Canada, application will be made for an Act to incorporate the society known as "The Grand Council of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association of Canada," the objects of which society are to unite fraternally all persons entitled to membership under the constitution and by-laws of the society; to improve the moral, mental and social condition of its members; to educate them in integrity, sobriety and frugality; to establish, manage and disburse a benefit and reserve fund, from which a sum not exceeding two thousand dollars shall be paid to each member in good standing, his beneficiary or legal representatives, according to the constitution and by-laws of the society.

LATCHFORD & MURPHY,
Solicitors for applicants.

Ottawa, 20th October, 1892. 18–9

NOTICE is hereby given that Caroline Jane Downey, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, in the Province of Ontario, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from her husband Donald Clutterbuck Downey, Esquire, heretofore of the Town of Whitby, in the County of Ontario, in the Province of Ontario, but whose present address is unknown, on the grounds of adultery and desertion.

GORMULLY & SINCLAIR,
Solicitors for applicant.

Dated at Ottawa, in the Province of Ontario, this 21st day of October, 1892. 17–27

NOTICE is hereby given that Joshua Nicholas Filman, of the Township of East Flamboro, in the County of Wentworth, in the Province of Ontario, yeoman, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from his wife, Emma Matilda Filman, of the Township of East Flamboro, in the said County of Wentworth and Province of Ontario, on the grounds of adultery and desertion.

LAZIER & MONCK,
Solicitors for applicant.

Dated at Hamilton, Ont., this 28th September, 1892.
14-27

NOTICE is hereby given that James Frederick Doran, of Lachine, in the County of Jacques Cartier, Province of Quebec, clerk, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from his wife Mary Augusta Wood, lately of Winnipeg, Province of Manitoba, now of Paris, France, on the ground of adultery and desertion.

J. FRED. DORAN,
Applicant.

Dated at Montreal, Province of Quebec, the 20th July, 1892. 5-27

NOTICE is hereby given that Robert Young Hebden, of the City of New York, in the State of New York, in the United States of America, (heretofore of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec), one of the agents of the Bank of Montreal, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from his wife Edith Montagu Hebden (*née* Patterson), heretofore of the said City of Montreal, but whose present residence is unknown, on the grounds of adultery and desertion.

GORMULLY & SINCLAIR,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated at Ottawa, in the Province of Ontario, this 22nd day of July, A.D. 1892. 4-27

NOTICE is hereby given that Annette Marion Goff of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from her husband, Edward Robert Taché Rowand, of the City of Winnipeg, in the Province of Manitoba, Gentleman, on the grounds of adultery and cruelty.

CARTER & GOLDSTEIN,
Solicitors for applicant.

Dated at Montreal, Province of Quebec, this 18th day of July, 1892. 4-27

NOTICE is hereby given that Edmund Holyoake Heward, of the Town of St. John's, in the District of Iberville, in the Province of Quebec, manager at St. John's of the Merchants Bank of Canada, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from his wife, Dame Marie Louise Elwes, presently of the City of Chicago, in the State of Illinois, one of the United States of America, on the ground of adultery.

L. G. MACDONALD,
Solicitor for applicant.
By CHRISTIE, CHRISTIE & GREENE,
His agents at Ottawa.

Dated at St. John's, the 4th day of July, 1892. 3-27

NOTICE is hereby given that Robert Oliver King, of the Township of Brantford, in the County of Brant and Province of Ontario, farmer, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from his wife Jennie Gowling, on the grounds of adultery and desertion.

GEORGE D. HEYD,
Solicitor for applicant.
By GEMMILL & MAY,
His agents at Ottawa.

Dated at Brantford, this 5th day of July, A.D. 1892. 2-27

NOTICE is hereby given that James Balfour, of the City of Hamilton, in the County of Wentworth, in the Province of Ontario, architect, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from his wife Georgina Catharine Balfour, of the City of Hamilton aforesaid, on the ground of adultery.

BELL & PRINGLE,
Solicitors for James Balfour.

Dated at Hamilton, Province of Ontario, this 30th day of June, 1892. 2-27

NOTICE is hereby given that John Francis Schwaller, of the Town of Thorold, in the County of Welland, and Province of Ontario, merchant, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from his wife Florence Schwaller, now of the Town of Niagara Falls, in the County and Province aforesaid, on the grounds of desertion, adultery and bigamy.

PATTISON, COLLIER & SHAW,
Solicitors for applicant.

Dated at Thorold, in the Province of Ontario, this 7th day of April, A.D. 1892. 51-27

APPLICATIONS FOR CHARTER BY LETTERS PATENT.

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication hereof in the *Canada Gazette*, the persons hereinafter mentioned will apply to the Governor General in Council, for the grant of letters patent under the provisions of "The Companies Act."

The proposed corporate name of the company is to be "The Gurney Foundry Company (Limited)."

The purposes for which incorporation is sought are to purchase the Toronto business of the E. & C. Gurney Company (Limited), and to carry on said business and such other business as manufacturers and merchants in metals as may from time to time be thought advisable.

The place within Canada which is to be the chief place of business of the said company is the City of Toronto, with branch places of business in such other cities and places within the Dominion of Canada, as may from time to time be determined upon.

The proposed amount of capital stock of the company is $40,000 divided into 400 shares of $100 each.

The names in full and address and calling of each of the applicants are as follows :—Edward Gurney, of the City of Toronto, iron founder ; William Henry Carrick, of the City of Toronto, iron founder ; Frederick Francis Skinner, of the City of Toronto. accountant ; Thomas Busteed Alcock, of the City of Toronto, iron founder, and Frederick Massey, of the City of Montreal, merchant.

The above applicants are to be the first or provisional directors of the company.

THOMSON, HENDERSON & BELL,
Solicitors for the applicants.

Dated at Toronto this 1st day of December, 1892.
23-6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice "The Chaudiere Electric Light and Power Company" (Limited), will apply to the Governor General in Council, under the provisions of The Companies Act, for the grant of supplementary letters patent under the Great Seal, providing for an increase in the capital stock of the said company, and extending the powers of the company to the purposes and objects hereinafter mentioned.

The amount of the capital stock of the said company is proposed to be increased to the sum of one million dollars ($1,000,000).

The objects or powers in addition to all the rights and powers given by the said Act and by the letters patent already granted to the said company, for which supplementary letters patent are sought, are as follows :—

(1.) To carry on any business directly or indirectly connected with the supply or employment of electri-

city, or which may seem to the company capable of being conveniently carried on in connection with the supply or employment of electricity, or calculated directly or indirectly to enhance the value of or render profitable any of the company's property or rights.

(2.) To acquire by lease, purchase or otherwise, and undertake the whole or any part of the business, property and liabilities of any person or company carrying on any business which the company is authorized to carry on, or possessed of property suitable for the purposes of the company, and to pay for the same by issuing paid-up stock therefor or otherwise, as they may see fit.

(3.) To sell, lease or dispose of the undertaking of the company or any part thereof for such consideration as the company may think fit, and in particular for the stock, debentures or securities of any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of this company.

(4.) To purchase, take on lease, or in exchange, hire or otherwise acquire any real or personal property, and any buildings, easements, machinery, plant or stock in trade and any rights or privileges which the company may think necessary or convenient for the purposes of its business.

(5.) To purchase, lease or otherwise acquire any patents of invention or any rights of selling, using or manufacturing thereunder, which the company may see fit, and to sell, lease or otherwise dispose of any patents or rights acquired by them, either in whole or in part.

(6.) To amalgamate with any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of this company.

(7.) To do all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects.

CHRYSLER & LEWIS,
Solicitors for the applicants.

Dated at Ottawa, this first day of December, A.D. 1892. 23-6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice, application will be made to the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation under the provisions of the Act of the Dominion of Canada being "An Act respecting the incorporation of Joint Stock Companies by Letters Patent Act" for the incorporation of the company hereinafter named.

1. The name of the proposed company is, "J. P. Wiser & Sons" (Limited).

2. The objects for which the incorporation is sought are,

(*a.*) To carry on the business of distillers, maltsters, hop merchants, wine and spirit merchants, manufacturers and dealers in aerated and mineral waters, cattle feeders, ranchmen, farmers, dairymen, ice merchants, and to carry on any other businesses which may seem to the said company capable of being carried on in connection with the above or calculated directly or indirectly to enhance the value of or render profitable any of the company's property or rights.

(*b.*) To acquire and undertake the whole or any part of the business, property and liabilities of any person or company carrying on any business which this company is authorized to carry on or possessed of property suitable for the purposes of the company.

(*c.*) To acquire and take over as a going concern the business carried on at Prescott, in the Province of Ontario, under the style and firm of J. P. Wiser & Son, and the good-will of the same, and to acquire and undertake the whole or any of the assets and liabilities of the proprietor of that business in connection therewith, and to acquire and take over as a going concern the business of ranchmen and cattle feeders now carried on by J. P. Wiser, at or in the Counties of Lyon and Waubausee, in the State of Kansas, one of the United States of America, and all or any of the assets and liabilities of the proprietor of that business in connection therewith, and to issue to the proprietor in consideration thereof either in full or on account of the purchase money so much of the capital stock of the company in fully paid up shares or so much of the bonds and debentures or other obligations of the said company as may be agreed upon.

3. The chief place of business of the said company will be at the Town of Prescott, in the Province of Ontario.

4. The capital stock of the said company is to be $1,500,000.

5. The number of shares is to be 15,000, and the amount of each share $100.

6. The applicants are, John Philip Wiser, of the Town of Prescott, in the Province of Ontario, distiller, Harlow Godar Wiser, of the same place, Esquire, Eugene Frank Wiser, of the same place, Esquire, Isaac Philip Wiser, of the same place, Esquire, Albert Whitney, of the same place, accountant, and Emily Wiser, wife of the said John Philip Wiser, of the same place; all of whom, save and except the said Emily Wiser, shall be first or provisional directors of the said company.

BEATTY, BLACKSTOCK, NESBITT & CHADWICK,
Solicitors for the applicants.

Dated this 24th day of November, A.D. 1892. 22-6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council under "The Companies Act," for letters patent under the Great Seal of the Dominion of Canada, incorporating the applicants and such others as may become shareholders in the company thereby created, a body corporate and politic by the name and for the purposes hereinafter set forth:—

1. The proposed name of the company is "The Hugh Cann Shipping Company" (Limited).

2. The purposes for which incorporation is sought are:—The building, purchasing, acquiring, selling, hiring, chartering, employing, owning, navigating, managing and maintaining sailing vessels, steamships, and other kinds of craft; the conveying and carrying goods, wares, merchandise, freight and cargoes of all description as well as passengers, mails and other traffic between such ports in any part of the world as may seem expedient; the buying and selling of, and trading in cargoes and merchandise for freight, hire and otherwise; and generally the carrying on the business of ship-owning in all its branches; the acquiring, holding, alienating and conveying any property whether real, personal or mixed, requisite for carrying on the undertakings of said company, and generally the doing of all such other things as are incidental, requisite or conducive to the attainment of the above objects.

3. The chief place of business of the company will be the Town of Yarmouth, in the Province of Nova Scotia.

4. The proposed amount of the capital stock is ($11,100) eleven thousand one hundred dollars.

5. The number of shares will be thirty-seven, and the amount of each share three hundred dollars.

6. The names in full and the address and calling of each of the applicants are:—Henry Lewis, ship-owner, Nathan B. Lewis, ship-owner, George C. Lewis, accountant, Harry K. Lewis, clerk, all of the said Town of Yarmouth; and Walter F. Hagar, of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, United States of America, ship-broker.

7. The said Henry Lewis, Nathan B. Lewis, and Harry K. Lewis, will be the first or provisional directors of the company.

CORNING & CHIPMAN,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated at Yarmouth, N.S., this 14th day of November, A.D. 1892. 21-6

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that within one month after the last publication hereof in the *Canada Gazette*, the persons hereinafter mentioned will apply to the Governor General in Council for the grant of a charter of incorporation by letters patent, under the provisions of "The Companies Act" of Canada.

1. That the name of the company is to be "The Symmes Hay Cap Company."

2. That the object of the company is to manufacture and sell the Symmes Patent Hay and Grain Caps and Vegetable Covers or other articles of similar nature, including racks and slats for holding the same, and to acquire by purchase, lease or otherwise the patents of invention relating thereto, and the carrying on of trade and commerce in connection therewith.

3. That the operations of the company are to be carried on in the various Provinces of the Dominion, with the chief place of business at the Village of Sawyerville, in the County of Compton and Province of Quebec.

4. That the amount of capital stock of the company is to be fifteen thousand dollars.

5. That the number of shares is to be one hundred and fifty, and the amount of each share one hundred dollars.

6. That the names in full, and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follows :—William Bullock Ives, advocate, Francis Pierce Buck, manufacturer, Charles King, lieutenant-colonel of Militia, Ernest R. Hallowel Brooks, clerk, Henry Braithwaite Brown, advocate, Gustavus Lucke, merchant, James Simpson Mitchell, merchant, Stephen Edgell, banker, and Harriet L. Lane, widow, all of the City of Sherbrooke ; Herbert Dudley Smith, farmer, of the Township of Compton ; James Naismith Greenshields, of the City of Montreal, advocate ; Alonzo Wright, of the City of Hull, lumber merchant ; Rufus Henry Pope, of the Town of Cookshire, farmer ; William Sawyer, mill-owner, and Lockhart R. Willard, hotelkeeper, both of the Village of Sawyerville, all in the Province of Quebec ; and Hugh McCullough, the younger, of the Town of Galt, in the Province of Ontario.

7. That the said Charles King, Rufus Henry Pope, Francis Pierce Buck, Herbert Dudley Smith and Lockhart R. Willard, are to be the first directors of the company.

BROWN & MORRIS,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated 4th November, 1892. 20–6

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that within one month after the last publication hereof in the *Canada Gazette*, the persons hereinafter mentioned will apply to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for the grant of a charter of incorporation under the provisions of "The Companies Act," being chapter 119 of the Revised Statutes of Canada.

1. The name of the company is to be "The Lang Tanning Company" (Limited).

2. The object for which incorporation is sought is to purchase, acquire and take over as a going concern the good-will, rights, credits and assets of the firm of R. Lang & Son, of the Town of Berlin, in the County of Waterloo, in the Province of Ontario, tanners, and to carry on the said business in all its branches and to extend the same throughout the Dominion of Canada, and to import into and export from the said Dominion and elsewhere and to manufacture and deal generally in hides, skins, leather and all other tannery products and supplies.

3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be at the Town of Berlin, in the County of Waterloo and Province of Ontario.

4. The amount of capital stock of the company is to be one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

5. The number of shares is to be three thousand, and the amount of each share fifty dollars.

6. The names in full and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follows :—George Charles Henry Lang, John Adolf Lang, August Reinhold Lang, all of the Town of Berlin, in the County of Waterloo and Province of Ontario, tanners ; Mary Ann Kaiser, of the City of Detroit, in the State of Michigan, one of the United States of America, married woman ; and William Hermann Lang, of the City of Chicago, in the State of Illinois, one of the United States of America, hide broker.

7. The above named parties are to be the first directors of the company.

J. M. SCULLY,
Agent for applicants.

Dated at Berlin, 1st November, 1892. 19–6

NOTICE is hereby given, pursuant to the Statute in that behalf, that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council, for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under "The Companies Act," Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such others as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate under the name and for the objects hereinafter mentioned :—

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is "The Double Chloride of Gold Cure Company" (Limited).

2. The purposes for which incorporation is sought are :—To establish and maintain an Institute or Institutes in a suitable place or suitable places, for the cure under legal medical supervision of the liquor, morphine, opium, cocaine and tobacco habits, neurasthenia and kindred affections, and for the manufacture, purchase, sale of and dealing in drugs, chemicals, medicines and other articles and compounds required for the above and kindred diseases, together with all necessary powers incident to such establishment, maintenance, manufacture, purchase, sale and dealing.

3. The principal place of business to be in or near the Town of Oakville, with an office at the City of Toronto, in the County of York, for meetings of shareholders and directors.

4. The capital stock to be one hundred thousand dollars, in one thousand shares of one hundred dollars each.

5. The applicants are George Barrett Foster, physician, Yonge Street Market, Toronto ; James Albert Young, gentleman, 28 King Street West, Toronto ; Thomas Kennedy, manufacturer, Toronto ; Charles Arthur McBride, physician, Toronto, and Thomas Lindsay, gentleman, Toronto ; and the said George Barrett Foster, James Albert Young and Charles Arthur McBride, are to be the first or provisional directors of the company.

The above notice is published as a corrected continuation of the advertisement published in the *Canada Gazette*, at page 2019 of the current year.

GEORGE WILLIAM MEYER,
Solicitor for applicants,
Grimsby, Ontario.

Dated 1st November, 1892. 20–6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of "The Companies Act," incorporating the applicants and such others as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned.

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is "National Automatic Vending Machine Company of Canada" (Limited).

2. The purposes for which incorporation is sought, are :—

(*a.*) To purchase, acquire and take over as a going concern the business carried on by Percy Henry Atkinson and Edwin Crickmore, of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, under the name and firm of the National Automatic Vending Machine Company of Canada, including the good-will and all other the assets of the said business.

(*b.*) To carry on the said business in all its branches and to extend the same, and to manufacture, buy, sell, trade and deal in all kinds of vending boxes, machines and devices operated wholly or in part automatically, and further to manufacture, buy, sell, trade and deal in all kinds of goods, articles and supplies which are or hereafter may be vended, sold or disposed of through or by means of any and all vending boxes, machines and devices operated wholly or in part automatically.

(*c.*) To apply for, purchase or otherwise acquire any exclusive right, letters patent of invention, patent rights or privileges in connection with the business of the company, and any licences to work, use or turn to account the same.

(*d.*) To purchase or otherwise acquire any business within the objects of the company, and any lands, property, privileges, rights, contracts and liabilities appertaining to the same.

3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario.

4. The amount of the capital stock is forty thousand dollars.

5. The number of shares is to be four hundred, and the amount of each share is to be of the value of one hundred dollars.

6. The names in full and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follows:—Percy Henry Atkinson and Edwin Crickmore, both of the City of Toronto, Ontario, brokers; Thomas Wilson Hector, of Springfield-on-Credit, Ontario, Esquire, Edmond Baird Ryckman, barrister-at-law, and Stuart Wallace Beverly Heath, broker, both of Toronto, Ontario; of whom Percy Henry Atkinson, Edwin Crickmore and Edmond Baird Ryckman are to be the first or provisional directors of the said company.

SMELLIE & RYCKMAN,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated 3rd November, A.D. 1892. 19–6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of "The Companies Act," Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned:—

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is "Micmac Steamship Company" (Limited).

2. The purposes within the purview of the Act for which incorporation is sought are as follow, that is to say:—For the purposes of purchasing, contracting for, building, holding, acquiring, chartering, hiring, selling, leasing, repairing, sailing and operating steamships, sailing vessels and other vessels of all kinds, and of carrying on therewith between the ports of Canada and Great Britain and between British and foreign ports and between foreign ports the business of common carriers, forwarders, traders and the conveyance of mails, the transportation of merchandise and passengers, and any business in connection with the carrying trade; also the building, purchasing, leasing, hiring, selling, owning and operating tugs, barges and all other kinds of vessels used in harbours and navigable waters; of purchasing, constructing, acquiring, selling, leasing, hiring and owning wharves and warehouses and other buildings, slips, piers, docks, dockyards, tramways and elevators, and of manufacturing the same; with power to establish shops and stores, and vend articles of ship stores and merchandise therein, and to sell and dispose of or exchange for other property when not required for the purposes of the said company; also with power to make, draw, accept and indorse promissory notes, bills of exchange, drafts, bank cheques or other such instruments in writing as may be requisite in carrying on the business of the company; and generally to do all such things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects.

3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be New Glasgow, County of Pictou, in the Province of Nova Scotia.

4. The intended amount of the capital stock is ninety thousand dollars.

5. The number of shares is to be nine hundred, and the amount of each share is to be of the value of one hundred dollars.

6. The names in full, and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow:—James William Carmichael, of New Glasgow aforesaid, merchant; James Carmichael McGregor, of same place, merchant; James Matheson Carmichael, of same place, merchant; Honourable Robert Patterson Grant, of Pictou, in said County of Pictou, Senator; and Donald St. Daniel McDonald, of Bailey's Brook, in said County, merchant; of whom the said James William Carmichael, James Carmichael McGregor and James Matheson Carmichael, are to be the first or provisional directors of the said company.

SINCLAIR & PATTERSON,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated at New Glasgow, this 19th day of October, A.D. 1892. 18–6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice application will be made to the Governor in Council for a charter of incorporation under the provisions of the Act of the Dominion of Canada, being "An Act respecting the incorporation of Joint Stock Companies by Letters Patent," for the incorporation of the company hereinafter mentioned:—

1. The name of the company is to be "James Robertson Company" (Limited).

2. The objects for which incorporation is sought, are the manufacturing, buying, selling, trading, and dealing in saws, barbed wire, lead pipe, lead shot, lead traps, white lead, putty, mixed paints, colours, varnish, plumbers', tinsmiths' and saw-mill supplies, tools, utensils, household furniture, stoves, hardware goods, and all kinds of supplies for merchants, dealers, farmers and consumers; the manufacturing, producing, buying, selling, trading and dealing in iron, steel, lead, nickel and other metals and ores of every description, and all products and articles therefrom; and of purchasing, selling and dealing in said articles, and the manufacturing, purchasing, selling, dealing in, and erecting all machinery and fixtures for the purposes of the said business and for the purposes of any other business; to subscribe for, acquire, purchase, hold, sell, pledge and transfer stock or shares in any other incorporated companies, and to vote upon and represent the same, and to sell, assign, transfer, convey, lease, let, sublet, mortgage, or pledge the plant, real estate, leaseholds, tools, machinery, patents, inventions, shoprights, copyrights, trade marks, trade names, patterns or brands of any or all of them, and the stock in trade and the good-will of the said company; to purchase, acquire and hold absolutely or for terms of years under lease or otherwise, contracts, agreements, options, leases, plant, real estate, leaseholds, tools, machinery, patents, inventions, shoprights, copyrights, trade marks, trade names, patterns, or brands or any or all of them, and the stock in trade and good-will of any other incorporated company or companies or individuals in the Dominion of Canada; to amalgamate, co-operate, join and to make agreements with any other incorporated company or companies, or individuals, for the purpose of carrying on its said business or objects, or any of them, or for the purpose or purposes of carrying on the said business or objects or any of them of the said other company or companies or individuals, to purchase, acquire, hold, lease, sell, mortgage, transfer, pledge and assign real and personal property, and to take and hold mortgages, liens and charges, upon real and personal property by way of security or otherwise howsoever; to issue preferential stock, bonds, and debentures, and to negotiate, sell and transfer the same and thereby to pledge the assets and property of the said company as security for repayment of advances made upon or in respect to the said bonds or debentures, and to do all acts in respect to each and all of the matters hereinbefore referred to, and all such other matters or things as are or may become necessary or incidental or conducive to any of the foregoing purposes.

3. The chief place of business of the said company will be at the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

4. The capital stock of the said company is to be seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

5. The number of shares is to be seven thousand five hundred, and the amount of each share one hundred dollars.

6. The applicants are, James Robertson and Alexander Robertson, of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, manufacturers; James Robertson (junior), of the City of Winnipeg, in the Province of Manitoba, gentleman; Alexander A. McMichael, of

the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, manufacturer; and John Robertson, of the City of St. John, in the Province of New Brunswick, manufacturer; and the above named James Robertson, Alexander A. McMichael and John Robertson are to be the provisional directors of the said company.

WATSON, THORNE, SMOKE & MASTEN,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated this 25th day of October, 1892. 18-6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette* application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of "The Companies Act," Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned.

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is "The Ditton Gold Mining Company" (Limited).

2. The purposes within the purview of the Act for which incorporation is sought are as follows:—

(*a.*) To acquire by lease, purchase, option, location or otherwise a tract or tracts of mineral lands in any or all of the Provinces and Territories of the Dominion of Canada;

(*b.*) To carry on the business of exploring for mining and gathering gold, silver and other metals, minerals and ores in such form and condition as the same may be found in any of the said Provinces and Territories of the Dominion of Canada;

(*c.*) To crush, smelt, reduce and manufacture said metals, minerals and ores, and to deal therein, and to forward, ship and sell the same either in crude or other form, and for such purposes to establish works and manufactories, wharves and warehouses, and to construct or erect and maintain the same and to carry on the business incident thereto;

(*d.*) To purchase, take on lease or otherwise acquire any real or personal property, rights, easements or privileges which may be convenient or necessary for the purpose of carrying out any of the objects or business of the said company;

(*e.*) To purchase, take on lease or by way of option or exchange or to acquire and purchase or otherwise own, and to hold any legal or equitable title either in the name of the company or of the trustee or trustees for the said company, their successors and assigns all real or personal property and particularly such lands, premises, easements, claims, mining locations, limits and rights as shall be necessary or desirable for the purposes of the objects and workings of the said company;

(*f.*) To lease, sell, transfer, quit-claim and mortgage or otherwise deal with the real or personal property acquired by the company, and for such purposes to sign, seal, execute and deliver all necessary deeds, conveyances, mortgages, releases or other documents necessary in the premises;

(*g.*) To develop mineral lands, and to treat and deal in and with the products thereof;

(*h.*) To build, acquire, own, charter or lease, navigate and use steam or other boats for the purposes of the business of the said company;

(*i.*) To build and maintain all necessary wharves, piers or docks, and to build, provide, lease, use and work tramways, telegraph lines, aqueducts, reservoirs, roads, streets and other works which may be expedient or necessary in promoting the objects of the company;

(*j.*) To subscribe for, acquire, purchase, hold, sell, pledge and transfer stock or shares in any other incorporated company or companies, and to vote upon and represent the same;

(*k.*) To amalgamate, co-operate, join and to make agreements with any other incorporated company or companies or individual or individuals, for the purposes of carrying on its said business or objects or any of them, or for the purpose or purposes of carrying on the business or objects or any of them of the said company or companies or individuals;

(*l.*) To issue preferential stock, bonds and debentures, and to negotiate sell and transfer the same, and thereby to pledge the shares and stock and assets and property, or any of them, of the said company as security for repayment of advances made upon or in respect of the said stock, shares, bonds or debentures;

(*m.*) To do all acts in respect of each and all of the matters hereinbefore referred to, and all such other acts, matters and things as are or may become necessary or incidental to any of the foregoing purposes.

3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be at the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario.

4. The intended amount of the capital stock of the said company is to be $500,000.

5. The number of shares is to be 50,000, and the amount of each share is to be of the value of ten dollars.

6. The names in full and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follows:—John Stephen Monahan, of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, mining broker; Clarence James McCuaig, of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, estate agent; Arthur Septimus Thompson, of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, mining broker; Franklin Montgomery Gray, of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, barrister-at-law; John Alfred McAndrew, of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, barrister-at-law; of whom the said John Stephen Monahan, Arthur Septimus Thompson, John Alfred McAndrew and Clarence James McCuaig, are to be the first or provisional directors of the said company.

WM. MORTIMER CLARK & GRAY,
Solicitors for applicants.
3 Union Block, 36 Toronto St.

Dated at Toronto, this 27th day of October, A.D. 1892. 18-6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice, application will be made to the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation under the provisions of the Act of the Dominion of Canada, being an "Act respecting the incorporation of Joint Stock Companies by Letters Patent," for the incorporation of the company hereinafter named:—

1. The name of the company is to be "James Morrison Brass Manufacturing Company" (Limited).

2. The objects for which incorporation is sought are the manufacturing, buying, selling, trading, and dealing in copper, brass, iron, glass, earthenware and sanitary ware used by engineers, steam-fitters, plumbers, gas-fitters, bell-hangers, boat-builders and others, steel, nickel and all other metals and ores of any and every description, and all products, articles, machinery, machines, implements, tools, utensils, and supplies for merchants, dealers, farmers and consumers made therefrom; and to carry on business and deal as general traders; and to subscribe for, acquire, purchase, hold, sell, pledge and transfer stock or shares in any other incorporated company or companies, and to vote upon and represent the same; and to sell, assign, transfer, convey, lease, let, sublet, make over or pledge the plant, real estate, leaseholds, tools, machinery, patents, inventions, shoprights, copyrights, trade marks, trade names, patterns or brands or any or all of them and the stock in trade and good-will of the said company; to purchase, acquire and hold absolutely or for terms of years under lease or otherwise all contracts, agreements, options, leases, plant, real estate, leaseholds, tools, machinery, patents, inventions, shoprights, copyrights, trade marks, trade names, patterns or brands or any or all of them, and the stock in trade and good-will of any other incorporated company or companies or individuals in the Dominion of Canada; to amalgamate, co-operate, join, and to make agreements with any other incorporated company or companies or individuals for the purpose of carrying on its said business or objects or any of them, or for the purpose or purposes of carrying on the business or objects or any of them of the said other company or companies or individuals; to purchase, acquire, hold, lease, sell, mortgage, transfer, pledge and assign real and personal property, and to take and hold mortgages, liens and charges upon real

and personal property by way of security or otherwise howsoever; to issue preferential stock, bonds, debentures, and to negotiate, sell and transfer the same, and thereby to pledge the shares and stock and assets and property or any of them of the said company as security for repayment of advances made upon or in respect of the said stock, shares, bonds or debentures, and to do all acts in respect to each and all of the matters hereinbefore referred to, and all other such acts, matters and things as are or may become necessary or incidental to any of the foregoing purposes.

3. The chief place of business of the said company will be at Toronto.

4. The capital stock of the said company is to be $300,000.

5. The number of shares is to be three thousand, and the amount of each share $100.

6. The applicants are James Morrison, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, manufacturer; Charles Erwin Morrison, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, manufacturer; Robert Arthur Morrison, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, manufacturer; John Brown, of the City of Toronto, manufacturer; and Grace Emma Morrison, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, married woman; and the above named James Morrison, Charles Erwin Morrison and John Brown, are to be the provisional directors of the said company.

WATSON, THORNE, SMOKE & MASTEN,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated this 25th day of October, A.D. 1892. 18–6

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE is hereby given that a special general meeting of the shareholders of the Kingston and Pembroke Railway Company will be held at the company's head office, Kingston, on Saturday, 31st December, 1892, at noon, for consenting to and authorizing the issue of first preference bonds, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding five per centum per annum, to redeem the present outstanding bonds of the company, bearing a higher rate of interest, and other purposes.

T. W. NASH,
Secretary.

Kingston, 30th November, 1892. 23–4

NOTICE.—We hereby give notice that thirty days after date we shall make application to the Hon. Minister of Public Works, at Ottawa, for permission to erect and extend a wharf fronting our property, Lots 1, 2, 3 and 4, Block I, Victoria West Park, to be used in connection with the brewery. Plans of the said wharves are deposited with the Department of Public Works, at Ottawa, and in the Land Register Office, at Victoria, B.C, 18th April, 1892.

THE PHŒNIX BREWING CO.
C. N. Gowen, Manager. 22–8

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual meeting of the shareholders of the Northern Pacific and Manitoba Railway Company will be held at the company's offices, Water Street, in the City of Winnipeg, on the 5th day of December, 1892, at the hour of 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing directors for the ensuing year.

GEORGE H. EARL,
Secretary.

Dated at Winnipeg, this 2nd day of November, A.D. 1892. 19–5

NOTICE is hereby given that thirty days after date we shall, on behalf of the Honourable J. S. Helmcken, M.D., make application to the Honourable Minister of Public Works, at Ottawa, for permission to erect a wharf fronting on his property, Lots 1367, 1368 and 1369, Block 47, Victoria City. Plans of the said wharf are now deposited with the Department of Public Works, at Ottawa, and in the Land Registry Office, at Victoria, B.C.

DRAKE, JACKSON & HELMCKEN,
Solicitors for Hon. J. S. Helmcken.

24th October, 1892. 19–5

NOTICE is hereby given that pursuant to Act of Parliament of the Dominion of Canada, 55 and 56 Victoria, chapter 37, a joint special general meeting of the shareholders and of the holders of the outstanding mortgage bonds of the Chignecto Marine Transport Railway Company (Limited), will be held at the head office of the company, situate in Dashwood House, 9 New Broad Street, London, England, on Thursday, 29th December, 1892, at twelve noon, for the purpose of authorizing the directors to issue a new series of bonds or debentures to be called first preference mortgage bonds to such amount as may be authorized at such meeting, but not exceeding in the whole £350,000 sterling.

By order,

H. KENDRICK,
Secretary.

Dated this 30th November, 1892. 21–6

PUISSANCE DU CANADA.

NOMINATIONS.

DÉPARTEMENT DU SECRÉTAIRE D'ÉTAT DU CANADA.

Il a plu à Son Excellence le Gouverneur Général de faire les nominations suivantes, savoir:—

Ottawa, 26 novembre 1892.

John Evers Cuffe, de la cité de Ste. Catherine, dans la province d'Ontario, écuyer: Percepteur dans les douanes de Sa Majesté.

—

29 novembre 1892.

J. Wesley Hoyt, de la paroisse de Blissville, comté de Sunbury, dans la province du Nouveau-Brunswick, écuyer; Sous-percepteur dans les douanes de Sa Majesté.

PROCLAMATION.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Député du Gouverneur.

[L.S.]

CANADA.

VICTORIA, par la Grâce de Dieu, Reine du Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande, Défenseur de la foi, etc., etc., etc.

A Nos Très-Aimés et Fidèles les Sénateurs de la Puissance du Canada et les membres élus pour servir dans la Chambre des Communes de Notre dite Puissance, et à tous et chacun de vous,—Salut:

PROCLAMATION.

ATTENDU que Notre Parlement du Canada se trouve prorogé au septième jour du mois de novembre courant, auquel temps vous étiez tenus et il vous était enjoint d'être présents en Notre cité d'Ottawa; Sachez maintenant, que pour diverses causes et considérations et pour la plus grande aise et commodité de Nos bien-aimés sujets, Nous avons cru convenable, par et de l'avis de Notre Conseil Privé du Canada, de vous exempter tous et chacun de vous d'être présents au temps susdit, vous convoquant et par ces présentes vous enjoignant à tous et chacun de vous de vous trouver avec Nous en Notre Parlement du Canada, en Notre Cité d'OTTAWA, LUNDI, le DIX-NEUVIÈME jour du mois de DÉCEMBRE prochain,

pour prendre en considération l'état et la prospérité de Notre dite Puissance du Canada, et y agir comme de droit. CE À QUOI VOUS NE DEVEZ MANQUER.

EN FOI DE QUOI, Nous avons fait émettre nos présentes Lettres Patentes et à icelles fait apposer le Grand Sceau du Canada. TÉMOIN, JOHN J. MCGEE, écuyer, Député de Notre Très-fidèle et Bien-Aimé, le Très-honorable Sir FREDERICK ARTHUR STANLEY, Baron Stanley de Preston, dans le comté de Lancaster, dans la Pairie du Royaume-Uni, Chevalier Grand-croix de Notre très-honorable Ordre du Bain ; Gouverneur général du Canada, et vice-amiral d'icelui.

A Notre Hôtel du Gouvernement, en Notre cité d'OTTAWA, ce QUATRIÈME jour de NOVEMBRE, dans l'année de Notre-Seigneur, mil huit cent quatre-vingt-douze, et de Notre Règne la cinquante-sixième.

Par ordre,

SAML. E. ST. O. CHAPLEAU,
Greffier de la Couronne en Chancellerie,
Canada. 19–tf

ORDRES GÉNÉRAUX DE MILICE.

QUARTIERS GÉNÉRAUX.

Ottawa, 25 novembre 1892.

O. G. (45.)

MILICE ACTIVE.

PROMOTIONS ET NOMINATIONS.

CAVALERIE.

"QUEEN'S OWN CANADIAN HUSSARS," Québec, Q.—Est nommé 2e lieutenant, provisoirement : Francis H. Clifford Sutton, gentilhomme, *vice* Lawrence, promu.

ARTILLERIE.

BRIGADE D'ARTILLERIE DE PLACE DE MONTRÉAL, Q.—Est nommé 2e lieutenant : George Verry, gentilhomme, *vice* Ogilvy, promu.

INFANTERIE ET CARABINIERS.

8E BATAILLON "ROYAL RIFLES," Québec, Q.—Est nommé 2e lieutenant, provisoirement : Henry James Hussey, gentilhomme, *vice* Dunn, promu.

64E BATAILLON DE CARABINIERS "VOLTIGEURS DE BEAUHARNOIS," Q.—Les personnes qui suivent, et qui ont quitté les limites, disparaissent de la liste des officiers de la Milice Active, viz :—

Compagnie No. 1, Beauharnois : le 2nd lieutenant Antoine A. Trottier.

Compagnie No. 2, Beauharnois : le 2nd lieutenant Joseph A. Branchaud.

Compagnie No. 4, Beauharnois : le lieutenant Alexandre Vachon.

Compagnie No. 6, Beauharnois : le lieutenant Ludger Rapin, et le quartier-maître Delphis Goyette.

Compagnie No. 5 : la résignation du capitaine Wilfred Siméon Danis est acceptée par les présentes ; le lieutenant Paul Desparois est placé sur la liste des officiers retirés, conformément à la section 55 des Règlements et Ordonnances de la Milice du Canada, 1887 ; et il est permis au 2nd lieutenant James Sullivan de se retirer. Cette compagnie étant désorganisée, disparaît de la liste de la Milice.

70E BATAILLON D'INFANTERIE DE "CHAMPLAIN," Sainte-Geneviève de Batiscan, Q.—Est nommé chirurgien-major : le chirurgien Jacques Pelletier, M.D., à dater du 16 octobre 1889.

88E BATAILLON D'INFANTERIE, "KAMOURASKA ET CHARLEVOIX," Rivière Ouelle, Q.—Est nommé adjudant : le lieutenant Joseph F.-X. Bossé, E.R. d'I. 1er, de la compagnie No. 3.

—

G. O. (46.)

ERRATA DANS LES ORDRES GÉNÉRAUX.

1. CONFIRMATION DE RANG.

La confirmation de rang des lieutenants A. O. Fages et C. F. O. Fiset, Régiment Canadien d'Infanterie, devient en force à dater du 13 mars 1891, et non pas du 7 juin 1892, tel que mentionné dans l'ordre général No. 38, du 30 septembre 1892.

—

O. G. (47.)

ALLOCATIONS, ARMEMENT DES BATTERIES D'ARTILLERIE DE CAMPAGNE.

Référant aux paragraphes 390, 394, Règlements et Ordonnances, 1887, à l'avenir l'allocation de $200 pour l'instructeur et gardien de l'armement d'une batterie d'artillerie de campagne, ne sera payée que sur un certificat de l'inspecteur d'artillerie montrant qu'il a été rendu compte de l'armement, et que la formule 289*d* a été remplie et également reçue aux quartiers-généraux.

—

O. G. (48.)

EFFETS FOURNIS PAR LES MAGASINS MILITAIRES.—LISTE DES PRIX.

La liste suivante, revisée, des effets fournis par les magasins militaires, est publiée pour l'information des personnes y concernées ; cette présente liste annulle toutes les autres déjà parues :

Articles.	Taux.
	$ cts.
CHEMISES—	
Flanelle grise	1 10
Coton blanc	0 55
Tricotées en laine	0 60
BROSSES—	
Pour habits	0 20
Pour cuivre	0 12
Pour cirage	0 10
Pour polissage	0 15
Pour la barbe	0 10
Trousse	0 10
Couteau et fourchette	0 12
Cuillère	0 02
Rasoir et étui	0 12
Peigne	0 05
Patience (*button stick*)	0 02
Éponge	0 15
Chaussettes en laine, paire	0 20
Caleçons en laine, paire	0 60
Bretelles tissées, paire	0 20
Cirage, boîtes en ferblanc	0 04
Serviettes, en toile	0 12

FOURNITURE ET MAINTIEN DES EFFETS RÉGIMENTAIRES.

Référant au paragraphe 74 des Règlements pour Corps Permanents, les articles régimentaires qui suivent seront fournis au soldat qui commence, et ils seront pourvus à ses propres dépens :—

3 chemises grises.	1 couteau, fourchette, cuillère.
3 paires de chaussettes.	1 rasoir et étui.
1 brosse à habits.	1 peigne.
1 brosse à cuivre.	1 patience.
1 brosse à cirage.	1 éponge.
1 brosse à polir.	1 paire de bretelles.
1 blaireau.	2 serviettes.
1 trousse.	1 boîte de cirage.

Les articles qui suivent sont pour usage en hiver :—

3 paires de caleçons.	1 paire de bottes d'hiver.
2 justaucorps("jerseys")	1 paire de mitaines.

Une allocation de $3 est payée à chaque soldat, au commencement du deuxième hiver de son service, et annuellement, ensuite, afin de lui permettre d'avoir ces articles toujours au complet.

VÊTEMENTS D'HIVER—LEUR DURÉE.

Conformément aux Règlements pour Corps Permanents, paragraphes 76 à 80, la durée de service des articles ci-dessous mentionnés fournis aux sous-officiers et soldats, a été fixée à partir de la date de livraison :—

Bonnet de fourrure, } 3 ans.
Gros gants, }
Capote et collet..... 2 ans.

ETAT COMPARATIF DE L'EFFICACITÉ DES BATTÉRIES DE CAMPAGNE, 1892.

Batterie.	Officier commandant.	Habillements et accoutrements.	Canons, affûts et équipement.	Chevaux.	Harnais et harnachement.	Défilé.	Exercices du canon.	Exercices du sabre.	Manœuvres de campagne.	Discipline et campement.	Questions. Officiers.	Questions. Sous-officiers.	Absents.	Total.	Officiers absents.	Officiers inspecteurs.
	Maximum possible. . . .	24	32	24	32	15	56	16	32	36	80	180	. . .	475		
No. 2, 1re Bde.	Major Davidson . . .	20	28	20	28	14	50	15	30	32	74	125	. . .	436	. . . . .	Lt.-col. Montizambert.
Hamilton	" Van Wagner	22	32	22	32	14	52	15	30	35	60	114	1	427	1 Lieut. .	
Montréal.	" Hall.	22	30	20	25	10	50	15	25	32	80	117	. . .	426	. . . . .	. . . Major Wilson.
No. 1, 1re Bde.	" Nicoll.	18	28	20	26	14	52	15	28	30	77	112	2	418	. . . . .	Lt.-col. Montizambert.
Toronto	" Mead.	20	30	19	28	13	50	14	28	28	58	113	2	399	. . . . .	
Durham.	" McLean	18	28	22	30	12	48	10	28	32	63	114	6	399	. . . . .	Lt.-col. Cotton.
Winnipeg.	" Coutlee	18	28	22	30	12	50	8	24	22	73	112	14	385	1 C. V. .	
Ottawa.	" Stewart	19	28	22	22	12	40	13	26	26	48	115	2	369	. . . . .	. . . Lt.-col. Irwin.
Québec	" Lindsay	23	28	20	25	14	50	14	30	30	30	115	11	368	1 Maj. 1 Capt.	Lt.-col. Montizambert.
Canal Welland	" King.	18	26	20	26	12	50	10	28	25	52	79	12	334	2 Lieuts.	
Kingston. . . .	" Drennan	16	32	20	28	11	35	12	28	30	57	68	18	329	1 C. V. .	. . . Lt.-col. Cotton.
Newcastle	Lt.-col. Call	18	24	20	24	13	44	. . .	26	26	53	91	15	324	1 Capt. .	. . . Lt.-col. Irwin.
Gananoque . . .	" McKenzie.	14	24	20	26	10	40	14	30	24	66	68	13	323	. . . . .	. . . Lt.-col. Cotton.
Woodstock . . .	Major Dibblee	16	20	24	16	12	46	12	15	24	30	102	2	315	1 Capt. 1 C. V.	Major Wilson.
London.	Lt.-col. Peters	20	20	22	20	12	45	10	28	24	36	95	17	315	2 Lieuts.	. . . Lt.-col. Montizambert.
Sydney.	Major McLeod	16	20	12	20	11	34	14	16	25	59	69	. . .	296	1 C. V. .	. . . Lt.-col. Irwin.
Shefford	Lt.-col. Amyrauld.	18	25	18	20	14	50	14	25	18	38	70	32	278	. . . . .	. . . Lt.-col. Montizambert.

NOTE.—Par le fait que six batteries, seulement, ont pu faire les exercices du canon, le percentage des points obtenus n'est pas dans les totaux de l'efficacité générale.

D. T. IRWIN, Lieut.-col., Inspecteur de l'artillerie.

ÉTAT COMPARATIF DE L'EFFICACITÉ DES BATTERIES D'ARTILLERIE DE PLACE, 1892.

Brigade et batterie.	Officier commandant.	Equipement.	Maniement et tir.	Exercices de compagnie.	Exercices du canon.	Discipline et économie interne.	Questions. Officiers.	Questions. Sous-officiers.	Absents.	Total.	Officiers absents.	Officiers inspecteurs. et remarques.
	Maximum possible.	10	20	20	80	10	48	72	. . . .	260		
Batterie, Baie Mahone.	Capit. Ernst.	8	15	12	32	10	21	29	. . . .	127	1	Lt.-col. Irwin.
" Yarmouth . . .	Major Jolly.	10	17	12	58	9	37	47	4	186	. . .	
Brigade du Nouveau-Brunswick. No. 1	Capit. Crawford . .	10	16	19	74	10	47	68	. . . .	244	. . .	
" 2	" Gordon . . .	8	18	16	52	10	44	23	10	161	. . . .	Lt.-col. Montizambert.
" 3	" Harrison . .	10	18	18	50	10	46	54	8	198	. . . .	
" 4	" Jones	10	18	18	74	10	46	71	3	244	. . .	Moyenne de la brigade, 196.
" 5	" Steeves	8	. . .	. . .	36	10	27	65	13	133	1	
Brigade d'Halifax. No. 1	Lieut. Crowe	10	15	12	50	10	. . . .	52	15	134	2	
" 2	" Wylde . . .	10	15	15	30	10	16	22	16	102	1	
" 3	Capit. Maxwell . . .	10	19	19	75	10	48	71	1	251	. . . .	Lt.-col. Montizambert.
" 4	Lieut. Hart	10	18	15	30	10	16	42	15	126	1	
" 5	Capit. Oxley	10	18	19	76	10	48	65	. . . .	246	. . . .	Moyenne de la brigade, 168·3.
" 6	" Reynolds . .	10	18	17	54	10	32	48	11	178	1	
" 7	" Dimock	10	16	10	32	10	14	64	15	141	2	
Brigade de Montréal. No. 1	" Ogilvy	10	17	18	32	8	16	47	5	143	2	
" 2	Lieut. McEwen . . .	10	18	18	34	10	16	67	2	171	2	
" 3	" Ogilvy	10	18	18	32	8	11	33	13	117	2	Lt.-col. Montizambert.
" 4	" King	10	17	16	30	8	12	34	12	115	2	
" 5	" Baldwin . . .	10	15	18	18	8	7	38	10	104	2	Moyenne de la brigade, 120.
" 6	" Wynne	10	15	16	12	8	22	. . . . .	13	70	2	
Brigade de l'Ile du P.-E. No. 1	Capit. Davidson. .	10	20	17	75	10	37	56	. . . .	225	. . . .	
" 2	" Longworth.	10	20	19	70	10	31	34	. . . .	194	. . . .	Major Wilson.
" 3	" Owen	4	15	10	45	5	21	51	. . . .	151	. . . .	
" 4	" Brennan . . .	6	15	10	40	6	28	35	. . . .	140	1	Moyenne de la brigade, 164·8
" 5	Lieut. Fraser	6	15	8	35	6	5	39	. . . .	114	1	
Batterie No. 2, Québec.	Major Boulanger. .	10	16	16	70	10	29	59	2	208	1	
Lévis. Batterie No. 1	Capit. Martineau . .	9	18	16	70	10	. . . . .	41	4	. . .	. . . .	Lt.-col. Montizambert.
Batterie No. 2	Major Vien	9	17	16	70	10	39	50	2	209	. . . .	
Batterie de Cobourg. . .	Cap. McNaughton	10	15	15	75	10	41	58	2	222	. . . .	Lt.-col. Cotton.
" de Digby	Major Daley	9	15	12	35	9	. . . . .	. . . .	10	70	. . . .	M. Gordon D.A.G. *pro tem.*
" de Pictou	Capit. Craig	10	16	12	45	10	38	56	10	177	. . . .	" " "

D. T. IRWIN, Lt.-col., Inspecteur de l'artillerie.

Par ordre,

WALKER POWELL, Colonel,
Adjudant-général de la milice du Canada.

AVIS DU GOUVERNEMENT.

AVIS est donné au public qu'en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies" il a été délivré des lettres patentes sous le grand sceau du Canada, en date du 24e jour de novembre 1892, constituant en corporation Louis Perrault, imprimeur ; Honoré Beaugrand, journaliste ; Trefflé Berthiaume, journaliste ; Edgar Maudesly Lovelace, marchand ; Joseph Odilon Dupuis, marchand ; Joseph Melançon, notaire ; Joseph Antoine Rodier, médecin ; Alphonse Raza, architecte ; Charles Berger, entrepreneur ; James Cochrane, entrepreneur ; Ludger Cousineau, entrepreneur ; Emmanuel St. Louis, entrepreneur ; Joseph Rodolphe Wilfrid Brunet, entrepreneur, tous de la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec, pour les fins suivantes :—Fournir, par l'électricité, l'éclairage, le chauffage et les pouvoirs moteurs, fabriquer les fils électriques et tous instruments pour transmettre l'électricité dans la cité de Montréal ou en tout autre endroit du Canada, sous le nom de "La Compagnie Centrale Electrique de Montréal" (à resp. limitée), avec un capital-actions de cinq cent mille piastres, divisé en cinq mille parts de cent piastres.

Daté du bureau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, ce 2e jour de décembre 1892.

J. C. PATTERSON,
Secrétaire d'Etat.

23-3

STATUTS DU CANADA, 1892.

AVIS est donné par le présent que les Statuts de la dernière session, 55-56 Vict., 1892, vols. I et II, sont maintenant en vente au Département des Impressions et de la Papeterie publiques.

Le vol. I contient les Arrêtés en conseil et les Actes publics. Prix.....	$1 25
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Prix pour les deux volumes reliés en un seul, ¼ reliure basane, par exemplaire.....	2 00
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Le Code Criminel sera prêt vers le 1er de novembre. Prix.....	0 50

On fournira gratuitement à toute personne qui en fera la demande, des listes de prix des documents publiés en vente au département. 14-tf

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Dt. COMPTE de la Caisse d'Epargne des Postes, pour le mois d'octobre 1892. Av.

Fourni au Ministre des Finances aux termes de l'Acte pour l'Audition des Comptes Publics, 1878, *Sec.* 20.

Balance en caisse chez le Ministre des Finances, au 30 de septembre 1892.....	$22,633,101 72	Remboursements durant le mois.....	$608,427 19
Dépôts durant le mois.....	619,458 00		
Intérêt payé aux déposants, sur les comptes clos durant le mois.....	2,953 64	Balance :— Au crédit des comptes des déposants..	22,647,086 17
	$23,255,513 36		$23,255,513 36

J. M. COURTNEY,
Député du Ministre des Finances.

N. S. GARLAND,
Commis des statistiques financières.

DÉPARTEMENT DES FINANCES
Ottawa, 19 novembre 1892.

22-tf

DÉTAILS DE LA DETTE PUBLIQUE DE LA PUISSANCE DU CANADA LE 31 OCTOBRE 1892.

		$ cts.
PASSIF—		
Fonds payables en Angleterre	200,429,376 89	
" payables au Canada	9,652,143 29	
Billets en circulation	18,497,712 16	
Banques d'épargnes	39,788,644 09	
Fonds en fidéicommis	8,194,612 46	
Comptes des provinces	16,407,374 13	
Divers, et comptes de banque	1,504,828 57	
Le fonds de rachat de la circulation des banques	1,762,183 94	
Total de la dette brute		296,236,875
ACTIF—		
Placements—Fonds d'amortissement	28,677,289 69	
Autres placements	5,263,337 95	
Comptes des provinces	10,669,110 59	
Divers, et comptes de banque	13,846,037 88	
		58,455,776
Total de la dette nette		237,781,099 42
" 30 septembre		238,623,483 80
Diminution de la dette		842,384 38
ETAT DES DÉPENSES A COMPTE DU CAPITAL, ETC.		
DÉPENSES au 30 septembre sur—		
Travaux publics, chemins de fer et canaux	857,518 07	
Terres fédérales	6,433 66	
Subventions aux chemins de fer	266,353 00	
		1,130,304 73
DÉPENSES AJOUTÉES en octobre sur—		
Travaux publics, chemins de fer et canaux	222,699 60	
Terres fédérales	11,543 64	
Subventions aux chemins de fer		
		234,243 24
Total		1,364,547 97

Certifié correct,
M. G. DICKIESON, comptable.

W. FITZGERALD,
Assistant sous-ministre des Finances.

DÉPARTEMENT DES FINANCES,
OTTAWA, 9 novembre 1892.

20 tf

ETAT du revenu et des dépenses à compte du Fonds Consolidé de la Puissance du Canada, d'après les états fournis au département des Finances à la nuit du 31 octobre dernier.

	$ cts.
REVENU :	
Douanes	1,820,062 78
Excise	784,883 99
Département des Postes	200,000 00
Travaux Publics, y compris les chemins de fer	408,051 91
Divers	127,211 56
REVENU au 30 septembre 1892	3,340,210 24
	9,314,485 57
	12,654,695 81
DÉPENSES	2,272,137 96
do 30 septembre 1892	5,753,946 27
	8,026,084 23

DÉPARTEMENT DES FINANCES,
OTTAWA, 9 novembre 1892.

W. FITZGERALD,
Assistant sous-ministre des Finances.
20–tf

LISTE DES COMPAGNIES D'ASSURANCE AUTORISÉES A FAIRE DES OPÉRATIONS AU CANADA EN VERTU DE L'ACTE DES ASSURANCES.

NOM DE LA COMPAGNIE.	Principal agent pour la réception des significations de pièces et d'avis.	Montant des dépôts—Les dépôts marqués (A) ne sont applicables qu'aux polices sur la vie en cours le 31 mars 1878; ceux marqués (B) aux polices émises ou prises depuis cette date.	Assurance autorisée.
Compagnie d'assurance de l'Amérique du Nord contre les accidents	Edward Rawlings, gérant, Montréal	$23,500 oblig. du havre de Montréal; $500, déb. mun., et $550, effets 5 p. c. canadiens. (Acc. à $22,150)	Contre les accidents.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Ætna," de Hartford, Connecticut	F. W. Evans, agent général, Montréal	$19,000 obligations de municipalités, $4,000 obligations du havre de Montréal, et $89,000 obligations du chemin de fer Canadien du Pacifique. (Acceptés à $100,800)	Contre l'inc. et sur la navig. intér.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite "Ætna," de Hartford, Connecticut.	William H. Orr, gérant, Toronto	$360,500 déb. de la province de Québec, $149,893 débent. de la province du Manitoba: $50,000 obligations de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick; $100,000 oblig. Ile du Prince-Edouard; $60,000 oblig. du havre de Montréal, $2,595,061 débent. munic. et $150,000 oblig. enregistrées des Etats-Unis. Total, $3,465,354. Valeur acceptée, $3,184,531, étant $100,000 (A), et $3,084,531 (B)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance agricole de Watertown, N.-Y., E.-U	Joseph Flynn, agent en chef, Toronto	$141,600, débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $126,000)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'Assurance dite "Alliance"	G. H. McHenry, agent en chef, Montréal	$311,112, effets canadiens 3 p.c.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie Américaine de sûreté de New-York	Alexander Dixon, agent en chef, Toronto	$50,000 en obligations des Etats-Unis	Garantie.
Compagnie d'assurance Atlas	Matthew C. Hinshaw, agent en chef, Montréal	£17,000 stg., inscriptions du Canada 3½ p. c., et £5,000 stg. inscriptions de la Nouvelle-Galles du Sud, 3½ p. c.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie canadienne d'inspection et d'assurance des chaudières à vapeur	W. B. McMurrich, agent, Toronto	$46,724 débentures municipales et $8,000 débentures de compagnies de prêts. (Acceptées à $49,252.)	Sur chaudières à vapeur etc.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie dite "British Empire," de Londres, Angleterre	Fred. Stancliffe, agent en chef, Montréal	Obligations 4 p.c. du Canada, £1,400 stg., obligations de la Colombie-Britannique, £1,000 stg.; obligations de la Tasmanie, £6,800 stg.; débentures municipales £15,800 stg. (acceptées à $113,977.33). Aussi $632,500 placées entre les mains de fidéicom. en vertu de l'Acte des Assurances	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance de l'Amérique Britannique, Toronto	John Morison, gouverneur, Toronto	$60,540 oblig. municipales et $1,000 obligations du Pacifique Canadien. (Acceptées à $54,900)	Contre l'inc. et sur la navig. int.
Compagnie d'assurance maritime Britannique et Etrangère (à resp. lim.)	E. L. Bond, agent en chef, Montréal	$112,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $100,800)	Sur la navigation intérieure.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Caledonian"	Lansing Lewis, gérant, Montréal	$3,893.33 obligations de la province de Québec; $4,866.67 obligations du Canada; $106,438.86 débentures municipales. (Acceptés à $104,555).	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance du Canada contre les accidents	Henry Sutherland, agent en chef, Toronto	$22,302 débentures municipales. (Acceptés à $20,072)	Contre les accidents.
Compagnie d'assurance du Canada sur la vie, Hamilton	A. G. Ramsay, gérant, Hamilton	$61,000 débentures municipales. Acceptées à $51,900)	Sur la vie.
†Compagnie d'assurance des Citoyens, du Canada	E. P. Heaton, agent en chef, Montréal	$131,744 débentures municipales, $5,840 obligations hypothécaires du Canada Central, 2e émission, et $2,000 obligations du havre de Montréal. (Acceptés à $125,370, étant $54,710 pour la vie, $20,260 pour les accidents, et $50,400 pour l'incendie)	Contre l'incendie, sur la vie et contre les accidents.
*Compag. d'assurance contre l'incendie dite "City of London" (à resp. lim.)	H. M. Blackburn, agent en chef Toronto	£24,000 stg. effets du Canada et £3,000 effets de l'Australie méridionale.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance de l'Union Commerciale (à resp. lim.), de Londres, Angleterre	Evans et McGregor, agents généraux, Montréal	$107,067 effets 4 p. c. du Cap de Bonne-Espérance (vie A), $29,200 effets canadiens 4 p. c. (vie B). $106,580 effets canadiens 4 p. c., $73,000 obligations de Queensland, et £12,000 obligations du gouvernement Suédois à 4 p. c. (feu)	Contre l'inc., sur la nav. int. et sur
Association d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Confédération"	J. K. Macdonald, directeur-gérant, Toronto	$84,500 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $76,050)	Sur la vie. la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie du Connecticut, Hartford, Conn.	Geo. H. McHenry, agent en chef, Montréal	$100,000 effets canadiens 4 p.	Contre l'incendie,
Association de secours mutuel dite "Covenant"	A. H. Hoover, agent en chef, Toronto	$53,533 effets canadiens 3 p. c	Sur la vie, système de répartition.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite "Dominion"	Thomas Hilliard, direct.-gérant, Waterloo, Ont.	$56,303 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $50,195)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur les glaces, dite "Dominion"	Alexander Ramsay, agent en chef, Montréal	$5,000 obligations de la province de Québec et $11,000 valeurs municipales. Total, $16,000 (acceptés à $14,900)	Sur les glaces.
Association du fonds de garantie sur la vie, dite "Dominion"	J. DeWolfe Spurr, président et agent, St. Jean, N. B.	$19,000 obligations de la province de la Nouvelle-Ecosse, et $31,000 obligations de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance Eastern	Chas. D. Cory, agent en chef, Halifax, N.-E.	$56,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $50,400)	Contre l'incendie.
Corporation dite "The Employers' Liability Assurance" (à responsabilité limitée)	Fred. Stancliffe, gérant général, Montréal	£6,500 stg. annuités 2½ p. c., £5,000 stg. obligations 4 p. c. du gouvernement de l'Australie du Sud, et £10,840 obligations de la province de Québec	Réassurance contre l'incendie.
Société d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Equitable," des Etats-Unis, N.-Y.	Seargent P. Stearns, gérant, Montréal	$100,000 oblig. des E.-U., (A), $375,000 oblig. des E.-U., et $482,000 débentures municipales (B), (acceptés à $908,800, étant $100,000 A, et $808,800 B). Aussi $1,180,000 entre les mains de fidéicommissaires canadiens en vertu de l'Acte des assurances	Sur la vie.

LISTE DES COMPAGNIES D'ASSURANCE AUTORISÉES A FAIRE DES OPÉRATIONS AU CANADA, EN VERTU DE L'ACTE DES ASSURANCES.—*Suite.*

NOM DE LA COMPAGNIE.	Principal agent pour la réception des significations de pièces et d'avis.	Montant des dépôts—Les dépôts marqués (A) ne sont applicables qu'aux polices sur la vie en cours le 31 mars 1878 ; ceux marqués (B) aux polices émises ou prises depuis cette date.	Assurance autorisée.
Compagnie Fédérale d'assurance sur la vie, d'Ontario	David Dexter, directeur-gérant, Hamilton	$44,807 débentures municipales ; $11,000 en oblig. du Pacifique canadien. (Acceptés à $50,226)	Sur la vie.
Association d'assurance contre l'incendie (à responsabilité limitée), Londres, Angleterre	John Kennedy, agent en chef, Montréal	$100,000 effets canadiens	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie Germania	Jeffers et Rônne, agents en chef, Toronto	$50,000 obligations du Canada	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, dite " Great West "	J. H. Brock, directeur gérant, Winnipeg, M.	$56,000 débentures municipales (acceptées à $50,400)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie de garantie de l'Amérique du Nord	Edward Rawlings, gérant, Montréal	$27,000 garanties municipales ; $29,000 obligations du havre de Montréal ; et $2,400 effets du Canada. (Acceptés à $53,800)	Garantie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie et sur la vie, dite " Guardian," Londres, Angleterre	E. P. Heaton, agent en chef, Montréal	$94,900 obligations garanties du Canada et $73,000 effets du Canada	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'ass. contre l'incendie dite " Hartford," de Hartford, Conn	F. W. Evans, agent général, Montréal	$62,500 garanties municipales, et $25,420 act. de banque. (Acceptés à $100,000)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance Impériale, de Londres, Angleterre	E. D. Lacy, agent, Montréal	$129,453 effets canadiens et $63,266.67 effets 3 p. c. prov. de la Col.-Brit.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance de l'Amérique du Nord	Robert Hampson, agent en chef, Montréal	$111,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $100,000)	Contre l'inc. et sur la navig. intér.
Compagnie d'assurance dite " Lancashire "	J. G. Thompson, agent en chef, Toronto	$97,333 effets canadiens 4 p. c., et $95,000 obligations 4 p. c. du Canada.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance dite " Liverpool et London et Globe "	G. F. C. Smith, agent en chef, Montréal	$36,000 en bons municipaux ; $10,000 oblig. du havre de Montréal, et $277,133.33 effets du Canada. (Acceptés à $318,533)	Contre l'incendie et sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur les glaces de Lloyds, New-York	Levi Beemer, agent en chef, Toronto	$10,000 obligations du Canada	Glaces.
Corporation d'assurance dite " London," Angleterre	E. A Lilly, procureur et agent, Montréal	$167,000 garanties de municipalités. (Acceptées à $150,300)	Contre l'incendie, sur la vie et sur la navigation intérieure.
Compagnie de garantie et contre les accidents, de Londres (à responsabilité limitée)	A. T. McCord, agent en chef, Toronto	£11,000 stg. effets canadiens	Garantie et accidents
Compagnie d'ass. contre l'incendie, London et Lancashire, Liverpool	W. A. Sims, agent en chef, Toronto	£22,000 inscriptions du Canada 4 p. c. et £5,000 stg., effets canadiens 3 p.c.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, dite " London et Lancashire "	B. Hal. Brown, gérant, Montréal	$10,000 obligations de Victoria, C.-B. ; $2,000 obligations du Canada ; $23,500 oblig. de la province de Québec ; et garanties municipales, $85,280. Aussi $938,197 placés entre les mains de fidéicommissaires canadiens en vertu de l'Acte les Assurances. Acceptés à $1,050,449, étant $100,000 (A), et $950,449 (B)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle contre l'incendie, de London, Ont	D. C. Macdonald, secrétaire, London, Ont	$40,020 débentures municipales, et $15,600 débentures de compagnies de prêts. (Acceptés à $50,058)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite " London "	J. G. Richter, gérant, London, Ont	$60,000 débentures de compagnies de prêts. (Acceptées à $54,000)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie la Manchester	James Boomer, gérant, Toronto	$102,200 effets du Canada 3½ p.c	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre les accidents, dite des " Manufacturiers "	John F. Ellis, directeur gérant, Toronto	$20,000 obligations du Canada	Contre les accidents.
Compagnie d'assurance des Manufacturiers, sur la vie	John F. Ellis, directeur gérant, Toronto	$50,000 obligations du Canada	Sur la vie.
Association bienveillante du Massachusetts	T. E. P. Sutton, agent en chef, Toronto	$50,000 obligations des E.-U.	Sur la vie, système de répartition.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie dite " Mercantile "	James Lockie, secrétaire, Waterloo, Ont	$55,916 valeurs municipales (acceptées à $50,057)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'ass. sur la vie, dite " Metropolitan," de New-York, E.-U.	Albert Goldthorpe, agent en chef, Toronto	$116,800 obligations d'octrois de terres 3½ p. c. du chemin de fer Canadien du Pacifique. (Acceptés à $101,178.)	Sur la vie.
Mongenais, Boivin et Cie	L. I. Boivin, agent, Montréal	$5,000 effets canadiens et $8,567 valeurs munic. (acceptées à $12,711)	Glaces.
Association mutuelle contre les accidents (resp. limitée)	Eastmure et Lightbourn, agents en chef, Toronto	$37,960 inscriptions du Canada à 3½ p. c	Accidents et glaces.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, de New-York	Samuel H. Ewing, procureur, Montréal	$125,000 oblig. 4 p.c. du Canada ; $400,000 oblig. de la province de la Nouvelle-Ecosse ; $199,000 oblig. de la province du N.-B., et $990,333 garanties municipales. Total, $1,714,333. Acceptées à $1,615,300)	Sur la vie.
Association du fonds de réserve mutuel sur la vie, de New-York	Jno. S. Hall, agent en chef, Montréal	$50,000 obligations de la province de Québec, et $53,533.33 obligations sterling du Canada à 3 p. c. (acceptées à $100,857)	Sur la vie, système de répartition.
Compagnie d'assurance Nationale d'Irlande	Matthew C. Hinshaw, agent en chef, Montréal	$100,161 effets canadiens	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, de New-York	F. W. Campbell, M.D., procureur, Montréal	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis (vie A), $993,000 obligations du Pacifique canadien, $80,000 obligations de la province de Québec, et $100,000 débentures municipales (vie B). Acceptées à $1,163,700, étant $100,000 vie A, et $1,063,700 vie B). Aussi $750,000 placées entre les mains de fidéicommissaires canadiens en vertu de l'Acte des assurances	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite " North American "	Wm. McCabe, directeur-gérant, Toronto	$59,823 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $53,775)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance dite " North British and Mercantile "	Thos. Davidson, directeur-gérant, Montréal	$175,000 oblig. du havre de Montréal ; $281,000 débent. municipales : $75,000 obligat. de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick ; $31,146.67 oblig. de la province du Manitoba ; $50,613.33 oblig. du gouvern. de Victoria ; $97,333.33 oblig. de Queensland. Total, $710,093.33. Acc. à $658,193, étant $266,347 incendie, $52,200 vie A, et $339,646 vie B.	Contre l'incendie et sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance Northern, d'Aberdeen et Londres	Robert W. Tyre, gérant, Montréal	$100,253 obligations de la Colombie-Britannique, et $111,446.67 débentures municipales (Acceptées à $200,555)	Contre l'incendie.

LISTE DES COMPAGNIES D'ASSURANCE AUTORISÉES À FAIRE DES OPÉRATIONS AU CANADA, EN VERTU DE L'ACTE DES ASSURANCES.—*Fin.*

NOM DE LA COMPAGNIE.	Principal agent pour la réception des significations de pièces et d'avis.	Montant des dépôts.—Les dépôts marqués (A) ne sont applicables qu'aux polices sur la vie en cours le 31 mars 1878 ; ceux marqués (B) aux polices émises ou prises depuis cette date.	Assurance autorisée.
Association d'assurance contre les accidents Norwich et London	Scott et Walmsley, agents généraux, Toronto	$58,400 effets canadiens	Contre les accidents.
Société d'assur. contre l'incendie, dite "Norwich Union," Norwich, Ang.	Alex. Dixon, gérant, Toronto	$100,000 effets canadiens	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, d'Ontario	Wm. Hendry, gérant, Waterloo	$104,852 débentures municipales (Acceptées à $92,693)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Phœnix," de Brooklyn	L. C. Camp, agent en chef, Toronto	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis	Contre l'incendie et sur la nav. int.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie, dite "Phenix," Londres, Angleterre	Paterson & Son, agents génér., Montréal	$57,500 oblig. du Pacifique Canadien, et $135,293 effets canadiens. (Acceptés à $187,043.)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance Phœnix, Hartford, Conn	Gerald E. Hart, gérant, Montréal	$69,000 débentures municipales, et $44,000 obligations du Pacifique canadien. (Acceptés à $101,700)	Contre l'incendie.
Société dite "Provident Savings Life Assurance."	R. H. Matson, agent en chef, Toronto	$13,500 obligations de la province de Québec, et $41,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $50,400)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie de Québec	Edwin Jones, président, Québec	$10,000 obligations de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick, $16,500 obligations de la province de Québec, et $33,000, débentures municipales. Total, $59,500. (Acceptées à $56,200)	Contre l'incendie.
*Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie et contre l'incendie, dite "Queen," Angleterre	H. J. Mudge, agent en chef, Montréal	$51,100 inscriptions du Canada 4 p. c., et $42,373.33 débentures municipales. Total, $93,473 (acceptées à $89,236)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance Queen, d'Amérique	H. J. Mudge, agent en chef, Montréal	$100,000 obligations des E.-U., $60,000 effets 5 p. c. de la cité de Halifax, $48,667 effets 4 p. c. de la Nouvelle-Zélande, $24,333.33 obligations de la province de Québec et $29,200 débentures 5 p. c. de la province du Manitoba. Total, $262,200. (Acceptés à $256,200.)	Contre l'incendie.
Société d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, dite "Reliance," Londres, Angleterre	J. Cassie Hatton, procureur, Montréal	$110,277 annuités britanniques, étant $100,000 (vie) A, et $10,277 (vie) B	Sur la vie.
* Compagnie d'assurance Royale Canadienne	Harry Cutt, secrétaire, Montréal	$57,500 garanties municipales. (Acceptées à $51,750)	Contre l'incendie et sur la nav. int.
Compagnie d'assurance Royale	Wm. Tatley, agent en chef, Montréal	$178,533 inscriptions du Canada 4 p. c., et $511,000 annuités britanniques. Total $689,533, étant $150,000 incendie, $50,000, vie (A) et $489,533 en général	Contre l'incendie et sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance Union Ecossaise et Nationale	Walter Kavanagh, agent, Montréal	$97,333.33 effets canadiens inscrits à 4 p. c., et $3,500 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $100,483)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Standard," Ecosse	W. M. Ramsay, gérant, Montréal	$1,855,152 débentures municipales, $106,500 obligations du havre de Montréal et $9,000 débentures de la province de Québec. Total, $1,970,652. (Acceptées à $1,772,687, étant $129,561 vie A, et $1,643,126 vie (B)	Sur la vie.
Société d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Star," d'Angleterre	Alfred D. Perry, agent général, Toronto	$146,000 effets 4 p. c. canadiens	Sur la vie.
Bureau d'assurance Sun, Londres, Ang.	H. M. Blackburn, agent en chef, Toronto	$48,667 effets canadiens et $243,333 prêts locaux anglais	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Sun," du Canada	R. Macaulay, directeur-gérant, Montréal	$63,800 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $57,501)	Sur la vie et contre les accidents.
Compagnie d'assurance de tempérance et générale sur la vie de l'A.N.	Henry Sutherland, agent en chef, Toronto	$64,225 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $50,000)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Travelers," de Hartford, Conn	William Hanson, agent en chef, Montréal	$74,947 obligations 5 p. c. de la province du Manitoba, $584,615 débentures municipales, $35,000 obligations du havre de Montréal et $50,000 obligations du Pacifique Canadien. Total, $744,562 (acceptés à $677,600), étant $103,500 (vie A,) $534,100 (vie B) et $40,000 (accidents)	Sur la vie et contre les accidents.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle Union sur la vie, du Maine	Wm. Mulock, procureur, Toronto	Obligations d'annuités d'Ontario, valeur actuelle $298,452 ; $30,000 obligations du port de Montréal, et $100,000 obligations de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick. Valeur totale acceptée, $525,452, soit $100,000 (A) et $425,452 (B)	Sur la vie.
Société Union, Londres, Angl	T. L. Morrisey, agent en chef, Montréal	£22,000 effets consolidés	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie Unie d'assurance contre l'incendie (à resp. limitée)	Agence principale, Montréal	$85,653.33 obligations de la province de Québec ; $9,246.66 obligations de la province du Manitoba ; $7,000 débentures municipales. Total, $101,900. (Acceptées à $101,200)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, des Etats-Unis	Thos. A. Temple, procureur, St. Jean, N.B.	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance de l'Ouest, Toronto	J. J. Kenny, directeur-gérant, Toronto	$52,100 débentures municipales, et $25,600 débentures de compagnies de prêts. (Acceptées, à $51,930)	Contre l'incendie et sur la nav. int.

* Cette compagnie a cessé de faire de nouvelles opérations en Canada, et a donné avis qu'elle se proposait de demander le remboursement de ses dépôts.
† Cette compagnie a cessé de faire des opérations d'assurance contre l'incendie et sur la vie en Canada, et a donné avis qu'elle demanderait le remboursement de ses dépôts faits comme garantie pour ces deux divisions d'affaires.

LES COMPAGNIES D'ASSURANCE SUR LA VIE CI-DESSOUS NOMMÉES, AYANT CESSÉ D'ENTREPRENDRE DES RISQUES AU CANADA, SONT AUTORISÉES EN VERTU DE L'ARTICLE 32 DE "L'ACTE DES ASSURANCES," À POURSUIVRE TOUTES LES OPÉRATIONS SE RATTACHANT AUX POLICES ÉMISES AVANT LE 31 MARS 1878, ET LEURS DÉPOTS SONT APPLICABLES À CES POLICES, SUJET AUX DISPOSITIONS DES ACTES DES ASSURANCES DE 1868 ET 1871.

NOM DE LA COMPAGNIE.	Principal agent pour la réception des significations de pièces et d'avis.	Montant des dépôts.	Assurance autorisée.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, dite Connecticut, de Hartford, Conn., E.-U.	F. W. Evans, agent-général, Montréal	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, d'Edimbourg	David Higgins, agent en chef, Toronto	$113,000 débentures municipales, et $48,667 effets 4 p. c. du Cap de Bonne-Espérance. (Acceptés à $150,367)	Sur la vie.
Association d'assurance sur la vie, d'Ecosse	Archibald Inglis, agent en chef, Montréal	$50,127 obligations du Canada 4 p. c., $2,433 effets 4 p. c. du Canada; $4,866 obligations garanties du Canada, $48,667 débentures de la province de Québec, $48,667 obligations de la cité de Toronto. (Acceptés à $149,893)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie Nationale d'assurance sur la vie, des Etats-Unis d'Amérique	Chas. Powis, agent en chef, Hamilton, Ont.	$110,000, dépôts en banque	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite "North Western," de Milwaukee, E.-U.	M. W. Mills, agent en chef, Toronto	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, dite "Phœnix," de Hartford, Connecticut	H. D. Simpson, procureur, Montréal	$30,000 débentures municipales, et $99,280 obligations du Parc des Chutes Niagara. (Acceptés à $126,280)	Sur la vie.
Société d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Scottish Amicable"	William W. Robertson, procureur, Montréal	36 obligations du chemin de fer Canada Atlantique, garanties. Au pair, $111,257.82 Valeur actuelle à 4½ p. c., $90,660.67, aussi $100,000 obligations du Pacifique Canadien	Sur la vie.
Institution de Prévoyance Ecossaise	John Dunlop, procureur, Montréal	$100,000 obligations du Pacifique Canadien. (Acceptées à $90,000)	Sur la vie.

LES COMPAGNIES D'ASSURANCE CI-DESSOUS SONT INSCRITES SOUS L'ACTE DES ASSURANCES, ET SONT AUTORISÉES À FAIRE DES OPÉRATIONS D'ASSURANCE EN CANADA, D'APRÈS LE SYSTÈME DE RÉPARTITION.

Nom de la compagnie.	Agent en chef pour la réception des significations de pièces.
L'Association canadienne mutuelle sur la vie	W. Pemberton Page, secrétaire, Toronto.
Société de secours mutuels des Commis-voyageurs	W. G. H. Lowe, agent en chef, Toronto.
La *Home Life Association of Canada*	James G. Howorth, agent en chef, Toronto.
La Société de secours mutuels de la Nouvelle-Ecosse	Thomas B. Crosby, agent en chef, Yarmouth, N.-E.
La *Provincial Provident Institution*	E. S. Miller, secrétaire, Saint-Thomas, Ont.

NOTE.—La Compagnie d'assurance Glasgow et London a réassuré ses risques en cours dans la Compagnie d'assurance des Citoyens, et une partie de ses dépôts a été remboursée.
La Compagnie Américaine d'assurance des chaudières à vapeur a cessé de faire des opérations en Canada. Son dépôt est encore entre les mains de l'Honorable Receveur Général, mais elle a donné avis qu'elle avait demandé la permission de le retirer.

Bureau du Surintendant des Assurances, Ottawa, 15 octobre 1892.

W. FITZGERALD, Surintendant des Assurances. 16-tt.

AUX ANNONCEURS DANS LA *GAZETTE*.

CEUX qui envoient des annonces pour être insérées dans la *Gazette du Canada* voudront bien se conformer aux règles ci-dessous :

1. Adresser "Gazette du Canada, Ottawa, Canada."
2. Indiquer le nombre d'insertions voulues.
3. Transmettre invariablement le prix de l'annonce ainsi que le prix d'un exemplaire de la *Gazette*, tels que donnés plus bas ; sans cela l'annonce ne sera pas publiée.

Les prix sont de dix cts. pour la première insertion, et cinq cts. pour chaque insertion subséquente par ligne de neuf mots, chaque chiffre comptant pour un mot. Aucune annonce n'est insérée pour moins d'une piastre.

D'après la pratique établie et reconnue, telle que prescrite par la loi, les règlements du parlement et les décisions du ministre de la Justice, les avis reçoivent le nombre d'insertions ci-dessous :—

Les avis de demandes de divorce—27 insertions.

Les avis de retrait de dépôts des compagnies d'assurance—13 insertions.

Les avis de demandes ordinaires au parlement—9 insertions.

Les avis de demandes de lettres patentes—6 insertions.

Les avis de dividendes et d'assemblées de banques et de compagnies d'assurances,—1 mois de calendrier ou 5 insertions.

Les abonnés observeront aussi que le prix d'abonnement, $4 par année, est invariablement payable d'avance, et que l'envoi de la *Gazette* sera arrêté à l'expiration de la période payée. Chaque exemplaire coûte dix cts., et quand les annonceurs en veulent plus qu'un, ils devront faire une remise en conséquence.

S. E. DAWSON,
Imprimeur de la Reine et Contrôleur de la Papeterie.

Département des Impressions et de la Papeterie publiques,
Ottawa, novembre 1891.

DEMANDES AU PARLEMENT.

Règles relatives aux avis de bills privés.

Dans le cas de toute demande de bill privé, proprement du ressort législatif du Parlement du Canada suivant les dispositions de l'Acte de l'Amérique Britannique du Nord, 1867, et ayant pour objet, soit la construction d'un pont, d'un chemin de fer, d'un chemin à barrières ou d'une ligne télégraphique ; soit la construction ou l'amélioration d'un port, d'un canal, d'une écluse, d'une digue ou d'une glissoire ou autre ouvrage semblable ; soit la concession d'un droit de passage d'eau, l'incorporation de professions ou métiers, ou d'une compagnie de banque ou autre compagnie par actions, soit la concession à une ou plusieurs personnes de certains droits ou privilèges exclusifs ou particuliers, soit le pouvoir de faire quelque chose qui, dans ses effets, pourrait toucher aux droits ou à la propriété d'autrui, ou concerner une classe particulière de la société ; ou ayant pour objet quelque amendement de même nature à un acte antérieur,—un avis, énonçant d'une manière claire et intelligible la nature et l'objet de la demande, et signé (excepté s'il s'agit de corporations déjà existantes) par les pétitionnaires ou de leur part, est nécessaire et doit être publié comme il suit :—

Dans les provinces de Québec et du Manitoba.

Un avis doit être inséré dans la *Gazette du Canada* en anglais et en français, ainsi que dans un journal anglais et un journal français du district intéressé, ou en anglais et en français dans le même journal, s'il ne s'en publie qu'un seul dans ce district ; ou s'il n'y paraît pas de journal, alors la publication de l'avis en anglais et en français doit se faire dans un journal du district le plus voisin où il s'en publie.

Dans les autres provinces ou territoires.

Un avis doit être inséré dans la *Gazette du Canada*, et et dans un journal du comté, du district ou des comtés-unis intéressés, ou s'il n'y paraît pas de journal alors la publication doit se faire dans un journal du comté ou district le plus voisin où il s'en publie.

La publication de ces avis durera, dans chaque cas la période de deux mois pendant l'intervalle de temps qui s'écoulera entre la clôture de la session précédente et la prise en considération de la pétition. Un exemplaire des numéros des journaux, reproduisant la première et la dernière insertion de l'avis, devra être transmis au greffier de chaque Chambre.

Si la pétition demande l'autorisation de présenter un bill privé ayant pour objet la construction d'un pont de péage, le pétitionnaire ou les pétitionnaires devront, en même temps qu'ils donneront l'avis prescrit par la règle précédente, donner aussi, de la même manière, avis des péages qu'ils entendent exiger, de l'étendue du privilège, de la hauteur des arches, de l'espace à laisser libre entre les culées ou les piliers pour le passage des radeaux et des navires ; et mentionner de plus s'ils se proposent de construire un pont mobile, et quelles en seront les dimensions.

Toute personne désirant obtenir un bill privé devra, dans les huit jours qui précéderont l'ouverture du parlement, déposer au bureau du greffier de la Chambre dans laquelle le bill doit prendre naissance, une copie de ce bill en langue anglaise ou en langue française, avec une somme suffisante pour en payer la traduction et l'impression. Il en sera imprimé 600 exemplaires en anglais et 200 en français ; la traduction devra être faite par les officiers de la Chambre, et l'impression par l'entrepreneur des impressions. Le pétitionnaire aura aussi à payer au greffier du Sénat, ou au comptable de la Chambre des Communes (selon le cas) une somme de $200, plus le coût de l'impression de l'acte dans les Statuts, et remettra le reçu de ce paiement au greffier du comité auquel ce bill aura été renvoyé—le dit paiement sera effectué immédiatement après la seconde lecture, et avant la prise en considération du bill par le comité.

L'honoraire payable sur tout bill privé, ne sera payé que dans la Chambre où il a pris naissance.

Aucune pétition pour l'obtention d'un bill privé ne sera reçue par l'une ou par l'autre Chambre après les dix premiers jours de la session.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Greffier du Sénat.
JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Greffier des Communes.

Règles additionnelles de la Chambre des Communes concernant les bills privés.

Tous les bills privés demandant des actes constitutifs devront être rédigés de manière à y incorporer, en les spécifiant, les *clauses* des Actes généraux concernant les détails qui font l'objet de ces bills ; des raisons spéciales seront données chaque fois que l'on aura l'intention de se départir de ce principe, ou que l'on voudra y introduire d'autres dispositions touchant ces détails ; et une note sera annexée au bill indiquant les dispositions au sujet desquelles l'on entend s'écarter de l'Acte général ; les bills qui ne seront pas rédigés conformément à cette Règle, devront être remodelés par les auteurs et réimprimés à leurs frais, avant qu'aucun comité en examine les clauses.

51*a*. Tous les bills privés pour chartes ou pour modification de chartes de compagnies de chemins de fer seront rédigés conformément au bill-modèle adopté par la Chambre, le 23 juin 1887, dont copie peut être obtenue du greffier de la Chambre ;

(*a*.) Les dispositions contenues dans un bill quelconque qui ne seront pas conformes au bill-modèle, seront insérées entre crochets, et après avoir été revisées par l'officier compétent, elles seront imprimées ainsi ; et les bills qui ne seront pas rédigés en conformité de cette règle seront renvoyés aux auteurs pour être remodelés avant leur revision et impression ;

(*b*.) Toutes clauses d'actes existants que l'on proposera de modifier, seront imprimées en entier, avec les amendements insérés en leur lieu et place, et entre crochets ;

(*c*.) Toutes dispositions exceptionnelles que l'on proposera d'insérer dans un bill quelconque, seront imprimées dans l'avis publié.

51*b*. Nul bill pour la constitution légale d'une compagnie de chemin de fer ou pour changer le tracé du chemin de fer d'une compagnie déjà constituée ne sera pris en considération par le comité des chemins de fer

à moins qu'il n'ait été donné au comité, au moins une semaine avant la prise en considération du bill—

(a.) Une carte ou plan à l'échelle de pas moins d'un demi-pouce au mille, indiquant le territoire sur lequel l'on se propose de construire les travaux projetés, ainsi que les lignes de travaux analogues existants ou autorisés, dans les limites du district, ou partie du district que la ligne projetée doit desservir, ou affectant le dit district en aucune manière ; cette carte ou plan devra être signé par l'ingénieur ou toute autre personne qui l'aura fait ;

(b.) Un exhibit faisant connaître le montant total du capital que l'on se propose de prélever pour les fins de l'entreprise, et la manière dont on se propose de le prélever, soit au moyen d'actions ordinaires, obligations, débentures ou autres garanties, et le montant respectif de chacune.

JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Greffier des Communes.

SUBSTANCE DES RÈGLES ET FORMES DE PROCÉDER DU SÉNAT CONCERNANT LES BILLS DE DIVORCE.

L'époux qui a l'intention de demander un bill de divorce doit faire connaître cette intention, ainsi que les noms de l'autre époux et la cause du divorce, par avis inséré, durant six mois, entre l'expiration de la dernière session parlementaire avant l'avis et la présentation de sa pétition pour obtenir le bill, dans la *Gazette du Canada* et dans deux journaux du district où il avait sa résidence habituelle à l'époque de séparation d'avec son conjoint, s'il résidait alors dans la province de Québec, le Manitoba, la Colombie-Britannique ou les Territoires du Nord-Ouest,—ou du comté ou des comtés-unis, s'il résidait dans une autre province ; mais si ce nombre de journaux ne s'y trouve pas, l'avis sera publié dans le district, le comté ou les comtés-unis voisins. Dans les provinces de Québec et de Manitoba, les insertions seront faites dans un journal anglais et un journal français, s'il en existe des deux langues dans le district ; autrement, elles se feront en anglais et en français au même journal.

Il doit être signifié, à la diligence de l'époux pétitionnaire, un mois au moins avant la présentation de la pétition, une copie de cet avis à l'autre époux en personne, si cela est possible.

Aucune pétition en divorce n'est reçue après l'expiration des trente premiers jours de la session.

Toute pétition en divorce devra être écrite lisiblement et porter la signature du pétitionnaire. Elle énoncera sommairement le fait du mariage, le lieu et l'époque de sa célébration, les noms du célébrant, les griefs qui donnent lieu à la demande de redressement et la nature du redressement demandé, et en outre contiendra assurance qu'il n'y a pas eu réconciliation, collusion ni connivence. Les allégations de la pétition seront appuyées de la déclaration du pétitionnaire, faite en vertu de "l'Acte concernant les serments extrajudiciaires."

Huit jours avant l'ouverture du Parlement, le pétitionnaire déposera au bureau du greffier du Sénat, une copie en langue anglaise ou française du bill de divorce qui doit être présenté, et en même temps une somme suffisante pour payer la traduction et l'impression et tirage à 600 exemplaires anglais et 200 exemplaires français de ce bill.

La pétition en obtention d'un bill de divorce n'est présentée que lorsque le pétitionnaire a versé au bureau du greffier du Sénat une somme de $200.

La pétition, au moment de sa présentation, doit être accompagnée de la preuve de la publication d'avis, d'une déclaration qu'il a été signifié une copie de l'avis, et d'une copie du bill qui doit être présenté.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Greffier du Sénat.

AVIS.—Avis est donné par le présent que demande sera faite au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un acte à l'effet de confirmer et rendre valide et obligatoire une certaine convention conclue par la Compagnie du Grand Tronc de chemin de fer du Canada, de la première part ; la Compagnie de chemin de fer Union Jacques Cartier, de la deuxième part ; la Compagnie de chemin de fer de Jonction Montréal et Champlain, de la troisième part ; la Compagnie de chemin de fer Jonction de Beauharnois, de la quatrième part ; le chemin de fer Midland du Canada, de la cinquième part ; la Compagnie de chemin de fer Peterborough et Lac Chemong, de la sixième part ; la Compagnie de chemin de fer Jonction du Lac Simcoe, de la septième part ; la Compagnie de chemin de fer Grand Tronc, Baie Georgienne et Lac Erié, de la huitième part ; la Compagnie de chemin de fer London, Huron and Bruce, de la neuvième part ; la Compagnie de chemin de fer Galt et Guelph, de la dixième part ; la Compagnie de chemin de fer Brantford, Norfolk et Port Burwell, de la onzième part ; la Compagnie de chemin de fer Wellington, Grey et Bruce, de la douzième part ; la Compagnie de chemin de fer Jonction de Waterloo, de la treizième part ; la Compagnie de chemin de fer North Simcoe, de la quatorzième part, et la Compagnie de chemin de fer et de mines Cobourg, Blairton et Marmora, de la quinzième part, consolidant et fusionnant les dites diverses compagnies en une seule compagnie sous le nom de "Compagnie du Grand Tronc de chemin de fer du Canada," avec les pouvoirs et aux termes et conditions exprimés et énoncés dans la dite convention. Le dit acte devant contenir telles dispositions qui seront jugées nécessaires pour donner plein effet à la dite convention, et qui seront considérées utiles.

JOHN BELL,
Solliciteur des requérants.

Daté à Belleville, Ont., ce 29e jour de Novembre A.D. 1892. 23–9

AVIS.—Avis est donné par le présent que demande sera faite au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un acte à l'effet de régler et liquider les affaires de la Compagnie des mines de Montréal, et pourvoyant à la distribution de son actif et de ses dividendes.

HALL, CROSS, BROWN ET SHARP,
Solliciteurs des requérants.

Montréal, 30 novembre 1892. 23–9

AVIS est donné par le présent qu'une demande sera faite au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un acte constituant en corporation la "Compagnie des terres du Nord-Ouest du Canada" (à resp. limitée), dans le but de posséder, tenir, acheter, vendre, louer ou autrement acquérir ou disposer des terres ou des immeubles ou tout intérêt en iceux dans la Puissance du Canada, et en particulier dans les Territoires du Nord-Ouest du Canada, et dans la province du Manitoba, et d'acquérir l'actif et faire en Canada les opérations de la Compagnie des terres du Nord-Ouest du Canada (à resp. limitée), corporation qui existe aujourd'hui en vertu des lois du Royaume-Uni, et de confirmer un arrangement à l'effet de les acquérir, avec tous les pouvoirs que possède cette dite compagnie, et pour d'autres fins.

A. R. CREELMAN,
Solicitеur des requérants.

Daté à Toronto, 8e jour de novembre 1892. 22–9

AVIS est donné par le présent que demande sera faite au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un acte constituant la "Ocean Fidelity Guarantee Corporation," dans le but de pouvoir faire des opérations d'assurance de garantie de fidélité dans toutes ses branches.

HATTON & McLENNAN,
Solliciteurs des requérants.

Montréal, 23 novembre 1892. 22–9

AVIS est donné par le présent que demande sera faite au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un acte constituant la "Ocean Accident Insurance Corporation," dans le but de faire les opérations d'assurance contre les accidents dans toutes ses branches.

HATTON & McLENNAN,
Solliciteurs des requérants.

Montréal, 23 novembre 1892. 22–9

COMPAGNIE DE CHEMIN DE FER DU ST. LAURENT ET ADIRONDACK.

AVIS est donné par le présent que la Compagnie de chemin de fer du Saint-Laurent et Adirondack s'adressera au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un acte à l'effet de modifier l'article dix-neuf du Statut 51 Victoria, chapitre 64, en y insérant après les mots "Compagnie de chemin de fer de Jonction de Beauharnois," les mots "ou la Compagnie du chemin de fer Vermont Central ou la Compagnie du chemin de fer Ogdensburg et Lac Champlain," laissant les autres parties du dit article telles qu'elles sont.

GEO. H. PHILLIPS,
Secrétaire.

Daté à Salaberry de Valleyfield, ce 8e jour de novembre A.D. 1892. 21–9

AVIS est donné par le présent que demande sera faite au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un acte constituant une compagnie ayant pour objet de garantir les personnes et les corporations contre la perte et les dommages provenant d'effractions, et pour d'autres fins.

R. A. E. GREENSHIELDS,
Solliciteur de la requérante.
Par GEMMILL et MAY,
Ses agents à Ottawa.

Daté à Montréal, ce 15 novembre 1892. 21–9

AVIS est donné par le présent qu'une demande sera faite au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un acte constituant en corporation la Compagnie de téléphone automatique et électrique du Canada, avec pouvoir de fabriquer, vendre et exploiter des instruments, aiguilles et raccordements de téléphone, et de fabriquer, exploiter et vendre des instruments et appareils électriques, et de faire les opérations générales de fourniture, d'exploitation et de manufacture électriques, et pour les fins de ces affaires et de toutes autres en découlant ou s'y rattachant, par toute la Puissance du Canada, et avec un siège d'affaires et bureau principal en la cité de Montréal.

ATWATER ET MACKIE,
Solliciteurs des requérants.

Montréal, 7 novembre 1892. 20–10

AVIS.—La Compagnie du chemin de fer Canadien du Pacifique s'adressera au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un acte rendant exécutoire une convention conclue le 26e jour de juillet 1892, entre la Compagnie du Grand Tronc de chemin de fer du Canada, de la première part, et la Compagnie du chemin de fer Canadien du Pacifique, de la deuxième part, concernant une gare générale à voyageurs dans la cité de Toronto, et certains terrains, voies et immeubles qui doivent servir pour cet objet.

CHARLES DRINKWATER,
20–9 Sec. Cie C.C.P.

AVIS.—La Compagnie du chemin de fer Canadien du Pacifique s'adressera au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un acte rendant exécutoire une convention conclue entre la Compagnie du Grand Tronc de chemin de fer du Canada, la Compagnie du chemin de fer Canadien du Pacifique, et la Corporation de la cité de Toronto, concernant entre autres choses les terrains qui doivent servir à des fins de chemin de fer, et incorporé dans un certain document daté le 26e jour de juillet 1892, et désigné "Convention de l'Esplanade."

CHARLES DRINKWATER,
20–9 Sec. Cie C.C.P.

AVIS est donné par le présent que Edmund Holyoake Heward, de la ville de Saint-Jean, dans le district d'Iberville, dans la province de Québec, gérant de la banque des Marchands du Canada, à Saint-Jean, s'adressera au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un bill de divorce d'avec sa femme Dame Marie-Louise Elwes, actuellement de la cité de Chicago, dans l'Etat d'Illinois, un des Etats-Unis d'Amérique, pour cause d'adultère.

L. G. MACDONALD,
Solliciteur du requérant.
Par CHRISTIE, CHRISTIE et GREENE,
Ses agents à Ottawa.

Daté à Saint-Jean, le 4 juillet 1892. 3-27

AVIS est donné par le présent que Robert Young Hebden, de la cité de New-York, dans l'Etat de New-York, dans les Etats-Unis d'Amérique, (ci-devant de la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec), un des agents de la banque de Montréal, s'adressera au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un bill de divorce d'avec sa femme Edith Montagu Hebden (née Patterson), ci-devant de la dite cité de Montréal, mais dont le domicile actuel est inconnu, pour cause d'adultère et de désertion.

GORMULLY ET SINCLAIR,
Solliciteurs du requérant.

Daté à Ottawa, dans la province d'Ontario, ce 22e jour de juillet A.D. 1892. 4–27

AVIS est donné par le présent que Caroline Jane Downey, de la cité de Toronto, dans le comté de York, dans la province d'Ontario, s'adressera au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un bill de divorce d'avec son mari Donald Clutterbuck Downey, écuyer, ci-devant de la ville de Whitby, dans le comté d'Ontario, dans la province d'Ontario, mais dont le domicile actuel est inconnu, pour cause d'adultère et désertion.

GORMULLY ET SINCLAIR,
Solliciteurs de la requérante.

Daté à Ottawa, dans la Province d'Ontario, ce 21e jour d'octobre 1892. 17–27

AVIS est donné que James Frederick Doran, de Lachine, dans le comté Jacques-Cartier, province de Québec, commis, adressera une demande au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, pour obtenir un bill de divorce d'avec son épouse Mary Augusta Wood, ci-devant de Winnipeg, province du Manitoba, maintenant de Paris, France, pour cause d'adultère et désertion.

J. FRED. DORAN,
Pétitionnaire.

A Montréal, province de Québec, ce 20ème jour de juillet 1892. 5–27

AVIS est donné par le présent que Annette Marion Goff, de la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec, s'adressera au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un bill de divorce d'avec son mari Edward Robert Taché Rowand, de la cité de Winnipeg, dans la province du Manitoba, bourgeois, pour cause d'adultère et de cruauté.

CARTER ET GOLDSTEIN,
Solliciteurs de la requérante.

Daté à Montréal, province de Québec, ce dix-huitième jour de juillet 1892. 4–27

DEMANDES POUR CHARTE PAR LETTRES PATENTES.

AVIS est par le présent donné que dans le cours d'un mois à compter de la dernière publication de cet avis dans la *Gazette du Canada*, les personnes ci-après dénommées s'adresseront à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil pour obtenir des lettres patentes les constituant en corporation en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies."

1. Le nom de la compagnie sera "The Symmes Hay Cap Company."

2. Les objets pour lesquels une charte est demandée sont de fabriquer et vendre le "Symmes Patent Hay and Grain Caps and Vegetable Covers" ou autres articles d'une nature semblable, y compris les râteliers et les lattes pour les tenir, et d'acquérir par achat, bail ou autrement les brevets d'invention les concer-

nant, et faire le négoce et le commerce qui s'y rattache.

3. Les opérations de la compagnie seront faites dans les diverses provinces du Canada, et le principal bureau d'affaires sera au village de Sawyerville, dans le comté de Compton et province de Québec.

4. Le montant du capital-actions de la compagnie sera de quinze mille piastres.

5. Le nombre des actions sera de cent cinquante, et le montant de chaque action sera de cent piastres.

6. Les noms au long, et les adresse et occupation de chacun des requérants sont les suivants :—William Bullock Ives, avocat, Francis Pierce Buck, manufacturier, Charles King, lieutenant-colonel de milice, Ernest R. Hallowel Brooks, commis, Henry Braithwaite Brown, avocat, Gustavus Lucke, marchand, James Simpson Mitchell, marchand, Stephen Edgell, banquier, et Harriet L. Lane, veuve, tous de la cité de Sherbrooke ; Herbert Dudley Smith, fermier, du township de Compton ; James Naismith Greenshields, de la cité de Montréal, avocat ; Alonzo Wright, de la cité de Hull, marchand de bois ; Rufus Henry Pope, de la ville de Cookshire, cultivateur ; William Sawyer, propriétaire de moulin, et Lockhart R. Willard, hôtelier, tous deux du village de Sawyerville, tous dans la province de Québec ; et Hugh McCullough, jeune, de la ville de Galt, dans la province d'Ontario.

7. Les dits Charles King, Rufus Henry Pope, Francis Pierce Buck, Herbert Dudley Smith et Lockhart R. Willard, seront les premiers directeurs de la compagnie.

BROWN & MORRIS,
Solliciteurs des requérants.

Daté 4 novembre 1892. 20–6

AVIS est par le présent donné que dans le cours d'un mois à compter de la dernière publication de cet avis dans la *Gazette du Canada* les personnes ci-après dénommées s'adresseront à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil pour obtenir des lettres-patentes les constituant et telles autres personnes qui pourront plus tard devenir actionnaires, en corps politique et corporation, en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," Statuts Revisés du Canada, chap. 119, sous le nom et pour les fins ci-après mentionnées :—

1. Le nom de la compagnie sera "Compagnie James Robertson" (à resp. limitée.)

2. Les objets pour lesquels une charte est demandée sont les suivants :—Fabriquer, acheter, vendre, et faire le commerce de scies, fil barbelé, tuyaux de plomb, plomb de chasse, trappes de plomb, blanc de plomb, mastic, peintures préparées, couleurs, vernis, fournitures de plombiers, de ferblantiers et de scieries, outils, ustensiles, meubles de ménage, poêles, ferronnerie, et de toutes sortes de fournitures pour les marchands, commerçants, cultivateurs et consommateurs ; fabriquer, produire, acheter, vendre et commercer sur le fer, l'acier, le plomb, le nickel et autres métaux et minerais de toutes sortes, et tous les produits et articles qui en sont faits ; et acheter, vendre et commercer sur ces articles, et fabriquer, acheter, vendre, et ériger toutes machineries et accessoires pour les fins des dites affaires, et pour les fins de toutes autres affaires ; souscrire, acquérir, acheter, posséder, vendre, engager et transférer des actions ou parts dans toute autre compagnie constituée, et de voter sur ces parts et les représenter, et de vendre, céder, transférer, louer, sous-louer, hypothéquer ou engager l'outillage, immeubles, baux, outils, machinerie, brevets d'invention, inventions, droits d'usine, droits d'auteurs, marques de commerce, noms de commerce, patrons ou marques ou tous ou chacun d'iceux, et le fonds de commerce et achalandage de la dite compagnie ; acheter, acquérir et tenir absolument ou pour un certain nombre d'années sous bail ou autrement, des contrats, conventions, choix, baux, outillage, immeubles, outils, machinerie, brevets d'invention, inventions, droits d'usine, droits d'auteur, marques de commerce, noms de commerce, patrons ou marques ou tous ou chacun d'iceux, et le fonds de commerce et achalandage de toute autre compagnie ou compagnies constituées ou particuliers dans la Puissance du Canada ; se fusionner, coopérer, joindre et faire des arrangements avec toute autre compagnie ou compagnies constituées ou particuliers dans le but de faire les dites opérations ou atteindre les dits objets, ou aucun d'iceux, ou dans le but de faire les opérations ou atteindre les objets de la dite autre compagnie ou compagnies ou individus ; acheter, acquérir, posséder, louer, vendre, hypothéquer, transférer, engager et céder des biens meubles et immeubles et de faire et prendre des hypothèques, gages et charges sur les dits biens meubles et immeubles comme sûreté ou autrement ; émettre des actions privilégiées, obligations et débentures, et les négocier, vendre et transférer, et par là engager l'actif et propriété de la dite compagnie comme garantie du remboursement des avances faites sur ou à l'égard des dites obligations ou débentures, et de faire tous actes à l'égard de toutes et chacune des matières ci-dessus énumérées, et toutes autres matières ou choses qui sont ou pourront devenir nécessaires, ou découleront ou seront propres à atteindre les objets susdits.

3. Le principal bureau d'affaires de la dite compagnie sera en la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec.

4. Le capital-actions de la compagnie sera de sept cent cinquante mille piastres.

5. Le nombre des actions est de sept mille cinq cent, et le montant de chaque action de cent piastres.

6. Les requérants sont, James Robertson et Alexander Robertson, de la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec, manufacturiers ; James Robertson, jeune, de la cité de Winnipeg, dans la province du Manitoba, bourgeois ; Alexander A. McMichael, de la cité de Toronto, dans la province d'Ontario, manufacturier ; et John Robertson, de la cité de Saint-Jean, dans la province du Nouveau-Brunswick, manufacturier. Et les susdits James Robertson, Alexander A. McMichael et John Robertson seront les directeurs provisoires de la dite compagnie.

WATSON, THORNE, SMOKE ET MASTEN,
Solliciteurs des requérants.

Daté ce 25e jour d'octobre 1892. 18–6

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OTTAWA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1892.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

APPOINTMENTS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE OF CANADA.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz. :—

Ottawa, 5th December, 1892.

The Honourable Joseph Adolphe Chapleau, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada : to be the Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Quebec.

The Honourable Mackenzie Bowell, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada : to be Minister of Trade and Commerce for the Dominion of Canada.

The Honourable John Costigan, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada : to be Secretary of State of Canada.

The Honourable James Colebrooke Patterson, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada : to be Minister of Militia and Defence for the Dominion of Canada.

The Honourable Auguste Réal Angers, of the City of Quebec, in the Province of Quebec : to be a Member of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada.

William Bullock Ives, of Sherbrooke, in the Province of Quebec, Esquire, one of Her Majesty's Counsel learned in the Law : to be a Member of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada.

The Honourable Auguste Réal Angers, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada : to be Minister of Agriculture for the Dominion of Canada.

The Honourable William Bullock Ives, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada : to be President of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada.

John Joseph Curran, of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, Esquire, one of Her Majesty's Counsel learned in the Law : to be the Solicitor General of Canada.

Nathaniel Clarke Wallace, of Woodbridge, in the Province of Ontario, Esquire : to be the Controller of Customs, under the provisions of the Act 50-51 Vict., chap. 11.

John Fisher Wood, of Brockville, in the Province of Ontario, Esquire, one of Her Majesty's Counsel learned in the Law : to be Controller of Inland Revenue, under the provisions of the Act 50–51 Vict., chap. 11.

—

27th October, 1892.

Nicholas Flood Davin, of Regina, in the North-west Territories, Esquire, M.P., of the Inner Temple, and of Osgoode Hall, Barrister-at-Law : to be one of Her Majesty's Counsel learned in the Law.

—

2nd December, 1892.

George Gordon Allen, of the Town of Emerson, in the Province of Manitoba, Esquire : to be a Preventive Officer in Her Majesty's Customs.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE CROWN IN CHANCERY FOR CANADA.

MEMBER returned to serve in the present PARLIAMENT.

Province of New Brunswick.

City and County of St. John.

John A. Chesley, Esquire, of the City of St. John, N.B., manufacturer, *vice* Charles N. Skinner, Esquire, who has resigned.

SAML. E. ST. O. CHAPLEAU,
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery,
for Canada.

PROCLAMATIONS.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Deputy Governor.

[L.S.]

CANADA.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, QUEEN, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To Our Beloved and Faithful the Senators of the Dominion of Canada, and the Members elected to serve in the House of Commons of Our said Dominion, and to each and every of you,—GREETING:

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS Our Parliament of Canada stands prorogued to the seventh day of the month of November instant, at which time, at Our City of Ottawa, you were held and constrained to appear; NOW KNOW YE, that for divers causes and considerations, and taking into consideration the ease and convenience of Our Loving Subjects, We have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council for Canada, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on MONDAY, the NINETEENTH day of the month of DECEMBER next, you meet Us in Our Parliament of Canada, at Our City of OTTAWA, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of Our said Dominion of Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary. HEREIN FAIL NOT.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS, JOHN J. McGEE, Esquire, Deputy of Our Right Trusty and Well-Beloved the Right Honourable Sir FREDERICK ARTHUR STANLEY, Baron Stanley of Preston, in the County of Lancaster, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom; Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Governor General of Canada and Vice Admiral of the same.

At Our Government House, in Our City of OTTAWA, this FOURTH day of NOVEMBER, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, and in the fifty-sixth year of Our Reign.

By Command,

SAML. E. ST. O. CHAPLEAU,
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery,
Canada. 19-tf

STANLEY OF PRESTON.

[L.S.]

CANADA.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, QUEEN, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To all to whom these presents shall come or whom the same may in anywise concern,—GREETING:

A PROCLAMATION.

ROBT. SEDGEWICK, Deputy of the Minister of Justice, Canada. } WHEREAS in and by an Act made and passed by the Parliament of Canada in the fiftieth and fifty-first years of Our Reign, chaptered ten, and intituled "An Act respecting the Department of Trade and Commerce," it is amongst other things enacted that the said Act shall not have force and effect until a day to be named by Proclamation of the Governor General;

AND WHEREAS it is expedient that the provisions of the said Act should come into force and effect upon, from and after the Third day of December in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two,—

NOW KNOW YE that We, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council for Canada, do by this Our Proclamation declare that the provisions of the said Act made and passed in the fiftieth and fifty-first years of Our Reign, chaptered ten, and intituled "An Act respecting the Department of Trade and Commerce" shall come into force and effect upon, from and after the Third day of December in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two.

Of all which Our loving subjects and all others whom these presents may concern, are hereby required to take notice and to govern themselves accordingly.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS, Our Right Trusty and Well-Beloved the Right Honourable Sir FREDERICK ARTHUR STANLEY, Baron Stanley of Preston, in the County of Lancaster in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Honourable Order of the Bath; Governor General of Canada.

At Our Government House, in Our City of Ottawa, this THIRD day of DECEMBER, in the year of Our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, and in the Fifty-sixth year of Our Reign.

By Command,

J. C. PATTERSON,
Secretary of State.

STANLEY OF PRESTON.

[L.S.]

CANADA.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To all to whom these presents shall come, or whom the same may in anywise concern,—GREETING:

A PROCLAMATION.

ROBT. SEDGEWICK, Deputy of the Minister of Justice, Canada. } WHEREAS in and by an Act made and passed in the fiftieth and fifty-first years of Our Reign, chaptered eleven, and intituled "An Act respecting the Department of Customs and the Department of Inland Revenue," it is amongst other things in effect enacted that the provisions of the said Act shall not have force and effect until a day to be named by Proclamation of the Governor General;

AND WHEREAS it is expedient that the provisions of the said Act should have force and effect upon, from and after the third day of December, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two,—

NOW KNOW YE that We, by and with the advice of Our Privy Conncil for Canada, do by this Our Proclamation declare that the provisions of the said Act made and passed in the fiftieth and fifty-first years of Our Reign, chaptered eleven, and intituled "An Act respecting the Department of Customs and the Department of Inland Revenue," shall have force and effect upon, from and after the third day of December, in the year of Our Lord one thousand and eight hundred and ninety-two.

Of all which Our loving subjects and all others whom these presents may concern, are hereby required to take notice and to govern themselves accordingly.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS, Our Right Trusty and Well-Beloved the Right Honourable Sir FREDERICK ARTHUR STANLEY, Baron Stanley of Preston, in the County of Lancaster, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom; Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Honourable Order of the Bath; Governor General of Canada.

At Our Government House, in Our City of OTTAWA, this THIRD day of DECEMBER, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, and in the Fifty-sixth year of Our Reign.

By Command,

J. C. PATTERSON,
Secretary of State.

ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

[2740]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Wednesday, the 19th day of October, 1892.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

His Excellency, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, has been pleased to give his consent to the closing up of a certain road allowance in the Municipality of Deloraine and Province of Manitoba, described in the annexed By-lay of the Municipality of Deloraine, numbered 63, and dated 20th August, 1888, being a By-law to stop up certain portions of certain road allowances in the Municipality of Deloraine and to sell and convey the same to the Manitoba South Western Colonization Railway Company.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

—

BY-LAW No. 63.

BY-LAW to stop up certain portions of certain road allowances in the Municipality of Deloraine, and to sell and convey the same to the Manitoba South Western Colonization Railway Company.

Whereas the Manitoba South Western Colonization Railway Company intend to register a plan of Whitewater, on parts of the north-east quarter of section seven (7) and the north-west quarter of section eight (8), the south-south-west quarter of section seventeen (17) and the south-east quarter of section eighteen (18), in Township three (3) and Range twenty-one (21) west of the first principal meridian. And whereas the road allowance, immediately north of said sections seven (7) and eight (8) is not parallel with and the road allowance immediately west of said sections eight (8) and seventeen (17) is not at right angles to the track of the Manitoba South Western Colonization Railway Company. And whereas it is desirable that the blocks and streets in the said town site of "Whitewater" to be established, should be either parallel with, or at right angles to, the said railway track;

And whereas the streets to be opened up by the registration of the said plan, will fully compensate for those portions of the said road allowances intended to be stopped up and conveyed to the said Railway Company, by the provisions of this By-law;

And whereas written notices of the intention of this Council to consider this By-law, have been posted up for one month, previous to the passing thereof, in six of the most public places in the immediate neighbourhood of the said portions of the road allowance intended to be stopped up, and no one has petitioned to be heard against said By-law:

Be it therefore enacted by the Municipal Council of the Municipality of Deloraine, and it is hereby enacted by authority of the same,—

1st. That the following portions of original road allowances shall be and are hereby stopped up, and closed for all public purposes as roads and shall from and after the passing of this By-law cease to be common highways.

a. That portion of the road allowance between sections eight (8) and seventeen (17) in Township three (3) and Range twenty-one (21) west of the first Principal Meridian, ninety-nine feet in width extending eastward from the north-east angle of section seven (7) in said Township and Range, thirteen hundred and sixty (1360) feet, containing by admeasurement three acres and nine one-hundredths of an acre ($3\ \frac{9}{100}$).

c. And also that portion of the road allowance between sections seventeen (17) and eighteen (18) in said Township and Range, ninety-nine feet in width, extending northward from the south-east angle of said section eighteen (18), four hundred and eighty (480) feet, containing by admeasurement one acre and nine one-hundredths of an acre ($1\ \frac{9}{100}$).

c. And also that portion of the road allowance between sections seven (7) and eighteen (18) in said Township and Range, ninety-nine feet in width extending westward from the north-east angle of said section seven (7), six hundred and twenty-four (624) feet, containing by admeasurement one acre and forty-one one-hundredths of an acre ($1\ \frac{41}{100}$).

d. And also that portion of the road allowance between sections seven (7), and eight (8) in said Township and Range, ninety-nine feet in width extending southward from the north-east angle of said section seven (7), nine hundred and twenty feet, containing by admeasurement two acres and nine one-hundredths of an acre ($2\ \frac{9}{100}$).

2nd. That said parcels or tracts of land hereinbefore described in clause one (1) of this by-law shall be sold to the Manitoba South Western Colonization Railway Company for the sum of one dollar and shall be conveyed to the said Railway Company by deed of conveyance to be duly executed on behalf of this Municipality.

3rd. That the Reeve and Clerk of this Municipality be and they are hereby authorized and instructed for and on behalf of this Municipality to execute and attach the seal of this Corporation to a deed of conveyance of the above described parcels or tracts of land in favour of the said Railway Company and their successors or assigns for and in consideration of the sum of one dollar of lawful money of Canada.

{ Seal of Municipality Deloraine. } JOHN RENTON, Reeve.

JAMES RAE, Clerk.

I, James Rae, of the town of Boissevain, in the County of Turtle Mountain, farmer, do hereby certify the above to be a duplicate original of a by-law passed by the Municipal Council of the Municipality of Deloraine, on the 20th day of August, A. D. 1888, as by-law No. 63.

JAMES RAE,
Clerk of the Council of the Municipality of Deloraine.

JOHN RENTON,
Reeve.

I hereby certify that by-law No. 63, passed by the Municipal Council of the Municipality of Deloraine, on the twentieth day of August, A.D. 1888, was approved of by His Honour the Lieutenant Governor in Council on the thirtieth day of October, A.D. 1888.

Dated at Winnipeg, this fifteenth day of April, A.D. 1889.

C. A. SADLER,
24–4 Clerk of the Executive Council of Manitoba.

[2817]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Wednesday, the 26th day of October, 1892.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, has been pleased to order that the lands at the disposal of the Government of Canada in the Parish Lots between West Lynne and Winnipeg required for right of way and station ground purposes of the Red River Valley Railway, according to the descriptions hereto annexed, shall be and the same are hereby vested in Her Majesty for the uses and purposes of the Province of Manitoba, the lots from which the grant is to be made for the purpose mentioned being as follows:—

Lots 160, 163, 445, 449, 453, 457, 461, 473 (northerly 3 chains), 479, 503, 511, 513 and 525, in the Parish of Sainte-Agathe, and lots 3, 5 and 10, in the Parish of St. Norbert.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

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DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAY COMMISSIONER, MANITOBA.

I hereby certify that the following is a correct description of the land required for right of way for the Red River Valley Railway, on and over lot 160 of

the Dominion Government Survey of the Parish of Ste. Agathe :—

All that portion of said lot being one acre and fifty-two-hundredths of an acre, more or less, which lies between two lines parallel with and each said line being forty-nine and one-half feet perpendicularly distant on opposite sides from the centre line of the land taken for the right of way of the Red River Valley Railway as the same is shown on a plan of said right of way filed in the Winnipeg Land Titles Office as No. 363.

And I further certify that the following is a correct description of the land required for right of way for the Red River Valley Railway, on and over lot 163 of the Dominion Government Survey of the Parish of Ste. Agathe :

All that portion of said lot being one acre and fifty-three-hundredths of an acre, more or less, which lies between two lines parallel with and each said line being forty-nine and one-half feet perpendicularly distant on opposite sides from the centre line of the land taken for the right of way of the Red River Valley Railway, as the same is shown on a plan of said right of way filed in the Winnipeg Land Titles Office as No. 363.

Dated at the City of Winnipeg, in the Province of Manitoba, this 16th day of May, A.D. 1892.

(Signed,) J. F. HENDRY,
Draughtsman, Winnipeg Land Titles Office.

I hereby certify that I have checked over and compared the above descriptions and tracing, and find the same to be correct and in accordance with the plan of right of way of said railway filed in the Winnipeg Land Titles Office.

(Sd.) J. OBED. SMITH,
Right of Way Solicitor.

—

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAY COMMISSIONER, MANITOBA.

I hereby certify that the following are correct descriptions of the land required for right of way and station grounds for the Red River Valley Railway on and over River Lots numbers 445, 449, 453, 457, 461, 479, and the northerly three chains in width of River Lot number 473, according to the Dominion Government Survey of the Parish of Ste. Agathe :

All that portion of said lot 445, being one acre and twenty-three-hundredths of an acre, more or less, which lies between two lines parallel with and each said line being forty-nine and one-half feet perpendicularly distant on opposite sides from the centre line of the land taken for right of way of the Red River Valley Railway as the same is shown on a plan of said right of way filed in the Winnipeg Land Titles Office as No. 362.

All that portion of said lot 449, being seven acres and eighty-hundredths of an acre, more or less, which lies between two lines parallel with and each said line being two hundred and sixteen feet perpendicularly distant on opposite sides from the centre line of the land taken for the right of way of the Red River Valley Railway as the same is shown on a plan of said right of way filed in the Winnipeg Land Titles Office as No. 362.

All that portion of said lot 453, being eight acres and one-hundredth of an acre more or less, which lies between two lines parallel with and each said line being two hundred and sixteen feet perpendicularly distant on opposite sides from the centre line of the land taken for the right of way of the Red River Valley Railway, as the same is shown on a plan of said right of way filed in the Winnipeg Land Titles Office as No. 362.

All that portion of said lot 457, being one acre and eighty-four-hundredths of an acre more or less, which lies between two lines parallel with and each said line being forty-nine and one-half feet perpendicularly distant on opposite sides from the centre line of the land taken for the right of way of the Red River Valley Railway, as the same is shown on a plan of said right of way filed in the Winnipeg Land Titles Office as No. 362.

All that portion of said lot 461, being one acre and eighty-four hundredths of an acre more or less, which lies between two lines parallel with and each said line being forty-nine and one-half feet perpendicularly distant on opposite sides from the centre of land taken for the right of way of the Red River Valley Railway, as the same is shown on a plan of said right of way filed in the Winnipeg Land Titles Office as No. 362.

All that portion of said lot 479, being one acre and eighty-four-hundredths of an acre more or less, which lies between two lines parallel with and each said line being forty-nine and one-half feet perpendicularly distant on opposite sides from the centre line of the land taken for the right of way of the Red River Valley Railway, as the same is shown on a plan of said right of way filed in the Winnipeg Land Titles Office as No. 362.

And all that portion of the northerly three chains in width of said lot 473, being fifty-five-hundredths of an acre (0·55 ac.) more or less which lies between two lines parallel with and each said line being forty-nine and one half feet perpendicularly distant on opposite sides from the centre line of the land taken for the right of way of the Red River Valley Railway, as the same is shown on a plan of the said right of way filed in the Winnipeg Land Titles Office as No. 362.

Dated at the City of Winnipeg, in the Province of Manitoba, this 16th day of May, A.D. 1892.

(Sd) J. F. HENDRY,
Draughtsman, Winnipeg Land Titles Office.

I hereby certify that I have checked over and compared the above descriptions and tracing and find the same to be correct and in accordance with the plan of right of way of said railway filed in the Winnipeg Land Titles Office.

(Sd.) J. OBED. SMITH,
Right of Way Solicitor.

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DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAY COMMISSIONER, MANITOBA.

I hereby certify that the following are correct descriptions of the land required for right of way for the Red River Valley Railway on and over River Lots numbers 503, 511, 513 and 525, according to the Dominion Government Survey of the Parish of Ste. Agathe :—

All that portion of said Lot 503 being one acre and sixty-eight-hundredths of an acre more or less, which lies between two lines parallel with and each said line being forty-nine and one-half feet perpendicularly distant on opposite sides from the centre line of the land taken for the right of way of the Red River Valley Railway as the same is shown on a plan of the said right of way filed in the Winnipeg Land Titles Office as No. 362.

All that portion of said lot 511 being one acre and sixty-three-hundredths of an acre more or less, which lies between two lines parallel with and each said line being forty-nine and one-half feet perpendicularly distant on opposite sides from the centre line of the land taken for the right of way of the Red River Valley Railway as the same is shown on a plan of the said right of way filed in the Winnipeg Land Titles Office as No. 362.

All that portion of said lot 513 being one acre and sixty-eight-hundredths of an acre more or less, which lies between two lines parallel with and each said line being forty-nine and one-half feet perpendicularly distant on opposite sides from the centre line of the land taken for the right of way of the Red River Valley Railway as the same is shown on a plan of said right of way filed in the Winnipeg Land Titles Office as No. 362.

All that portion of said lot 525, being one acre and sixty-eight-hundredths of an acre more or less, which lies between two lines parallel with and each said line being forty-nine and one-half feet perpendicularly distant on opposite sides from the centre line of the land taken for the right of way of the Red River Valley Railway, as the same is shown on a plan of said right of way filed in the Winnipeg Land Titles Office as No. 362.

Dated at the City of Winnipeg, in the Province of Manitoba, this 16th day of May A.D. 1892.

J. F. HENDRY,
Draugtsman, Winnipeg Land Titles Office.

I hereby certify that I have checked over and compared the above descriptions and tracing and find the same to be correct and in accordance with the plan of right of way of said railway filed in the Winnipeg Land Titles Office.

J. OBED. SMITH,
Right of Way Solicitor.

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DEPARTEMENT OF RAILWAY COMMISSIONER,
MANITOBA.

I hereby certify that the following are correct descriptions of the land required for right of way for the Red River Valley Railway on and over River Lots numbers 3 and 5 according to the Dominion Government Survey of the Parish of St. Norbert :

All that portion of said lot being one acre and seventy-six-hundredths of an acre, more or less, which lies between two lines parallel with and each said line being forty-nine and one-half feet perpendicularly distant on opposite sides from the centre line of the land taken for the right of way of the Red River Valley Railway as the same is shown on a plan of said right of way filed in the Winnipeg Land Titles Office as No. 360.

All that portion of said lot 5 being one acre and seventy-six-hundredths of an acre, more or less, which lies between two lines parallel with and each said line being forty-nine and one-half feet perpendicularly distant on opposite sides from the centre line of the land taken for the right of way of the Red River Valley Railway as the same is shown on a plan of the said right of way filed in the Winnipeg Land Titles Office as No. 360.

Dated at the City of Winnipeg, in the Province of Manitoba, this 16th day of May, A.D. 1892.

J. F. HENDRY,
Draughtsman, Winnipeg Land Titles Office.

I hereby certify, that I have checked over and compared the above descriptions and tracing and find the same to be correct and in accordance with the plan of right of way of said Railway filed in the Winnipeg Land Titles Office.

J. OBED. SMITH,
Right of Way Solicitor.

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DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAY COMMISSIONER,
MANITOBA.

WINNIPEG, 12th October, 1892.

We hereby certify that the following is a true and correct description of the land taken for right of way of the Red River Valley Railway over River Lot number ten (10) according to the Dominion Government Survey of the Parish of St. Norbert, in the Province of Manitoba :

All that certain portion of said lot which lies between two lines parallel with and forty-nine and one-half feet perpendicularly distant on opposite sides from the centre line of the Red River Valley Railway as shown on a plan of right of way of said railway filed in the Winnipeg Land Titles Office as number 360, containing by admeasurement one acre and fifty-nine-hundredths of an acre be the same more or less.

J. F. HENDRY,
Draughtsman, Winnipeg Land Titles Office.

J. OBED. SMITH,
24-4 Right of Way Solicitor.

[310333]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Thursday, the 20th day of October, 1892.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS under the provisions of the Act of the Parliament of Canada, 47 Victoria, chapter 6, intituled "An Act respecting the Vancouver Island Railway, the Esquimalt Graving Dock, and certain Railway Lands of the Province of British Columbia granted to the Dominion," and the Act of the Legislature of the Province of British Columbia, number eleven, of one thousand eight hundred and eighty, intituled "An Act to authorize the grant of certain public lands on the mainland of British Columbia to the Government of the Dominion of Canada, for Canadian Pacific Railway purposes," as amended by the Act of the said Legislature, number fourteen, passed in the session held in the years 1883 and 1884, intituled "An Act relating to the Island Railway, the "Graving Dock and Railway Lands of the Province," all the lands within twenty miles of the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway from the summit of the Rocky Mountains to the Statutory terminus at Port Moody are granted to Her Majesty as represented by the Government of Canada, and therefore any laws of the Province of British Columbia in regard to lands and the boundaries of lands cannot have any bearing or effect upon lands which are within this railway belt, and such lands are within the control of the Government and Parliament of Canada,—

His Excellency, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to declare and does hereby declare, that all sales of land which may have been made or which may hereafter be made without the authority of the Government of Canada or without title from the Government of Canada within twenty miles on either side of the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway are illegal and void.

Whereof all persons whom it may concern are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

JOHN J. McGEE,
22-4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES.

COPYRIGHTS

Entered during the week ending December 8th, 1892, at the Department of Agriculture,—Copyright and Trade Mark Branch.

6720. "The Montreal Supply Company Contract No. ***" (Form). Henry W. Loeb, Montreal, Que., 3rd December, 1892.

6721. "The Montreal Supply Company Contract No. ***" (Form) French Version. Henry W. Loeb, Montreal, Que., 3rd December, 1892.

6722. "The Need of Minstrelsy, and other Sermons," Memorial Volume of the late Rev. E. A. Stafford, D.D., LL.B. ; with Introduction by Rev. D. G. Sutherland, D.D., LL.B. Wm. Briggs (Book-Steward of the Methodist Book and Publishing House), Toronto, Ont., 5th December, 1892.

6723. "Insurance Expiry Book." Byron E. Bechtel, Waterloo, Ont., 6th December, 1892.

6724. "Jubilé Sacerdotal de S. E. le Cardinal E. A. Taschereau,—Noces d'Or de la Société St. Jean-Baptiste, 1842-1892." M. l'Abbé Charles Octave Gagnon, Québec, Qué., 7 décembre 1892.

6725. "Goldman's Instantaneous Index." Henry Goldman, Montreal, Que., 7th December, 1892.

6726. "Four Responses to the Commandments" Composed by W. H. Medley, Barriefield, Frontenac Co., Ont., 7th December, 1892.

6727. "Poems: Lyrical and Dramatic." By John Henry Brown, Ottawa, Ont., 7th December, 1892.

JOHN LOWE,
24-1 Deputy of the Minister of Agriculture.

IN THE EXCHEQUER COURT OF CANADA.

GENERAL ORDER.

IN pursuance of the 55th section of "The Exchequer Court Act," 50-51 Victoria, chapter 16, and 52 Victoria, chapter 38, it is ordered that the following rules shall be in force in respect to any proceeding that may be had or taken in the Exchequer Court of Canada to impeach any patent issued under "The Patent Act" and the amendments thereto :—

1. In any proceeding for the impeachment of any patent under the 34th section of "The Patent Act," as amended by the Act 53 Victoria, chapter 13, inti-

tuled "An Act to amend The Patent Act," the practice and procedure which in like proceedings were in force in Her Majesty's High Court of Justice in England immediately prior to the passing of the Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, 46 and 47 Victoria, chapter 57, intituled "An Act to amend and consolidate the Law relating to Patents for Invention, Registration of Designs and Trade Marks," shall be followed as near as may be.

2. In any such proceeding the party seeking to impeach the patent may, in addition to any ground or cause for impeachment that might be relied on under the 34th section of the said Act, set up and rely upon any ground or cause mentioned in the 37th section of "The Patent Act," as amended by the Act 55-56 Victoria, chapter 24, intituled "An Act to further amend the Patent Act."

3. If in any case it is sought to impeach a patent for one or more of the grounds or causes mentioned in section 37 of "The Patent Act," as amended by 55-56 Victoria, chapter 24, intituled "An Act to further amend the Patent Act," and for no other cause, a sealed and certified copy of the patent and of the petition, affidavit, specification and drawings thereunto relating may be filed in the office of the Registrar of the Court, and proceedings to have the same declared null and void may thereupon be taken by information in the name of the Attorney General of Canada, or by a statement of claim at the suit of any person interested in accordance with the ordinary practice of the Court.

Dated at Ottawa, this 5th day of December, A.D. 1892.

GEO. W. BURBIDGE,
24-4 J. E. C.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under "The Companies Act" letters patent have been issued under the Great Seal of Canada, bearing date the 24th day of November, 1892, incorporating Louis Perrault, printer; Honoré Beaugrand, journalist; Trefflé Berthiaume, journalist; Edgar Maudesly Lovelace, merchant; Joseph Odilon Dupuis, merchant; Joseph Melançon, notary; Joseph Antoine Rodier, doctor; Alphonse Raza, architect; Charles Berger, contractor; James Cochrane, contractor; Ludger Cousineau, contractor; Emmanuel St. Louis, contractor; Joseph Rodolphe Wilfrid Brunet, contractor, all of the City of Montreal, Province of Quebec, for the following purposes, viz.:—To furnish electric lights, motive power, heating apparatus, electric wires and all necessary apparatus to transmit electricity in the City of Montreal and elsewhere in the Dominion of Canada, by the name of "The Central Electric Light Company of Montreal" (Limited), with a total capital stock of five hundred thousand dollars divided into five thousand shares of one hundred dollars.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 2nd day of December, 1892.

J. C. PATTERSON,
23-3 Secretary of State.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 49 of 1892.

CHANGE IN WELLER'S BAY LIGHTS.

The range lights at Weller's Bay, on the north shore of lake Ontario, in the County of Prince Edward, Ontario, have been moved, and the colours of the lights changed.

The front light tower now stands on the shore of the bay, at the south-west end of the Carrying Place road, 843 feet N. $\frac{1}{3}$ W. from its previous position.

Lat. N. 44° 2' 0"
Long. W. 77° 35" 20"

The light has been changed from fixed red to fixed white; it is elevated 26 feet above the level of the lake, and should be visible 10 miles in the line of range and to the eastward until cut off by Bald Head and to the westward until cut off by Presqu'Ile Point.

The back light tower has also been moved to a new site distant 508 feet N.E. $\frac{3}{4}$ E. (N. 46° E. true), from the front one. The light has been changed from fixed white to fixed red, and is elevated 37 feet above the lake level; it should be visible 7 miles in, and over a small arc on each side of, the line of range. Vessels approaching from the westward will not open this light until nearly reaching the alignment, as it is screened by trees.

The two light buildings are unchanged in character.

There is a bar with about 10 feet on it across the mouth of the Bay, at a distance of two nautical miles from the front light. The new alignment leads over this bar, at or near its narrowest part, in practically the best water, and also leads clear of the extremity of the spit off Bald Head, which is 3,300 feet inside the bar. Vessels entering can now pick up the alignment in the deep water of the lake, cross the bar on the alignment, N. E. $\frac{3}{4}$ E., and keep it until the extremity of Bald Head spit is passed at a distance of about 150 feet, when they will be in the deep water of the bay, inside of all dangers.

The tripod beacon marking the end of Bald Head spit, referred to in part I of Notice to Mariners No. 13 of 1889, has been washed away, and will not be replaced at present.

This notice affects Admiralty charts Nos. 797 and 1152, and Canadian List of Lights and Fog Signals Nos. 176 and 176a.

WM. SMITH,
Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

Department of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa, Canada, 22nd November, 1892.

☞ All bearings are magnetic and are given from seaward, miles are nautical miles, heights are above high water, and all depths are at mean low water.

Pilots, masters, or others interested are earnestly requested to send information of dangers, changes in aids to navigation, notice of new shoals or channels, errors in publications, or any other facts affecting the navigation of Canadian waters, to the Deputy Ministre of Marine, Ottawa, Canada. 23-3

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 50 of 1892.

CHANGE IN LOCATION OF FOG SIGNALS AT POINT AMOUR.

The change in the location of the fog alarm signals at Point Amour or Forteau Bay light station, on the Labrador coast of the Strait of Belle Isle, indicated in Part II of Notice to Mariners No. 20 of 1892, has been completed.

The new fog alarm building is of wood, painted white, and stands on the low ground in front of the lighthouse on the point. It is distant about 166 feet S. by E. from the tower.

Lat. N. 51° 27' 35"
Long. W. 56° 50' 53"

The alarm consists of a steam whistle, which gives single blasts of 8 seconds, duration with intervals of 52 seconds between them.

In the event of the whistle being out of order, a trumpet or horn in the same building will sound similar blasts.

This notice affects Admiralty charts Nos. 232*b*, 282, 284 and 1631, and Canadian List of Lights and Fog Signals No. 3.

WM. SMITH,
Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

Department of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa, Canada, 22nd November, 1892.

☞ All bearings are magnetic and are given from seaward, miles are nautical miles, heights are above high water, and all depths are at mean low water.

Pilots, masters, or others interested are earnestly requested to send information of dangers, changes in aids to navigation, notice of new shoals or channels, errors in publications, or any other facts affecting the navigation of Canadian waters, to the Deputy Minister of Marine, Ottawa, Canada. 23-3

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 52 of 1892.

CANDLEBOX ISLAND LIGHT.

A lighthouse established by the Government of Canada on Candlebox Island, at the northern entrance to Schooner Passage, off the west, or Bay of Fundy, coast of Nova Scotia, will be put in operation for the first time on the 1st January, 1893.

Lat. N. 43° 39' 34"
Long. W. 66° 2' 45"

The light will be fixed red, elevated 56 feet above high water mark, and should be visible 8 miles from all points of approach. The illuminating apparatus is dioptric, of small size.

The lighthouse, which stands near the centre of the small island, consists of a square wooden tower, with dwelling attached, pained white, the tower surmounted by an iron lantern, painted red.

The height of the tower from its base to the vane on the lantern is 37 feet.

This notice affects Admiralty charts Nos. 352, 2,537 and 2,670, and Canadian List of Lights and Fog Signals No. 431*b*.

WM. SMITH,
Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

Department of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa, Canada, 25th November, 1892.

☞ All bearings are magnetic and are given from seaward, miles are nautical miles, heights are above high water, and all depths are at mean low water.

Pilots, masters, or others interested are earnestly requested to send information of dangers, changes in aids to navigation, notice of new shoals or channels, errors in publications, or any other facts affecting the navigation of Canadian waters, to the Deputy Minister of Marine, Ottawa, Canada. 23–3

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 51 of 1892.

UCLUELET ARM, BARCLAY SOUND.

Sutton Rock, in Ucluelet Arm, Barclay Sound, on the Pacific Coast of Vancouver Island, British Columbia, described in part I of Notice to Mariners No. 62 of 1891, has been marked by a spar buoy coloured red and black in horizontal bands.

Lat. N. 48° 56' 43"
Long. W. 125° 32' 56"

An examination of Ucluelet Arm by the Master of the Dominion steamer "Quadra" shows Sutton Rock to consist of two rocks, each of small extent, lying 280 feet apart in a N.W. ½ W. (N. 36° W. true) and S.E. ½ E. direction. The more southerly rock has 7 feet water on it, the northerly one 10 feet, with a depth of 5 fathoms between them.

The spar buoy is moored on the shoaler patch.

The water deepens rapidly at each end of the shoal to 5½ fathoms. Each rock has 4 fathoms close to it, deepening rapidly to 6 fathoms on the east side and 8 fathoms on the west. Between the northern rock and Channel Island the water deepens gradually to 12 fathoms, with 6½ fathoms close up to the island.

North-eastward of Sutton Rock, distant from it a little more than 1 cable, and 30 feet from low water mark, spring tides, is a very narrow rocky ledge about 40 feet in length, showing 2 feet above low water, spring tides.

The shoal off the first point north-westward from the Indian village extends further out into the Arm than is marked on the chart, there being a rocky patch a few feet in diameter, marked by kelp and eel grass, nearly ¾ cable from the shore, with 3 feet water on it, and 2½ fathoms close alongside, deepening rapidly in the fairway to 7 fathoms.

This notice affects Admiralty charts Nos. 584, 592 and 1917.

WM. SMITH,
Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

Department of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa, Canada, 23rd November, 1892.

☞ All bearings are magnetic and are given from seaward, miles are nautical miles, heights are above high water, and all depths are at mean low water.

Pilots, masters, or others interested are earnestly requested to send information of dangers, changes in aids to navigation, notice of new shoals or channels, errors in publications, or any other facts affecting the navigation of Canadian waters, to the Deputy Minister of Marine, Ottawa, Canada. 23–3

STATUTES OF CANADA, 1892.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Statutes of last session, 55-56 Vict., 1892, vols. I. and II., are now ready for sale at the Department of Public Printing and Stationery.

Vol. I. contains the Orders in Council and Public Acts; price.....	$1 25
Vol. II. consists of the Private Acts; price.....	0 75
Price for the two volumes bound together, ¼ sheep binding, per copy....	2 00
Separate copies of any of the Public or Private Acts are also for sale.	
The Criminal Code will be ready about the 15th of October; price.....	0 50

Price lists of Public Documents on sale at the Department will be furnished free to any party on application. 14-tf

STATEMENT OF THE PUBLIC DEBT OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA, ON THE 30TH NOVEMBER, 1892.

	$ cts.	$ cts.
LIABILITIES—		
Payable in England	200,429,076 89	
do in Canada	9,652,428 69	
Dominion Notes	18,484,755 66	
Savings Banks	39,748,908 14	
Trust Funds	8,159,243 43	
Province Accounts	16,407,374 13	
Miscellaneous and Banking Accounts	1,551,856 59	
Bank Circulation Redemption Fund	1,762,183 94	
Total Gross Debt		296,195,827 47
ASSETS—		
Investments—Sinking Funds	28,934,958 47	
Other Investments	5,263,337 95	
Province Accounts	10,669,110 59	
Miscellaneous and Banking Accounts	12,794,292 12	
		57,661,699 13
Total Net Debt		238,534,128 34
do 31st October		237,781,099 42
Increase of Debt		753,028 92
STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE ON CAPITAL ACCOUNT, &c.		
EXPENDITURE to 31st October on :—		
Public Works, Railways and Canals	1,080,217 67	
Dominion Lands	17,977 30	
Railway Subsidies	266,353 00	
		1,364,547 97
ADD EXPENDITURE in November on :—		
Public Works, Railways and Canals	272,129 26	
Dominion Lands	12,657 80	
Railway Subsidies	1,856 00	
Total		286,643 06
		1,651,191 03

Certified correct,
M. G. DICKIESON, Accountant.

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy Minister of Finance.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 9th December, 1892.

24-tf

STATEMENT of the Revenue and Expenditure on account of the Consolidated Fund of the Dominion of Canada, as by Returns furnished to the Finance Department to the night of the 30th November, 1892.

	$ cts
REVENUE :	
Customs	1,475,867 55
Excise	773,364 30
Post Office	269,950 00
Public Works, including Railways	325,613 02
Miscellaneous	163,279 94
REVENUE to 31st October, 1892	3,008,074 81
	12,654,695 81
	15,662,770 62
EXPENDITURE	3,731,709 95
do to 31st October, 1892	8,026,084 23
	11,757,794 18

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 9th December, 1892.

J. M. COURTNEY,
Minister of Finance.

24-tf

CIRCULATION AND SPECIE.

	31st July.	31st August.	30th September.	31st October.	30th November.	31st December.
Fractionals	188,019 75	188,799 25	189,382 50	191,369 00	191,730 50	
$1 & $2	6,473,895 00	6,677,849 00	6,845,354 50	7,266,569 50	7,060,558 50	
$4	493,818 00	487,452 00	478,186 00	515,596 00	484,114 00	
$5, $10 & $20	10,174 16	10,029 16	10,019 16	9,729 16	9,674, 16	
$50 & $100	427,950 00	374,350 00	315,000 00	315,800 00	277,500 00	
$500 & $1000	10,135,000 00	10,709,500 00	10,662,000 00	10,348,000 00	10,022,000 00	
Total	17,728,856 91	18,447,979 41	18,499,942 16	18,647,063 66	18,045,577 16	

	31st January.	29th February.	31st March.	30th April.	31st May.	30th June.
Fractionals						
$1 & $2						
$4						
$5, $10 & $20						
$50 & $100						
$500 & $1000						
Total						

Fractional Notes	191,730 50
Provincial Notes other than Ones and Twos	12,924 16
Provincial and Dominion Ones and Twos	7,060,558 50
Dominion Fours	484,114 00
Montr'l Large Notes	5,137,500 00
Toronto "	2,987,750 00
Halifax "	967,500 00
St. John "	664,000 00
Winnipeg "	20,500 00
Charlottetown "	36,500 00
Victoria "	482,500 00
Total	$18,045,577 16

Specie held by the several Assistant Receivers General, on the 30th November, 1892		$5,786,542 06
Guaranteed Sterling Debentures		1,946,666 67
Guaranteed Debentures to be held under the Revised Statutes of Canada, cap. 31—		$7,733,208 73
10 p. c. on $18,045,577.16	$1,804,557 71	
Specie to be held under the Revised Statutes of Canada, cap. 31—		
15 p. c. on $18,045,577.16	2,706,836 57	$4,511,394 28
Excess of Specie and Guaranteed Debentures		$3,221,814 45
Unguaranteed Debentures		$15,000,000 00
Unguaranteed Debentures to be held under the Revised Statutes of Canada, cap. 31—		
75 p. c. on $18,045,577.16		13,534,182 87
Excess of Unguaranteed Debentures		$1,465,817 13

SUMMARY.

Excess of Specie and Guaranteed Debentures	$3,221,814 45
Excess of Unguaranteed Debentures	1,465,817 13
Total Excess	$4,687,631 58

FRED. TOLLER,
Comptroller Dominion Currency.

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy Minister of Finance.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 8th December, 1892.

24-tf

UNREVISED STATEMENT of Inland Revenue accrued during the month of October, 1892.

Source of Revenue.	Amounts.	Total.
	$ cts.	$ cts.
Spirits	392,842 79	
Malt	87,915 22	
Malt Liquor	100 00	
Tobacco	235,363 03	
Cigars	60,905 75	
Inspection of Petroleum	6,009 70	
Manufactures in Bond	4,257 12	
Seizures	1,057 51	
Other Receipts	1,887 60	
Total Excise Revenue		790,338 72
Culling Timber		1,477 00
Hydraulic and other Rents		18 00
Minor Public Works		
Inspection of Weights and Measures		4,518 63
" Gas		1,137 25
Law Stamps		522 50
Other Revenues		25 00
Grand Total Revenue		798,037 10

E. MIALL, Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 17th November, 1892.

21-tf

SUMMARY STATEMENT showing the Quantity and Value of Goods entered for Consumption in the Dominion of Canada and the Duty Collected thereon during the month ending 31st October, 1892.

ARTICLES.		ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Duty.
		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Acids	$		5,155 00	2,430 61
Agricultural Implements	"		4,361 00	1,542 38
Ale, Beer and Porter	Galls.	28,646	17,328 00	6,287 12
Animals	$		45,336 00	12,151 20
Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c.	"		138,006 00	25,373 01
Brass and manufactures of	"		34,710 00	9,471 22
Breadstuffs, viz. :—				
Grain of all kinds	Bush.	355,988	171,961 00	27,786 54
Flour	Brls.	2,373	9,012 00	1,785 81
Meal	"	7,555	18,862 00	3,053 23
Rice and all other Breadstuffs	$		24,517 00	7,343 50
Candles	Lbs.	31,322	3,127 00	778 75
Chicory	"	20,117	662 00	804 68
Coal and Coke	Tons.	110,370	255,791 00	60,925 26
Coffee from U. S.	Lbs.	21,251	4,640 00	643 89
Copper and manufactures of	$		27,646 00	3,505 08
Cordage of all kinds	"		3,603 00	869 29
Cotton, manufactures of	"		218,721 00	54,700 97
Drugs and Medicines	"		127,078 00	34,542 67
Earthen, Stone and Chinaware	"		69,354 00	23,291 40
Fancy Goods	"		100,074 00	31,613 43
Fish	"		47,188 00	7,554 55
Fruit, Dried	"		204,213 00	39,581 40
" Green, &c.	"		62,403 00	10,300 11
Furs	"		41,095 00	7,914 20
Glass and Glassware	"		143,600 00	38,197 52
Gunpowder and explosive substances	"		11,896 00	3,870 53
Hats, Caps and Bonnets	"		47,424 00	14,528 31
Hops	Lbs.	43,889	10,268 00	2,633 42
Iron and Steel, and manufactures of	$		1,034,250 00	288,816 37
Jewellery and Watches and manufactures of gold and silver	"		76,123 00	17,874 09
Lead and manufactures of	"		36,910 00	7,226 27
Leather and manufactures of	"		89,272 00	18,958 70
Marble and Stone, and manufactures of	"		23,209 00	5,179 45
Malt	Bush.	3,334	2,410 00	500 10
Metals, Composition, &c., and manufactures of	$		32,413 00	9,228 33
Musical Instruments	"		39,029 00	10,625 60
Oil, Coal and Kerosene, &c., &c.	Galls.	954,430	68,965 00	68,718 87
" all other	"	124,444	61,119 00	15,743 35
Paints and Colours	$		79,870 00	7,640 93
Paper and manufactures of	"		96,319 00	29,837 52
Perfumery	"		3,908 00	1,173 13
Provisions, viz. :				
Bacon. Ham, Shoulders, Sides, Beef, Pork, Mutton, Butter, Cheese, Lard, &c.	$		90,493 00	26,356 99
Salt, not imported from Great Britain or British Possessions, or for Gulf Fisheries	Lbs.	766,900	4,032 00	778 05
Seeds	$		4,970 00	532 86
Silks, manufactures of	"		151,731 00	45,368 32
Soap of all kinds	"		16,020 00	5,961 19
Spices, ground and unground	"		23,286 00	3,744 85
Starch	Lbs.	88,741	5,566 00	2,722 95
Spirits of all kinds	Galls.	86,984	93,657 00	191,154 81
Wines, other than Sparkling	"	39,421	33,597 00	22,910 80
" Sparkling	Doz.	2,021	17,004 00	9,360 29
Sugar, above No. 14, D.S.	Lbs.	54,819	2,196 00	438 54
" Cane, Sugar, &c.	"			
" Molasses	Galls.	234,670	48,965 00	4,171 90
" Candy, &c.	Lbs.	84,454	11,757 00	5,185 08
" Glucose and Syrups	"	213,339	4,671 00	3,200 13
Tea from United States	"	43,455	7,715 00	771 50
Tobacco and Cigars	"	12,810	18,676 00	18,561 23
Wood and manufactures of	$		107,573 00	29,081 38
Woollen manufactures	"		539,627 00	164,380 63
All other dutiable articles	$		877,044 00	227,025 45
Total Dutiable Goods			5,550,408 00	1,676,701 72
Coin and Bullion (except U. S. silver coin)			86,610 00	
Free Goods, all other			3,349,511 00	
Grand Total entered for Consumption			8,986,529 00	1,676,701 72

W. G. PARMELEE,
Commissioner of Customs.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 24th November, 1892.

22-tf

STATEMENT of Goods Exported from the Dominion of Canada, during the month of October, 1892.

	Produce of Canada.	Produce of other Countries.	Total.
	$	$	$
Produce of the Mine	547,413	37,177	584,590
do Fisheries	1,229,534	9,851	1,239,385
do Forest	2,721,275	187,306	2,908,581
Animals and their produce	4,382,085	112,176	4,494,261
Agricultural Products	2,413,919	991,783	3,405,702
Manufactures	659,964	63,132	723,096
Miscellaneous Articles	28,273	26,480	54,753
Totals	11,982,463	1,427,905	13,410,368
Bullion	42,787		42,787
Coin		13,283	13,283
Grand Total	12,025,250	1,441,188	13,466,438

W. G. PARMELEE,
Commissioner of Customs.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 27th November, 1892.

22-tf

DR. POST OFFICE Savings Bank Account for the month of October, 1892. CR.

(Furnished to the Minister of Finance in accordance with the Post Office Act, 1875, Sec. 69, and Public Accounts Audit Act, 1878, Sec. 20.)

	$ cts.		$ cts.
Balance in hands of the Minister of Finance on 30th September, 1892	22,633,101 72	Withdrawals during month	608,427 19
Deposits in the Post Office Savings Banks during month	619,458 00		
Interest allowed to Depositors, on accounts closed during month	2,953 64	Balance :— At the credit of Depositors' Accounts	22,647,086 17
	23,255,513 36		23,255,513 36

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy Minister of Finance.

N. S. GARLAND,
Clerk of Financial Statistics.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
OTTAWA, 19th November, 1892.

22-tf

STATEMENT of the Balance at Cr. of Depositors in the Dominion Government Savings Banks, on 31st October, 1892. Published in accordance with Consolidated Statutes, Chapter 121, Section 16.

BANK.	Balance, 30th September, 1892.	Deposits for October, 1892.	Total.	Withdrawn, October, 1892.	Balance, 31st October, 1892.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Ontario :—					
Toronto	525,055 11	13,173 25	538,228 36	11,836 54	526,391 82
Manitoba :—					
Winnipeg	698,798 26	20,098 00	718,896 26	24.184 62	694,711 64
British Columbia :—					
Victoria	705,363 88	21,271 00	726,634 88	23,919 12	702,715 76
Nova Scotia :—					
Acadia Mines	42,773 32	290 00	43,063 32	268 14	42,795 18
Amherst	232,092 44	4,584 00	236,676 44	5,257 82	231,418 62
Annapolis	233,767 81	1,804 00	235,571 81	4,679 14	230,892 67
Arichat	190,722 10	882 00	191,604 10	1,180 79	190,423 31
Barrington	153,465 30	341 00	153,806 30	2,553 72	151,252 58
Bridgewater	113,954 08	2,748 00	116,702 08	1,205 92	115,496 16
Guysboro'	93,437 25	207 00	93,644 25	641 52	93,002 73
Halifax	2,629,752 90	29,347 00	2,659,099 90	45,964 88	2,613,135 02
Kentville	298,651 56	4,722 00	303,373 56	5,506 98	297,866 58
Liverpool	251,187 34	4,142 00	255,329 34	2,719 58	252,609 76
Lunenburg	247,338 75	4,051 00	251,389 75	4,686 32	246,703 43
Maitland	51,774 56	3,944 17	55,718 73	1,619 47	54,099 26
New Glasgow	355,570 27	3,732 00	359,302 27	5,679 79	353,622 48
Parrsboro'	92,568 90	3,091 00	95,659 90	769 57	94,890 33
Pictou	287,791 32	3,962 00	291,753 32	4,065 50	287,687 82
Port Hood	128,478 36	830 00	129,308 36	891 43	128,416 93
Shelburne	109,497 14	1,012 00	110,509 14	1,632 00	108,877 14
Sherbrooke	54,787 72	2,342 50	57,130 22	1,445 99	55,684 23
Sydney	311,722 64	3,505 00	315,227 64	5,941 89	309,285 75
Sydney Mines	79,720 33	2,364 00	82,084 33	1,297 80	80,786 53
Truro	327,570 09	6,977 00	334,547 09	6,549 87	327,997 22
Wallace	70,794 46	346 00	71,140 46	735 16	70.405 30
Weymouth	109,180 34	3,013 00	112,193 34	3,969 93	108,223 41
Yarmouth	637,083 10	5,762 00	642,845 10	7,511 52	635,333 58
New Brunswick :—					
Bathurst	125,634 57	1,577 00	127,211 57	2,004 72	125,206 85
Chatham	244,912 75	2,543 00	247,455 75	4,298 09	243,157 66
Dalhousie	341,548 39	4,140 00	345,688 39	3,772 79	341,915 60
Dorchester	97,112 38	1,340 00	98,452 38	4,986 79	93,465 59
Fredericton	533,838 24	10,987 00	544,825 24	6,496 74	538,328 50
Newcastle	220,256 74	2,292 00	222,548 74	1,673 71	220,875 03
St. Andrews	315,401 19	5,101 57	320,502 76	5,433 66	315,069 10
St. John	3,566,543 03	50,639 00	3,617,182 03	55,519 02	3,561,663 01
Sussex	152,472 70	2,283 00	154,755 70	2,405 35	152,350 35
Woodstock	435,558 83	11,686 00	447,244 83	8,786 23	438,458 60
Prince Edward Island :—					
Charlottetown	1,790,933 11	29,621 00	1,820,554 11	34,483 81	1,786,070 30
Summerside	316,074 20	5,105 00	321,179 20	5,522 19	315,657 01
Total	17,173,185 46	275,855 49	17,449,040 95	312,098 11	17,136,942 84

C. J. ANDERSON,
Chief Savings Bank Branch.

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy Minister of Finance.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 24th November, 1892.

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RETURN OF THE AMOUNT OF LIABILITIES AND ASSETS OF THE MONTREAL CITY AND DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK, AND OF THE CAISSE D'ÉCONOMIE DE NOTRE-DAME DE QUÉBEC, ON THE 30TH NOVEMBER, 1892.

	CAPITAL.		LIABILITIES.								
	Capital Stock.	Capital paid up.	Dominion Govt. deposits payable on demand.	Provincial Govt. deposits payable on demand.	Other deposits payable on demand.	Dominion Govt. deposits payable after notice or on a fixed day.	Provincial Govt. deposits payable after notice or on a fixed day.	Other deposits payable after notice or on a fixed day.	Special Poor Fund or Charity Fund Trust.	Other Liabilities not included under the foregoing heads.	Total Liabilities.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts
City and District Savings Bank..	2,000,000 00	600,000 00	93,341 86	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,769,249 06	180,000 00	34,630 17	9,077,221 09
Caisse d'Economie Notre-Dame de Québec	1,000,000 00	250,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,802,518 18	83,000 00	99,595 41	3,985,113 59

ASSETS.

	Dominion Securities.	Provincial or Municipal Securities.	Loans for which Dominion or Provincial Securities are held as Collateral Security.	Loans for which Bank Stocks are held as Collateral Security.	Loans for which other Stocks, Bonds or Debentures as authorised by law are held as Collateral Security.	Cash in hand or in deposit on call in Chartered Banks.	Special Poor Fund or Charity Fund Investments.	Investments in Bank Stock made previous to the incorporation of the Bank.	Other Assets not included under the foregoing heads.	Total Assets.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
City and District Savings Bank.	1,500,000 00	2,728,330 42	500 00	2,699,695 00	1,771,450 02	793,288 73	180,000 00	.....	* 64,265 93	10,181,455 21
Caisse d'Economie Notre-Dame de Québec.....	.....	1,890,454 51	237,300 00	463,391 56	866,323 46	651,357 23	83,000 00	73,239 09	90,086 71	4,355,152 47

* Including landed property of Bank $443,925.11

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy Minister of Finance.

N. S. GARLAND,
Clerk of Financial Statistics.

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FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 9th December, 1892.

LIST OF INSURANCE COMPANIES LICENSED TO DO BUSINESS IN CANADA UNDER THE INSURANCE ACT.

NAME OF THE COMPANY.	Chief Agent to receive process.	Amount of Deposit. Deposits marked (A) are applicable solely to Life Policies existing 31st March, 1878; marked (B) to policies issued or assumed subsequent to that date.	Description of Insurance business for which Licensed.
The Accident Insurance Company of North America	Edward Rawlings, Manager, Montreal	$23,500 Montreal Harbour bonds; $500, Municipal Debentures, and $550, 5 p. c. Canada stock. (Accepted at $22,150)	Accident.
The Ætna Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut	F. W. Evans, General Agent, Montreal	$19,000 Municipal Securities, $4,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds, and $89,000 Canadian Pacific RailwayBonds. (Accepted at $100,800)	Fire and Inland Marine.
The Ætna Life Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut	Wm. H. Orr, Manager, Toronto	$360,500 Province of Quebec Debentures, $149,893 Province of Manitoba Debentures; $50,000 Province of New Brunswick Bonds; $100,000 Prince Edward Island Bonds; $60,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds; $2,595,061 Municipal Debentures and $150,000 U. S. Registered Bonds. Total $3,465,354. Accepted value, $3,184,531, being $100,000 (A), and $3,084,531 (B)	Life.
The Agricultural Insurance Company of Watertown, N.Y., U.S.	Joseph Flynn, Chief Agent, Toronto	$141,600 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $126,000)	Fire.
The Alliance Assurance Company	G. H. McHenry, Chief Agent, Montreal	$311,142 Canada 3 p.c. stock	Fire.
The American Surety Company of New York	Alexander Dixon, Chief Agent, Toronto	$50,000 U.S. Bonds	Guarantee.
The Atlas Assurance Company	Matthew C. Hinshaw, Chief Agent, Montreal	£17,000 stg., Canada 3½ per cent. Inscribed Stock, and £5,000 stg., New South Wales 3½ per cent. Inscribed Stock	Fire.
The Boiler Inspection and Insurance Company of Canada	W. B. McMurrich, Agent, Toronto	$46,724 Municipal Debentures, and $8,000 Loan Company Debentures. (Accepted at $49,252)	Steam Boilers, &c.
The British Empire Mutual Life Assurance Company, London, Eng.	Fred. Stancliffe, Chief Agent, Montreal	Canada 4 per cent. Bonds, £1,400 stg.; Province of British Columbia Bonds, £1,000 stg.; Tasmanian Bonds £6,800 stg.; Municipal Debentures, £15,800. (Accepted at $113,,977.33). Also $632,500 invested in the hands of Canadian Trustees under the Insurance Act	Life.
The British America Assurance Company, Toronto	John Morison, Governor, Toronto	$60,540 Municipal Debentures and $1,000 Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds. (Accepted at $54,900)	Fire and Inland Marine.
The British and Foreign Marine Insurance Company (Limited)	E. L. Bond, Chief Agent, Montreal	$112,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $100,800)	Inland Marine.
The Caledonian Insurance Company	Lansing Lewis, Manager, Montreal	Province of Quebec Bonds, $3,893.33; Canada Bonds, $4,866.67; Municipal Debentures, $106,438.86. (Accepted at $104,555)	Fire.
The Canada Accident Assurance Company	Henry Sutherland, Chief Agent, Toronto	$22,302 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $20,072)	Accident.
The Canada Life Assurance Company, Hamilton	A. G. Ramsay, Manager, Hamilton	$61,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $54,900)	Life.
†The Citizens' Insurance Company of Canada	E. P. Heaton, Chief Agent, Montreal	$131,744 Municipal Debentures; $5,840 Canada Central Railway Second Mortgage Bonds, and $2,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds. (Accepted at $125,370, being $54,710 for Life, $20,260 for Accident, and $50,400 for Fire)	Fire, Life and Accident.
*The City of London Fire Insurance Company (Limited)	H. M. Blackburn, Chief Agent, Toronto	£24,000 stg. Canada Stock and £3,000 South Australian Stock	Fire.
The Commercial Union Assurance Company (Limited) of London, Eng.	Evans & McGregor, General Agents, Montreal	$107,067 Cape of Good Hope 4 per cent. Stock (Life A); $29,200 Canada 4 per cent. Stock (Life B); $106,580 Canada 4 per cent. Stock; $73,000 Queensland Bonds and £12,000 Swedish Government 4 per cent. Bonds (Fire)	Fire, Inland Marine and Life.
The Confederation Life Association of Canada	J. K. Macdonald, Managing Director, Toronto	$84,500 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $76,050)	Life.
The Connecticut Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn	Geo. H. McHenry, Chief Agent, Montreal	$100,000 Canada 4 per cent. Stock	Fire.
The Covenant Mutual Benefit Association	A. H. Hoover, Chief Agent, Toronto	$53,533 Canada 3 per cent. Stock	Life, on the assessment plan.
The Dominion Life Assurance Company	Thos. Hilliard, Managing Director, Waterloo, O.	$56,303 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $50,195)	Life.
The Dominion Plate Glass Insurance Company	Alexander Ramsay, Chief Agent, Montreal	$5,000 Province of Quebec Bonds and $11,000 Municipal Securities. Total, $16,000. (Accepted at $14,900)	Plate Glass.
The Dominion Safety Fund Life Association	J. De Wolfe Spurr, President and Agent, St. John, B. N.	$19,000 Province of Nova Scotia Bonds and $31,000 Province of New Brunswick Bonds	Life.
The Eastern Assurance Company	Chas. D. Cory, Chief Agent, Halifax, N.S.	$56,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $50,400)	Fire.
The Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation (Limited)	Fred. Stancliffe, General Manager, Montreal	£6,500 stg., 2½ per cent. Annuities, £5,000 stg., South Australian Govt. 4 per cent. Bonds, and £10,840 Province of Quebec Bonds	Fire Re-assurance.
The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, N.Y.	Seargent P. Stearns, Manager, Montreal	$100,000 U.S. Bonds (A) $375,000 U.S. Bonds and $482,000 Municipal Debentures (B) (accepted at $908,800, being $100,000 A, and $808,800, B). Also $1,180,000 in the hands of Canadian Trustees under the Insurance Act	Life.
The Federal Life Assurance Company of Ontario	David Dexter, Managing Director, Hamilton	Municipal Debentures, $44,807. Canada Pacific Railway Bonds, $11,000. (Accepted $50,226)	Life.

LIST OF INSURANCE COMPANIES LICENSED TO DO BUSINESS IN CANADA UNDER THE INSURANCE ACT—*Continued.*

NAME OF THE COMPANY.	Chief Agent to receive process.	Amount of Deposit. Deposits marked (A) are applicable solely to Life Policies existing 31st March, 1878; marked (B) to policies issued or assumed subsequent to that date.	Description of Insurance business for which Licensed.
The Fire Insurance Association (Limited), London, England	John Kennedy, Chief Agent, Montreal	$100,000 Canada Stock	Fire.
The Germania Life Insurance Company	Jeffers & Rônne, Chief Agents, Toronto	$50,000 Canada Bonds	Life.
The Great West Life Assurance Company	J. H. Brock, Managing Director, Winnipeg, M.	$56,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $50,400)	Life.
The Guarantee Company of North America	Edward Rawlings, Manager, Montreal	$27,000 Municipal Securities; $29,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds and $2,400 Canada Stock. (Accepted at $53,800)	Guarantee.
The Guardian Fire and Life Assurance Company, London, England	E. P. Heaton, Chief Agent, Montreal	$94,900 Canada Guaranteed Bonds and $73,000 Canada Stock	Fire.
The Hartford Fire Insurance Company, Hartford, Connecticut	F. W. Evans, General Agent, Montreal	$62,500 Mun. Securit. and $25,420 Bank Stock. (Accepted at $100,000)	Fire.
The Imperial Insurance Company of London, England	E. D. Lacy, Agent, Montreal	$129,453 Canada Stock and $63,266.67 Province of British Columbia, 3 per cent Stock	Fire.
The Insurance Company of North America	Robert Hampson, Chief Agent, Montreal	$111,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $100,000)	Fire and Inland Marine.
The Lancashire Insurance Company	J. G. Thompson, Chief Agent, Toronto	$97,333 Canada 4 per cent. stock and $95,000 Canada 4 per cent. Bonds	Fire.
The Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company	G. F. C. Smith, Chief Agent, Montreal	$36,000 Municipal Debentures; $10,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds, and $277,133.33 Canada Stock. (Accepted at $318,533)	Fire and Life.
The Lloyds Plate Glass Insurance Company of New York	Levi Beemer, Chief Agent, Toronto	$10,000 Canada Bonds	Plate Glass.
The London Assurance Corporation, England	E. A. Lilly, Attorney and Agent, Montreal	$167,000 Municipal Securities. (Accepted at $150,300)	Fire, Life and Inland Marine.
The London Guarantee and Accident Co. (Limited)	A. T. McCord, Chief Agent, Toronto	£11,000 stg. Canada Stock	Guarantee and Accident.
The London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company, Liverpool	W. A. Sims, Chief Agent, Toronto	£22,000 stg. Canada 4 per cent. Inscribed Stock and £5,000 stg. Canada 3 per cent. Stock	Fire.
The London and Lancashire Life Assurance Company	B. Hal Brown, Manager, Montreal	$10,000 Victoria, B.C., Bonds; $2,000 Canada Bonds; $23,500 Province of Quebec Bonds; and Municipal Securities, $85,280. Also $938,197 invested with Canadian Trustees under Insurance Act. Accepted at $1,050,449, being $100,000 (A) and $950,449 (B)	Life.
The London Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Canada, London, Ont.	D. C. Macdonald, Secretary, London, Ont.	$40,020 Municipal Debentures and $15,600 Loan Companies Debentures. (Accepted at $50,058)	Fire.
The London Life Insurance Company	J. G. Richter, Manager, London, Ont.	$60,000 Loan Company Debentures. (Accepted at $54,000)	Life.
The Manchester Fire Assurance Company	James Boomer, Manager, Toronto	$102,200 Canada 3½ per cent Stock	Fire.
The Manufacturers' Accident Insurance Company	John F. Ellis, Managing Director, Toronto	$20,000 Canada Bonds	Accident.
The Manufacturers' Life Insurance Company	John F. Ellis, Managing Director, Toronto	$50,000 Canada Bonds	Life.
The Massachusetts Benefit Association	T. E. P. Sutton, Chief Agent, Toronto	$50,000 U.S. Bonds	Life, on the assessment plan.
The Mercantile Fire Insurance Company	James Lockie, Secretary, Waterloo, Ont	$55,916 Municipal Securities. (Accepted at $50,057)	Fire.
The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company of New York	Albert Goldthorpe, Chief Agent, Toronto	$116,800 Canadian Pacific Railway 3½ per cent. Land Grant Bonds. (Accepted at $101,178)	Life.
Mongenais, Boivin & Co	L. I. Boivin, Agent, Montreal	$5,000 Canada Stock and $8,567 Municipal Securities. (Accepted at $12,711)	Plate Glass.
The Mutual Accident Association (Limited)	Eastmure & Lightbourn, Chief Agents, Toronto	$37,960 Canada 3½ per cent. Inscribed Stock	Accident and Plate Glass.
The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York	Samuel H. Ewing, Attorney, Montreal	$125,000 Canada 4 per cent. Bonds; $400,000 Province of Nova Scotia Bonds; $199,000 Province of New Brunswick Bonds; and $990,333 Municipal Securities. Total, $1,714,333. (Accepted at $1,615,300)	Life.
The Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association, New York	Jno. S. Hall, Chief Agent, Montreal	$50,000 Province of Quebec Bonds and $53,533.33 Canada 3 per cent. Sterling Bonds. (Accepted at $100,857)	Life, on the assessment plan.
The National Assurance Company of Ireland	Matthew C. Hinshaw, Chief Agent, Montreal	$100,161 Canada Stock	Fire.
The New York Life Insurance Company	F. W. Campbell, M.D., Attorney, Montreal	$100,000 U.S. Bonds (Life A) $993,000 C.P.R. Bonds, $80,000 Province of Quebec Bonds, and $100,000 Municipal Debentures (Life B). (Accepted at $1,163,700, being $100,000 Life A and $1,063,700 Life B). Also $750,000 invested with Canadian Trustees under the Insurance Act.	Life.
The North American Life Assurance Company	Wm. McCabe, Managing Director, Toronto	$59,823 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $53,775)	Life.
The North British and Mercantile Insurance Company	Thos. Davidson, Managing Director, Montreal	$175,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds; $281,000 Municipal Debentures; $75,000 Province of New Brunswick Bonds; $31,146.67 Province of Manitoba Bonds; $50,613.33 Victoria Government Bonds; $97,333.33 Queensland bonds. Total, $710,093.33. Accepted at $658,193: being $266,347 Fire, $52,200 Life A, and $339,646 Life B	Fire and Life.
The Northern Assurance Company of Aberdeen and London	Robert W. Tyre, Manager, Montreal	$100,253 British Columbia Bonds and $111,446.67 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $200,555)	Fire.
The Norwich and London Accident Insurance Association	Scott & Walmsley, General Agents, Toronto	$58,400 Canada Stock	Accident.
The Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society, Norwich, England	Alex. Dixon, Manager, Toronto	$100,000 Canada Stock	Fire.
The Ontario Mutual Life Assurance Company	Wm. Hendry, Manager, Waterloo	$104,852 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $92,693)	Life.
The Phenix Insurance Company of Brooklyn	L. C. Camp, Chief Agent, Toronto	$100,000 U.S. Bonds	Fire and Inland Marine.

LIST OF INSURANCE COMPANIES LICENSED TO DO BUSINESS IN CANADA UNDER THE INSURANCE ACT—*Concluded.*

NAME OF THE COMPANY.	Chief Agent to receive process.	Amount of Deposit. Deposits marked (A) are applicable solely to Life Policies existing 31st March, 1878; marked (B) to policies issued or assumed subsequent to that date.	Description of Insurance business for which Licensed.
The Phœnix Fire Assurance Company, London, England	Paterson & Son, General Agents, Montreal	$57,500 Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds and $135,293 Canada Stock. (Accepted at $187,043)	Fire.
The Phœnix Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn	Gerald E. Hart, Manager, Montreal	$69,000 Municipal Debentures and $44,000 C. P. Railway Bonds. (Accepted at $101,700)	Fire.
The Provident Savings Life Assurance Society	R. H. Matson, Chief Agent, Toronto	$13,500 Province of Quebec Bonds and $41,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $50,400)	Life
The Quebec Fire Assurance Company	Edwin Jones, President, Quebec	Province of New Brunswick Bonds, $10,000, Province of Quebec Bonds, $16,500, and Municipal Debentures, $33,000. Total, $59,500. (Accepted at $56,200)	Fire.
*The Queen Fire and Life Insurance Company, England	H. J. Mudge, Chief Agent, Montreal	$51,100 Canada 4 p.c. inscribed stock, and $42,373.33 Municipal Debentures. Total, $93,473. Accepted at $89,236)	Life.
The Queen Insurance Company of America	H. J. Mudge, Chief Agent, Montreal	$100,000 U.S. Bonds, $60,000 City of Halifax 5 p. c. Stock, $48,667 New Zealand 4 p. c. Stock, $24,333.33 Province of Quebec Bonds, and $29,200 Province of Manitoba 5 p. c. Debentures. Total, $262,200. (Accepted at $256,200)	Fire.
The Reliance Mutual Life Assurance Society, London, England	J. Cassie Hatton, Attorney, Montreal	$110,277 British Annuities, being $100,000 Life (A) and $10,277 Life (B)	Life.
*The Royal Canadian Insurance Company	Harry Cutt, Secretary, Montreal	$57,500 Municipal securities. (Accepted at $51,750)	Fire and Inland Marine.
The Royal Insurance Company	Wm. Tatley, Chief Agent, Montreal	$178,533 Canada 4 p. c. Inscribed Stock, and $511,000 British Annuities. Total $689,533, being $150,000 Fire, $50,000 Life (A) and $489,533 General	Fire and Life.
The Scottish Union and National Insurance Co	Walter Kavanagh, Agent, Montreal	$97,333.33 Canada 4 p. c. Inscribed Stock and $3,500 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $100,483)	Fire.
The Standard Life Assurance Company, Scotland	W. M. Ramsay, Manager, Montreal	$1,855,152 Municipal Debs., $106,500 Montreal Harbour Bds., and $9,000 Province of Quebec Debentures. Total, $1,970,652. (Accepted at $1,772,687, being $129,561 Life A, and $1,643,126 Life B)	Life.
The Star Life Assurance Society of England	Alfred D. Perry, General Agent, Toronto	$146,000 Canada 4 p. c. Stock	Life.
The Sun Insurance Office, London, Eng	H. M. Blackburn, Chief Agent, Toronto	$48,667 Canada Stock and $243,333 British Local Loans	Fire.
The Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada	R. Macaulay, Managing Director, Montreal	$63,890 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $57,501)	Life and Accident.
The Temperance and General Life Assurance Company of North America.	Henry Sutherland, Chief Agent, Toronto	$64,225 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $50,000)	Life.
The Travelers' Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn	William Hanson, Chief Agent, Montreal	$74,947 Province of Manitoba 5 p. c. Bonds, $584,615 Municipal Debentures, $35,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds, and $50,000 Canadian Pacific R.R. Bonds. Total, $744,562. (Accepted at $677,600), being $103,500 (Life A), $534,100 (Life B), and $40,000 (Accident).	Life and Accident.
The Union Mutual Life Insurance Company of Maine	Wm. Mulock, Attorney, Toronto	Province of Ontario Annuity Bonds, present value $398,452; Montreal Harbour Bonds, $30,000; and Province of New Brunswick Bonds, $100,000. Total accepted value, $525,452, being $100,000 (A) and $425,452 (B),	Life.
The Union Society, London, Eng	T. L. Morrisey, Chief Agent, Montreal	£22,000 Consolidated Stock	Fire.
The United Fire Insurance Company (Limited)	Chief Agency, Montreal	Province of Quebec Bonds, $85,653.33; Province of Manitoba Bonds, $9,246.66; Municipal Debentures, $7,000. Total, $101,900. (Accepted at $101,200)	Fire.
The United States Life Insurance Company	Thos. A. Temple, Attorney, St. John, N.B	$100,000 U. S. Bonds	Life.
The Western Assurance Company, Toronto	J. J. Kenny, Managing Director, Toronto	$32,100 Municipal Debentures and $25,600 Loan Company Debentures. (Accepted at $51,930)	Fire and Inland Marine.

* This Company has ceased to do new business in Canada and has given notice of an application to withdraw its deposit.

† This Company has ceased to transact the business of fire and life insurance in Canada and has given notice of an application to withdraw its deposits held on behalf of those branches.

THE FOLLOWING LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES HAVING CEASED TO TRANSACT NEW BUSINESS IN CANADA, ARE ENTITLED UNDER SECTION 32 OF "THE INSURANCE ACT" TO TRANSACT ALL BUSINESS CONNECTED WITH POLICIES EXISTING AT 31ST MARCH, 1878, AND THEIR DEPOSITS ARE APPLICABLE TO THOSE POLICIES SUBJECT TO THE PROVISIONS OF THE INSURANCE ACTS OF 1868 AND 1871.

NAME OF THE COMPANY.	Chief Agent to receive process.	Amount of Deposit.	Business.
The Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., U.S.	F. W. Evans, General Agent, Montreal	$100,000 U.S. Bonds	Life.
The Edinburgh Life Assurance Company	David Higgins, Chief Agent, Toronto	$113,000 Municipal Debentures and $48,667 Cape Good Hope 4 p.c. stock (Accepted at $150,367)	Life.
The Life Association of Scotland	Archibald Inglis, Chief Agent, Montreal	$50,127 Canada 4 p.c. Bonds, $2,433 Canada 4 p.c. Stock, $4,866 Canada Guaranteed Bonds, $48,667 Province of Quebec Debentures, $48,667 City of Toronto Bonds. (Accepted at $149,893)	Life.
The National Life Insurance Company of the United States of America	Chas. Powis, Chief Agent, Hamilton, Ont.	$110,000 Bank deposit receipts	Life.
The North-Western Mutual Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee	M. W. Mills, Chief Agent, Toronto	$100,000 U.S. Bonds	Life.
The Phœnix Mutual Life Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut	H. D. Simpson, Attorney, Montreal	$30,000 Municipal Debentures, and $99,280 Niagara Falls Park Bonds. (Accepted at $126,280)	Life.
The Scottish Amicable Life Assurance Society	William W. Robertson, Attorney, Montreal	36 Bonds Canada Atlantic Railway, guaranteed. Par $111,257.82. Present value, at 4½ per cent., $90,660.67. Also $100,000 Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds	Life.
The Scottish Provident Institution	John Dunlop, Attorney, Montreal	$100,000 Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds. (Accepted at $90,000)	Life.

THE FOLLOWING INSURANCE COMPANIES ARE REGISTERED UNDER THE INSURANCE ACT, AND ARE PERMITTED TO TRANSACT THE BUSINESS OF LIFE INSURANCE IN CANADA UPON THE ASSESSMENT PLAN.

Name of Company.	Chief Agent to receive process.
The Canadian Mutual Life Association	W. Pemberton Page, Secretary, Toronto.
The Commercial Travellers' Mutual Benefit Society	W. G. H. Lowe, Chief Agent, Toronto.
The Home Life Association of Canada	James G. Howorth, Chief Agent, Toronto.
The Mutual Relief Society of Nova Scotia	Thomas B. Crosby, Chief Agent, Yarmouth, N.S.
The Provincial Provident Institution	E. S. Miller, Secretary, St. Thomas, Ont.

NOTE.—The Glasgow and London Insurance Company has reinsured its outstanding risks with the Citizens' Insurance Company, and a portion of its deposit has been released.
The American Steam Boiler Insurance Company has ceased doing business in Canada. The deposit is still in the hands of the Hon. Receiver General, but notice of an application to withdraw the same has been given.

Office of the Superintendent of Insurance,
Ottawa, 15th October, 1892.

W. FITZGERALD, Superintendent of Insurance. 16-1f

THE FOLLOWING NEW POST OFFICES WERE ESTABLISHED IN CANADA ON THE 1st DECEMBER, 1892.

Name of Post Office.	Township or Parish.	Electoral County and Province or Territory.	Postmaster.
Albanel	Albanel	Chicoutimi.....Q.	François Laprise.
Bear's Hill	Sec. 27, Tp. 45, R. 24, W. of 4th M.	.....Alta.	Robert Ramsay.
Bowden	Sec. 14, Tp. 34, R. 1, W. of 5th M.	.....Alta.	C. K. Johnson.
Boxall	Southwold	Elgin, W.R.....O.	Harry Boxall.
Britainville	Campbell (Manitoulin Island)	Algoma.....O.	William M. Cormick.
Camelot	Widdifield	Nipissing.....O.	R. B. Jessup.
Dayton	Bright	Algoma.....O.	James Lovitt.
Devizes (reopened)	London	Middlesex, E.R.....O.	W. J. Braithwaite.
Donore (reopened)	Sec. 10, Tp. 8, R. 1, E. of 1st M.	Lisgar.....M.	C. Wheatland.
East River	Chester	Lunenburg.....N.S.	John Cook.
Flee Island	Sec 26, Tp. 13, R. 6, W. of 1st M.	Marquette.....M.	Marshall Tuck.
Iron Rock	Egerton	Pictou.....N.S.	John G. Fraser.
Oak Bay Mills	Mann	Bonaventure.....Q.	J. D. Sowerby.
Oxford Junction	.....	Cumberland.....N.S.	John D. McDonald.
Ste. Thècle Station	Ste. Thècle	Champlain.....Q.	O. Desaulniers.
Victor (reopened)	Woodhouse	Norfolk, S.R.....O.	James W. Butler.
Weston	Cornwallis	King's.....N.S.	Jonathan Sanford.
Welsford Road	Cornwallis	King's.....N.S.	D. E. Ross.
Wetaskiwin	Sec. 14, Tp. 46, R. 24, W. of 4th M.	.....Alta.	J. Z. C. Miquelon.

CHANGES IN POST OFFICES ALREADY ESTABLISHED.

OFFICES CLOSED.

Cloverport	County of Simcoe, E.R., O.
Crookston	" Hastings, N.R., O.
Miller's Creek	" Hants, N.S.
Northfield	" Cornwall, O.
Ruttanville	" Selkirk, M.
Sandfield	" Algoma, O.
Mount Hope	" Bruce, N.R., O.
Pearl Street Branch Office	City of Hamilton, O.
Oakland Park	County of Simcoe, E.R., O.
Shrubmount	" York, N.R., O., 16th September, 1892.

NAMES CHANGED.

Rougemont..... County of Rouville, Q.... to Rougemont Station.

Note.—The post office at "Fairley," County of Northumberland, N.B., which was published as having been opened on the 1st of October, 1891, did not go into operation until the 15th November, 1892.

TO ADVERTISERS IN THE *GAZETTE*.

PARTIES sending advertisements to be inserted in "The Canada Gazette," will please observe the following rules :

1st. Address "The Canada Gazette, Ottawa, Canada."

2nd. Indicate the number of insertions required.

3rd. Invariably remit the fees for such advertisements, together with the price of one Gazette, as below. Otherwise they will not be inserted. The rates are ten cts. for the first insertion, and five cents for each subsequent insertion per line of nine words, each figure counting as one word. No advertisement is inserted for a less charge than one dollar.

By settled or understood practice as prescribed by law, the rules of Parliament or decisions of the Department of Justice, notices receive the following insertions :—

Notices of applications for divorce—27 insertions.

Notices of the withdrawal of deposits of Insurance Companies—13 insertions.

Notices of ordinary applications to Parliament—9 insertions.

Notices of applications for Letters Patent—6 insertions.

Notices of dividends and meetings of Banks and Insurance Companies—1 calendar month, or 5 insertions.

Subscribers will also notice that the subscription, $4 per annum, is invariably payable in advance, and that the "Gazette" will be stopped from them at the end of the period paid for. Single numbers will be charged ten cts. each, and when more than one are required by advertisers, must be remitted for likewise.

S. E. DAWSON,
Queen's Printer and Controller of Stationery.
Department of Public Printing and Stationery,
Ottawa, November, 1891.

APPLICATIONS TO PARLIAMENT.

Rules relating to Notices for Private Bills.

All applications for Private Bills, properly the subjects of legislation by the Parliament of Canada, within the purview of "The British North America Act, 1867," whether for the erection of a Bridge, the making of a Railroad, Turnpike Road or Telegraph Line ; the construction or improvement of a Harbour, Canal, Lock, Dam or Slide, or other like work ; the granting the right of Ferry ; the incorporation of any particular Trade or Calling, or of any Banking or other Joint Stock Company ; or otherwise for the granting to any individual or individuals, any exclusive or peculiar rights or privileges whatever, or for doing any matter or thing which, in its operation, would affect the rights or property of other parties, or relate to any particular class of the community ; or for making any amendment of a like nature to any former Act, shall require a Notice, clearly and distinctly specifying the nature and object of the application, and (except in the case of existing corporations) signed by, or on behalf of the applicants, to be published as follows, viz :

In the Provinces of Quebec and Manitoba.

A notice inserted in the *Canada Gazette*, in the English and French languages, and in one newspaper in the English, and in one in the French language in the District affected, or in both languages in one paper, if there be but one in the said District, or if there be no paper published therein, then, in both languages, in a paper in the nearest District in which a newspaper is published.

In any other Province or Territory.

A notice inserted in the *Canada Gazette*, and in one newspaper published in the County or District, or Union of Counties affected, or if there be no paper published therein, then in a newspaper in the nearest County or District in which a newspaper is published. Such Notices to be continued in each case, for a period of two months during the interval of time between the close of the next preceding Session and the consideration of the Petition. And copies of the newspapers containing the first and last insertion of such notice shall be sent to the Clerk of each House.

When a Petition is for leave to bring in a Private Bill for the erection of a Toll Bridge, the petitioner or petitioners, upon giving the notice prescribed by the preceding Rule, shall also, at the same time, and in the same manner, give notice of the rates which they intend to ask ; the extent of the privilege, the height of the arches, the interval between the abutments or piers for the passage of rafts and vessels, and whether they intend to erect a drawbridge, and the dimensions of the same.

Any person seeking to obtain any Private Bill shall, eight days before the meeting of Parliament, deposit with the Clerk of the House, in which the Bill is to originate, a copy of such bill in the English or French language, with a sum sufficient to pay for translating and printing the same—600 copies to be printed in English, and 200 copies in French—the translation to be done by the officers of the House, and the printing by the contractor. The applicant shall be also required to pay the Clerk of the Senate, or the accountant of the House of Commons (as the case may be) a sum of $200 and the cost of printing the Act in the Statutes, and lodge the receipt of the same with the Clerk of the Committee to which such Bill is referred—such payment to be made immediately after the second reading, and before the consideration of the Bill by such Committee.

The fee payable on any Private Bill is paid only in the House in which it originates.

No Petition for a Private Bill is received by either House after the first ten days of the session.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Clerk of the Senate.

JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Clerk of the Commons.

Additional Rules of the House of Commons respecting Private Bills.

All Private Bills for Acts of Incorporation shall be so framed as to incorporate by reference the *clauses* of the *General Acts* relating to the details to be provided for by such Bills ;—special grounds shall be established for any proposed departure from this principle, or for the introduction of other provisions as to such details, and a note shall be appended to the Bill indicating the provisions thereof, in which the *General Act* is proposed to be departed from ;—Bills which are not framed in accordance with this *Rule*, shall be re-cast by the promoters, and reprinted at their expense, before any Committee passes upon the *Clauses*.

51*a*. All Private Bills for Acts of incorporation of, or in amendment of Acts incorporating Railway Companies, shall be drawn in accordance with the Model Bill adopted by the House on 23rd June, 1887, copies of which may be obtained from the Clerk of the House.

(a.) The provisions contained in any Bill which are not in accord with the Model Bill, shall be inserted between brackets, and when revised by the proper officer shall be so printed, and Bills which are not in accordance with this Rule shall be returned to the promoters to be re-cast before being revised and printed ;

(b.) Any sections of existing Acts which are proposed to be amended shall be re-printed in full with the amendments inserted in their proper places and between brackets ;

(c.) Any exceptional provisions that it may be proposed to insert in any Bill shall be clearly specified in the Notice of Application for the same.

51*b*. No Bill for the incorporation of a Railway Company, or for changing the route of the railway of any company already incorporated, shall be considered by the Railway Committee until there has been filed with the Committee, at least one week before the consideration of the Bill :—

(a.) A Map or Plan drawn upon a scale of not less than half an inch to the mile, showing the location upon which it is intended to construct the proposed work, and showing also the lines of existing or authorized works of a similar character within, or in any way affecting the district, or any part thereof, which the proposed work is intended to serve, and such map

or plan shall be signed by the Engineer or other person making the same ;

(b.) An exhibit showing the total amount of capital proposed to be raised for the purposes of the undertaking, and the manner in which it is proposed to raise the same, whether by ordinary shares, bonds, debentures, or other securities, and the amount of each, respectively.

JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Clerk of the Commons.

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SUBSTANCE OF RULES OF THE SENATE RELATING TO NOTICES AND APPLICATIONS FOR BILLS OF DIVORCE.

Every applicant for a Bill of Divorce shall give notice of his or her intended application, and shall specify therein from whom and for what cause such divorce is sought, and shall cause such notice to be published during six months before the presentation of his or her petition for the said Bill, in the CANADA GAZETTE and in two newspapers published in the District in Quebec, Manitoba, British Columbia or the North-West Territories, or in the County or Union of Counties in other Provinces, wherein such applicant usually resided at the time of the separation of the parties ; but if the requisite number of papers cannot be found therein, then in an adjoining District or County or Union of Counties. Notices given in the Provinces of Quebec and Manitoba are to be published in one English and one French newspaper, if there be such newspapers published in the District, but otherwise shall be published in each newspaper in both languages.

A copy of the said Notice shall, not less than one month before the date of the presentation of the Petition, at the instance of the applicant, be served personally on the person from whom the divorce is sought, when that can be done.

No petition for divorce shall be received after the first thirty days of each session.

The petition of an applicant for divorce must be fairly written and must be signed by the Petitioner, and should briefly set forth the marriage, when, where and by whom the ceremony was performed, the grounds on which relief is asked and the nature of the relief prayed, and should also negative condonation, collusion and connivance. The allegations of the petition must be verified by declaration of the Petitioner, under the "*Act respecting Extra-Judicial Oaths.*"

The applicant shall deposit with the Clerk of the Senate, eight days before the opening of Parliament, a copy, in the English or French language, of the proposed Bill of Divorce, and therewith a sum sufficient to pay for translating and printing 600 copies thereof in English and 200 copies in French.

No petition for a Bill of Divorce shall be presented unless the applicant has paid into the hands of the Clerk of the Senate the sum of two hundred dollars ($200).

The petition when presented shall be accompanied by the evidence of the publication of the notice, and by declaration in evidence of the service of a copy thereof, and by a copy of the proposed Bill.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Clerk of the Senate.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Dominion Parliament, at its next session, by the Drummond County Railway Company, for an Act to confirm their charter granted by the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, 49 and 50 Victoria, chapter 81, and the amendments thereto, and to amend their charter, and to empower it to extend its line of railway from St. Leonard, in the County of Nicolet, to a point on the Intercolonial Railway in the County of Levis, and to amalgamate with other railway companies, or to lease or sell its line of railway, and to give running power to other railway companies over their line, and to increase its capital stock, and for other purposes and powers.

GREENSHIELDS & GREENSHIELDS,
Attorneys *ad litem* for
Drummond County Railway Co.

Montreal, 9th December, 1892. 24–9

NOTICE is hereby given that The Moncton and Prince Edward Island Railway Company will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for an amendment to the Act incorporating said company to the following effect, namely, to increase the capital stock to $1,000,000 and to give the company power to issue bonds to the extent of $1,500,000, such bonds to be issued on the railway, ferry, boats and all the property of the company if the company see fit so to issue the same, or $1,000,000 of the bonds may be issued on the ferry, boats and property connected with the ferry and $500,000 may be issued on the railway of the company as the company may see fit.

C. N. SKINNER,
24–9 Solicitor for the company.

NOTICE.—The Hamilton Provident and Loan Society will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act to amend the "Act respecting the Hamilton Provident and Loan Society," being 48 Victoria, chapter 30, the objects of such amendment being to increase the authorized capital of said society to $3,000,000, to authorize the said society to do business in any of the Provinces of the Dominion, to issue stock in Great Britain, and to provide facilities for the sale and transfer of the stock there.

CRERAR, CRERAR & BANKIER,
Solicitors for
The Hamilton Provident and Loan Society.

Hamilton, November, 1892. 24–9

WESTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to Parliament, at its next ensuing session, by the Western Counties Railway Company, for an Act to amend certain Acts respecting the said company, to authorize the issue of debentures or debenture stock in lieu of its present debenture stock, and for other purposes of the company.

JAS. WENT. BINGAY,
Secretary.

Yarmouth, N.S., 3rd December, 1892. 24–9

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act to incorporate a company for the purpose of constructing and operating irrigation ditches or canals in that portion of the District of Alberta lying south of the fiftieth parallel of latitude where it passes through the said district, with all necessary cross or branch ditches or canals ; also with power to acquire land by expropriation or otherwise necessary for these purposes or with a view to improve the same by irrigation and to again dispose thereof ; with power also to construct and maintain dams and other works necessary for the purposes of the company, and to draw off from rivers and other waters the water necessary for the purposes of the company ; also with power to take and supply water for irrigation, manufacturing and other purposes to municipalities, corporations and persons.

A. FERGUSON,
Solicitor for the applicants.

Ottawa, 7th December, 1892. 24–9

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made, at the next session of the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada, by the Central Counties Railway Company, for authority to continue section Two of their line of railway from its present termination in Township of Caledonia, to a junction with section Three of their said line in the Township of Clarence, County of Russell, to continue section Four of their said line into the County of Russell, and to make the borrowing powers of the company apply to the proposed extensions ; for extending the time for completion of their works, and for other purposes.

CHRYSLER & LEWIS,
Solicitors for the company.

Ottawa, 6th December, 1892. 24–9

THE MANUFACTURERS' ACCIDENT INS. CO.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Manufacturers' Life Insurance Company will apply to the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada, at the next session thereof, for an Act to amend section 1 of the Statute 50-51 Victoria, chapter 105, by adding the following words thereto :—

(1.) And shall also be legally authorized to guarantee the fidelity of persons filling or about to fill situations of trust or confidence, and the due performance and discharge by such persons of all or any of the duties and obligations imposed on them by contract or otherwise.

(2.) To guarantee the due performance and discharge by receivers, official and other liquidators, committees, guardians, executors, administrators, trustees, attorneys, brokers, and agents of their respective duties and obligations.

(3.) To guarantee persons filling or about to fill situations of trust or confidence against liabilities in connection therewith, and in particular against liabilities resulting from the misconduct of any co-trustee, co-agent, sub-agent or other person, or from the insufficiency, imperfection or deficiency of title to property, or from any insufficiency, imperfection or deficiency in any security, or from any bankruptcy, insolvency, fraud, or tortious act on the part of any other persons or from any error of judgment or misfortune.

(4.) To guarantee the title to or quiet enjoyment of property either absolutely or subject to any qualifications or conditions, and to guarantee persons interested or about to become interested in any property against any loss, actions, proceedings, claims or demands in respect of any insufficiency or imperfection or deficiency of title, or in respect of any incumbrances, burdens, or outstanding rights.

(5.) Generally to carry on and transact every kind of guarantee business.

And to further amend the said section by striking out the words "The Manufacturers' Accident Insurance Company" and substituting therefor the words "The Manufacturers' Accident and Guarantee Insurance Company."

BEATTY, BLACKSTOCK,
NESBITT & CHADWICK,
Solicitors for the applicants.

Dated this 8th day of December, A.D. 1892. 24–9

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made to the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada, at the next session thereof, for an Act to amend the Act 53 Victoria, chapter 63, by extending the time for the completion of the branch to Owen Sound, and to make all the provisions of the Statute of the Province of Ontario, 44 Victoria, chapter 69, apply to the said branch ; also to extend the time for building a branch from a point on the line between Strathallan and Woodstock to the Village of Embro, and to make all the provisions of the said Act of the Province of Ontario, 44 Victoria, chapter 69, apply to the said branch.

JOHN BELL,
Solicitor for the applicants.

Dated at Belleville, this 8th day of December, A.D. 1892. 24–9

NOTICE is hereby given that John James Harding, of the City of London, in the County of Middlesex, and Province of Ontario, yeoman, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of divorce from his wife Janet Harding, now residing in Grand Rapids, in the State of Michigan, one of the United States of America, on the grounds of adultery and desertion.

FRASER & FRASER,
Solicitors for applicants.
By CHRISTIE, CHRISTIE & GREENE,
Their agents at Ottawa.

Dated at London, in the County of Middlesex, and Province of Ontario, this 30th day of November, A.D. 1892. 23–27

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made to the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada, at its next session, on behalf of the Corporation of the Town of Calgary, for an Act granting to the said corporation power to build and construct a bridge or bridges from the mainland to the Island Park in the Bow River adjoining the said Town, also a bridge or bridges connecting the islands in said park, and to erect a dam or dams on the Bow and Elbow Rivers, in or near the Town of Calgary, for the purpose of creating water power and still water for boating purposes ; also for power to operate, lease or sell such water power when created upon such terms as the said corporation may deem proper.

Also for power to construct, equip and run a street railway and tramway along and upon the streets and highways of the Town of Calgary, and through and upon and over the territory adjoining and within the limits of two miles from the boundaries of the said Town of Calgary, with power to lease or sell the same on such terms as the said corporation may deem proper. Such railway or tramway to be propelled and run by horse, electric or steam power, as the applicants may desire.

ARTHUR L. SIFTON,
Solicitor for applicants.

Dated at Calgary, this 22nd day of November, 1892. 23–9

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made to the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada, at the next sittings thereof, for an Act to confirm and make valid and binding a certain agreement made by the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada, of the first part, The Jacques Cartier Union Railway Company, of the second part, The Montreal and Champlain Junction Railway Company, of the third part, The Beauharnois Junction Railway Company, of the fourth part, The Midland Railway of Canada, of the fifth part, The Peterborough and Chemong Lake Railway Company, of the sixth part, The Lake Simcoe Junction Railway Company, of the seventh part, The Grand Trunk, Georgian Bay and Lake Erie Railway Company, of the eighth part, The London, Huron and Bruce Railway Company, of the ninth part, The Galt and Guelph Railway Company, of the tenth part, The Brantford, Norfolk and Port Burwell Railway Company, of the eleventh part, The Wellington, Grey and Bruce Railway Company, of the twelfth part, The Waterloo Junction Railway Company, of the thirteenth part, The North Simcoe Railway Company, of the fourteenth part, and The Cobourg, Blairton and Marmora Railway and Mining Company, of the fifteenth part, consolidating or amalgamating the said several companies into one company under the name of the "Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada," with the powers and on the terms and conditions in the said agreement expressed and set forth. The said Act to contain such provisions as may be found necessary to give full effect to said agreement and as may be deemed necessary.

JOHN BELL,
Solicitor for the applicants.

Dated at Belleville, Ont., this 29th day of November, A.D. 1892. 23–9

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made, at the next session of the Parliament of Canada, for an Act to wind up and liquidate the affairs of The Montreal Mining Company, and for the distribution of its assets and dividends.

HALL, CROSS, BROWN & SHARP,
Solicitors for applicants.

Montreal, 30th November, 1892. 23–9

NOTICE.—Application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for an Act to amend the Acts relating to the Canada Life Assurance Company, by extending and defining the company's powers of holding real estate, and extending the time for sale of other real estate coming to their hands, and extending their powers as to the investment of their funds, as for other purposes.

BRUCE, BURTON & BRUCE,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated 30th November, 1892. 23–9

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made, at the next session of the Parliament of Canada, to amend the charter of the Rocky Mountain Railway and Coal Company, and for permission, in the alternative, to construct the said proposed railway from a point on the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, at or near Morley Station, and thence in a north-westerly direction along the foot-hills of the Rocky Mountains until it intersects the Red Deer River, and thence westerly following the Red Deer River and the south branch thereof to the Coal Mines; and also for an extension of time respecting the construction of the said road.

LOUGHEED, McCARTHY & McCARTER,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated at Calgary, this 15th day of November, 1892. 22-9

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at the next ensuing session thereof, for an Act to incorporate a company for the purpose of constructing, equipping, maintaining and operating a line of railway to run from the Town of Regina, in said North-West Territories, in a south-westerly direction to a point on the international boundary line, at or near Wood Mountain, in said North-West Territories. Also an extension thereof or another line of railway to run from Regina aforesaid in a north-easterly direction to some point on the Saskatchewan River, east of the Second Principal Meridian; with power to construct, equip, maintain and operate branch railway lines, telegraph and telephone lines in connection with said railways; together with the usual powers to acquire lands, privileges, bonuses, and aids from the Dominion Government, and to make traffic and other arrangements with other railway companies and other companies, and all other usual and necessary powers, rights and privileges.

SCOTT, HAMILTON & ROBSON,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated at Regina, N.W.T., this 15th day of November, 1892. 22-9

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, during its next session, for an Act to incorporate the "Ocean Fidelity Guarantee Corporation," for the purpose of carrying on the business of fidelity guarantee in all its branches.

HATTON & McLENNAN,
Solicitors for applicants.

Montreal, 23rd November, 1892. 22-9

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, during its next session, for an Act to incorporate the "Ocean Accident Insurance Corporation," for the purpose of carrying on the business of accident insurance in all its branches.

HATTON & McLENNAN,
Solicitors for applicants.

Montreal, 23rd November, 1892. 22-9

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session, for an Act to amend the Act incorporating 'The Buffalo and Fort Erie Bridge Company," by extending the time for the commencement and completion of the said bridge; also by reducing the capital stock of the said company; and also so as to enable the said company to construct a tunnel for railway and other purposes under the Niagara River, at some point above Grand Island, and for such other amendments as to Parliament may seem proper.

A. G. HILL,
Solicitor for company.

Dated this 25th day of November, 1892. 22-9

ST. LAWRENCE AND ADIRONDACK RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the St. Lawrence and Adirondack Railway Company will apply to the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada, at the next session thereof, for an Act to amend section nineteen of the Statute 51 Victoria, chapter 64, by inserting therein after the words "Beauharnois Junction Railway Company," the words "or the Central Vermont Railroad Company or the Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain Railroad Company," leaving the other portions of the said section as they now are.

GEO. H. PHILLIPS,
Secretary.

Dated at Salaberry de Valleyfield, this 8th day of November, A.D. 1892. 21-9

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for an Act to incorporate a company for the purpose of guaranteeing persons and corporations against loss and damage by burglary, and for other purposes.

R. A. E. GREENSHIELDS,
Solicitor for applicant.
By GEMMILL & MAY,
His Agents at Ottawa.

Dated at Montreal, this 15th November, 1892. 21-9

NOTICE.—The Columbia and Kootenay Railway and Navigation Company will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act authorizing it to construct and operate a railway between a point on its present line and Revelstoke, together with such branch or branches, not exceeding in any case thirty miles in length, as may be hereafter authorized by His Excellency the Governor in Council, and for other purposes.

J. D. TOWNLEY,
Secretary.

21-9

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for an Act to incorporate a company known as The Maritime Manufacturing Company, for the purpose of manufacturing, buying, selling, disposing of and dealing in all such kinds of goods, chattels and merchandise as they shall see fit, and to engage in and carry on all such business as is usually engaged in by manufacturers and merchants, with power to purchase, acquire and hold letters patent of invention and patent rights of all kinds and either to sell and dispose of the same or of any rights thereunder, or to manufacture and sell the goods, commodities and articles covered by any such letters patent or patent rights so acquired, together with the usual power to acquire lands, factories, docks, shops, wharves, machinery plant and all other property necessary in carrying on the said business, and for all other usual and necessary powers, rights and privileges.

HENRY, HARRIS & HENRY,
Solicitors for applicants.

Halifax, N.S., 12th November, 1892. 21-9

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act to incorporate "The Canada North-West Land Company" (Limited), for the purposes of owning, holding, buying, selling, leasing or otherwise dealing in, acquiring or disposing of lands or real estate or any interest therein within the Dominion of Canada, and particularly in the North-West Territories of the Dominion, and in the Province of Manitoba, and of acquiring the assets and carrying on the business in Canada of The Canada North-West Land Company (Limited), a corporation now existing under the laws of the United Kingdom, and for the confirmation of an agreement for the acquisition thereof, with all the powers which are now held by that company, and for other purposes.

A. R. CREELMAN,
Solicitor for the applicants.

Dated at Toronto, 8th day of November, 1892. 20-9

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act to incorporate a company for the purpose of: (1) Constructing, managing and operating an irrigation ditch or canal from some point on the Elbow River, in the southerly portion of Township Twenty-four, or in the northerly portion of Township Twenty-three, in Range one, west of the Fifth Initial Meridian, in the North-West Territories; also from some point on the Bow River, in Township Twenty-four, Ranges one and two, west of the Fifth Initial Meridian, or in Township Twenty-five, Ranges two and three, west of the Fifth Initial Meridian, or in any or all of the aforementioned townships, to any lands in the said townships, or in the neighbourhood thereof, which lie sufficiently low to enable water to be applied thereon for irrigation purposes, and all necessary cross or branch ditches, canals, flumes or aqueducts; (2) Constructing works in and drawing off the waters of the above-named rivers for the purposes of the company; (3) Acquiring land by expropriation, purchase or otherwise for the purposes of construction and maintenance by the company; (4) Acquiring land by purchase or lease for improvement by irrigation and disposing of same; (5) Constructing, maintaining and erecting dams at such points on the the said rivers as may be found necessary for the purposes of the company; Further, to have power to supply water to any municipality, corporation or individual, and to do all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects.

J. P. J. JEPHSON,
Solicitor for applicants.

Dated at Calgary, N.W.T., 3rd November, 1892.

20–9

NOTICE.—The Canadian Pacific Railway Company will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act giving effect to an agreement arrived at between the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada, the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, and the Corporation of the City of Toronto, concerning, amongst other things, land to be used for railway purposes, and embodied in a certain document, dated the 26th day of July, 1892, and known as "The Esplanade Agreement."

CHARLES DRINKWATER,
Sec. C.P.R.Co.

20–9

NOTICE.—The Canadian Pacific Railway Company will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act giving effect to an agreement, made the twenty-sixth day of July, 1892, between the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada, of the first part, and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, of the second part, concerning a Union Passenger Station in the City of Toronto, and certain lands, tracts and real estate to be used in connection therewith.

CHARLES DRINKWATER,
Sec. C.P.R.Co.

20–9

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, for an Act to incorporate a company for the purpose of constructing, equipping, maintaining and operating a line of railway (to be run by either steam or electricity, or both), to run from a point at or near Penticton at the foot of Okanagan Lake, in the Province of British Columbia, to some point at or near the Narrows of Lake Osoyoos in said Province, with power to construct, equip, maintain and operate branch lines, and also to construct and operate telegraph and telephone lines in connection with the said railway, together with the usual powers to acquire lands, privileges, bonuses or aids from the Dominion or Provincial Governments, and to make traffic and other arrangements with railway, steamboat and other companies, and for all other usual and necessary powers, rights and privileges.

DAVIS & MARSHALL,
Solicitors for applicants.

Vancouver, B.C., 19th August, A.D. 1892. 9–20

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made to the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada, at its next session, for a charter granting to the applicants power to construct, equip and run a street railway and tramway along and upon the streets and highways of the Municipality of the Town of Calgary, and through and upon and along the highways of the territories adjoining said Municipality, such railway and tramway to be propelled or run by horse, electric or steam power as the applicants may desire.

LOUGHEED, McCARTHY & McCARTER,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated at Calgary, this 16th day of November, 1892.

22–9

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for an Act to incorporate the "Automatic Telephone and Electric Company of Canada," with power to manufacture, deal in and operate telephone instruments, switches and connections, and to manufacture, operate and deal in electrical instruments and appliances, and to carry on a general electrical supply, operating and manufacturing business, and for the purposes thereof, and of all business incidental thereto and connected therewith, the whole throughout the Dominion of Canada, and with a head office and principal place of business in the City of Montreal.

ATWATER & MACKIE,
Solicitors for applicants.

Montreal, 7th November, 1892. 20–10

NOTICE.—The Mount Forest, Markdale and Meaford Railway Company will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act to amend their Act of incorporation, 53 Victoria, chapter 60, by adding the names of certain persons as provisional directors and by extending the time for the construction of the railway and the completion thereof, with such other amendments thereto as may be deemed proper, and for other purposes.

R. W. EVANS,
Solicitor for the applicants.

Dated at Meaford, Ont., this 1st day of November, 1892. 19–9

NOTICE is hereby given that at the next session of the Parliament of Canada, application will be made for an Act to incorporate the society known as "The Grand Council of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association of Canada," the objects of which society are to unite fraternally all persons entitled to membership under the constitution and by-laws of the society; to improve the moral, mental and social condition of its members; to educate them in integrity, sobriety and frugality; to establish, manage and disburse a benefit and reserve fund, from which a sum not exceeding two thousand dollars shall be paid to each member in good standing, his beneficiary or legal representatives, according to the constitution and by-laws of the society.

LATCHFORD & MURPHY,
Solicitors for applicants.

Ottawa, 20th October, 1892. 18–9

NOTICE is hereby given that Caroline Jane Downey, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, in the Province of Ontario, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from her husband Donald Clutterbuck Downey, Esquire, heretofore of the Town of Whitby, in the County of Ontario, in the Province of Ontario, but whose present address is unknown, on the grounds of adultery and desertion.

GORMULLY & SINCLAIR,
Solicitors for applicant.

Dated at Ottawa, in the Province of Ontario, this 21st day of October, 1892. 17–27

NOTICE is hereby given that Joshua Nicholas Filman, of the Township of East Flamboro, in the County of Wentworth, in the Province of Ontario, yeoman, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from his wife, Emma Matilda Filman, of the Township of East Flamboro, in the said County of Wentworth and Province of Ontario, on the grounds of adultery and desertion.

LAZIER & MONCK,
Solicitors for applicant.

Dated at Hamilton, Ont., this 28th September, 1892.
14-27

NOTICE is hereby given that James Frederick Doran, of Lachine, in the County of Jacques Cartier, Province of Quebec, clerk, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from his wife Mary Augusta Wood, lately of Winnipeg, Province of Manitoba, now of Paris, France, on the ground of adultery and desertion.

J. FRED. DORAN,
Applicant.

Dated at Montreal, Province of Quebec, the 20th July, 1892. 5-27

NOTICE is hereby given that Robert Young Hebden, of the City of New York, in the State of New York, in the United States of America, (heretofore of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec), one of the agents of the Bank of Montreal, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from his wife Edith Montagu Hebden (*née* Patterson), heretofore of the said City of Montreal, but whose present residence is unknown, on the grounds of adultery and desertion.

GORMULLY & SINCLAIR,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated at Ottawa, in the Province of Ontario, this 22nd day of July, A.D. 1892. 4-27

NOTICE is hereby given that Annette Marion Goff of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from her husband, Edward Robert Taché Rowand, of the City of Winnipeg, in the Province of Manitoba, Gentleman, on the grounds of adultery and cruelty.

CARTER & GOLDSTEIN,
Solicitors for applicant.

Dated at Montreal, Province of Quebec, this 18th day of July, 1892. 4-27

NOTICE is hereby given that Edmund Holyoake Heward, of the Town of St. John's, in the District of Iberville, in the Province of Quebec, manager at St. John's of the Merchants Bank of Canada, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from his wife, Dame Marie Louise Elwes, presently of the City of Chicago, in the State of Illinois, one of the United States of America, on the ground of adultery.

L. G. MACDONALD,
Solicitor for applicant.
By CHRISTIE, CHRISTIE & GREENE,
His agents at Ottawa.

Dated at St. John's, the 4th day of July, 1892. 3-27

NOTICE is hereby given that Robert Oliver King, of the Township of Brantford, in the County of Brant and Province of Ontario, farmer, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from his wife Jennie Gowling, on the grounds of adultery and desertion.

GEORGE D. HEYD,
Solicitor for applicant.
By GEMMILL & MAY,
His agents at Ottawa.

Dated at Brantford, this 5th day of July, A.D. 1892. 2-27

NOTICE is hereby given that James Balfour, of the City of Hamilton, in the County of Wentworth, in the Province of Ontario, architect, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from his wife Georgina Catharine Balfour, of the City of Hamilton aforesaid, on the ground of adultery.

BELL & PRINGLE,
Solicitors for James Balfour.

Dated at Hamilton, Province of Ontario, this 30th day of June, 1892. 2-27

NOTICE is hereby given that John Francis Schwaller, of the Town of Thorold, in the County of Welland, and Province of Ontario, merchant, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from his wife Florence Schwaller, now of the Town of Niagara Falls, in the County and Province aforesaid, on the grounds of desertion, adultery and bigamy.

PATTISON, COLLIER & SHAW,
Solicitors for applicant.

Dated at Thorold, in the Province of Ontario, this 7th day of April, A.D. 1892. 51-27

APPLICATIONS FOR CHARTER BY LETTERS PATENT.

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication hereof in the *Canada Gazette*, the persons hereinafter mentioned will apply to the Governor General in Council, for the grant of letters patent under the provisions of "The Companies Act."

The proposed corporate name of the company is to be "The Gurney Foundry Company (Limited)."

The purposes for which incorporation is sought are to purchase the Toronto business of the E. & C. Gurney Company (Limited), and to carry on said business and such other business as manufacturers and merchants in metals as may from time to time be thought advisable.

The place within Canada which is to be the chief place of business of the said company is the City of Toronto, with branch places of business in such other cities and places within the Dominion of Canada, as may from time to time be determined upon.

The proposed amount of capital stock of the company is $40,000 divided into 400 shares of $100 each.

The names in full and address and calling of each of the applicants are as follows :—Edward Gurney, of the City of Toronto, iron founder ; William Henry Carrick, of the City of Toronto, iron founder ; Frederick Francis Skinner, of the City of Toronto. accountant ; Thomas Busteed Alcock, of the City of Toronto, iron founder, and Frederick Massey, of the City of Montreal, merchant.

The above applicants are to be the first or provisional directors of the company.

THOMSON, HENDERSON & BELL,
Solicitors for the applicants.

Dated at Toronto this 1st day of December, 1892.
23-6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice "The Chaudière Electric Light and Power Company" (Limited), will apply to the Governor General in Council, under the provisions of The Companies Act, for the grant of supplementary letters patent under the Great Seal, providing for an increase in the capital stock of the said company, and extending the powers of the company to the purposes and objects hereinafter mentioned.

The amount of the capital stock of the said company is proposed to be increased to the sum of one million dollars ($1,000,000).

The objects or powers in addition to all the rights and powers given by the said Act and by the letters patent already granted to the said company, for which supplementary letters patent are sought, are as follows :—

(1.) To carry on any business directly or indirectly connected with the supply or employment of electri-

city, or which may seem to the company capable of being conveniently carried on in connection with the supply or employment of electricity, or calculated directly or indirectly to enhance the value of or render profitable any of the company's property or rights.

(2.) To acquire by lease, purchase or otherwise, and undertake the whole or any part of the business, property and liabilities of any person or company carrying on any business which the company is authorized to carry on, or possessed of property suitable for the purposes of the company, and to pay for the same by issuing paid-up stock therefor or otherwise, as they may see fit.

(3.) To sell, lease or dispose of the undertaking of the company or any part thereof for such consideration as the company may think fit, and in particular for the stock, debentures or securities of any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of this company.

(4.) To purchase, take on lease, or in exchange, hire or otherwise acquire any real or personal property, and any buildings, easements, machinery, plant or stock in trade and any rights or privileges which the company may think necessary or convenient for the purposes of its business.

(5.) To purchase, lease or otherwise acquire any patents of invention or any rights of selling, using or manufacturing thereunder, which the company may see fit, and to sell, lease or otherwise dispose of any patents or rights acquired by them, either in whole or in part.

(6.) To amalgamate with any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of this company.

(7.) To do all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects.

CHRYSLER & LEWIS,
Solicitors for the applicants.

Dated at Ottawa, this first day of December, A.D. 1892. 23-6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice, application will be made to the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation under the provisions of the Act of the Dominion of Canada being "An Act respecting the incorporation of Joint Stock Companies by Letters Patent Act" for the incorporation of the company hereinafter named.

1. The name of the proposed company is, "J. P. Wiser & Sons" (Limited).

2. The objects for which the incorporation is sought are,

(*a.*) To carry on the business of distillers, maltsters, hop merchants, wine and spirit merchants, manufacturers and dealers in aerated and mineral waters, cattle feeders, ranchmen, farmers, dairymen, ice merchants, and to carry on any other businesses which may seem to the said company capable of being carried on in connection with the above or calculated directly or indirectly to enhance the value of or render profitable any of the company's property or rights.

(*b.*) To acquire and undertake the whole or any part of the business, property and liabilities of any person or company carrying on any business which this company is authorized to carry on or possessed of property suitable for the purposes of the company.

(*c.*) To acquire and take over as a going concern the business carried on at Prescott, in the Province of Ontario, under the style and firm of J. P. Wiser & Son, and the good-will of the same, and to acquire and undertake the whole or any of the assets and liabilities of the proprietor of that business in connection therewith, and to acquire and take over as a going concern the business of ranchmen and cattle feeders now carried on by J. P. Wiser, at or in the Counties of Lyon and Waubausee, in the State of Kansas, one of the United States of America, and all or any of the assets and liabilities of the proprietor of that business in connection therewith, and to issue to the proprietor in consideration thereof either in full or on account of the purchase money so much of the capital stock of the company in fully paid up shares or so much of the bonds and debentures or other obligations of the said company as may be agreed upon.

3. The chief place of business of the said company will be at the Town of Prescott, in the Province of Ontario.

4. The capital stock of the said company is to be $1,500,000.

5. The number of shares is to be 15,000, and the amount of each share $100.

6. The applicants are, John Philip Wiser, of the Town of Prescott, in the Province of Ontario, distiller, Harlow Godar Wiser, of the same place, Esquire, Eugene Frank Wiser, of the same place, Esquire, Isaac Philip Wiser, of the same place, Esquire, Albert Whitney, of the same place, accountant, and Emily Wiser, wife of the said John Philip Wiser, of the same place; all of whom, save and except the said Emily Wiser, shall be first or provisional directors of the said company.

BEATTY, BLACKSTOCK, NESBITT & CHADWICK,
Solicitors for the applicants.

Dated this 24th day of November, A.D. 1892. 22-6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council under "The Companies Act," for letters patent under the Great Seal of the Dominion of Canada, incorporating the applicants and such others as may become shareholders in the company thereby created, a body corporate and politic by the name and for the purposes hereinafter set forth:—

1. The proposed name of the company is "The Hugh Cann Shipping Company" (Limited).

2. The purposes for which incorporation is sought are:—The building, purchasing, acquiring, selling, hiring, chartering, employing, owning, navigating, managing and maintaining sailing vessels, steamships, and other kinds of craft; the conveying and carrying goods, wares, merchandise, freight and cargoes of all description as well as passengers, mails and other traffic between such ports in any part of the world as may seem expedient; the buying and selling of, and trading in cargoes and merchandise for freight, hire and otherwise; and generally the carrying on the business of ship-owning in all its branches; the acquiring, holding, alienating and conveying any property whether real, personal or mixed, requisite for carrying on the undertakings of said company, and generally the doing of all such other things as are incidental, requisite or conducive to the attainment of the above objects.

3. The chief place of business of the company will be the Town of Yarmouth, in the Province of Nova Scotia.

4. The proposed amount of the capital stock is ($11,100) eleven thousand one hundred dollars.

5. The number of shares will be thirty-seven, and the amount of each share three hundred dollars.

6. The names in full and the address and calling of each of the applicants are:—Henry Lewis, ship-owner, Nathan B. Lewis, ship-owner, George C. Lewis, accountant, Harry K. Lewis, clerk, all of the said Town of Yarmouth; and Walter F. Hagar, of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, United States of America, ship-broker.

7. The said Henry Lewis, Nathan B. Lewis, and Harry K. Lewis, will be the first or provisional directors of the company.

CORNING & CHIPMAN,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated at Yarmouth, N.S., this 14th day of November, A.D. 1892. 21-6

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that within one month after the last publication hereof in the *Canada Gazette*, the persons hereinafter mentioned will apply to the Governor General in Council for the grant of a charter of incorporation by letters patent, under the provisions of "The Companies Act" of Canada.

1. That the name of the company is to be "The Symmes Hay Cap Company."

2. That the object of the company is to manufacture and sell the Symmes Patent Hay and Grain Caps and Vegetable Covers or other articles of similar nature, including racks and slats for holding the same, and to acquire by purchase, lease or otherwise the patents of invention relating thereto, and the carrying on of trade and commerce in connection therewith.

3. That the operations of the company are to be carried on in the various Provinces of the Dominion, with the chief place of business at the Village of Sawyerville, in the County of Compton and Province of Quebec.

4. That the amount of capital stock of the company is to be fifteen thousand dollars.

5. That the number of shares is to be one hundred and fifty, and the amount of each share one hundred dollars.

6. That the names in full, and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follows :—William Bullock Ives, advocate, Francis Pierce Buck, manufacturer, Charles King, lieutenant-colonel of Militia, Ernest R. Hallowel Brooks, clerk, Henry Braithwaite Brown, advocate, Gustavus Lucke, merchant, James Simpson Mitchell, merchant, Stephen Edgell, banker, and Harriet L. Lane, widow, all of the City of Sherbrooke ; Herbert Dudley Smith, farmer, of the Township of Compton ; James Naismith Greenshields, of the City of Montreal, advocate ; Alonzo Wright, of the City of Hull, lumber merchant ; Rufus Henry Pope, of the Town of Cookshire, farmer ; William Sawyer, mill-owner, and Lockhart R. Willard, hotel-keeper, both of the Village of Sawyerville, all in the Province of Quebec ; and Hugh McCullough, the younger, of the Town of Galt, in the Province of Ontario.

7. That the said Charles King, Rufus Henry Pope, Francis Pierce Buck, Herbert Dudley Smith and Lockhart R. Willard, are to be the first directors of the company.

BROWN & MORRIS,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated 4th November, 1892. 20-6

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that within one month after the last publication hereof in the *Canada Gazette*, the persons hereinafter mentioned will apply to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for the grant of a charter of incorporation under the provisions of "The Companies Act," being chapter 119 of the Revised Statutes of Canada.

1. The name of the company is to be "The Lang Tanning Company" (Limited).

2. The object for which incorporation is sought is to purchase, acquire and take over as a going concern the good-will, rights, credits and assets of the firm of R. Lang & Son, of the Town of Berlin, in the County of Waterloo, in the Province of Ontario, tanners, and to carry on the said business in all its branches and to extend the same throughout the Dominion of Canada, and to import into and export from the said Dominion and elsewhere and to manufacture and deal generally in hides, skins, leather and all other tannery products and supplies.

3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be at the Town of Berlin, in the County of Waterloo and Province of Ontario.

4. The amount of capital stock of the company is to be one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

5. The number of shares is to be three thousand, and the amount of each share fifty dollars.

6. The names in full and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follows :—George Charles Henry Lang, John Adolf Lang, August Reinhold Lang, all of the Town of Berlin, in the County of Waterloo and Province of Ontario, tanners ; Mary Ann Kaiser, of the City of Detroit, in the State of Michigan, one of the United States of America, married woman ; and William Hermann Lang, of the City of Chicago, in the State of Illinois, one of the United States of America, hide broker.

7. The above named parties are to be the first directors of the company.

J. M. SCULLY,
Agent for applicants.

Dated at Berlin, 1st November, 1892. 19-6

NOTICE is hereby given, pursuant to the Statute in that behalf, that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council, for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under "The Companies Act," Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such others as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate under the name and for the objects hereinafter mentioned :—

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is "The Double Chloride of Gold Cure Company" (Limited).

2. The purposes for which incorporation is sought are :—To establish and maintain an Institute or Institutes in a suitable place or suitable places, for the cure under legal medical supervision of the liquor, morphine, opium, cocaine and tobacco habits, neurasthenia and kindred affections, and for the manufacture, purchase, sale of and dealing in drugs, chemicals, medicines and other articles and compounds required for the above and kindred diseases, together with all necessary powers incident to such establishment, maintenance, manufacture, purchase, sale and dealing.

3. The principal place of business to be in or near the Town of Oakville, with an office at the City of Toronto, in the County of York, for meetings of shareholders and directors.

4. The capital stock to be one hundred thousand dollars, in one thousand shares of one hundred dollars each.

5. The applicants are George Barrett Foster, physician, Yonge Street Market, Toronto ; James Albert Young, gentleman, 28 King Street West, Toronto ; Thomas Kennedy, manufacturer, Toronto ; Charles Arthur McBride, physician, Toronto, and Thomas Lindsay, gentleman, Toronto ; and the said George Barrett Foster, James Albert Young and Charles Arthur McBride, are to be the first or provisional directors of the company.

The above notice is published as a corrected continuation of the advertisement published in the *Canada Gazette*, at page 2019 of the current year.

GEORGE WILLIAM MEYER,
Solicitor for applicants,
Grimsby, Ontario.

Dated 1st November, 1892. 20-6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of "The Companies Act," incorporating the applicants and such others as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned.

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is "National Automatic Vending Machine Company of Canada" (Limited).

2. The purposes for which incorporation is sought, are :—

(*a.*) To purchase, acquire and take over as a going concern the business carried on by Percy Henry Atkinson and Edwin Crickmore, of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, under the name and firm of the National Automatic Vending Machine Company of Canada, including the good-will and all other the assets of the said business.

(*b.*) To carry on the said business in all its branches and to extend the same, and to manufacture, buy, sell, trade and deal in all kinds of vending boxes, machines and devices operated wholly or in part automatically, and further to manufacture, buy, sell, trade and deal in all kinds of goods, articles and supplies which are or hereafter may be vended, sold or disposed of through or by means of any and all vending boxes, machines and devices operated wholly or in part automatically.

(*c.*) To apply for, purchase or otherwise acquire any exclusive right, letters patent of invention, patent rights or privileges in connection with the business of the company, and any licences to work, use or turn to account the same.

(*d.*) To purchase or otherwise acquire any business within the objects of the company, and any lands, property, privileges, rights, contracts and liabilities appertaining to the same.

3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario.

4. The amount of the capital stock is forty thousand dollars.

5. The number of shares is to be four hundred, and the amount of each share is to be of the value of one hundred dollars.

6. The names in full and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follows:—Percy Henry Atkinson and Edwin Crickmore, both of the City of Toronto, Ontario, brokers; Thomas Wilson Hector, of Springfield-on-Credit, Ontario, Esquire, Edmond Baird Ryckman, barrister-at-law, and Stuart Wallace Beverly Heath, broker, both of Toronto, Ontario; of whom Percy Henry Atkinson, Edwin Crickmore and Edmond Baird Ryckman are to be the first or provisional directors of the said company.

SMELLIE & RYCKMAN,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated 3rd November, A.D. 1892. 19–6

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE BANK OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual general meeting of the shareholders of this bank will be held at the banking house, on Monday, the 16th day of January next, at noon, for the election of directors and the consideration of any other business that may legally come before the meeting.

J. D. LEWIN,
President.

St. John, N.B., 2nd December, 1892. 24–5

THE BANK OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

DIVIDEND 143.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of six per cent upon the capital stock of this bank has been declared for the current half-year ending 31st December instant, and that the same will be payable to the shareholders of that date, at the banking house, in this city, on and after Tuesday, the 10th day of January next.

By order of the Board,
J. CLAWSON,
Cashier.

St. John, N.B., 2nd December, 1892. 24–5

NOTICE is hereby given that a special general meeting of the shareholders of the Kingston and Pembroke Railway Company will be held at the company's head office, Kingston, on Saturday, 31st December, 1892, at noon, for consenting to and authorizing the issue of first preference bonds, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding five per centum per annum, to redeem the present outstanding bonds of the company, bearing a higher rate of interest, and other purposes.

T. W. NASH,
Secretary.

Kingston, 30th November, 1892. 23–4

NOTICE.—We hereby give notice that thirty days after date we shall make application to the Hon. Minister of Public Works, at Ottawa, for permission to erect and extend a wharf fronting our property, Lots 1, 2, 3 and 4, Block I, Victoria West Park, to be used in connection with the brewery. Plans of the said wharves are deposited with the Department of Public Works, at Ottawa, and in the Land Register Office, at Victoria, B.C, 18th April, 1892.

THE PHŒNIX BREWING CO.
C. N. GOWEN, Manager. 22–8

NOTICE is hereby given that pursuant to Act of Parliament of the Dominion of Canada, 55 and 56 Victoria, chapter 37, a joint special general meeting of the shareholders and of the holders of the outstanding mortgage bonds of the Chignecto Marine Transport Railway Company (Limited), will be held at the head office of the company, situate in Dashwood House, 9 New Broad Street, London, England, on Thursday, 29th December, 1892, at twelve noon, for the purpose of authorizing the directors to issue a new series of bonds or debentures to be called first preference mortgage bonds to such amount as may be authorized at such meeting, but not exceeding in the whole £350,000 sterling.

By order,
H. KENDRICK,
Secretary.

Dated this 30th November, 1892. 21–6

PUISSANCE DU CANADA.

NOMINATIONS.

DÉPARTEMENT DU SECRÉTAIRE D'ÉTAT DU CANADA.

IL A PLU À SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL de faire les nominations suivantes, savoir :—

OTTAWA, 5 décembre 1892.

L'HONORABLE JOSEPH ADOLPHE CHAPLEAU, membre du Conseil Privé de la Reine pour le Canada : Lieutenant-gouverneur de la province de Québec.

L'HONORABLE MACKENZIE BOWELL, membre du Conseil Privé de la Reine pour le Canada : Ministre du Commerce pour la Puissance du Canada.

L'HONORABLE JOHN COSTIGAN, membre du Conseil Privé de la Reine pour le Canada : Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada.

L'HONORABLE JAMES COLEBROOKE PATTERSON, membre du Conseil Privé pour le Canada : Ministre de la Milice et de la Défense pour la Puissance du Canada.

L'HONORABLE AUGUSTE RÉAL ANGERS, de la cité de Québec, dans la province de Québec : Membre du Conseil Privé de la Reine pour le Canada.

WILLIAM BULLOCK IVES, de Sherbrooke, dans la province de Québec, écuyer, Conseil de la Reine : Membre du Conseil Privé de la Reine pour le Canada.

L'HONORABLE AUGUSTE RÉAL ANGERS, membre du Conseil Privé de la Reine pour la Puissance du Canada : Ministre de l'Agriculture pour la Puissance du Canada.

L'HONORABLE WILLIAM BULLOCK IVES, membre du Conseil Privé de la Reine pour le Canada : Président du Conseil Privé de la Reine pour le Canada.

JOHN JOSEPH CURRAN, de Montréal, dans la province de Québec, écuyer, Conseil de la Reine : Solliciteur Général du Canada.

NATHANIEL CLARKE WALLACE, de Woodbridge, dans la province d'Ontario, écuyer : Contrôleur des Douanes suivant les dispositions de l'Acte 50-51 Vict., chap. 11.

JOHN FISHER WOOD, de Brockville, dans la province d'Ontario, écuyer, Conseil de la Reine : Contrôleur du Revenu de l'Intérieur, suivant les dispositions de l'Acte 50-51 Vict., chap. 11.

—

27 octobre 1892.

NICHOLAS FLOOD DAVIN, de Régina, dans les Territoires du Nord-Ouest, écuyer, M.P., de Inner Temple et d'Osgoode Hall, avocat : Conseil de la Reine.

—

2 décembre 1892.

GEORGE GORDON ALLEN, de la ville d'Emerson, dans la province du Manitoba, écuyer : Officier dans les douanes de Sa Majesté pour prévenir la contrebande.

BUREAU DU GREFFIER DE LA COURONNE EN CHANCELLERIE DU CANADA.

MEMBRE rapporté pour servir dans le présent PARLEMENT.

PROVINCE DU NOUVEAU-BRUNSWICK.

Cité et Comté de St. John.

JOHN A. CHESLEY, écuyer, de la cité de St. John, N.-B., manufacturier, *vice* Charles N. Skinner, écuyer, qui a résigné.

SAML. E. ST. O. CHAPLEAU,
Greffier de la Couronne en Chancellerie
du Canada.

PROCLAMATIONS.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Député du Gouverneur.

[L.S.]

CANADA.

VICTORIA, par la Grâce de Dieu, Reine du Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande, Défenseur de la foi, etc., etc., etc.

A Nos Très-Aimés et Fidèles les Sénateurs de la Puissance du Canada et les membres élus pour servir dans la Chambre des Communes de Notre dite Puissance, et à tous et chacun de vous,—SALUT :

PROCLAMATION.

ATTENDU que Notre Parlement du Canada se trouve prorogé au septième jour du mois de novembre courant, auquel temps vous étiez tenus et il vous était enjoint d'être présents en Notre cité d'Ottawa ; SACHEZ MAINTENANT, que pour diverses causes et considérations et pour la plus grande aise et commodité de Nos bien-aimés sujets, Nous avons cru convenable, par et de l'avis de Notre Conseil Privé du Canada, de vous exempter tous et chacun de vous d'être présents au temps susdit, vous convoquant et par ces présentes vous enjoignant à tous et chacun de vous de vous trouver avec Nous en Notre Parlement du Canada, en Notre Cité d'OTTAWA, LUNDI, le DIX-NEUVIÈME jour du mois de DÉCEMBRE prochain, pour prendre en considération l'état et la prospérité de Notre dite Puissance du Canada, et y agir comme de droit. CE À QUOI VOUS NE DEVEZ MANQUER.

EN FOI DE QUOI, Nous avons fait émettre nos présentes Lettres Patentes et à icelles fait apposer le Grand Sceau du Canada. TÉMOIN, JOHN J. McGEE, écuyer, Député de Notre Très-fidèle et Bien-Aimé, le Très-honorable Sir FREDERICK ARTHUR STANLEY, Baron Stanley de Preston, dans le comté de Lancaster, dans la Pairie du Royaume-Uni, Chevalier Grand-croix de Notre très-honorable Ordre du Bain ; Gouverneur général du Canada, et vice-amiral d'icelui.

A Notre Hôtel du Gouvernement, en Notre cité d'OTTAWA, ce QUATRIÈME jour de NOVEMBRE, dans l'année de Notre-Seigneur, mil huit cent quatre-vingt-douze, et de Notre Règne la cinquante-sixième.

Par ordre,

SAML. E. ST. O. CHAPLEAU,
Greffier de la Couronne en Chancellerie,
Canada. 19–tf

STANLEY DE PRESTON.

[L.S.]

CANADA.

VICTORIA, par la Grâce de Dieu, Reine du Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande, défenseur de la foi, etc., etc., etc.

A tous ceux qui les présentes verront ou qu'icelles pourront concerner,—SALUT :

PROCLAMATION.

ROBT. SEDGEWICK, Député du ministre de la Justice, Canada. } CONSIDÉRANT que par un acte fait et passé par le parlement du Canada, dans les cinquantième et cinquante-unième années de Notre Règne, chapitre dix, et intitulé "Acte concernant le ministère du Commerce," il est entre autres choses statué que le dit acte ne deviendra en force et vigueur que le jour qui sera désigné par une proclamation du Gouverneur général ;

ET CONSIDÉRANT qu'il est nécessaire que les dispositions du dit acte deviennent en force et soient mises en vigueur le et après le troisième jour de décembre dans l'année de Notre-Seigneur mil huit cent quatre-vingt-douze,—

SACHEZ DONC que par et avec l'avis de Notre Conseil privé pour le Canada, Nous déclarons par notre présente proclamation que les dispositions du dit acte fait et passé dans les cinquantième et cinquante-unième années de Notre Règne, chapitre dix, intitulé Acte concernant le ministère du Commerce," deviendront en force et seront mises en vigueur le et après le troisième jour de décembre dans l'année de Notre Seigneur mil huit cent quatre-vingt-douze.

De ce qui précède, Nos féaux sujets et tous ceux que les présentes peuvent concerner, sont par les présentes requis d'en prendre avis et d'agir en conséquence.

EN FOI DE QUOI, Nous avons fait émettre Nos présentes Lettres Patentes, et à icelles fait apposer le Grand Sceau du Canada. TÉMOIN, Notre très-fidèle et bien-aimé le Très-honorable Sir FREDERICK ARTHUR STANLEY, Baron Stanley de Preston, dans le comté de Lancaster, dans la Pairie du Royaume-Uni, Chevalier Grand-croix de Notre Très-honorable Ordre du Bain ; Gouverneur général du Canada.

A Notre Hôtel du Gouvernement, en Notre CITÉ d'OTTAWA, ce TROISIÈME jour de DÉCEMBRE, dans l'année de Notre-Seigneur mil huit cent quatre-vingt-douze, et de Notre Règne la cinquante-sixième.

Par ordre,

J. C. PATTERSON,
Secrétaire d'Etat.

STANLEY DE PRESTON.

[L.S.]

CANADA.

VICTORIA, par la Grâce de Dieu, Reine du Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande, défenseur de la foi, etc., etc., etc.

A tous ceux qui les présentes verront ou qu'icelles pourront concerner,—SALUT :

PROCLAMATION.

ROBT. SEDGEWICK, Député du ministre de la Justice, Canada. } CONSIDÉRANT que par un Acte fait et passé dans les cinquantième et cinquante-unième années de Notre Règne, chapitre onze, intitulé "Acte concernant le ministère des Douanes et le ministère du Revenu de l'Intérieur," il est entre autres choses en substance statué, que les dispositions du dit acte ne deviendront en force et vigueur que le jour qui sera fixé par une proclamation du Gouverneur général ;

Et considérant qu'il est nécessaire que les dispositions du dit acte soient mises en force et deviennent en vigueur le et après le troisième jour de décembre dans l'année de Notre Seigneur mil huit cent quatre-vingt-douze,—

SACHEZ DONC que par et de l'avis de Notre Conseil privé pour le Canada, Nous déclarons par Notre présente proclamation que les dispositions du dit acte fait et passé dans les cinquantième et cinquante-unième années de Notre Règne, chapitre onze, et intitulé "Acte concernant le ministère des Douanes et le ministère du Revenu de l'Intérieur," seront mis en force et deviendront en vigueur le et après le troisième jour de décembre dans l'année de Notre-Seigneur mil huit cent quatre-vingt-douze.

De ce qui précède Nos féaux sujets et tous ceux que les présentes peuvent concerner, sont par les présentes requis d'en prendre avis et d'agir en conséquence.

EN FOI DE QUOI, Nous avons fait émettre Nos présentes Lettres Patentes, et à icelles fait apposer le Grand Seau du Canada. TÉMOIN, Notre très fidèle et bien-aimé le Très-honorable Sir FREDERIC ARTHUR STANLEY, Baron Stanley de Preston, dans le comté de Lancaster, dans la Pairie du Royaume-Uni, Chevalier Grand-croix de Notre Très-honorable Ordre du Bain ; Gouverneur général du Canada.

A Notre Hôtel du Gouvernement, en Notre CITÉ d'OTTAWA, ce TROISIÈME jour de DÉCEMBRE, dans l'année de Notre-Seigneur mil huit cent quatre-vingt-douze, et de Notre Règne la cinquante-sixième.

Par ordre,

J. C. PATTERSON,
Secrétaire d'Etat.

AVIS DU GOUVERNEMENT.

DANS LA COUR DE L'ÉCHIQUIER DU CANADA.

ORDRE GÉNÉRAL.

EN conformité du 55e article de "l'Acte de la Cour de l'Echiquier, 50-51 Victoria, chapitre 16, et 52 Victoria, chapitre 38, il est ordonné que les règlements suivants seront exécutoires au sujet de toute procédure qui peut être intentée dans la Cour de l'Echiquier du Canada à l'effet d'attaquer la validité de tout brevet d'invention délivré en vertu de "l'Acte des brevets" et ses amendements.

1. Dans toute procédure à l'effet d'attaquer la validité d'un brevet d'invention en vertu du 34e article de "l'Acte des brevets" tel que modifié par l'Acte 53 Victoria, chapitre 13, intitulé "Acte modifiant l'Acte des brevets," la pratique et la procédure qui étaient en vigueur en semblables matières dans la Haute Cour de Justice en Angleterre immédiatement avant l'adoption de l'acte du parlement du Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande, 46-47 Victoria, chapitre 57, intitulé "An Act to amend and consolidate the Law relating to Patents for Invention, Registration of Designs and Trade Marks," seront suivies aussi près que possible.

2. Dans toute telle procédure la personne qui veut attaquer la validité du brevet pourra, en sus de toute raison ou cause qu'elle pourrait invoquer en vertu du 34e article du dit acte, énoncer et faire valoir toute raison ou cause mentionnée dans le 37e article de "l'Acte des brevets," tel que modifié par l'acte 55-56 Victoria, chapitre 24, intitulé "Acte modifiant de nouveau "l'Acte des brevets."

3. Si dans une cause quelconque l'on veut attaquer la validité d'un brevet pour une ou plusieurs des raisons ou causes mentionnées dans l'article 37 de "l'Acte des brevets," tel que modifié par la 55-56 Victoria, chapitre 24, intitulé "Acte modifiant de nouveau l'Acte des brevets," et pour nulle autre cause, une copie scellée et certifiée du brevet d'invention, affidavit, devis et dessins y relatifs sera déposée au bureau du Régistraire de la Cour, et des procédures à l'effet de déclarer le brevet nul et non avenu pourront alors être intentées par voie d'information au nom du procureur général du Canada, ou par un exposé de réclamation à l'instance de toute personne intéressée, en conformité de la pratique ordinaire de la cour.

GEO. W. BURBIDGE,
J. C. E.

Daté d'Ottawa, ce 5e jour de décembre A.D. 1892.

24–4

AVIS est donné au public qu'en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies" il a été délivré des lettres patentes sous le grand sceau du Canada, en date du 24e jour de novembre 1892, constituant en corporation Louis Perrault, imprimeur ; Honoré Beaugrand, journaliste ; Trefflé Berthiaume, journaliste ; Edgar Maudesly Lovelace, marchand ; Joseph Odilon Dupuis, marchand ; Joseph Melançon, notaire ; Joseph Antoine Rodier, médecin ; Alphonse Raza, architecte ; Charles Berger, entrepreneur ; James Cochrane, entrepreneur ; Ludger Cousineau, entrepreneur ; Emmanuel St. Louis, entrepreneur ; Joseph Rodolphe Wilfrid Brunet, entrepreneur, tous de la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec, pour les fins suivantes :—Fournir, par l'électricité, l'éclairage, le chauffage et les pouvoirs moteurs, fabriquer les fils électriques et tous instruments pour transmettre l'électricité dans la cité de Montréal ou en tout autre endroit du Canada, sous le nom de "La Compagnie Centrale Electrique de Montréal" (à resp. limitée), avec un capital-actions de cinq cent mille piastres, divisé en cinq mille parts de cent piastres.

Daté du bureau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, ce 2e jour de décembre 1892.

J. C. PATTERSON,
Secrétaire d'Etat.

23-3

STATUTS DU CANADA, 1892.

AVIS est donné par le présent que les Statuts de la dernière session, 55-56 Vict., 1892, vols. I et II, sont maintenant en vente au Département des Impressions et de la Papeterie publiques.

Le vol. I contient les Arrêtés en conseil et les Actes publics. Prix..... $1 25

Le vol. II contient les Actes privés. Prix..... 0 75

Prix pour les deux volumes reliés en un seul, ¼ reliure basane, par exemplaire..... 2 00

Des exemplaires séparés de chacun des actes publics ou privés sont aussi en vente.

Le Code Criminel sera prêt vers le 1er de novembre. Prix..... 0 50

On fournira gratuitement à toute personne qui en fera la demande, des listes de prix des documents publics en vente au département. 14-tf

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DT. COMPTE de la Caisse d'Epargne des Postes, pour le mois d'octobre 1892. AV.

Fourni au Ministre des Finances aux termes de l'Acte pour l'Audition des Comptes Publics, 1878, *Sec.* 20.

Balance en caisse chez le Ministre des Finances, au 30 de septembre 1892.....	$22,633,101 72	Remboursements durant le mois..... ..	$608,427 19
Dépôts durant le mois	619,458 00		
Intérêt payé aux déposants, sur les comptes clos durant le mois.....	2,953 64		
		Balance :— Au crédit des comptes des déposants . ..	22,647,086 17
	$23,255,513 36		$23,255,513 36

N. S. GARLAND,
Commis des statistiques financières.

J. M. COURTNEY,
Député du Ministre des Finances.

DÉPARTEMENT DES FINANCES
Ottawa, 19 novembre 1892.

22-tf

DÉTAILS DE LA DETTE PUBLIQUE DE LA PUISSANCE DU CANADA LE 30 NOVEMBRE 1892.

		$ cts.
PASSIF—		
Fonds payables en Angleterre	200,429,076 89	
" payables au Canada	9,652,428 69	
Billets en circulation	18,484,755 66	
Banques d'épargnes	39,748,908 14	
Fonds en fidéicommis	8,159,243 43	
Comptes des provinces	16,407,374 13	
Divers, et comptes de banque	1,551,856 59	
Le fonds de rachat de la circulation des banques	1,764,183 94	
Total de la dette brute		296,195,827 47
ACTIF—		
Placements—Fonds d'amortissement	28,934,958 47	
Autres placements	5,263,337 95	
Comptes des provinces	10,669,110 59	
Divers, et comptes de banque	12,794,292 12	
		57,661,699 13
Total de la dette nette		238,534,128 34
" 31 octobre		237,781,099 42
Augmentation de la dette		753,028 92
ETAT DES DÉPENSES A COMPTE DU CAPITAL, ETC.		
DÉPENSES au 31 octobre sur—		
Travaux publics, chemins de fer et canaux	1,080,217 67	
Terres fédérales	17,977 30	
Subventions aux chemins de fer	266,353 00	
		1,364,547 97
DÉPENSES AJOUTÉES en novembre sur—		
Travaux publics, chemins de fer et canaux	272,129 26	
Terres fédérales	12,657 80	
Subventions aux chemins de fer	1,856 00	
		286,643 06
Total		1,651,191 03

J. M. COURTNEY,,
Sous-ministre des Finances.

Certifié correct,
M. G. DICKIESON, comptable.

DÉPARTEMENT DES FINANCES,
OTTAWA, 9 décembre 1892.

24 tf

ETAT du revenu et des dépenses à compte du Fonds Consolidé de la Puissance du Canada, d'après les états fournis au département des Finances à la nuit du 30 novembre dernier.

	$ cts.
REVENU :	
Douanes	1,475,867 55
Excise	773,364 30
Département des Postes	269,950 00
Travaux Publics, y compris les chemins de fer	325,613 02
Divers	163,279 94
	3,008,074 81
REVENU au 31 octobre 1892	12,654,695 81
	15,662,770 62
DÉPENSES	3,731,709 95
do 31 octobre 1892	8,026,084 23
	11,757,794 18

J. M. COURTNEY,
Ministre des Finances.

DÉPARTEMENT DES FINANCES,
OTTAWA, 9 décembre 1892.

24–tf

LISTE DES COMPAGNIES D'ASSURANCE AUTORISÉES A FAIRE DES OPÉRATIONS AU CANADA EN VERTU DE L'ACTE DES ASSURANCES.

NOM DE LA COMPAGNIE.	Principal agent pour la réception des significations de pièces et d'avis.	Montant des dépôts—Les dépôts marqués (A) ne sont applicables qu'aux polices sur la vie en cours le 31 mars 1878 ; ceux marqués (B) aux polices émises ou prises depuis cette date.	Assurance autorisée.
Compagnie d'assurance de l'Amérique du Nord contre les accidents	Edward Rawlings, gérant, Montréal	$23,500 oblig. du havre de Montréal ; $500, déb. mun., et $550, effets 5 p. c. canadiens. (Acc. à $22,150)	Contre les accidents.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Ætna," de Hartford, Connecticut	F. W. Evans, agent général, Montréal	$19,000 obligations de municipalités, $4,000 obligations du havre de Montréal, et $89,000 obligations du chemin de fer Canadien du Pacifique. (Acceptés à $100,800)	Contre l'inc. et sur la navig. intér.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite "Ætna," de Hartford, Connecticut.	William H. Orr, gérant, Toronto	$360,500 déb. de la province de Québec, $149,893 débent. de la province du Manitoba : $50,000 obligations de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick ; $100,000 oblig. Ile du Prince-Edouard ; $60,000 oblig. du havre de Montréal, $2,595,061 débent. munic. et $150,000 oblig. enregistrées des Etats-Unis. Total, $3,465,354. Valeur acceptée, $3,184,531, étant $100,000 (A), et $3,084,531 (B)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance agricole de Watertown, N.-Y., E.-U	Joseph Flynn, agent en chef, Toronto	$141,600, débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $126,000)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'Assurance dite "Alliance"	G. H. McHenry, agent en chef, Montréal	$311,142, effets canadiens 3 p.c.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie Américaine de sûreté de New-York	Alexander Dixon, agent en chef, Toronto	$50,000 en obligations des Etats-Unis	Garantie.
Compagnie d'assurance Atlas	Matthew C. Hinshaw, agent en chef, Montréal	£17,000 stg., inscriptions du Canada 3½ p. c., et £5,000 stg. inscriptions de la Nouvelle-Galles du Sud, 3½ p. c.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie canadienne d'inspection et d'assurance des chaudières à vapeur	W. B. McMurrich, agent, Toronto	$46,724 débentures municipales et $8,000 débentures de compagnies de prêts. (Acceptées à $49,252)	Sur chaudières à vapeur etc.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie dite "British Empire," de Londres, Angleterre	Fred. Stancliffe, agent en chef, Montréal	Obligations 4 p.c. du Canada, £1,400 stg., obligations de la Colombie-Britannique, £1,000 stg. ; obligations de la Tasmanie, £6,800 stg. ; débentures municipales £15,800 stg. (acceptées à $113,977.33). Aussi $632,500 placées entre les mains de fidéicom. en vertu de l'Acte des Assurances	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance de l'Amérique Britannique, Toronto	John Morison, gouverneur, Toronto	$60,540 oblig. municipales et $1,000 obligations du Pacifique Canadien. (Acceptées à $54,900)	Contre l'inc. et sur la navig. int.
Compagnie d'assurance maritime Britannique et Etrangère (à resp. lim.)	E. L. Bond, agent en chef, Montréal	$112,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $100,800)	Sur la navigation intérieure.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Caledonian"	Lansing Lewis, gérant, Montréal	$3,893.33 obligations de la province de Québec ; $4,866.67 obligations du Canada ; $106,438.86 débentures municipales. (Acceptés à $104,555)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance du Canada contre les accidents	Henry Sutherland, agent en chef, Toronto	$22,302 débentures municipales. (Acceptés à $20,072)	Contre les accidents.
Compagnie d'assurance du Canada sur la vie, Hamilton	A. G. Ramsay, gérant, Hamilton	$61,000 débentures municipales. Acceptées à $54,900)	Sur la vie.
†Compagnie d'assurance des Citoyens, du Canada	E. P. Heaton, agent en chef, Montréal	$131,744 débentures municipales, $5,840 obligations hypothécaires du Canada Central, 2e émission, et $2,000 obligations du havre de Montréal. (Acceptés à $125,370, étant $54,710 pour la vie, $20,260 pour les accidents, et $50,400 pour l'incendie)	Contre l'incendie, sur la vie et contre les accidents.
*Compag. d'assurance contre l'incendie dite "City of London" (à resp. lim.)	H. M. Blackburn, agent en chef Toronto	£24,000 stg. effets du Canada et £3,000 effets de l'Australie méridionale.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance de l'Union Commerciale (à resp. lim.), de Londres, Angleterre	Evans et McGregor, agents généraux, Montréal	$107,067 effets 4 p. c. du Cap de Bonne-Espérance (vie A), $29,200 effets canadiens 4 p. c. (vie B). $106,580 effets canadiens 4 p. c., $73,000 obligations de Queensland, et £12,000 obligations du gouvernement Suédois à 4 p. c. (feu)	Contre l'inc., sur la nav. int. et sur la vie.
Association d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Confédération"	J. K. Macdonald, directeur-gérant, Toronto	$84,500 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $76,050)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie du Connecticut, Hartford, Conn.	Geo. H. McHenry, agent en chef, Montréal	$100,000 effets canadiens 4 p.	Contre l'incendie,
Association de secours mutuel dite "Covenant"	A. H. Hoover, agent en chef, Toronto	$53,533 effets canadiens 3 p. c.	Sur la vie, système de répartition.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite "Dominion"	Thomas Hilliard, direct.-gérant, Waterloo, Ont.	$56,303 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $50,195)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur les glaces, dite "Dominion"	Alexander Ramsay, agent en chef, Montréal	$5,000 obligations de la province de Québec et $11,000 valeurs municipales. Total, $16,000 (acceptés à $14,900)	Sur les glaces.
Association du fonds de garantie sur la vie, dite "Dominion"	J. DeWolfe Spurr, président et agent, St. Jean, N. B.	$19,000 obligations de la province de la Nouvelle-Ecosse, et $31,000 obligations de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance Eastern	Chas. D. Cory, agent en chef, Halifax, N.-E.	$56,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $50,400)	Contre l'incendie.
Corporation dite "The Employers' Liability Assurance" (à responsabilité limitée)	Fred. Stancliffe, gérant général, Montréal	£6,500 stg. annuités 2½ p. c., £5,000 stg. obligations 4 p. c. du gouvernement de l'Australie du Sud, et £10,840 obligations de la province de Québec	Réassurance contre l'incendie.
Société d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Equitable," des Etats-Unis, N.-Y.	Seargent P. Stearns, gérant, Montréal	$100,000 oblig. des E.-U., (A), $375,000 oblig. des E.-U., et $482,000 débentures municipales (B), (acceptés à $908,800, étant $100,000 A, et $808,800 B). Aussi $1,180,000 entre les mains de fidéicommissaires canadiens en vertu de l'Acte des assurances	Sur la vie.

LISTE DES COMPAGNIES D'ASSURANCE AUTORISÉES A FAIRE DES OPÉRATIONS AU CANADA, EN VERTU DE L'ACTE DES ASSURANCES.—*Suite.*

NOM DE LA COMPAGNIE.	Principal agent pour la réception des significations de pièces et d'avis.	Montant des dépôts—Les dépôts marqués (A) ne sont applicables qu'aux polices sur la vie en cours le 31 mars 1878; ceux marqués (B) aux polices émises ou prises depuis cette date.	Assurance autorisée.
Compagnie Fédérale d'assurance sur la vie, d'Ontario	David Dexter, directeur-gérant, Hamilton	$44,807 débentures municipales; $11,000 en oblig. du Pacifique canadien. (Acceptés à $50,226)	Sur la vie.
Association d'assurance contre l'incendie (à responsabilité limitée), Londres, Angleterre	John Kennedy, agent en chef, Montréal	$100,000 effets canadiens	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie Germania	Jeffers et Rôune, agents en chef, Toronto	$50,000 obligations du Canada	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Great West"	J. H Brock, directeur gérant, Winnipeg, M	$56,000 débentures municipales (acceptées à $50,400)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie de garantie de l'Amérique du Nord	Edward Rawlings, gérant, Montréal	$27,000 garanties municipales; $29,000 obligations du havre de Montréal; et $2,400 effets du Canada. (Acceptés à $53,800)	Garantie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie et sur la vie, dite "Guardian," Londres, Angleterre	E. P. Heaton, agent en chef, Montréal	$94,900 obligations garanties du Canada et $72,000 effets du Canada	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'ass. contre l'incendie dite "Hartford," de Hartford, Conn	F. W. Evans, agent général, Montréal	$62,500 garanties municipales, et $25,420 act. de banque. (Acceptés à $100,000)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance Impériale, de Londres, Angleterre	E. D. Lacy, agent, Montréal	$129,453 effets canadiens et $63,266.67 effets 3 p. c. prov. de la Col.-Brit	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance de l'Amérique du Nord	Robert Hampson, agent en chef, Montréal	$111,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $100,000)	Contre l'inc. et sur la navig. intér.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Lancashire"	J. G Thompson, agent en chef, Toronto	$97,333 effets canadiens 4 p. c., et $95,000 obligations 4 p. c. du Canada	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Liverpool et London et Globe"	G. F. C. Smith, agent en chef, Montréal	$36,000 en bons municipaux; $10,000 oblig. du havre de Montréal, et $277,133.33 effets du Canada. (Acceptés à $318,533)	Contre l'incendie et sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur les glaces de Lloyds, New-York	Levi Boomer, agent en chef, Toronto	$10,000 obligations du Canada	Glaces.
Corporation d'assurance dite "London," Angleterre	E. A Lilly, procureur et agent, Montréal	$167,000 garanties de municipalités. (Acceptées à $150,300)	Contre l'incendie, sur la vie et sur la navigation intérieure.
Compagnie de garantie et contre les accidents, de Londres (à responsabilité limitée)	A. T. McCord, agent en chef, Toronto	£11,000 stg. effets canadiens	Garantie et accidents
Compagnie d'ass. contre l'incendie, London et Lancashire, Liverpool	W. A. Sims, agent en chef, Toronto	£22,000 inscriptions du Canada 4 p. c. et £5,000 stg., effets canadiens 3 p.c.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, dite "London et Lancashire"	B. Hal. Brown, gérant, Montréal	$10,000 obligations de Victoria, C.-B.; $2,000 obligations du Canada; $23,500 oblig. de la province de Québec; et garanties municipales, $85,280. Aussi $93s,197 placés entre les mains de fidéicommissaires canadiens en vertu de l'Acte les Assurances. Acceptés à $1,050,449, étant $100,000 (A), et $950,449 (B)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle contre l'incendie, de London, Ont	D. C. Macdonald, secrétaire, London, Ont	$40,020 débentures municipales, et $15,600 débentures de compagnies de prêts. (Acceptés à $50,058)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite "London"	J. G. Richter, gérant, London, Ont	$60,000 débentures de compagnies de prêts. (Acceptées à $54,000)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie la Manchester	James Boomer, gérant, Toronto	$102,200 effets du Canada 5 p.c	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre les accidents, dite des "Manufacturiers"	John F. Ellis, directeur gérant, Toronto	$20,000 obligations du Canada	Contre les accidents.
Compagnie d'assurance des Manufacturiers, sur la vie	John F. Ellis, directeur gérant, Toronto	$50,000 obligations du Canada	Sur la vie.
Association Hiervelliance da Massachusetts	T. E. P Sutton, agent en chef, Toronto	$50,000 obligations des E.-U.	Sur la vie, système de répartition.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie dite "Mercantile"	James Lockie, secrétaire, Waterloo, Ont	$55,316 valeurs municipales (acceptées à $50,055)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'ass. sur la vie, dite "Metropolitan," de New-York, E.-U.	Albert Goldthorpe, agent en chef, Toronto	$116,800 obligations d'octrois de terres 3 p. c. du chemin de fer Canadien du Pacifique. (Acceptés à $101,178.)	Sur la vie.
Mongenais, Boivin et Cie	L. I. Boivin, agent, Montréal	$5,000 effets canadiens et $8,567 valeurs munic. (acceptées à $12,711)	Glaces.
Association mutuelle contre les accidents (resp. limitée)	Eastmure et Lightbourn, agents en chef, Toronto	$37,900 inscriptions du Canada à 3½ p. c	Accidents et glaces.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, de New-York	Samuel H. Ewing, procureur, Montréal	$125,000 oblig. 4 p.c. du Canada; $400,000 oblig. de la province de la Nouvelle-Ecosse; $199,000 oblig. de la province du N.-B., et $990,333 garanties municipales. Total, $1,714,333. (Acceptées à $1,615,300)	Sur la vie.
Association du fonds de réserve mutuel sur la vie, de New-York	Jno. S. Hall, agent en chef, Montréal	$50,000 obligations de la province de Québec, et $53,533.33 obligations sterling du Canada à 3 p. c. (acceptées à $100,857)	Sur la vie, système de répartition.
Compagnie d'assurance Nationale d'Irlande	Matthew C. Hinshaw, agent en chef, Montréal	$100,161 effets canadiens	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, de New-York	F. W. Campbell, M.D., procureur, Montréal	$100,000 obligations des États-Unis (vie A), $995,000 obligations du Pacifique canadien, $80,000 obligations de la province de Québec, et $100,009 débentures municipales (vie B). Acceptées à $1,163,700, étant $100,000 vie A, et $1,063,700 vie B). Aussi $750,000 placées entre les mains de fidéicommissaires canadiens en vertu de l'Acte des assurances	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite "North American"	Wm. McCabe, directeur-gérant, Toronto	$50,833 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $53,775)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "North British and Mercantile"	Thos. Davidson, directeur-gérant, Montréal	$175,000 oblig. du havre de Montréal; $281,000 débent. municipales; $75,000 obligat. de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick; $31,146.67 oblig. de la province du Manitoba; $50,613.33 oblig. du gouvern. de Victoria; $97,333.33 oblig. de Queensland. Total, $710,093.33. Acc. à $658,193, étant $266,347 incendie, $52,200 vie A, et $339,646 vie B	Contre l'incendie et sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance Northern, d'Aberdeen et Londres	Robert W. Tyre, gérant, Montréal	$100,253 obligations de la Colombie-Britannique, et $111,446.67 débentures municipales (Acceptées à $200,555)	Contre l'incendie.

LISTE DES COMPAGNIES D'ASSURANCE AUTORISÉES À FAIRE DES OPÉRATIONS AU CANADA, EN VERTU DE L'ACTE DES ASSURANCES.—*Fin.*

NOM DE LA COMPAGNIE.	Principal agent pour la réception des significations de pièces et d'avis.	Montant des dépôts.—Les dépôts marqués (A) ne sont applicables qu'aux polices sur la vie en cours le 31 mars 1878 ; ceux marqués (B) aux polices émises ou prises depuis cette date.	Assurance autorisée.
Association d'assurance contre les accidents Norwich et London	Scott et Walmsley, agents généraux, Toronto	$58,400 effets canadiens	Contre les accidents.
Société d'assur. contre l'incendie, dite "Norwich Union," Norwich, Ang.	Alex. Dixon, gérant, Toronto	$100,000 effets canadiens	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, d'Ontario	Wm. Hendry, gérant, Waterloo	$104,852 débentures municipales (Acceptées à $92,693)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Phoenix," de Brooklyn	L. C. Camp, agent en chef, Toronto	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis	Contre l'incendie et sur la nav. int.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie, dite "Phenix," Londres, Angleterre	Paterson & Son, agents génér., Montréal	$57,500 oblig. du Pacifique Canadien, et $135,293 effets canadiens. (Acceptés à $187,043.)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance Phœnix, Hartford, Conn	Gerald E. Hart, gérant, Montréal	$69,000 débentures municipales, et $44,000 obligations du Pacifique canadien. (Acceptés à $101,700)	Contre l'incendie.
Société dite "Provident Savings Life Assurance."	R. H. Matson, agent en chef, Toronto	$13,500 obligations de la province de Québec, et $41,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $50,400)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie de Québec	Edwin Jones, président, Québec	$10,000 obligations de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick, $16,500 obligations de la province de Québec, et $33,000, débentures municipales. Total, $59,500. (Acceptées à $56,200)	Contre l'incendie.
*Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie et contre l'incendie, dite "Queen," Angleterre	H. J. Mudge, agent en chef, Montréal	$51,100 inscriptions du Canada 4 p. c., et $42,373.33 débentures municipales. Total, $93,473 (acceptées à $89,236)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance Queen, d'Amérique	H. J. Mudge, agent en chef, Montréal	$100,000 obligations des E.-U., $60,000 effets 5 p. c. de la cité de Halifax, $48,667 effets 4 p. c. de la Nouvelle-Zélande, $24,333.33 obligations de la province de Québec et $29,200 débentures 5 p. c. de la province du Manitoba. Total, $262,200. (Acceptés à $256,200.)	Contre l'incendie.
Société d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, dite "Reliance," Londres, Angleterre	J. Cassie Hatton, procureur, Montréal	$110,277 annuités britanniques, étant $100,000 (vie) A, et $10,277 (vie) B	Sur la vie.
* Compagnie d'assurance Royale Canadienne	Harry Cutt, secrétaire, Montréal	$57,500 garanties municipales. (Acceptées à $51,750)	Contre l'incendie et sur la nav. int.
Compagnie d'assurance Royale	Wm. Tatley, agent en chef, Montréal	$178,533 inscriptions du Canada 4 p. c., et $511,000 annuités britanniques. Total $689,533, étant $150,000 incendie, $50,000, vie (A) et $489,533 en général	Contre l'incendie et sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance Union Ecossaise et Nationale	Walter Kavanagh, agent, Montréal	$97,333.33 effets canadiens inscrits à 4 p. c., et $3,500 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $100,483)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Standard," Ecosse	W. M. Ramsay, gérant, Montréal	$1,855,152 débentures municipales, $106,500 obligations du havre de Montréal et $9,000 débentures de la province de Québec. Total, $1,970,652. (Acceptées à $1,772,687, étant $129,561 vie A, et $1,643,126 vie (B)	Sur la vie.
Société d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Star," d'Angleterre	Alfred D. Perry, agent général, Toronto	$146,000 effets 4 p. c. canadiens	Sur la vie.
Bureau d'assurance Sun, Londres, Ang.	H. M. Blackburn, agent en chef, Toronto	$48,667 effets canadiens et $243,333 prêts locaux anglais	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Sun," du Canada	R. Macaulay, directeur-gérant, Montréal	$63,890 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $57,501)	Sur la vie et contre les accidents.
Compagnie d'assurance de tempérance et générale sur la vie de l'A.N.	Henry Sutherland, agent en chef, Toronto	$64,225 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $50,000)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Travelers," de Hartford, Conn	William Hanson, agent en chef, Montréal	$74,947 obligations 5 p. c. de la province du Manitoba, $584,615 débentures municipales, $35,000 obligations du havre de Montréal et $50,000 obligations du Pacifique Canadien. Total, $744,562 (acceptés à $677,600), étant $103,500 (vie A,) $534,100 (vie B) et $40,000 (accidents)	Sur la vie et contre les accidents.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle Union sur la vie, du Maine	Wm. Mulock, procureur, Toronto	Obligations d'annuités d'Ontario, valeur actuelle $398,452 ; $30,000 obligations du port de Montréal, et $100,000 obligations de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick. Valeur totale acceptée, $525,452, soit $100,000 (A) et $425,452 (B)	Sur la vie.
Société Union, Londres, Angl	T. L. Morrisey, agent en chef, Montréal	£22,000 effets consolidés	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie Unie d'assurance contre l'incendie (à resp. limitée)	Agence principale, Montréal	$85,653.33 obligations de la province de Québec ; $9,246.66 obligations de la province du Manitoba ; $7,000 débentures municipales. Total, $101,900. (Acceptées à $101,200)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, des Etats-Unis	Thos. A. Temple, procureur, St. Jean, N.B.	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance de l'Ouest, Toronto	J. J. Kenny, directeur-gérant, Toronto	$32,100 débentures municipales, et $25,600 débentures de compagnies de prêts. (Acceptées, à $51,930)	Contre l'incendie et sur la nav. int.

* Cette compagnie a cessé de faire de nouvelles opérations en Canada, et a donné avis qu'elle se proposait de demander le remboursement de ses dépôts.
† Cette compagnie a cessé de faire des opérations d'assurance contre l'incendie et sur la vie en Canada, et a donné avis qu'elle demanderait le remboursement de ses dépôts faits comme garantie pour ces deux divisions d'affaires.

LES COMPAGNIES D'ASSURANCE SUR LA VIE CI-DESSOUS NOMMÉES, AYANT CESSÉ D'ENTREPRENDRE DES RISQUES AU CANADA, SONT AUTORISÉES EN VERTU DE L'ARTICLE 32 DE "L'ACTE DES ASSURANCES," À POURSUIVRE TOUTES LES OPÉRATIONS SE RATTACHANT AUX POLICES ÉMISES AVANT LE 31 MARS 1878, ET LEURS DÉPOTS SONT APPLICABLES À CES POLICES, SUJET AUX DISPOSITIONS DES ACTES DES ASSURANCES DE 1868 ET 1871.

NOM DE LA COMPAGNIE.	Principal agent pour la réception des significations de pièces et d'avis.	Montant des dépôts.	Assurance autorisée.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, dite Connecticut, de Hartford, Conn., E.-U.	F. W. Evans, agent-général, Montréal	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, d'Edimbourg	David Higgins, agent en chef, Toronto	$113,000 débentures municipales, et $48,667 effets 4 p. c. du Cap de Bonne-Espérance. (Acceptés à $150,367)	Sur la vie.
Association d'assurance sur la vie, d'Ecosse	Archibald Inglis, agent en chef, Montréal	$50,127 obligations du Canada 4 p. c., $2,433 effets 4 p. c. du Canada; $4,866 obligations garanties du Canada, $48,667 débentures de la province de Québec, $48,667 obligations de la cité de Toronto. (Acceptés à $149,893)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie Nationale d'assurance sur la vie, des Etats-Unis d'Amérique	Chas. Powis, agent en chef, Hamilton, Ont.	$110,000, dépôts en banque	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite "North Western," de Milwaukee, E.-U.	M. W. Mills, agent en chef, Toronto	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, dite "Phœnix," de Hartford, Connecticut	H. D. Simpson, procureur, Montréal	$30,000 débentures municipales, et $99,280 obligations du Parc des Chutes Niagara. (Acceptés à $126,280)	Sur la vie.
Société d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Scottish Amicable"	William W. Robertson, procureur, Montréal	36 obligations du chemin de fer Canada Atlantique, garanties. Au pair, $111,257.82 Valeur actuelle à 4½ p. c., $90,660.67, aussi $100,000 obligations du Pacifique Canadien	Sur la vie.
Institution de Prévoyance Ecossaise	John Dunlop, procureur, Montréal	$100,000 obligations du Pacifique Canadien. (Acceptées à $90,000)	Sur la vie.

LES COMPAGNIES D'ASSURANCE CI-DESSOUS SONT INSCRITES SOUS L'ACTE DES ASSURANCES, ET SONT AUTORISÉES À FAIRE DES OPÉRATIONS D'ASSURANCE EN CANADA, D'APRÈS LE SYSTÈME DE RÉPARTITION.

Nom de la compagnie.	Agent en chef pour la réception des significations de pièces.
L'Association canadienne mutuelle sur la vie	W. Pemberton Page, secrétaire, Toronto.
Société de secours mutuels des Commis-voyageurs	W. G. H. Lowe, agent en chef, Toronto.
La *Home Life Association of Canada*	James G. Howorth, agent en chef, Toronto.
La Société de secours mutuels de la Nouvelle-Ecosse	Thomas B. Crosby, agent en chef, Yarmouth, N.-E.
La *Provincial Provident Institution*	E. S. Miller, secrétaire, Saint-Thomas, Ont.

NOTE.—La Compagnie d'assurance Glasgow et London a réassuré ses risques en cours dans la Compagnie d'assurance des Citoyens, et une partie de ses dépôts a été remboursée.
La Compagnie Américaine d'assurance des chaudières à vapeur a cessé de faire des opérations en Canada. Son dépôt est encore entre les mains de l'Honorable Receveur Général, mais elle a donné avis qu'elle avait demandé la permission de le retirer.

Bureau du Surintendant des Assurances, Ottawa, 15 octobre 1892.

W. FITZGERALD, Surintendant des Assurances. 16-tf.

AUX ANNONCEURS DANS LA *GAZETTE*.

CEUX qui envoient des annonces pour être insérées dans la *Gazette du Canada* voudront bien se conformer aux règles ci-dessous :

1. Adresser "Gazette du Canada, Ottawa, Canada."
2. Indiquer le nombre d'insertions voulues.
3. Transmettre invariablement le prix de l'annonce ainsi que le prix d'un exemplaire de la *Gazette*, tels que donnés plus bas ; sans cela l'annonce ne sera pas publiée.

Les prix sont de dix cts. pour la première insertion, et cinq cts. pour chaque insertion subséquente par ligne de neuf mots, chaque chiffre comptant pour un mot. Aucune annonce n'est insérée pour moins d'une piastre.

D'après la pratique établie et reconnue, telle que prescrite par la loi, les règlements du parlement et les décisions du ministre de la Justice, les avis reçoivent le nombre d'insertions ci-dessous :—

Les avis de demandes de divorce—27 insertions.

Les avis de retrait de dépôts des compagnies d'assurance—13 insertions.

Les avis de demandes ordinaires au parlement—9 insertions.

Les avis de demandes de lettres patentes—6 insertions.

Les avis de dividendes et d'assemblées de banques et de compagnies d'assurances,—1 mois de calendrier ou 5 insertions.

Les abonnés observeront aussi que le prix d'abonnement, $4 par année, est invariablement payable d'avance, et que l'envoi de la *Gazette* sera arrêté à l'expiration de la période payée. Chaque exemplaire coûte dix cts., et quand les annonceurs en veulent plus qu'un, ils devront faire une remise en conséquence.

S. E. DAWSON,
Imprimeur de la Reine et Contrôleur de la Papeterie.

Département des Impressions et de la Papeterie publiques,
Ottawa, novembre 1891.

DEMANDES AU PARLEMENT.

Règles relatives aux avis de bills privés.

Dans le cas de toute demande de bill privé, proprement du ressort législatif du Parlement du Canada suivant les dispositions de l'Acte de l'Amérique Britannique du Nord, 1867, et ayant pour objet, soit la construction d'un pont, d'un chemin de fer, d'un chemin à barrières ou d'une ligne télégraphique ; soit la construction ou l'amélioration d'un port, d'un canal, d'une écluse, d'une digue ou d'une glissoire ou autre ouvrage semblable ; soit la concession d'un droit de passage d'eau, l'incorporation de professions ou métiers, ou d'une compagnie de banque ou autre compagnie par actions, soit la concession à une ou plusieurs personnes de certains droits ou privilèges exclusifs ou particuliers, soit le pouvoir de faire quelque chose qui, dans ses effets, pourrait toucher aux droits ou à la propriété d'autrui, ou concerner une classe particulière de la société ; ou ayant pour objet quelque amendement de même nature à un acte antérieur,—un avis, énonçant d'une manière claire et intelligible la nature et l'objet de la demande, et signé (excepté s'il s'agit de corporations déjà existantes) par les pétitionnaires ou de leur part, est nécessaire et doit être publié comme il suit :—

Dans les provinces de Québec et du Manitoba.

Un avis doit être inséré dans la *Gazette du Canada* en anglais et en français, ainsi que dans un journal anglais et un journal français du district intéressé, ou en anglais et en français dans le même journal, s'il ne s'en publie qu'un seul dans ce district ; ou s'il n'y paraît pas de journal, alors la publication de l'avis en anglais et en français doit se faire dans un journal du district le plus voisin où il s'en publie.

Dans les autres provinces ou territoires.

Un avis doit être inséré dans la *Gazette du Canada*, et et dans un journal du comté, du district ou des comtés-unis intéressés, ou s'il n'y paraît pas de journal alors la publication doit se faire dans un journal du comté ou district le plus voisin où il s'en publie.

La publication de ces avis durera, dans chaque cas la période de deux mois pendant l'intervalle de temps qui s'écoulera entre la clôture de la session précédente et la prise en considération de la pétition. Un exemplaire des numéros des journaux, reproduisant la première et la dernière insertion de l'avis, devra être transmis au greffier de chaque Chambre.

Si la pétition demande l'autorisation de présenter un bill privé ayant pour objet la construction d'un pont de péage, le pétitionnaire ou les pétitionnaires devront, en même temps qu'ils donneront l'avis prescrit par la règle précédente, donner aussi, de la même manière, avis des péages qu'ils entendent exiger, de l'étendue du privilège, de la hauteur des arches, de l'espace à laisser libre entre les culées ou les piliers pour le passage des radeaux et des navires ; et mentionner de plus s'ils se proposent de construire un pont mobile, et quelles en seront les dimensions.

Toute personne désirant obtenir un bill privé devra, dans les huit jours qui précéderont l'ouverture du parlement, déposer au bureau du greffier de la Chambre dans laquelle le bill doit prendre naissance, une copie de ce bill en langue anglaise ou en langue française, avec une somme suffisante pour en payer la traduction et l'impression. Il en sera imprimé 600 exemplaires en anglais et 200 en français ; la traduction devra être faite par les officiers de la Chambre, et l'impression par l'entrepreneur des impressions. Le pétitionnaire aura aussi à payer au greffier du Sénat, ou au comptable de la Chambre des Communes (selon le cas) une somme de $200, plus le coût de l'impression de l'acte dans les Statuts, et remettra le reçu de ce paiement au greffier du comité auquel ce bill aura été renvoyé—le dit paiement sera effectué immédiatement après la seconde lecture, et avant la prise en considération du bill par le comité.

L'honoraire payable sur tout bill privé, ne sera payé que dans la Chambre où il a pris naissance.

Aucune pétition pour l'obtention d'un bill privé ne sera reçue par l'une ou par l'autre Chambre après les dix premiers jours de la session.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Greffier du Sénat.
JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Greffier des Communes.

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Règles additionnelles de la Chambre des Communes concernant les bills privés.

Tous les bills privés demandant des actes constitutifs devront être rédigés de manière à y incorporer, en les spécifiant, les *clauses* des Actes généraux concernant les détails qui font l'objet de ces bills ; des raisons spéciales seront données chaque fois que l'on aura l'intention de se départir de ce principe, ou que l'on voudra y introduire d'autres dispositions touchant ces détails ; et une note sera annexée au bill indiquant les dispositions au sujet desquelles l'on entend s'écarter de l'Acte général ; les bills qui ne seront pas rédigés conformément à cette Règle, devront être remodelés par les auteurs et réimprimés à leurs frais, avant qu'aucun comité en examine les clauses.

51*a*. Tous les bills privés pour chartes ou pour modification de chartes de compagnies de chemins de fer seront rédigés conformément au bill-modèle adopté par la Chambre, le 23 juin 1887, dont copie peut être obtenue du greffier de la Chambre ;

(*a*.) Les dispositions contenues dans un bill quelconque qui ne seront pas conformes au bill-modèle, seront insérées entre crochets, et après avoir été revisées par l'officier compétent, elles seront imprimées ainsi ; et les bills qui ne seront pas rédigés en conformité de cette règle seront renvoyés aux auteurs pour être remodelés avant leur revision et impression ;

(*b*.) Toutes clauses d'actes existants que l'on proposera de modifier, seront imprimées en entier, avec les amendements insérés en leur lieu et place, et entre crochets ;

(*c*.) Toutes dispositions exceptionnelles que l'on proposera d'insérer dans un bill quelconque, seront imprimées dans l'avis publié.

51*b*. Nul bill pour la constitution légale d'une compagnie de chemin de fer ou pour changer le tracé du chemin de fer d'une compagnie déjà constituée ne sera pris en considération par le comité des chemins de fer

à moins qu'il n'ait été donné au comité, au moins une semaine avant la prise en considération du bill—

(a.) Une carte ou plan à l'échelle de pas moins d'un demi-pouce au mille, indiquant le territoire sur lequel l'on se propose de construire les travaux projetés, ainsi que les lignes de travaux analogues existants ou autorisés, dans les limites du district, ou partie du district que la ligne projetée doit desservir, ou affectant le dit district en aucune manière ; cette carte ou plan devra être signé par l'ingénieur ou toute autre personne qui l'aura fait ;

(b.) Un exhibit faisant connaître le montant total du capital que l'on se propose de prélever pour les fins de l'entreprise, et la manière dont on se propose de le prélever, soit au moyen d'actions ordinaires, obligations, débentures ou autres garanties, et le montant respectif de chacune.

JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Greffier des Communes.

SUBSTANCE DES RÈGLES ET FORMES DE PROCÉDER DU SÉNAT CONCERNANT LES BILLS DE DIVORCE.

L'époux qui a l'intention de demander un bill de divorce doit faire connaître cette intention, ainsi que les noms de l'autre époux et la cause du divorce, par avis inséré, durant six mois, entre l'expiration de la dernière session parlementaire avant l'avis et la présentation de sa pétition pour obtenir le bill, dans la *Gazette du Canada* et dans deux journaux du district où il avait sa résidence habituelle à l'époque de séparation d'avec son conjoint, s'il résidait alors dans la province de Québec, le Manitoba, la Colombie-Britannique ou les Territoires du Nord-Ouest,—ou du comté ou des comtés-unis, s'il résidait dans une autre province ; mais si ce nombre de journaux ne s'y trouve pas, l'avis sera publié dans le district, le comté ou les comtés-unis voisins. Dans les provinces de Québec et de Manitoba, les insertions seront faites dans un journal anglais et un journal français, s'il en existe des deux langues dans le district ; autrement, elles se feront en anglais et en français au même journal.

Il doit être signifié, à la diligence de l'époux pétitionnaire, un mois au moins avant la présentation de la pétition, une copie de cet avis à l'autre époux en personne, si cela est possible.

Aucune pétition en divorce n'est reçue après l'expiration des trente premiers jours de la session.

Toute pétition en divorce devra être écrite lisiblement et porter la signature du pétitionnaire. Elle énoncera sommairement le fait du mariage, le lieu et l'époque de sa célébration, les noms du célébrant, les griefs qui donnent lieu à la demande de redressement et la nature du redressement demandé, et en outre contiendra assurance qu'il n'y a pas eu réconciliation, collusion ni connivence. Les allégations de la pétition seront appuyées de la déclaration du pétitionnaire, faite en vertu de "l'Acte concernant les serments extrajudiciaires."

Huit jours avant l'ouverture du Parlement, le pétitionnaire déposera au bureau du greffier du Sénat, une copie en langue anglaise ou française du bill de divorce qui doit être présenté, et en même temps une somme suffisante pour payer la traduction et l'impression et tirage à 600 exemplaires anglais et 200 exemplaires français de ce bill.

La pétition en obtention d'un bill de divorce n'est présentée que lorsque le pétitionnaire a versé au bureau du greffier du Sénat une somme de $200.

La pétition, au moment de sa présentation, doit être accompagnée de la preuve de la publication d'avis, d'une déclaration qu'il a été signifié une copie de l'avis, et d'une copie du bill qui doit être présenté.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Greffier du Sénat.

AVIS public est donné par le présent que la Compagnie de chemin de fer du Comté de Drummond s'adressera au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un acte confirmant sa charte accordée par la législature de la province de Québec, 49-50 Vic., chap. 81, et ses amendements, et de modifier sa charte, et lui conférer le pouvoir de prolonger sa voie ferrée depuis St. Léonard dans le comté de Nicolet jusqu'à un point sur le chemin de fer Intercolonial dans le comté de Lévis, et de se fusionner avec d'autres compagnies de chemin de fer, ou d'affermer ou vendre sa ligne de chemin de fer, et de donner droit de circulation sur sa ligne à d'autres compagnies de chemin de fer, et d'augmenter son capital-actions, et pour d'autres fins et pouvoirs.

GREENSHIELDS & GREENSHIELDS,
Procureurs *ad litem* pour la Cie de chemin de fer Comté de Drummond.

Montréal, 9 décembre 1892. 24–9

AVIS.—Avis est donné par le présent que demande sera faite au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un acte à l'effet de confirmer et rendre valide et obligatoire une certaine convention conclue par la Compagnie du Grand Tronc de chemin de fer du Canada, de la première part ; la Compagnie de chemin de fer Union Jacques Cartier, de la deuxième part ; la Compagnie de chemin de fer de Jonction Montréal et Champlain, de la troisième part ; la Compagnie de chemin de fer Jonction de Beauharnois, de la quatrième part ; le chemin de fer Midland du Canada, de la cinquième part ; la Compagnie de chemin de fer Peterborough et Lac Chemong, de la sixième part ; la Compagnie de chemin de fer Jonction du Lac Simcoe, de la septième part ; la Compagnie de chemin de fer Grand Tronc, Baie Georgienne et Lac Erié, de la huitième part ; la Compagnie de chemin de fer London, Huron and Bruce, de la neuvième part ; la Compagnie de chemin de fer Galt et Guelph, de la dixième part ; la Compagnie de chemin de fer Brantford, Norfolk et Port Burwell, de la onzième part ; la Compagnie de chemin de fer Wellington, Grey et Bruce, de la douzième part ; la Compagnie de chemin de fer Jonction de Waterloo, de la treizième part ; la Compagnie de chemin de fer North Simcoe, de la quatorzième part, et la Compagnie de chemin de fer et de mines Cobourg, Blairton et Marmora, de la quinzième part, consolidant et fusionnant les dites diverses compagnies en une seule compagnie sous le nom de "Compagnie du Grand Tronc de chemin de fer du Canada," avec les pouvoirs et aux termes et conditions exprimés et énoncés dans la dite convention. Le dit acte devant contenir telles dispositions qui seront jugées nécessaires pour donner plein effet à la dite convention, et qui seront considérées utiles.

JOHN BELL,
Solliciteur des requérants.

Daté à Belleville, Ont., ce 29e jour de Novembre A.D. 1892. 23–9

AVIS.—Avis est donné par le présent que demande sera faite au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un acte à l'effet de régler et liquider les affaires de la Compagnie des mines de Montréal, et pourvoyant à la distribution de son actif et de ses dividendes.

HALL, CROSS, BROWN ET SHARP,
Solliciteurs des requérants.

Montréal, 30 novembre 1892. 23–9

AVIS est donné par le présent qu'une demande sera faite au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un acte constituant en corporation la "Compagnie des terres du Nord-Ouest du Canada" (à resp. limitée), dans le but de posséder, tenir, acheter, vendre, louer ou autrement acquérir ou disposer des terres ou des immeubles ou tout intérêt en iceux dans la Puissance du Canada, et en particulier dans les Territoires du Nord-Ouest du Canada, et dans la province du Manitoba, et d'acquérir l'actif et faire en Canada les opérations de la Compagnie des terres du Nord-Ouest du Canada (à resp. limitée), corporation qui existe aujourd'hui en vertu des lois du Royaume-Uni, et de confirmer un arrangement à l'effet de les acquérir, avec tous les pouvoirs que possède cette dite compagnie, et pour d'autres fins.

A. R. CREELMAN,
Solliciteur des requérants.

Daté à Toronto, 8e jour de novembre 1892. 22–9

AVIS est donné par le présent que demande sera faite au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un acte constituant la "Ocean Fidelity Guarantee Corporation," dans le but de pouvoir faire des opérations d'assurance de garantie de fidélité dans toutes ses branches.

HATTON & McLENNAN,
Solliciteurs des requérants.

Montréal, 23 novembre 1892. 22–9

AVIS est donné par le présent que demande sera faite au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un acte constituant la "Ocean Accident Insurance Corporation," dans le but de faire les opérations d'assurance contre les accidents dans toutes ses branches.

HATTON & McLENNAN,
Solliciteurs des requérants.

Montréal, 23 novembre 1892. 22–9

COMPAGNIE DE CHEMIN DE FER DU ST. LAURENT ET ADIRONDACK.

AVIS est donné par le présent que la Compagnie de chemin de fer du Saint-Laurent et Adirondack s'adressera au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un acte à l'effet de modifier l'article dix-neuf du Statut 51 Victoria, chapitre 64, en y insérant après les mots "Compagnie de chemin de fer de Jonction de Beauharnois," les mots "ou la Compagnie du chemin de fer Vermont Central ou la Compagnie du chemin de fer Ogdensburg et Lac Champlain," laissant les autres parties du dit article telles qu'elles sont.

GEO. H. PHILLIPS,
Secrétaire.

Daté à Salaberry de Valleyfield, ce 8e jour de novembre A.D. 1892. 21–9

AVIS est donné par le présent que demande sera faite au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un acte constituant une compagnie ayant pour objet de garantir les personnes et les corporations contre la perte et les dommages provenant d'effractions, et pour d'autres fins.

R. A. E. GREENSHIELDS,
Solliciteur de la requérante.
Par GEMMILL et MAY,
Ses agents à Ottawa.

Daté à Montréal, ce 15 novembre 1892. 21–9

AVIS est donné par le présent qu'une demande sera faite au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un acte constituant en corporation la Compagnie de téléphone automatique et électrique du Canada, avec pouvoir de fabriquer, vendre et exploiter des instruments, aiguilles et raccordements de téléphone, et de fabriquer, exploiter et vendre des instruments et appareils électriques, et de faire les opérations générales de fourniture, d'exploitation et de manufacture électriques, et pour les fins de ces affaires et de toutes autres en découlant ou s'y rattachant, par toute la Puissance du Canada, et avec un siège d'affaires et bureau principal en la cité de Montréal.

ATWATER ET MACKIE,
Solliciteurs des requérants.

Montréal, 7 novembre 1892. 20–10

AVIS.—La Compagnie du chemin de fer Canadien du Pacifique s'adressera au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un acte rendant exécutoire une convention conclue le 26e jour de juillet 1892, entre la Compagnie du Grand Tronc de chemin de fer du Canada, de la première part, et la Compagnie du chemin de fer Canadien du Pacifique, de la deuxième part, concernant une gare générale à voyageurs dans la cité de Toronto, et certains terrains, voies et immeubles qui doivent servir pour cet objet.

CHARLES DRINKWATER,
Sec. Cie C.C.P.

20–9

AVIS.—La Compagnie du chemin de fer Canadien du Pacifique s'adressera au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un acte rendant exécutoire une convention conclue entre la Compagnie du Grand Tronc de chemin de fer du Canada, la Compagnie du chemin de fer Canadien du Pacifique, et la Corporation de la cité de Toronto, concernant entre autres choses les terrains qui doivent servir à des fins de chemin de fer, et incorporé dans un certain document daté le 26e jour de juillet 1892, et désigné "Convention de l'Esplanade."

CHARLES DRINKWATER,
Sec. Cie C.C.P.

20–9

AVIS est donné par le présent que Edmund Holyoake Heward, de la ville de Saint-Jean, dans le district d'Iberville, dans la province de Québec, gérant de la banque des Marchands du Canada, à Saint-Jean, s'adressera au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un bill de divorce d'avec sa femme Dame Marie-Louise Elwes, actuellement de la cité de Chicago, dans l'Etat d'Illinois, un des Etats-Unis d'Amérique, pour cause d'adultère.

L. G. MACDONALD,
Solliciteur du requérant.
Par CHRISTIE, CHRISTIE et GREENE,
Ses agents à Ottawa.

Daté à Saint-Jean, le 4 juillet 1892. 3-27

AVIS est donné par le présent que Robert Young Hebden, de la cité de New-York, dans l'Etat de New-York, dans les Etats-Unis d'Amérique, (ci-devant de la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec), un des agents de la banque de Montréal, s'adressera au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un bill de divorce d'avec sa femme Edith Montagu Hebden (née Patterson), ci-devant de la dite cité de Montréal, mais dont le domicile actuel est inconnu, pour cause d'adultère et de désertion.

GORMULLY ET SINCLAIR,
Solliciteurs du requérant.

Daté à Ottawa, dans la province d'Ontario, ce 22e jour de juillet A.D. 1892. 4–27

AVIS est donné par le présent que Caroline Jane Downey, de la cité de Toronto, dans le comté de York, dans la province d'Ontario, s'adressera au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un bill de divorce d'avec son mari Donald Clutterbuck Downey, écuyer, ci-devant de la ville de Whitby, dans le comté d'Ontario, dans la province d'Ontario, mais dont le domicile actuel est inconnu, pour cause d'adultère et désertion.

GORMULLY ET SINCLAIR,
Solliciteurs de la requérante.

Daté à Ottawa, dans la Province d'Ontario, ce 21e jour d'octobre 1892. 17–27

AVIS est donné que James Frederick Doran, de Lachine, dans le comté Jacques-Cartier, province de Québec, commis, adressera une demande au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, pour obtenir un bill de divorce d'avec son épouse Mary Augusta Wood, ci-devant de Winnipeg, province du Manitoba, maintenant de Paris, France, pour cause d'adultère et désertion.

J. FRED. DORAN,
Pétitionnaire.

A Montréal, province de Québec, ce 20ème jour de juillet 1892. 5–27

AVIS est donné par le présent que Annette Marion Goff, de la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec, s'adressera au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un bill de divorce d'avec son mari Edward Robert Taché Rowand, de la cité de Winnipeg, dans la province du Manitoba, bourgeois, pour cause d'adultère et de cruauté.

CARTER ET GOLDSTEIN,
Solliciteurs de la requérante.

Daté à Montréal, province de Québec, ce dix-huitième jour de juillet 1892. 4–27

DEMANDES POUR CHARTE PAR LETTRES PATENTES.

AVIS est par le présent donné que dans le cours d'un mois à compter de la dernière publication de cet avis dans la *Gazette du Canada*, les personnes ci-après dénommées s'adresseront à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil pour obtenir des lettres patentes les constituant en corporation en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies."

1. Le nom de la compagnie sera "The Symmes Hay Cap Company."

2. Les objets pour lesquels une charte est demandée sont de fabriquer et vendre le "Symmes Patent Hay and Grain Caps and Vegetable Covers" ou autres articles d'une nature semblable, y compris les râteliers et les lattes pour les tenir, et d'acquérir par achat, bail ou autrement les brevets d'invention les concernant, et faire le négoce et le commerce qui s'y rattache.

3. Les opérations de la compagnie seront faites dans les diverses provinces du Canada, et le principal bureau d'affaires sera au village de Sawyerville, dans le comté de Compton et province de Québec.

4. Le montant du capital-actions de la compagnie sera de quinze mille piastres.

5. Le nombre des actions sera de cent cinquante, et le montant de chaque action sera de cent piastres.

6. Les noms au long, et les adresse et occupation de chacun des requérants sont les suivants :—William Bullock Ives, avocat, Francis Pierce Buck, manufacturier, Charles King, lieutenant-colonel de milice, Ernest R. Hallowel Brooks, commis, Henry Braithwaite Brown, avocat, Gustavus Lucke, marchand, James Simpson Mitchell, marchand, Stephen Edgell, banquier, et Harriet L. Lane, veuve, tous de la cité de Sherbrooke ; Herbert Dudley Smith, fermier, du township de Compton ; James Naismith Greenshields, de la cité de Montréal, avocat ; Alonzo Wright, de la cité de Hull, marchand de bois ; Rufus Henry Pope, de la ville de Cookshire, cultivateur ; William Sawyer, propriétaire de moulin, et Lockhart R. Willard, hôtelier, tous deux du village de Sawyerville, tous dans la province de Québec ; et Hugh McCullough, jeune, de la ville de Galt, dans la province d'Ontario.

7. Les dits Charles King, Rufus Henry Pope, Francis Pierce Buck, Herbert Dudley Smith et Lockhart R. Willard, seront les premiers directeurs de la compagnie.

BROWN & MORRIS,
Solliciteurs des requérants.

Daté 4 novembre 1892. 20–6

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OTTAWA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1892.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE CROWN IN CHANCERY FOR CANADA.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to call to the Senate, by Letters Patent under the Great Seal,—

Honourable Mackenzie Bowell, of the City of Ottawa, for the Province of Ontario, *vice* Honourable George Alexander, whose seat has been declared vacant.

SAML. E. ST. O. CHAPLEAU,
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery,
Canada.

APPOINTMENTS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE OF CANADA.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz. :—

Ottawa, 13th December, 1892.

The Honourable Samuel Henry Strong, a Puisné Judge of the Supreme Court of Canada : to be the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Canada, *vice* The Honourable Sir William Johnstone Ritchie, deceased.

—

9th December, 1892.

Edward Evelyn Thériau, of Belliveau's Cove, Digby County, in the Province of Nova Scotia, Esquire, to be a Sub-Collector in Her Majesty's Customs.

—

10th December, 1892.

Rowan Robert Fitzgerald, of the City of Charlottetown, in the Province of Prince Edward Island, Esquire, one of Her Majesty's Counsel learned in the Law : to be the Judge of the City Court of the City of Charlottetown, in the said Province of Prince Edward Island.

—

12th December, 1892.

Henry Dennis Chantrell, of the Township One of District of Surrey, in the Province of British Columbia, Esquire : to be a Sub-Collector in Her Majesty's Customs.

PROCLAMATIONS.

STANLEY of PRESTON.

[L.S.]

CANADA.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To Our Beloved and Faithful the Senators of the Dominion of Canada, and the Members elected to serve in the House of Commons of Our said Dominion, and to each and every of you,— Greeting :

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Meeting of Our Parliament of Canada stands Prorogued to the Nineteenth day of December instant, Nevertheless, for certain causes and considerations, We have thought fit further to prorogue the same to THURSDAY, the TWENTY-SIXTH day of the month of JANUARY next, so that neither you, nor any of you on the said Nineteenth day of December instant at Our City of Ottawa to appear are to be held and constrained : for We do will that you and each of you, be as to Us, in this matter, entirely exonerated ; commanding, and by the tenor of these presents, enjoining you, and each of you, and all others in this behalf interested, that on THURSDAY, the TWENTY-SIXTH day of the month of JANUARY next, at Our City of OTTAWA aforesaid, personally you be and appear, for the DESPATCH OF BUSINESS, to treat, do, act and conclude upon those things which in Our said Parliament of Canada, by the Common Council of Our said Dominion, may, by the favour of God, be ordained.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Our Right Trusty and Well-Beloved the Right Honourable Sir Frederick Arthur Stanley, Baron Stanley of Preston, in the County of Lancaster, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom ; Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Governor General of Canada and Vice Admiral of the same.

At Our Government House, in Our City of OTTAWA, in Our said Dominion, this SIXTEENTH day of DECEMBER, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, and in the fifty-sixth year of Our Reign.

By Command,

SAML. E. ST. O. CHAPLEAU,
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery,
Canada. 25–tf

STANLEY OF PRESTON.

[L.S.]

CANADA.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, QUEEN, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To all to whom these presents shall come or whom the same may in anywise concern,—GREETING :

A PROCLAMATION.

ROBT. SEDGEWICK, Deputy of the Minister of Justice, Canada. } WHEREAS in and by an Act made and passed by the Parliament of Canada in the fiftieth and fifty-first years of Our Reign, chaptered ten, and intituled "An Act respecting the Department of Trade and Commerce," it is amongst other things enacted that the said Act shall not have force and effect until a day to be named by Proclamation of the Governor General ;

AND WHEREAS it is expedient that the provisions of the said Act should come into force and effect upon, from and after the Third day of December in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two,—

NOW KNOW YE that We, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council for Canada, do by this Our Proclamation declare that the provisions of the said Act made and passed in the fiftieth and fifty-first years of Our Reign, chaptered ten, and intituled "An Act respecting the Department of Trade and Commerce" shall come into force and effect upon, from and after the Third day of December in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two.

Of all which Our loving subjects and all others whom these presents may concern, are hereby required to take notice and to govern themselves accordingly.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS, Our Right Trusty and Well-Beloved the Right Honourable Sir FREDERICK ARTHUR STANLEY, Baron Stanley of Preston, in the County of Lancaster in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Honourable Order of the Bath ; Governor General of Canada.

At Our Government House, in Our City of Ottawa, this THIRD day of DECEMBER, in the year of Our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, and in the Fifty-sixth year of Our Reign.

By Command,

J. C. PATTERSON,
Secretary of State.

24-3

STANLEY OF PRESTON.

[L.S.]

CANADA.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To all to whom these presents shall come, or whom the same may in anywise concern,—GREETING :

A PROCLAMATION.

ROBT. SEDGEWICK, Deputy of the Minister of Justice, Canada. } WHEREAS in and by an Act made and passed in the fiftieth and fifty-first years of Our Reign, chaptered eleven, and intituled "An Act respecting the Department of Customs and the Department of Inland Revenue," it is amongst other things in effect enacted that the provisions of the said Act shall not have force and effect until a day to be named by Proclamation of the Governor General ;

AND WHEREAS it is expedient that the provisions of the said Act should have force and effect upon, from and after the Third day of December, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two,—

NOW KNOW YE that We, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council for Canada, do by this Our Proclamation declare that the provisions of the said Act made and passed in the fiftieth and fifty-first years of Our Reign, chaptered eleven, and intituled "An Act respecting the Department of Customs and the Department of Inland Revenue," shall have force and effect upon, from and after the Third day of December, in the year of Our Lord one thousand and eight hundred and ninety-two.

Of all which Our loving subjects and all others whom these presents may concern, are hereby required to take notice and to govern themselves accordingly.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS, Our Right Trusty and Well-Beloved the Right Honourable Sir FREDERICK ARTHUR STANLEY, Baron Stanley of Preston, in the County of Lancaster, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom ; Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Honourable Order of the Bath ; Governor General of Canada.

At Our Government House, in Our City of OTTAWA, this THIRD day of DECEMBER, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, and in the Fifty-sixth year of Our Reign.

By Command,

J. C. PATTERSON,
Secretary of State.

24-3

ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

[3071]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Wednesday, the 7th day of December, 1892.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, in virtue of the provisions of "The Fisheries Act," chapter 95 of the Revised Statutes, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that the Order in Council of the 20th day of October, 1892, prohibiting fishing for Bass in the waters of the Miramichi River and its tributaries, for a period of three years from the 1st December, 1892, shall be and the same is hereby cancelled.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

25-4

[310333]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Thursday, the 20th day of October, 1892.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS under the provisions of the Act of the Parliament of Canada, 47 Victoria, chapter 6, intituled "An Act respecting the Vancouver Island Railway, the Esquimalt Graving Dock, and certain Railway Lands of the Province of British Columbia granted to the Dominion," and the Act of the Legislature of the Province of British Columbia, number eleven, of one thousand eight hundred and eighty, intituled "An Act to authorize the grant of certain public lands on the mainland of British Columbia to the Government of the Dominion of Canada, for Canadian Pacific Railway purposes," as amended by the Act of the said Legislature, number fourteen, passed in the session held in the years 1883 and 1884, intituled "An Act relating to the Island Railway, the "Graving Dock and Railway Lands of the Province," all the lands within twenty miles of the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway from the summit of the

Rocky Mountains to the Statutory terminus at Port Moody are granted to Her Majesty as represented by the Government of Canada, and therefore any laws of the Province of British Columbia in regard to lands and the boundaries of lands cannot have any bearing or effect upon lands which are within this railway belt, and such lands are within the control of the Government and Parliament of Canada,—

His Excellency, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to declare and does hereby declare, that all sales of land which may have been made or which may hereafter be made without the authority of the Government of Canada or without title from the Government of Canada within twenty miles on either side of the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway are illegal and void.

Whereof all persons whom it may concern are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

JOHN J. McGEE,
22–4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[2740]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Wednesday, the 19th day of October, 1892.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

His Excellency, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, has been pleased to give his consent to the closing up of a certain road allowance in the Municipality of Deloraine and Province of Manitoba, described in the annexed By-lay of the Municipality of Deloraine, numbered 63, and dated 20th August, 1888, being a By-law to stop up certain portions of certain road allowances in the Municipality of Deloraine and to sell and convey the same to the Manitoba South Western Colonization Railway Company.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

—

BY-LAW No. 63.

BY-LAW to stop up certain portions of certain road allowances in the Municipality of Deloraine, and to sell and convey the same to the Manitoba South Western Colonization Railway Company.

Whereas the Manitoba South Western Colonization Railway Company intend to register a plan of Whitewater, on parts of the north-east quarter of section seven (7) and the north-west quarter of section eight (8), the south-south-west quarter of section seventeen (17) and the south-east quarter of section eighteen (18), in Township three (3) and Range twenty-one (21) west of the first principal meridian. And whereas the road allowance, immediately north of said sections seven (7) and eight (8) is not parallel with and the road allowance immediately west of said sections eight (8) and seventeen (17) is not at right angles to the track of the Manitoba South Western Colonization Railway Company. And whereas it is desirable that the blocks and streets in the said town site of "Whitewater" to be established, should be either parallel with, or at right angles to, the said railway track ;

And whereas the streets to be opened up by the registration of the said plan, will fully compensate for those portions of the said road allowances intended to be stopped up and conveyed to the said Railway Company, by the provisions of this By-law ;

And whereas written notices of the intention of this Council to consider this By-law, have been posted up for one month, previous to the passing thereof, in six of the most public places in the immediate neighbourhood of the said portions of the road allowance intended to be stopped up, and no one has petitioned to be heard against said By-law :

Be it therefore enacted by the Municipal Council of the Municipality of Deloraine, and it is hereby enacted by authority of the same,—

1st. That the following portions of original road allowances shall be and are hereby stopped up, and closed for all public purposes as roads and shall from and after the passing of this By-law cease to be common highways,—

a. That portion of the road allowance between sections eight (8) and seventeen (17) in Township three (3) and Range twenty-one (21) west of the first Principal Meridian, ninety-nine feet in width extending eastward from the north-east angle of section seven (7) in said Township and Range, thirteen hundred and sixty (1360) feet, containing by admeasurement three acres and nine one-hundredths of an acre ($3\frac{9}{100}$).

b. And also that portion of the road allowance between sections seventeen (17) and eighteen (18) in said Township and Range, ninety-nine feet in width, extending northward from the south-east angle of said section eighteen (18), four hundred and eighty (480) feet, containing by admeasurement one acre and nine one-hundredths of an acre ($1\frac{9}{100}$).

c. And also that portion of the road allowance between sections seven (7) and eighteen (18) in said Township and Range, ninety-nine feet in width extending westward from the north-east angle of said section seven (7), six hundred and twenty-four (624) feet, containing by admeasurement one acre and forty-one one-hundredths of an acre ($1\frac{41}{100}$).

d. And also that portion of the road allowance between sections seven (7), and eight (8) in said Township and Range, ninety-nine feet in width extending southward from the north-east angle of said section seven (7), nine hundred and twenty feet, containing by admeasurement two acres and nine one-hundredths of an acre ($2\frac{9}{100}$).

2nd. That said parcels or tracts of land hereinbefore described in clause one (1) of this by-law shall be sold to the Manitoba South Western Colonization Railway Company for the sum of one dollar and shall be conveyed to the said Railway Company by deed of conveyance to be duly executed on behalf of this Municipality.

3rd. That the Reeve and Clerk of this Municipality be and they are hereby authorized and instructed for and on behalf of this Municipality to execute and attach the seal of this Corporation to a deed of conveyance of the above described parcels or tracts of land in favour of the said Railway Company and their successors or assigns for and in consideration of the sum of one dollar of lawful money of Canada.

{ Seal of Municipality } JOHN RENTON,
{ Deloraine. } Reeve.

JAMES RAE,
Clerk.

I, James Rae, of the town of Boissevain, in the County of Turtle Mountain, farmer, do hereby certify the above to be a duplicate original of a by-law passed by the Municipal Council of the Municipality of Deloraine, on the 20th day of August, A. D. 1888, as by-law No. 63.

JAMES RAE,
Clerk of the Council of the Municipality of Deloraine.

JOHN RENTON,
Reeve.

I hereby certify that by-law No. 63, passed by the Municipal Council of the Municipality of Deloraine, on the twentieth day of August, A.D. 1888, was approved of by His Honour the Lieutenant Governor in Council on the thirtieth day of October, A.D. 1888.

Dated at Winnipeg, this fifteenth day of April, A.D. 1889.

C. A. SADLER,
24–4 Clerk of the Executive Council of Manitoba.

[2817]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Wednesday, the 26th day of October, 1892.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, has been pleased to order that the lands at the disposal of the Government of Canada in the Parish Lots between West Lynne and Winnipeg required for right of way

and station ground purposes of the Red River Valley Railway, according to the descriptions hereto annexed, shall be and the same are hereby vested in Her Majesty for the uses and purposes of the Province of Manitoba, the lots from which the grant is to be made for the purpose mentioned being as follows :—

Lots 160, 163, 445, 449, 453, 457, 461, 473 (northerly 3 chains) 479, 503, 511, 513 and 525, in the Parish of Sainte-Agathe, and lots 3, 5 and 10, in the Parish of St. Norbert.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

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DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAY COMMISSIONER,
MANITOBA.

I hereby certify that the following is a correct description of the land required for right of way for the Red River Valley Railway, on and over lot 160 of the Dominion Government Survey of the Parish of Ste. Agathe :—

All that portion of said lot being one acre and fifty-two hundredths of an acre, more or less, which lies between two lines parallel with and each said line being forty-nine and one-half feet perpendicularly distant on opposite sides from the centre line of the land taken for the right of way of the Red River Valley Railway as the same is shown on a plan of said right of way filed in the Winnipeg Land Titles Office as No. 363.

And I further certify that the following is a correct description of the land required for right of way for the Red River Valley Railway, on and over lot 163 of the Dominion Government Survey of the Parish of Ste. Agathe :

All that portion of said lot being one acre and fifty-three hundredths of an acre, more or less, which lies between two lines parallel with and each said line being forty-nine and one-half feet perpendicularly distant on opposite sides from the centre line of the land taken for the right of way of the Red River Valley Railway, as the same is shown on a plan of said right of way filed in the Winnipeg Land Titles Office as No. 363.

Dated at the City of Winnipeg, in the Province of Manitoba, this 16th day of May, A.D. 1892.

(Signed,) J. F. HENDRY,
Draughtsman, Winnipeg Land Titles Office.

I hereby certify that I have checked over and compared the above descriptions and tracing, and find the same to be correct and in accordance with the plan of right of way of said railway filed in the Winnipeg Land Titles Office.

(Sd.) J. OBED. SMITH,
Right of Way Solicitor.

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DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAY COMMISSIONER,
MANITOBA.

I hereby certify that the following are correct descriptions of the land required for right of way and station grounds for the Red River Valley Railway on and over River Lots numbers 445, 449, 453, 457, 461, 479, and the northerly three chains in width of River Lot number 473, according to the Dominion Government Survey of the Parish of Ste. Agathe :

All that portion of said lot 445, being one acre and twenty-three hundredths of an acre, more or less, which lies between two lines parallel with and each said line being forty-nine and one-half feet perpendicularly distant on opposite sides from the centre line of the land taken for right of way of the Red River Valley Railway as the same is shown on a plan of said right of way filed in the Winnipeg Land Titles Office as No. 362.

All that portion of said lot 449, being seven acres and eighty hundredths of an acre, more or less, which lies between two lines parallel with and each said line being two hundred and sixteen feet perpendicularly distant on opposite sides from the centre line of the land taken for the right of way of the Red River Valley Railway as the same is shown on a plan of said right of way filed in the Winnipeg Land Titles Office as No. 362.

All that portion of said lot 453, being eight acres and one-hundredth of an acre more or less, which lies between two lines paiallel with and each said line being two hundred and sixteen feet perpendicularly distant on opposite sides from the centre line of the land taken for the right of way of the Red River Valley Railway, as the same is shown on a plan of said right of way filed in the Winnipeg Land Titles Office as No. 362.

All that portion of said lot 457, being one acre and eighty-four hundredths of an acre more or less, which lies between two lines parallel with and each said line being forty-nine and one-half feet perpendicularly distant on opposite sides from the centre line of the land taken for the right of way of the Red River Valley Railway, as the same is shown on a plan of said right of way filed in the Winnipeg Land Titles Office as No. 362.

All that portion of said lot 461, being one acre and eighty-four hundredths of an acre more or less, which lies between two lines parallel with and each said line being forty-nine and one-half feet perpendicularly distant on opposite sides from the centre of land taken for the right of way of the Red River Valley Railway, as the same is shown on a plan of said right of way filed in the Winnipeg Land Titles Office as No. 362.

All that portion of said lot 479, being one acre and eighty-four hundredths of an acre more or less, which lies between two lines parallel with and each said line being forty-nine and one-half feet perpendicularly distant on opposite sides from the centre line of the land taken for the right of way of the Red River Valley Railway, as the same is shown on a plan of said right of way filed in the Winnipeg Land Titles Office as No. 362.

And all that portion of the northerly three chains in width of said lot 473, being fifty-five hundredths of an acre (0·55 ac.) more or less which lies between two lines parallel with and each said line being forty-nine and one half feet perpendicularly distant on opposite sides from the centre line of the land taken for the right of way of the Red River Valley Railway, as the same is shown on a plan of the said right of way filed in the Winnipeg Land Titles Office as No. 362.

Dated at the City of Winnipeg, in the Province of Manitoba, this 16th day of May, A.D. 1892.

(Sd) J. F. HENDRY,
Draughtsman, Winnipeg Land Titles Office.

I hereby certify that I have checked over and compared the above descriptions and tracing and find the same to be correct and in accordance with the plan of right of way of said railway filed in the Winnipeg Land Titles Office.

(Sd.) J. OBED. SMITH,
Right of Way Solicitor.

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DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAY COMMISSIONER,
MANITOBA.

I hereby certify that the following are correct descriptions of the land required for right of way for the Red River Valley Railway on and over River Lots numbers 503, 511, 513 and 525, according to the Dominion Government Survey of the Parish of Ste. Agathe :—

All that portion of said Lot 503 being one acre and sixty-eight hundredths of an acre more or less, which lies between two lines parallel with and each said line being forty-nine and one-half feet perpendicularly distant on opposite sides from the centre line of the land taken for the right of way of the Red River Valley Railway as the same is shown on a plan of the said right of way filed in the Winnipeg Land Titles Office as No. 362.

All that portion of said lot 511 being one acre and sixty-three hundredths of an acre more or less, which lies between two lines parallel with and each said line being forty-nine and one-half feet perpendicularly distant on opposite sides from the centre line of the land taken for the right of way of the Red River Valley Railway as the same is shown on a plan of the said right of way filed in the Winnipeg Land Titles Office as No. 362.

All that portion of said lot 513 being one acre and sixty-eight hundredths of an acre more or less, which lies between two lines parallel with and each said line being forty-nine and one-half feet perpendicularly distant on opposite sides from the centre line of the land taken for the right of way of the Red River Valley Railway as the same is shown on a plan of said right of way filed in the Winnipeg Land Titles Office as No. 362.

All that portion of said lot 525, being one acre and sixty-eight hundredths of an acre more or less, which lies between two lines parallel with and each said line being forty-nine and one-half feet perpendicularly distant on opposite sides from the centre line of the land taken for the right of way of the Red River Valley Railway, as the same is shown on a plan of said right of way filed in the Winnipeg Land Titles Office as No. 362.

Dated at the City of Winnipeg, in the Province of Manitoba, this 16th day of May A.D. 1892.

J. F. HENDRY,
Draughtsman, Winnipeg Land Titles Office.

I hereby certify that I have checked over and compared the above descriptions and tracing and find the same to be correct and in accordance with the plan of right of way of said railway filed in the Winnipeg Land Titles Office.

J. OBED. SMITH
Right of Way Solicitor.

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DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAY COMMISSIONER, MANITOBA.

I hereby certify that the following are correct descriptions of the land required for right of way for the Red River Valley Railway on and over River Lots numbers 3 and 5 according to the Dominion Government Survey of the Parish of St. Norbert:

All that portion of said lot being one acre and seventy-six hundredths of an acre, more or less, which lies between two lines parallel with and each said line being forty-nine and one-half feet perpendicularly distant on opposite sides from the centre line of the land taken for the right of way of the Red River Valley Railway as the same is shown on a plan of said right of way filed in the Winnipeg Land Titles Office as No. 360.

All that portion of said lot 5 being one acre and seventy-six hundredths of an acre, more or less, which lies between two lines parallel with and each said line being forty-nine and one-half feet perpendicularly distant on opposite sides from the centre line of the land taken for the right of way of the Red River Valley Railway as the same is shown on a plan of the said right of way filed in the Winnipeg Land Titles Office as No. 360.

Dated at the City of Winnipeg, in the Province of Manitoba, this 16th day of May, A.D. 1892.

J. F. HENDRY,
Draughtsman, Winnipeg Land Titles Office.

I hereby certify that I have checked over and compared the above descriptions and tracing and find the same to be correct and in accordance with the plan of right of way of said railway filed in the Winnipeg Land Titles Office.

J. OBED. SMITH,
Right of Way Solicitor.

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DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAY COMMISSIONER, MANITOBA.

WINNIPEG, 12th October, 1892.

We hereby certify that the following is a true and correct description of the land taken for right of way of the Red River Valley Railway over River Lot number ten (10) according to the Dominion Government Survey of the Parish of St. Norbert, in the Province of Manitoba:

All that certain portion of said lot which lies between two lines parallel with and forty-nine and one-half feet perpendicularly distant on opposite sides from the centre line of the Red River Valley Railway as shown on a plan of right of way of said railway filed in the Winnipeg Land Titles Office as number 360, containing by admeasurement one acre and fifty-nine one-hundredths of an acre be the same more or less.

J. F. HENDRY,
Draughtsman, Winnipeg Land Titles Office.

J. OBED. SMITH,
24-4 Right of Way Solicitor.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

HEADQUARTERS.

OTTAWA, 16th December, 1892.

G. O. (49.)

PERMANENT CORPS.

Commanding Officers of Permanent Corps are held responsible that all non-commissioned officers and men under their command are at all times in possession of a complete kit, according to the list given in G. O. 48 of 25th November 1892, and that all the articles composing it are of the regulation pattern.

The Major General has observed in the course of his inspections, a very general neglect of efficient and practical kit inspection. The object of such inspections is to ascertain that the men are in possession of the articles which it is considered necessary for them to have for the sake of cleanliness and health, and to see that these articles are constantly maintained in such a state, as to admit of the men taking the field at any time without the necessity for fresh issues.

He has further observed with regret an absence of care in watching over the interests of the men. Articles of inferior quality are provided for the men by contractors, to whom the men are then called upon to pay extra in order to obtain a serviceable article. Such transactions are simply a fraud upon the soldier, from which it is the duty of every officer to protect his men.

Commanding Officers will bring to the notice of the Major General all cases in which the price charged to soldiers for articles of clothing or necessaries, appears in excess of the proper market value of such articles, and the cases where articles, received from contractors or from Militia Stores, fail to last the prescribed time.

—

G. O. (50.)

REGIMENTAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

By an Order in Council dated the 24th November, 1892, His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to approve of the following addition being made to the 3rd Battalion, "Victoria Rifles of Canada" for the purpose of providing for a specially trained machine gun detachment, viz.:—

1 Lieutenant.
1 Sergeant.
1 Corporal.
10 Privates.

This detachment is to be borne on the roll of one company to which it will be held to belong for discipline, pay and administration.

The officer, non-commissioned officers and men composing it are to be thoroughly qualified in infantry drill and in musketry, in addition to their special duties.

—

G. O. (51.)

ACTIVE MILITIA.

PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.

ARTILLERY.

RICHMOND FIELD BATTERY, Q.—This battery having become non-effective, is removed from the list of Corps of Active Militia. Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel the Honourable Henry Aylmer and Captain James Stevens are placed upon the Retired List, retaining their rank, and the names

of Lieutenant Thomas Henry Doyle and Surgeon Andrew George McCormick, M.D., are removed from the list of Officers of the Active Militia.

SAULT STE. MARIE HALF-BATTERY MOUNTAIN ARTILLERY, O.—This corps having become non-effective, is removed from the list of Corps of Active Militia. Captain and Brevet Major Joseph Wilson is placed upon the Retired List, retaining rank.

NEW BRUNSWICK GARRISON BRIGADE, St. John, N.B.—To be Major: Captain John James Gorden, R.S.A., from No. 2 Battery, *vice* G. B. Seely, deceased.

No. 2 Battery, Carleton.—To be Captain: Lieutenant John Babington Macaulay Baxter, R.S.A., *vice* J. J. Gordon, promoted.

LUNENBURG GARRISON BATTERY, N.S.—This battery having become non-effective, is removed from the list of Corps of Active Militia. The names of Captain George Albert Polley and Lieutenant William Hunt are removed from the list of Officers of the Active Militia.

NO. 3 QUEBEC GARRISON BATTERY.—This battery having become non-effective, is removed from the list of Corps of Active Militia, Captain Henry David Morgan, is permitted to retire retaining rank, and Lieutenant David Witmore Morgan, retires from the service.

ENGINEERS.

MONTREAL COMPANY, Q.—This company having become non-effective, is removed from the list of Corps of Active Militia. Captain and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel William Kennedy is placed upon the Retired List with permission to retain his rank, and the name of Lieutenant John Head is removed from the list of Officers of Active Militia.

INFANTRY AND RIFLES.

GOVERNOR GENERAL'S FOOT GUARDS, Ottawa, O.—To be Lieutenant, from 23rd November, 1892: 2nd Lieutenant Walter Frederick Ferrier, R.S.I., *vice* H. P. H. Brumell, promoted.

2ND BATTALION, "QUEEN'S OWN RIFLES OF CANADA," Toronto, O.—Lieutenant Edward Lyall Morton resigns his commission.

5TH BATTALION, "ROYAL SCOTS OF CANADA," Montreal, Q.—To be 2nd Lieutenant: Lieutenant Frank Stephen Meighen, R.S.I., from 1st Battalion, *vice* H. Simms, promoted.

6TH BATTALION "FUSILIERS," Montreal, Q.—To be Lieutenant Colonel: Major Jeffrey Hale Burland, R.S.I., *vice* Frederick Massey, who is permitted to retire, retaining rank.

To be Majors: Captains John Donald Maclennan, R.S.I., *vice* J. H. Burland, promoted, and William Burns Thompson Macaulay, R.S.I., *vice* George Alexander Mooney, who is permitted to retire, retaining rank.

To be Captains: Lieutenants Victor Evelyn Mitchell, R.S.I., *vice* J. D. Maclennan, promoted, and William Ernest Findlay, R.S.I., *vice* W. B. T. Macaulay, promoted.

7TH BATTALION "FUSILIERS," London, O.—2nd Lieutenant David Mills, retires from the service.

10TH BATTALION, "ROYAL GRENADIERS," Toronto, O.—To be Major: Captain John Dunlop Hay, R.S.I., *vice* A. B. Harrison, retired.

14TH BATTALION, "THE PRINCESS OF WALES' OWN RIFLES," Kingston, O.—To be 2nd Lieutenants, provisionally: William Bruce Skinner, Gentleman, *vice* A. T. Kirkpatrick, promoted; Walter Hill Macnee, Gentleman, *vice* Walter McMillan, who retires from the service, and Courtlandt Maclean Strange, Gentleman, *vice* John Marshall, left limits.

2nd Lieutenant David Franklin Armstrong having failed to attend the annual drill, his name is removed from the list of Officers of the Active Militia.

16TH "PRINCE EDWARD" BATTALION OF INFANTRY, O.—No. 1 Company, Picton.—To be Lieutenant: 2nd Lieutenant Frederick William Adams, R.S.I., from No. 4 Company, *vice* Walter Scott Fraser, who retires from the service.

To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally: Albert Samuel McCornock, Gentleman, *vice* T. J. Horrigan.

28TH "PERTH" BATTALION OF INFANTRY, O.—No. 5 Company, Listowel.—Lieutenant Albert Edward Jamieson, having left limits, his name is removed from the list of Officers of the Active Militia.

No. 6 Company, Stratford.—2nd Lieutenant David P. McNeil, having failed to qualify, his name is removed from the list of Officers of the Active Militia.

29TH "WATERLOO" BATTALION OF INFANTRY, Berlin, O.—Paymaster and Honorary Captain Adam Cranston is granted the Honorary rank of Major to date from 30th November, 1887.

33RD "HURON" BATTALION OF INFANTRY, O.—No. 6 Company, Exeter.—2nd Lieutenant Herman Leavitt Billings, having left limits his name is removed from the list of Officers of the Active Militia.

No. 8 Company, Gorrie.—2nd Lieutenant William Hamilton Macdonald retires from the service.

34TH "ONTARIO" BATTATION OF INFANTRY, O.—No. Company, Cannington.—To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally: Walter Scott Summerfeldt, Gentleman, *vice* Frank Herbert Crosby, who retires from the service.

37TH "HALDIMAND" BATTALION OF INFANTRY, York, O.—Captain and Adjutant John Tuck is permitted to retire retaining rank.

47TH "FRONTENAC" BATTALION OF INFANTRY, O. No. 1 Company, Milburn.—Lieutenant Edward Maxwell Walker, is permitted to retire retaining rank.

54TH "RICHMOND" BATTALION OF INFANTRY, Q.—No. 6 Company, Kirkdale.—To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally: Private Christopher Nelson Lyster, *vice* T. A. Bishop, left limits.

68TH "KING'S COUNTY" BATTALION OF INFANTRY, N.S.—No. 1 Company, Kentville.—To be 2nd Lieutenant; Sergeant John William Dennison, R.S.I. (1st B.), *vice* G. L. Ward, promoted.

72ND "2ND ANNAPOLIS" BATTALION OF INFANTRY, N.S.—No. 2 Company, Wilmot.—To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally: Sergeant Frank Alexander Fales, R.S.I. (2nd B.), *vice* J. H. Parker, retired.

No. 4 Company, Nictaux Falls.—To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally: Sergeant Malcolm Parker, *vice* M. S. Elliott, promoted into No. 3 Company.

74TH BATTALION OF INFANTRY, N.B.—No. 4 Company, Moncton.—To be 2nd Lieutenant: Sergeant Major William Davidson Forster, R.S.I., (1st B.), *vice* H. G. Wadman, resigned.

81ST "PORTNEUF" BATTALION OF INFANTRY, Pont Rouge, Q.—Assistant Surgeon L. Clovis Mayrand, resigns his commission.

90TH "WINNIPEG" BATTALION OF RIFLES, M.—To be Captain: Lieutenant Harry Hercules Rowley, R.S.I., *vice* John McLaren, who is permitted to retire, retaining rank.

To be Lieutenant: 2nd Lieutenand Thomas Henry Verner, R.S.Ins., *vice* H. H. Rowley, promoted.

To be 2nd Lieutenants, provisionally: Colour Sergeant John McDonald, *vice* G. M. Lang, promoted; Heath Jackson, Gentleman, *vice* W. A. Machaffie, promoted, and Arthur Thomas Lawson, Gentleman, *vice* C. N. Mitchell, promoted.

93RD "CUMBERLAND" BATTALION OF INFANTRY, No. 2 Company, Spring Hill.—To be Captain: Captain Levi Borden Donkin, S.I., from the Adjutancy, *vice* Richard L. Black, who is permitted to retire retaining rank.

Brevet.

To be Major, from 24th November, 1892 : Captain Henry Adams Cropley, R.S.I., No. 7 Company 71st Battalion.

Confirmation of Rank.

Lieutenant Gerald Baldwin Macrae, R.S.I., 1st Battalion ; from 30th September, 1892.

Lieutenant Leglius Antoine Gagnier, R.S.I., No. 2 Company, 76th Battalion ; from 30th September, 1892.

Lieutenant Louis Aristide Rousseau, R.S.I., No. 3 Company, 84th Battalion ; from 30th September, 1892.

Lieutenant Horace Stephen Farnsworth, R.S.C., No. 1 Troop, 5th Dragoons ; from 28th October, 1892.

Lieutenant Charles K. Grigg, R.S.I., No. 1 Company 31st Battalion, from 5th November, 1892.

Lieutenant Hugh C. McLean, R.S.I., 48th Battalion ; from 29th November, 1892.

2nd Lieutenant François Pierre Laberge, R.S.I., No. 1 Company, 76th Battalion ; from 30th September, 1892.

2nd Lieutenant Pierre Georges Roy, R.S.I., No. 2 Company 17th Battalion ; from 30th September, 1892.

2nd Lieutenant James Edward Mill, R.S.I., 8th Battalion ; from 30th September, 1892.

2nd Lieutenant Philippe Victor Chaloult, R.S.I., No. 4 Company, 88th Battalion ; from 30th September, 1892.

2nd Lieutenant Paul Etienne Parent, R.S.I., 65th Battalion ; from 30th September 1892.

2nd Lieutenant Edgar Noel Armstrong, R.S.I., 1st Battalion ; from 30th September, 1892.

2nd Lieutenant Georges Napoleon Samson, R.S.I., No. 6 Company, 80th Battalion ; from 30th September, 1892.

2nd Lieutenant Louis Germain Chabot, R.S.I., 9th Battalion ; from 30th September, 1892.

2nd Lieutenant Charles Alderic Pariseault, R.S.I., No. 2 Company, 23rd Battalion ; from 30th September, 1892.

2nd Lieutenant Frederic Pelletier, R.S.I., 65th Battalion ; from 30th September, 1892.

2nd Lieutenant Douglas Winder Cameron, R.S.I., 2nd Battalion ; from 29th November, 1892.

2nd Lieutenant Vivian Lansdowne Cooper, R.S.I., No. 2 Company, 36th Battalion ; from 29th November, 1892.

CERTIFICATES GRANTED.

Rank, Name and Corps.	Class.	Course.	Grade.	Percentage of Marks obtai'd: Written.	Practical.	Aggregate Percentage.
Royal School of Cavalry.						
Lt. H. S. Farnsworth, 5th Dragoons	1	Sp	A	·78	·74	·75
Lt. J. A. McDougall, 8th Hussars.	1	Sp	A	·73	·82	·79
Corporal N. Dinnen, 1st Hussars.	1	S	B	·80	·71	·74
Private D. Sheehan, Q.O.C.H.	2	S	B	·66	·68	·67
Royal Schools of Artillery.						
2nd Lieut. A. T. Duncan, Hamilton F.B.	1	Sp	A	·79	·82	·81
do J. A. Benyon, Montreal F.B.	1	Lg	A	·76	·84	·80
Special mention at R.M.C.	...	...	...	...	...	·80
Corp. G. R. Brown, Woodstock F.B.	1	S	B	·74	·90	·84
Act. Bomb. M. Power, "B" R.C.A.	2	S	B	·42	·62	·56
do W. Nott, do	2	S	B	·40	·80	·65
Gunner R. Trench, do	1	S	B	·75	·85	·81
do P. Morgan, do	2	S	B	·46	·77	·65
do W. Kelp, do	2	S	B	·47	·70	·61

CERTIFICATES GRANTED—*Continued.*

Rank, Name and Corps.	Class.	Course.	Grade.	Percentage of Marks obtai'd: Written.	Practical.	Aggregate Percentage.
Royal Schools of Infantry.						
Captain E. F. Mason, 57th Bn.	1	Sp	A	70	·77	·73
do J. P. des Trois-Maisons, 85th Bn.	1	S	A	·70	·80	·78
Lieut. G. B. Macrae, 1st Bn.	2	S	A	·58	·65	·61
do C. K. Grigg, 31st Bn.	2	Sp	A	·59	·61	·60
do H. C. McLean, 48th Bn.	2	Sp	A	·59	·55	·57
do L. A. Gagnier, 76th Bn.	1	S	A	·72	·77	74
do L. A. Rousseau, 84th Bn.	1	Sp	A	·68	·74	·71
do T. Pagnuelo, 85th Bn.	1	Sp	A	·68	·80	·74
2nd Lt. E. N. Armstrong, 1st Bn.	1	S	A	·77	·81	·79
do D. W. Cameron, 2nd Bn.	2	S	A	·64	·58	·61
do J. E. Mill, 8th Bn.	1	S	A	·77	·67	73
do L. G. Chabot, 9th Bn.	1	S	A	74	·81	·78
do P. G. Roy, 17th Bn.	2	S	A	·53	·46	·50
do C. A. Pariseault, 23rd Bn.	1	S	A	·72	·70	·71
do V. L. Cooper, 36th Bn.	2	S	A	71	·57	·64
do P. E. Parent, 65th Bn.	1	Sp	A	·73	·76	·75
do F. Pelletier, 65th Bn.	1	S	A	·77	·80	·79
do F. P. Laberge, 76th Bn.	2	S	A	·64	·72	·68
do G. N. Samson, 80th Bn.	2	Sp	A	·43	·58	·51
do P. V. Chaloult, 88th Bn.	2	S	A	·62	·70	·66
Col. Sergt. E. H. Williams, 53rd Bn.	2	S	B	·54	·64	·59
Sergeant J. W. Darisse, 61st Bn.	2	S	B	·60	·78	·68
do J. N. Landry, 61st Bn.	2	S	B	·49	·73	·59
do H. Chandler, 74th Bn.	1	S	B	·73	·78	·75
Corporal J. E. Farris, 10th Bn.	2	S	B	·59	·57	·58
do R. Lindsay, 12th Bn.	2	S	B	·67	·65	·66
do A. Drolet, 65th Bn.	2	Lg	B	·60	·77	·67
L. Corpl. J. Campbell, No. 2 Co. C.R.I.	1	S	B	74	·81	·77
Private A. King, 12th Bn.	2	S	B	·51	·55	·53
do D. Mayhue, 12th Bn.	2	S	B	·67	·58	·63
do C. Thompson, 12th Bn.	2	S	B	·57	·59	·58
do W. J. Blakeney, 43rd Bn.	2	S	B	·50	·56	·53
do G. Smith, 43rd Bn.	2	S	B	·51	·54	·52

G. O. (52.)

ASSOCIATIONS FOR DRILL IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Laval Normal School of Quebec Drill Company.

To act as Captain : Thomas Blais, *vice* H. Fraser.

To act as Lieutenant : Ernest Gagnon, *vice* P. A. Fortin.

To act as 2nd Lieutenant : Nérée Gagné, *vice* E. Larochelle.

Seminary of Quebec, 1st Drill Company.

To act as Captain : Edgar Laliberté, *vice* O. Savard.

To act as Lieutenant : Ferdinand Roy, *vice* E. Darveau.

To act as 2nd Lieutenant : Joseph Paradis, *vice* P. Labourière.

G. O. (53.)

MOBILIZATION.

The following change in Headquarters is authorized : 93rd Battalion of Infantry, No. 2 Company, from "River Philip," to "Spring Hill."

G. O. (54.)

Erratum.

With reference to G. O. (48), 25th November, 1892, 1 Muffler is to be added to the list of articles of winter necessaries, for Permanent Corps.

By Command,

WALKER POWELL, Colonel,
Adjutant General of Militia,
Canada.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES.

COPYRIGHTS

Entered during the week ending December 15th, 1892, at the Department of Agriculture,—Copyright and Trade Mark Branch.

6728. "Photographie de la Maquette du Monument de Maisonneuve, projeté sur le carré de la Place d'Armes, Montréal." Joseph Michel Chalifoux, Montréal, Qué., 10 décembre 1892.

6729. "Come Home." Song for Baritone or Contralto. Words by Mrs. Hemans, Music by Thos. H. Mason. The Anglo-Canadian Music Publishers' Association (L'd.), London, England, 14th December, 1892.

6730. "Out of Sight" Lancers. By E. E. Farringer. The Anglo-Canadian Music Publishers' Association (L'd.), London, England, 14th December, 1892.

6731. "The Star Almanac, 1893." Hugh Graham, Montreal, Que., 14th December, 1892.

6732. "Diplôme du Tiers-Ordre de la Pénitence." Joseph Wilbrod Perron, Prêtre, Québec, Qué., 15 décembre 1892.

6733. "Ontario Practice Reports, Volume XIV." By T. T. Rolph, Barrister-at-law and Reporter to the Court. J. F. Smith, Q.C., Editor. The Law Society of Upper Canada, Toronto, Ont., 15th December, 1892.

JOHN LOWE,
25-1 Deputy of the Minister of Agriculture.

NOTICE.—Abel Seneca Weekes, of the Town of Clinton, in the Province of Ontario, having passed the necessary examination and complied with the other requirements of the law, has been granted a commission as Dominion Land Surveyor.

By order,

P. B. SYMES,
Secretary,
25-1 Board of Examiners for D.L.S.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under "The Companies Act" letters patent have been issued under the Great Seal of Canada, bearing date the 10th day of December, 1892, whereby the total capital stock of "The Canada Switch Manufacturing Company (Limited) is increased from $50,000 (fifty thousand dollars) to $100,000 (one hundred thousand dollars).

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 15th day of December, 1892.

JOHN COSTIGAN,
25-3 Secretary of State.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under "The Companies Act" letters patent have been issued under the Great Seal of Canada, bearing date the 10th day of December, 1892, incorporating James Conrad Shook, lumber merchant; Charles William Chadwick, Gentleman; Edward Rogers Wood, accountant; John Wesley Roswell, Esquire, all of the City of Toronto, Province of Ontario; William McGahey, manufacturer, of the City of Chicago, in the State of Illinois, one of the United States of America, for the following purposes, viz.:—To carry on the business of manufacturing and selling paints and painters supplies, and to acquire by purchase or otherwise, and to own and use in their works, and to sell any patent rights applicable, necessary or expedient for such business, throughout the Dominion of Canada,—by the name of "The Weather and Water Proof Paint Company of Canada" (Limited), with a total capital stock of five thousand dollars, divided into two hundred shares of twenty-five dollars.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 15th day of December, 1892.

JOHN COSTIGAN,
25-3 Secretary of State.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under "The Companies Act," letters patent have been issued under the Great Seal of Canada, bearing date the 10th day of December, 1892, incorporating Louis Davis, merchant, John Haskell, merchant, John Barker, clerk, Henry Joshua Joseph, merchant, and Scott Joseph, merchant, all of the City and District of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, for the following purposes, viz.:—To manufacture underwear of all materials and of all kinds, and to manufacture all kinds of silk and woollen goods, and to sell, handle and to deal generally in underwear of all kinds, and in all sorts of silk and woollen goods, throughout the Dominion of Canada,—by the name of "The Montreal Silk Mills Company" (Limited), with a total capital stock of seventy-five thousand dollars, divided into seven hundred and fifty shares of one hundred dollars.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 16th day of December, 1892.

JOHN COSTIGAN,
25-3 Secretary of State.

IN THE EXCHEQUER COURT OF CANADA.

GENERAL ORDER.

IN pursuance of the 55th section of "The Exchequer Court Act," 50-51 Victoria, chapter 16, and 52 Victoria, chapter 38, it is ordered that the following rules shall be in force in respect to any proceeding that may be had or taken in the Exchequer Court of Canada to impeach any patent issued under "The Patent Act" and the amendments thereto:—

1. In any proceeding for the impeachment of any patent under the 34th section of "The Patent Act," as amended by the Act 53 Victoria, chapter 13, intituled "An Act to amend The Patent Act," the practice and procedure which in like proceedings were in force in Her Majesty's High Court of Justice in England immediately prior to the passing of the Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, 46 and 47 Victoria, chapter 57, intituled "An Act to amend and consolidate the Law relating to Patents for Invention, Registration of Designs and Trade Marks," shall be followed as near as may be.

2. In any such proceeding the party seeking to impeach the patent may, in addition to any ground or cause for impeachment that might be relied on under the 34th section of the said Act, set up and rely upon any ground or cause mentioned in the 37th section of "The Patent Act," as amended by the Act 55-56 Victoria, chapter 24, intituled "An Act to further amend the Patent Act."

3. If in any case it is sought to impeach a patent for one or more of the grounds or causes mentioned in section 37 of "The Patent Act," as amended by 55-56 Victoria, chapter 24, intituled "An Act to further amend the Patent Act," and for no other cause, a sealed and certified copy of the patent and of the petition, affidavit, specification and drawings thereunto relating may be filed in the office of the Registrar of the Court, and proceedings to have the same declared null and void may thereupon be taken by information in the name of the Attorney General of Canada, or by a statement of claim at the suit of any person interested in accordance with the ordinary practice of the Court.

Dated at Ottawa, this 5th day of December, A.D. 1892.

GEO. W. BURBIDGE,
24-4 J. E. C.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under "The Companies Act" letters patent have been issued under the Great Seal of Canada, bearing date the 24th day of November, 1892, incorporating Louis Perrault, printer; Honoré Beaugrand, journalist; Treffle Berthiaume, journalist; Edgar Maudesly Lovelace, merchant; Joseph Odilon Dupuis, merchant; Joseph Melançon, notary; Joseph Antoine Rodier, doctor; Alphonse Raza, architect; Charles Berger, contractor; James Cochrane, contractor; Ludger Cousineau, contractor; Emmanuel St. Louis, con-

tractor; Joseph Rodolphe Wilfrid Brunet, contractor, all of the City of Montreal, Province of Quebec, for the following purposes, viz. :—To furnish electric lights, motive power, heating apparatus, electric wires and all necessary apparatus to transmit electricity in the City of Montreal and elsewhere in the Dominion of Canada, by the name of "The Central Electric Light Company of Montreal" (Limited), with a total capital stock of five hundred thousand dollars divided into five thousand shares of one hundred dollars.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 2nd day of December, 1892.

J. C. PATTERSON,
23-3 Secretary of State.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 50 of 1892.

CHANGE IN LOCATION OF FOG SIGNALS AT POINT AMOUR.

The change in the location of the fog alarm signals at Point Amour or Forteau Bay light station, on the Labrador coast of the Strait of Belle Isle, indicated in Part II of Notice to Mariners No. 20 of 1892, has been completed.

The new fog alarm building is of wood, painted white, and stands on the low ground in front of the lighthouse on the point. It is distant about 166 feet S. by E. from the tower.

Lat. N. 51° 27' 35"
Long. W. 56° 50' 53"

The alarm consists of a steam whistle, which gives single blasts of 8 seconds duration, with intervals of 52 seconds between them.

In the event of the whistle being out of order, a trumpet or horn in the same building will sound similar blasts.

This notice affects Admiralty charts Nos. 232*b*, 282, 284 and 1631, and Canadian List of Lights and Fog Signals No. 3.

WM. SMITH,
Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

Department of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa, Canada, 22nd November, 1892.

☞ All bearings are magnetic and are given from seaward, miles are nautical miles, heights are above high water, and all depths are at mean low water.

Pilots, masters, or others interested are earnestly requested to send information of dangers, changes in aids to navigation, notice of new shoals or channels, errors in publications, or any other facts affecting the navigation of Canadian waters, to the Deputy Minister of Marine, Ottawa, Canada. 23-3

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 49 of 1892.

CHANGE IN WELLER'S BAY LIGHTS.

The range lights at Weller's Bay, on the north shore of lake Ontario, in the County of Prince Edward, Ontario, have been moved, and the colours of the lights changed.

The front light tower now stands on the shore of the bay, at the south-west end of the Carrying Place road, 843 feet N. $\frac{1}{3}$ W. from its previous position.

Lat. N. 44° 2' 0"
Long. W. 77° 35" 20"

The light has been changed from fixed red to fixed white; it is elevated 26 feet above the level of the lake, and should be visible 10 miles in the line of range and to the eastward until cut off by Bald Head and to the westward until cut off by Presqu'Ile Point.

The back light tower has also been moved to a new site distant 508 feet N.E. $\frac{3}{4}$ E. (N. 46° E. true), from the front one. The light has been changed from fixed white to fixed red, and is elevated 37 feet above the lake level; it should be visible 7 miles in, and over a small arc on each side of, the line of range. Vessels approaching from the westward will not open this light until nearly reaching the alignment, as it is screened by trees.

The two light buildings are unchanged in character.

There is a bar with about 10 feet on it across the mouth of the Bay, at a distance of two nautical miles from the front light. The new alignment leads over this bar, at or near its narrowest part, in practically the best water, and also leads clear of the extremity of the spit off Bald Head, which is 3,300 feet inside the bar. Vessels entering can now pick up the alignment in the deep water of the lake, cross the bar on the alignment, N. E. $\frac{3}{4}$ E., and keep it until the extremity of Bald Head spit is passed at a distance of about 150 feet, when they will be in the deep water of the bay, inside of all dangers.

The tripod beacon marking the end of Bald Head spit, referred to in part I of Notice to Mariners No. 13 of 1889, has been washed away, and will not be replaced at present.

This notice affects Admiralty charts Nos. 797 and 1152, and Canadian List of Lights and Fog Signals Nos. 176 and 176a.

WM. SMITH,
Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

Department of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa, Canada, 22nd November, 1892.

☞ All bearings are magnetic and are given from seaward, miles are nautical miles, heights are above high water, and all depths are at mean low water.

Pilots, masters, or others interested are earnestly requested to send information of dangers, changes in aids to navigation, notice of new shoals or channels, errors in publications, or any other facts affecting the navigation of Canadian waters, to the Deputy Ministre of Marine, Ottawa, Canada. 23-3

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 52 of 1892.

CANDLEBOX ISLAND LIGHT.

A lighthouse established by the Government of Canada on Candlebox Island, at the northern entrance to Schooner Passage, off the west, or Bay of Fundy, coast of Nova Scotia, will be put in operation for the first time on the 1st January, 1893.

Lat. N. 43° 39' 34"
Long. W. 66° 2' 45"

The light will be fixed red, elevated 56 feet above high water mark, and should be visible 8 miles from all points of approach. The illuminating apparatus is dioptric, of small size.

The lighthouse, which stands near the centre of the small island, consists of a square wooden tower, with dwelling attached, pained white, the tower surmounted by an iron lantern, painted red.

The height of the tower from its base to the vane on the lantern is 37 feet.

This notice affects Admiralty charts Nos. 352, 2,537 and 2,670, and Canadian List of Lights and Fog Signals No. 431*b*.

WM. SMITH,
Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

Department of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa, Canada, 25th November, 1892.

☞ All bearings are magnetic and are given from seaward, miles are nautical miles, heights are above high water, and all depths are at mean low water.

Pilots, masters, or others interested are earnestly requested to send information of dangers, changes in aids to navigation, notice of new shoals or channels, errors in publications, or any other facts affecting the navigation of Canadian waters, to the Deputy Minister of Marine, Ottawa, Canada. 23-3

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 51 of 1892.

UCLUELET ARM, BARCLAY SOUND.

Sutton Rock, in Ucluelet Arm, Barclay Sound, on the Pacific Coast of Vancouver Island, British Columbia, described in part I of Notice to Mariners No. 62 of 1891, has been marked by a spar buoy coloured red and black in horizontal bands.

Lat. N. 48° 56' 43"
Long. W. 125° 32' 56"

An examination of Ucluelet Arm by the Master of the Dominion steamer "Quadra" shows Sutton Rock to consist of two rocks, each of small extent, lying 280 feet apart in a N.W. ⅓ W. (N. 36° W. true) and S.E. ⅓ E. direction. The more southerly rock has 7 feet water on it, the northerly one 10 feet, with a depth of 5 fathoms between them.

The spar buoy is moored on the shoaler patch.

The water deepens rapidly at each end of the shoal to 5½ fathoms. Each rock has 4 fathoms close to it, deepening rapidly to 6 fathoms on the east side and 8 fathoms on the west. Between the northern rock and Channel Island the water deepens gradually to 12 fathoms, with 6½ fathoms close up to the island.

North-eastward of Sutton Rock, distant from it a little more than 1 cable, and 30 feet from low water mark, spring tides, is a very narrow rocky ledge about 40 feet in length, showing 2 feet above low water, spring tides.

The shoal off the first point north-westward from the Indian village extends further out into the Arm than is marked on the chart, there being a rocky patch a few feet in diameter, marked by kelp and eel grass, nearly ¾ cable from the shore, with 3 feet water on it, and 2½ fathoms close alongside, deepening rapidly in the fairway to 7 fathoms.

This notice affects Admiralty charts Nos. 584, 592 and 1917.

WM. SMITH,
Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

Department of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa, Canada, 23rd November, 1892.

☞All bearings are magnetic and are given from seaward, miles are nautical miles, heights are above high water, and all depths are at mean low water.

Pilots, masters, or others interested are earnestly requested to send information of dangers, changes in aids to navigation, notice of new shoals or channels, errors in publications, or any other facts affecting the navigation of Canadian waters, to the Deputy Minister of Marine, Ottawa, Canada. 23–3

STATUTES OF CANADA, 1892.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Statutes of last session, 55-56 Vict., 1892, vols. I. and II., are now ready for sale at the Department of Public Printing and Stationery.

Vol. I. contains the Orders in Council and Public Acts; price	$1 25
Vol. II. consists of the Private Acts; price	0 75
Price for the two volumes bound together, ¼ sheep binding, per copy	2 00
Separate copies of any of the Public or Private Acts are also for sale.	
The Criminal Code will be ready about the 15th of October; price	0 50

Price lists of Public Documents on sale at the Department will be furnished free to any party on application. 14-tf

STATEMENT OF THE PUBLIC DEBT OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA, ON THE 30TH NOVEMBER, 1892.

	$ cts.	$ cts.
LIABILITIES—		
Payable in England	200,429,076 89	
do in Canada	9,652,428 69	
Dominion Notes	18,484,755 66	
Savings Banks	39,748,908 14	
Trust Funds	8,159,243 43	
Province Accounts	16,407,374 13	
Miscellaneous and Banking Accounts	1,551,856 59	
Bank Circulation Redemption Fund	1,762,183 94	
Total Gross Debt		296,195,827 47
ASSETS—		
Investments—Sinking Funds	28,934,958 47	
Other Investments	5,263,337 95	
Province Accounts	10,669,110 59	
Miscellaneous and Banking Accounts	12,794,292 12	
		57,661,699 13
Total Net Debt		238,534,128 34
do 31st October		237,781,099 42
Increase of Debt		753,028 92
STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE ON CAPITAL ACCOUNT, &c.		
EXPENDITURE to 31st October on :—		
Public Works, Railways and Canals	1,080,217 67	
Dominion Lands	17,977 30	
Railway Subsidies	266,353 00	
		1,364,547 97
ADD EXPENDITURE in November on :—		
Public Works, Railways and Canals	272,129 26	
Dominion Lands	12,657 80	
Railway Subsidies	1,856 00	
		286,643 06
Total		1,651,191 03

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy Minister of Finance.

Certified correct,
M. G. DICKIESON, Accountant.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 9th December, 1892.

24 tf

STATEMENT of the Revenue and Expenditure on account of the Consolidated Fund of the Dominion of Canada, as by Returns furnished to the Finance Department to the night of the 30th November, 1892.

	$ cts
REVENUE:	
Customs	1,475,867 55
Excise	773,364 30
Post Office	269,950 00
Public Works, including Railways	325,613 02
Miscellaneous	163,279 94
	3,008,074 81
REVENUE to 31st October, 1892	12,654,695 81
	15,662,770 62
EXPENDITURE	3,731,709 95
do to 31st October, 1892	8,026,084 23
	11,757,794 18

J. M. COURTNEY,
Minister of Finance.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 9th December, 1892.

24-tf

CIRCULATION AND SPECIE.

	31st July.	31st August.	30th September.	31st October.	30th November.	31st December.
Fractionals	188,019 75	188,799 25	189,382 50	191,369 00	191,730 50	
$1 & $2	6,473,895 00	6,677,849 00	6,845,354 50	7,266,569 50	7,060,558 50	
$4	493,818 00	487,452 00	478,186 00	515,596 00	484,114 00	
$5, $10 & $20	10,174 16	10,029 16	10,019 16	9,729 16	9,674, 16	
$50 & $100	427,950 00	374,350 00	315,000 00	315,800 00	277,500 00	
$500 & $1000	10,135,000 00	10,709,500 00	10,662,000 00	10,348,000 00	10,022,000 00	
Total	17,728,856 91	18,447,979 41	18,499,942 16	18,647,063 66	18,045,577 16	

	31st January.	29th February.	31st March.	30th April.	31st May.	30th June.
Fractionals						
$1 & $2						
$4						
$5, $10 & $20						
$50 & $100						
$500 & $1000						
Total						

Fractional Notes	191,730 50
Provincial Notes other than Ones and Twos	12,924 16
Provincial and Dominion Ones and Twos	7,060,558 50
Dominion Fours	484,114 00
Montr'l Large Notes	5,137,500 00
Toronto "	2,987,750 00
Halifax "	967,500 00
St. John "	664,000 00
Winnipeg "	20,500 00
Charlottetown "	36,500 00
Victoria "	482,500 00
Total	$18,045,577 16

Specie held by the several Assistant Receivers General, on the 30th November, 1892		$5,786,542 06
Guaranteed Sterling Debentures		1,946,666 67
Guaranteed Debentures to be held under the Revised Statutes of Canada, cap. 31—		$7,733,208 73
10 p. c. on $18,045,577.16	$1,804,557 71	
Specie to be held under the Revised Statutes of Canada, cap. 31—		
15 p. c. on $18,045,577.16	2,706,836 57	$4,511,394 28
Excess of Specie and Guaranteed Debentures		$3,221,814 45
Unguaranteed Debentures		$15,000,000 00
Unguaranteed Debentures to be held under the Revised Statutes of Canada, cap. 31—		
75 p. c. on $18,045,577.16		13,534,182 87
Excess of Unguaranteed Debentures		$1,465,817 13

SUMMARY.

Excess of Specie and Guaranteed Debentures	$3,221,814 45
Excess of Unguaranteed Debentures	1,465,817 13
Total Excess	$4,687,631 58

FRED. TOLLER,
Comptroller Dominion Currency.

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy Minister of Finance.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 8th December, 1892.

24–tf

UNREVISED STATEMENT of Inland Revenue accrued during the month of November, 1892.

Source of Revenue.	Amounts.	Total.
	$ cts.	$ cts.
Spirits	380,076 33	
Malt	103,459 02	
Malt Liquor	50 00	
Tobacco	222,962 36	
Cigars	57,092 82	
Inspection of Petroleum	6,733 10	
Manufactures in Bond	3,381 22	
Seizures	832 95	
Other Receipts	1,210 00	
Total Excise Revenue		775,797 80
Culling Timber		241 05
Hydraulic and other Rents		102 00
Minor Public Works		50 00
Inspection of Weights and Measures		3,542 46
" Gas		1,204 00
Law Stamps		219 25
Other Revenues		138 00
Grand Total Revenue		781,294 56

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 15th December, 1892.

E. MIALL, Commissioner.

25–tf

SUMMARY STATEMENT showing the Quantity and Value of Goods entered for Consumption in the Dominion of Canada and the Duty Collected thereon during the month ending 31st October, 1892.

ARTICLES.		ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Duty.
		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Acids	$	....	5,155 00	2,430 61
Agricultural Implements	"	.....	4,361 00	1,542 38
Ale, Beer and Porter	Galls.	28,646	17,328 00	6,287 12
Animals	$	.....	45,336 00	12,151 20
Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c.	"	.....	138,006 00	25,373 01
Brass and manufactures of	"	.....	34,710 00	9,471 22
Breadstuffs, viz. :—				
Grain of all kinds	Bush.	355,988	171,961 00	27,786 54
Flour	Brls.	2,373	9,012 00	1,785 81
Meal	"	7,555	18,862 00	3,053 23
Rice and all other Breadstuffs	$	.....	24,517 00	7,343 50
Candles	Lbs.	31,322	3,127 00	778 75
Chicory	"	20,117	662 00	804 68
Coal and Coke	Tons.	110,370	255,791 00	60,925 26
Coffee from U. S.	Lbs.	21,251	4,640 00	643 89
Copper and manufactures of	$	.....	27,646 00	3,505 08
Cordage of all kinds	"	.....	3,603 00	869 29
Cotton, manufactures of	"	.....	218,721 00	54,700 97
Drugs and Medicines	"	.....	127,078 00	34,542 67
Earthen, Stone and Chinaware	"	.....	69,354 00	23,291 40
Fancy Goods	"	.....	100,074 00	31,613 43
Fish	"	.....	47,188 00	7,554 55
Fruit, Dried	"	.....	204,213 00	39,581 40
" Green, &c.	"	.....	62,403 00	10,300 11
Furs	"	.....	41,095 00	7,914 20
Glass and Glassware	"	.....	143,600 00	38,197 52
Gunpowder and explosive substances	"	.....	11,896 00	3,870 53
Hats, Caps and Bonnets	"	.....	47,424 00	14,528 31
Hops	Lbs.	43,889	10,268 00	2,633 42
Iron and Steel, and manufactures of	$	.....	1,034,250 00	288,816 37
Jewellery and Watches and manufactures of gold and silver	"	.....	76,123 00	17,874 09
Lead and manufactures of	"	.....	36,910 00	7,226 27
Leather and manufactures of	"	.....	89,272 00	18,958 70
Marble and Stone, and manufactures of	"	.....	23,209 00	5,179 45
Malt	Bush.	3,334	2,410 00	500 10
Metals, Composition, &c., and manufactures of	$	.....	32,413 00	9,228 33
Musical Instruments	"	.....	39,029 00	10,625 60
Oil, Coal and Kerosene, &c., &c.	Galls.	954,430	68,965 00	68,718 87
" all other	"	124,444	61,119 00	15,743 35
Paints and Colours	$	.....	79,870 00	7,640 93
Paper and manufactures of	"	.....	96,319 00	29,837 52
Perfumery	"	.....	3,908 00	1,173 13
Provisions, viz. :				
Bacon. Ham, Shoulders, Sides, Beef, Pork, Mutton, Butter, Cheese, Lard, &c.	$	.....	90,493 00	26,356 99
Salt, not imported from Great Britain or British Possessions, or for Gulf Fisheries	Lbs.	766,900	4,032 00	778 05
Seeds	$	.....	4,970 00	532 86
Silks, manufactures of	"	.....	151,731 00	45,368 32
Soap of all kinds	"	.....	16,020 00	5,961 19
Spices, ground and unground	"	.....	23,286 00	3,744 85
Starch	Lbs.	88,741	5,566 00	2,722 95
Spirits of all kinds	Galls.	86,984	93,657 00	191,154 81
Wines, other than Sparkling	"	39,421	33,597 00	22,910 80
" Sparkling	Doz.	2,021	17,004 00	9,360 29
Sugar, above No. 14, D.S.	Lbs.	54,819	2,196 00	438 54
" Cane, Sugar, &c.	"	. . . .	....	
" Molasses	Galls.	234,670	48,965 00	4,171 90
" Candy, &c.	Lbs.	84,454	11,757 00	5,185 08
" Glucose and Syrups	"	213,339	4,671 00	3,200 13
Tea from United States	"	43,455	7,715 00	771 50
Tobacco and Cigars	"	12,810	18,676 00	18,561 23
Wood and manufactures of	$	.....	107,573 00	29,081 38
Woollen manufactures	"	.....	539,627 00	164,380 63
All other dutiable articles	$	.....	877,044 00	227,025 45
Total Dutiable Goods		.....	5,550,408 00	1,676,701 72
Coin and Bullion (except U. S. silver coin)		.....	86,610 00	
Free Goods, all other		.....	3,349,511 00	
Grand Total entered for Consumption		.....	8,986,529 00	1,676,701 7

W. G. PARMELEE,
Commissioner of Customs.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 24th November, 1892.

22–tf

STATEMENT of Goods Exported from the Dominion of Canada, during the month of October, 1892.

	Produce of Canada.	Produce of other Countries.	Total.
	$	$	$
Produce of the Mine	547,413	37,177	584,590
do Fisheries	1,229,534	9,851	1,239,385
do Forest	2,721,275	187,306	2,908,581
Animals and their produce	4,382,085	112,176	4,494,261
Agricultural Products	2,413,919	991,783	3,405,702
Manufactures	659,964	63,132	723,096
Miscellaneous Articles	28,273	26,480	54,753
Totals	11,982,463	1,427,905	13,410,368
Bullion	42,787	.....	42,787
Coin	....	13,283	13,283
Grand Total	12,025,250	1,441,188	13,466,438

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 27th November, 1892.

W. G. PARMELEE,
Commissioner of Customs
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DR. POST OFFICE Savings Bank Account for the month of October, 1892. CR.

(Furnished to the Minister of Finance in accordance with the Post Office Act, 1875, Sec. 69, and Public Accounts Audit Act, 1878, Sec. 20.)

	$ cts.		$ cts.
Balance in hands of the Minister of Finance on 30th September, 1892	22,633,101 72	Withdrawals during month	608,427 19
Deposits in the Post Office Savings Banks during month	619,458 00		
Interest allowed to Depositors, on accounts closed during month	2,953 64	Balance:—	
		At the credit of Depositors' Accounts	22,647,086 17
	23,255,513 36		23,255,513 36

N. S. GARLAND,
Clerk of Financial Statistics.

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy Minister of Finance.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
OTTAWA, 19th November, 1892.

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STATEMENT of the Balance at Cr. of Depositors in the Dominion Government Savings Banks, on 30th November, 1892. Published in accordance with Consolidated Statutes, Chapter 121, Section 16.

BANK.	Balance, 31st October, 1892.	Deposits for November, 1892.	Total.	Withdrawn, November, 1892.	Balance, 30th November, 1892.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Ontario :—					
Toronto	526,391 82	8,818 56	535,210 38	7,991 80	527,218 58
Manitoba :—					
Winnipeg	694,711 64	22,472 00	717,183 64	26,873 74	690,309 90
British Columbia :—					
Victoria	702,715 76	13,665 00	716,380 76	29,169 75	687,211 01
Nova Scotia :—					
Acadia Mines	42,795 18	892 00	43,687 18	3,007 61	40,679 57
Amherst	231,418 62	2,248 00	233,666 62	7,284 09	226,382 53
Annapolis	230,892 67	2,551 00	233,443 67	5,287 89	228,155 78
Arichat	190,423 31	1,673 00	192,096 31	1,507 46	190,588 85
Barrington	151,252 58	1,272 00	152,524 58	1,355 55	151,169 03
Bridgewater	115,496 16	385 00	115,881 16	1,019 84	114,861 32
Guysboro'	93,002 73	1,031 00	94,033 73	660 41	93,373 32
Halifax	2,613,135 02	30,578 00	2,643,713 02	41,805 96	2,601,907 06
Kentville	297,866 58	5,316 00	303,182 58	5,390 39	297,792 19
Liverpool	252,609 76	1,699 00	254,308 76	2,448 79	251,859 97
Lunenburg	246,703 43	2,150 00	248,853 43	5,698 18	243,155 25
Maitland	54,099 26	2,550 41	56,649 67	1,501 29	55,148 38
New Glasgow	353,622 48	6,161 00	359,783 48	6,311 62	353,471 86
Parrsboro'	94,890 33	668 00	95,558 33	2,666 50	92,891 83
Pictou	287,687 82	2,603 00	290,290 82	4,972 47	285,318 35
Port Hood	128,416 93	733 00	129,149 93	4,253 81	124,896 12
Shelburne	108,877 14	624 00	109,501 14	2,768 21	106,732 93
Sherbrooke	55,684 22	187 00	55,871 23	446 69	55,424 54
Sydney	309,285 75	1,235 00	310,520 75	5,309 69	305,211 06
Sydney Mines	80,786 53	551 49	81,338 02	415 00	80,923 02
Truro	327,997 22	6,918 00	334,915 22	12,776 75	322,138 47
Wallace	70,405 30	1,244 00	71,649 30	491 00	71,158 30
Weymouth	108,223 41	688 00	108,911 41	981 00	107,930 41
Yarmouth	635,333 58	5,411 00	640,744 58	10,723 28	630,021 30
New Brunswick :—					
Bathurst	125,206 85	2,069 00	127,275 85	1,376 45	125,899 40
Chatham	243,157 66	1,828 00	244,985 66	2,233 02	242,752 64
Dalhousie	341,915 60	3,942 00	345,857 60	1,707 31	344,150 29
Dorchester	93,465 59	1,271 00	94,736 59	1,878 30	92,858 29
Fredericton	538,328 50	9,992 00	548,320 50	9,419 05	538,901 45
Newcastle	220,875 03	3,199 00	224,074 03	3,065 66	221,008 37
St. Andrews	315,069 10	2,149 00	317,218 10	1,084 49	316,133 61
St. John	3,561,663 01	46,483 00	3,608,146 01	33,064 91	3,575,081 10
Sussex	152,350 35	2,163 00	154,513 35	2,794 31	151,719 04
Woodstock	438,458 60	9,233 00	447,691 60	7,059 15	440,632 45
Prince Edward Island :—					
Charlottetown	1,786,070 30	34,397 00	1,820,467 30	33,107 55	1,787,359 75
Summerside	315,657 01	9,154 00	324,811 01	5,780 27	319,030 74
Total	17,136,942 84	250,204 46	17,387,147 30	295,689 24	17,091,458 06

C. J. ANDERSON,
Chief Savings Bank Branch.

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy Minister of Finance.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 14th December, 1892.

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RETURN OF THE AMOUNT OF LIABILITIES AND ASSETS OF THE MONTREAL CITY AND DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK, AND OF THE CAISSE D'ÉCONOMIE DE NOTRE-DAME DE QUÉBEC, ON THE 30TH NOVEMBER, 1892.

	CAPITAL.		LIABILITIES.								
	Capital Stock.	Capital paid up.	Dominion Govt. deposits payable on demand.	Provincial Govt. deposits payable on demand.	Other deposits payable on demand.	Dominion Govt. deposits payable after notice or on a fixed day.	Provincial Govt. deposits payable after notice or on a fixed day.	Other deposits payable after notice or on a fixed day.	Special Poor Fund or Charity Fund Trust.	Other Liabilities not included under the foregoing heads.	Total Liabilities.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts
City and District Savings Bank.....	2,000,000 00	600,000 00	93,341 86	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,769,249 06	180,000 00	34,630 17	9,077,221 09
Caisse d'Economie Notre-Dame de Québec	1,000,000 00	250,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,802,518 18	83,000 00	99,595 41	3,985,113 59

ASSETS.

	Dominion Securities.	Provincial or Municipal Securities.	Loans for which Dominion or Provincial Securities are held as Collateral Security.	Loans for which Bank Stocks are held as Collateral Security.	Loans for which other Stocks, Bonds or Debentures as authorised by law are held as Collateral Security.	Cash in hand or in deposit on call in Chartered Banks.	Special Poor Fund or Charity Fund Investments.	Investments in Bank Stock made previous to the incorporation of the Bank.	Other Assets not included under the foregoing heads.	Total Assets.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
City and District Savings Bank.	1,500,000 00	2,728,330 42	500 00	2,699,695 00	1,771,450 02	793,288 73	180,000 00	.....	* 64,265 93	10,181,455 21
Caisse d'Economie Notre-Dame de Québec.....	.....	1,890,454 51	237,300 00	463,391 56	866,323 46	651,357 23	83,000 00	73,239 00	90,086 71	4,355,152 47

* Including landed property of Bank $443,925.11

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy Minister of Finance.

N. S. GARLAND,
Clerk of Financial Statistics.

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FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 9th December, 1892.

LIST OF INSURANCE COMPANIES LICENSED TO DO BUSINESS IN CANADA UNDER THE INSURANCE ACT.

NAME OF THE COMPANY.	Chief Agent to receive process.	Amount of Deposit. Deposits marked (A) are applicable solely to Life Policies existing 31st March, 1878; marked (B) to policies issued or assumed subsequent to that date.	Description of Insurance business for which Licensed.
The Accident Insurance Company of North America	Edward Rawlings, Manager, Montreal	$23,500 Montreal Harbour bonds; $500, Municipal Debentures, and $550, 5 p. c, Canada stock. (Accepted at $22,150)	Accident.
The Ætna Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut	F. W. Evans, General Agent, Montreal	$19,000 Municipal Securities, $4,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds, and $89,000 Canadian Pacific RailwayBonds. (Accepted at $100,800)	Fire and Inland Marine
The Ætna Life Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut	Wm. H. Orr, Manager, Toronto	$360,500 Province of Quebec Debentures, $149,893 Province of Manitoba Debentures; $50,000 Province of New Brunswick Bonds; $100,000 Prince Edward Island Bonds; $60,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds; $2,595,061 Municipal Debentures and $150,000 U. S. Registered Bonds. Total $3,465,354. Accepted value, $3,184,531, being $100,000 (A), and $3,084,531 (B)	Life.
The Agricultural Insurance Company of Watertown, N.Y., U.S.	Joseph Flynn, Chief Agent, Toronto	$141,600 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $126,000)	Fire.
The Alliance Assurance Company	G. H. McHenry, Chief Agent, Montreal	$311,142 Canada 3 p.c. stock	Fire.
The American Surety Company of New York	Alexander Dixon, Chief Agent, Toronto	$50,000 U.S. Bonds	Guarantee.
The Atlas Assurance Company	Matthew C. Hinshaw, Chief Agent, Montreal	£17,000 stg., Canada 3½ per cent. Inscribed Stock, and £5,000 stg., New South Wales 3½ per cent. Inscribed Stock	Fire.
The Boiler Inspection and Insurance Company of Canada	W. B. McMurrich, Agent, Toronto	$46,724 Municipal Debentures, and $8,000 Loan Company Debentures. (Accepted at $49,252)	Steam Boilers, &c.
The British Empire Mutual Life Assurance Company, London, Eng.	Fred. Stancliffe, Chief Agent, Montreal	Canada 4 per cent. Bonds, £1,400 stg.; Province of British Columbia Bonds, £1,000 stg.; Tasmanian Bonds £6,800 stg.; Municipal Debentures, £15,800. (Accepted at $113,977.33). Also $632,500 invested in the hands of Canadian Trustees under the Insurance Act	Life.
The British America Assurance Company, Toronto	John Morison, Governor, Toronto	$60,540 Municipal Debentures and $1,000 Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds. (Accepted at $54,900)	Fire and Inland Marine
The British and Foreign Marine Insurance Company (Limited)	E. L. Bond, Chief Agent, Montreal	$112,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $100,800)	Inland Marine.
The Caledonian Insurance Company	Lansing Lewis, Manager, Montreal	Province of Quebec Bonds, $3,893.33; Canada Bonds, $4,866.67; Municipal Debentures, $106,438.86. (Accepted at $104,555)	Fire.
The Canada Accident Assurance Company	Henry Sutherland, Chief Agent, Toronto	$22,302 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $20,072)	Accident.
The Canada Life Assurance Company, Hamilton	A. G. Ramsay, Manager, Hamilton	$61,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $54,900)	Life.
†The Citizens' Insurance Company of Canada	E. P. Heaton, Chief Agent, Montreal	$131,744 Municipal Debentures; $5,840 Canada Central Railway Second Mortgage Bonds, and $2,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds. (Accepted at $125,370, being $54,710 for Life, $20,260 for Accident, and $50,400 for Fire)	Fire, Life and Accident.
*The City of London Fire Insurance Company (Limited)	H. M. Blackburn, Chief Agent, Toronto	£24,000 stg. Canada Stock and £3,000 South Australian Stock	Fire.
The Commercial Union Assurance Company (Limited) of London, Eng.	Evans & McGregor, General Agents, Montreal	$107,067 Cape of Good Hope 4 per cent. Stock (Life A); $29,200 Canada 4 per cent. Stock (Life B); $106,580 Canada 4 per cent. Stock; $73,000 Queensland Bonds and £12,000 Swedish Government 4 per cent. Bonds (Fire)	Fire, Inland Marine and Life.
The Confederation Life Association of Canada	J. K. Macdonald, Managing Director, Toronto	$84,500 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $76,050)	Life.
The Connecticut Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn	Geo. H. McHenry, Chief Agent, Montreal	$100,000 Canada 4 per cent. Stock	Fire.
The Covenant Mutual Benefit Association	A. H. Hoover, Chief Agent, Toronto	$53,533 Canada 3 per cent. Stock	Life, on the assessment plan.
The Dominion Life Assurance Company	Thos. Hilliard, Managing Director, Waterloo, O.	$56,303 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $50,195)	Life.
The Dominion Plate Glass Insurance Company	Alexander Ramsay, Chief Agent, Montreal	$5,000 Province of Quebec Bonds and $11,000 Municipal Securities. Total, $16,000. (Accepted at $14,900)	Plate Glass.
The Dominion Safety Fund Life Association	J. De Wolfe Spurr, President and Agent, St. John, B. N.	$19,000 Province of Nova Scotia Bonds and $31,000 Province of New Brunswick Bonds	Life.
The Eastern Assurance Company	Chas. D. Cory, Chief Agent, Halifax, N.S.	$56,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $50,400)	Fire.
The Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation (Limited)	Fred. Stancliffe, General Manager, Montreal	£6,500 stg., 2½ per cent. Annuities, £5,000 stg., South Australian Govt. 4 per cent. Bonds, and £10,840 Province of Quebec Bonds	Fire Re-assurance.
The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, N.Y.	Seargent P. Stearns, Manager, Montreal	$100,000 U.S. Bonds (A) $375,000 U.S. Bonds and $482,000 Municipal Debentures (B) (accepted at $908,800, being $100,000 A, and $808,800, B). Also $1,180,000 in the hands of Canadian Trustees under the Insurance Act	Life.
The Federal Life Assurance Company of Ontario	David Dexter, Managing Director, Hamilton	Municipal Debentures, $44,807. Canada Pacific Railway Bonds, $11,000. (Accepted $50,226)	Life.

NAME OF THE COMPANY.	Chief Agent to receive process.	Amount of Deposit. Deposits marked (A) are applicable solely to Life Policies existing 31st March, 1878; marked (B) to policies issued or assumed subsequent to that date.	Description of Insurance business for which Licensed.
The Fire Insurance Association (Limited), London, England	John Kennedy, Chief Agent, Montreal	$100,000 Canada Stock	Fire.
The Germania Life Insurance Company	Jeffers & Rônne, Chief Agents, Toronto	$50,000 Canada Bonds	Life.
The Great West Life Assurance Company	J. H. Brock, Managing Director, Winnipeg, M.	$56,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $50,400)	Life.
The Guarantee Company of North America	Edward Rawlings, Manager, Montreal	$27,000 Municipal Securities; $29,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds and $2,400 Canada Stock. (Accepted at $53,800)	Guarantee.
The Guardian Fire and Life Assurance Company, London, England	E. P. Heaton, Chief Agent, Montreal	$94,900 Canada Guaranteed Bonds and $73,000 Canada Stock	Fire.
The Hartford Fire Insurance Company, Hartford, Connecticut	F. W. Evans, General Agent, Montreal	$62,500 Mun. Securit. and $25,420 Bank Stock. (Accepted at $100,000)	Fire.
The Imperial Insurance Company of London, England	E. D. Lacy, Agent, Montreal	$129,453 Canada Stock and $63,266.67 Province of British Columbia, 3 per cent Stock	Fire.
The Insurance Company of North America	Robert Hampson, Chief Agent, Montreal	$111,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $100,000)	Fire and Inland Marine.
The Lancashire Insurance Company	J. G. Thompson, Chief Agent, Toronto	$97,333 Canada 4 per cent. stock and $95,000 Canada 4 per cent. Bonds.	Fire.
The Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company	G. F. C. Smith, Chief Agent, Montreal	$36,000 Municipal Debentures, $10,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds, and $277,133.33 Canada Stock. (Accepted at $318,533)	Fire and Life.
The Lloyds Plate Glass Insurance Company of New York	Levi Beemer, Chief Agent, Toronto	$10,000 Canada Bonds	Plate Glass.
The London Assurance Corporation, England	E. A. Lilly, Attorney and Agent, Montreal	$167,000 Municipal Securities. (Accepted at $150,300)	Fire, Life and Inland Marine
The London Guarantee and Accident Co. (Limited)	A. T. McCord, Chief Agent, Toronto	£11,000 stg. Canada Stock	Guarantee and Accident.
The London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company, Liverpool	W. A. Sims, Chief Agent, Toronto	£22,000 stg. Canada 4 per cent. Inscribed Stock and £5,000 stg. Canada 3 per cent. Stock	Fire.
The London and Lancashire Life Assurance Company	B. Hal Brown, Manager, Montreal	$10,000 Victoria, B.C., Bonds; $2,000 Canada Bonds; $23,500 Province of Quebec Bonds; and Municipal Securities, $85,280. Also $938,197 invested with Canadian Trustees under Insurance Act. Accepted at $1,050,449, being $100,000 (A) and $950,449 (B)	Life.
The London Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Canada, London, Ont.	D. C. Macdonald, Secretary, London, Ont.	$40,020 Municipal Debentures and $15,600 Loan Companies Debentures. (Accepted at $50,058)	Fire.
The London Life Insurance Company	J. G. Richter, Manager, London, Ont.	$60,000 Loan Company Debentures. (Accepted at $54,000)	Life.
The Manchester Fire Assurance Company	James Boomer, Manager, Toronto	$102,200 Canada 3½ per cent Stock	Fire.
The Manufacturers' Accident Insurance Company	John F. Ellis, Managing Director, Toronto	$20,000 Canada Bonds	Accident.
The Manufacturers' Life Insurance Company	John F. Ellis, Managing Director, Toronto	$50,000 Canada Bonds	Life.
The Massachusetts Benefit Association	T. E. P. Sutton, Chief Agent, Toronto	$50,000 U.S. Bonds	Life, on the assessment plan.
The Mercantile Fire Insurance Company	James Lockie, Secretary, Waterloo, Ont	$55,916 Municipal Securities. (Accepted at $50,057)	Fire.
The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company of New York	Albert Goldthorpe, Chief Agent, Toronto	$116,800 Canadian Pacific Railway 3½ per cent. Land Grant Bonds. (Accepted at $101,178)	Life.
Mongenais, Boivin & Co	L. I. Boivin, Agent, Montreal	$5,000 Canada Stock and $8,567 Municipal Securities. (Accepted at $12,711)	Plate Glass.
The Mutual Accident Association (Limited)	Eastmure & Lightbourn, Chief Agents, Toronto	$37,960 Canada 3½ per cent. Inscribed Stock	Accident and Plate Glass.
The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York	Samuel H. Ewing, Attorney, Montreal	$125,000 Canada 4 per cent. Bonds; $400,000 Province of Nova Scotia Bonds; $199,000 Province of New Brunswick Bonds; and $990,333 Municipal Securities. Total, $1,714,333. (Accepted at $1,615,300)	Life.
The Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association, New York	Jno. S. Hall, Chief Agent, Montreal	$50,000 Province of Quebec Bonds and $53,533.33 Canada 3 per cent. Sterling Bonds. (Accepted at $100,857)	Life, on the assessment plan.
The National Assurance Company of Ireland	Matthew C. Hinshaw, Chief Agent, Montreal	$100,161 Canada Stock	Fire.
The New York Life Insurance Company	F. W. Campbell, M.D., Attorney, Montreal	$100,000 U.S. Bonds (Life A) $993,000 C.P.R. Bonds, $80,000 Province of Quebec Bonds, and $100,000 Municipal Debentures (Life B). (Accepted at $1,163,700, being $100,000 Life A and $1,063,700 Life B). Also $750,000 invested with Canadian Trustees under the Insurance Act.	Life.
The North American Life Assurance Company	Wm. McCabe, Managing Director, Toronto	$59,823 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $53,775)	Life.
The North British and Mercantile Insurance Company	Thos. Davidson, Managing Director, Montreal	$175,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds; $281,000 Municipal Debentures; $75,000 Province of New Brunswick Bonds; $31,146.67 Province of Manitoba Bonds; $50,613.33 Victoria Government Bonds; $97,333.33 Queensland bonds. Total, $710,093.33. Accepted at $658,193: being $266,347 Fire, $52,200 Life A, and $339,646 Life B	Fire and Life.
The Northern Assurance Company of Aberdeen and London	Robert W. Tyre, Manager, Montreal	$100,253 British Columbia Bonds and $111,446.67 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $200,555)	Fire.
The Norwich and London Accident Insurance Association	Scott & Walmsley, General Agents, Toronto	$58,400 Canada Stock	Accident.
The Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society, Norwich, England	Alex. Dixon, Manager, Toronto	$100,000 Canada Stock	Fire.
The Ontario Mutual Life Assurance Company	Wm. Hendry, Manager, Waterloo	$104,852 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $92,693)	Life.
The Phenix Insurance Company of Brooklyn	L. C. Camp, Chief Agent, Toronto	$100,000 U.S. Bonds	Fire and Inland Marine.

NAME OF THE COMPANY.	Chief Agent to receive process.	Amount of Deposit. Deposits marked (A) are applicable solely to Life Policies existing 31st March, 1878; marked (B) to policies issued or assumed subsequent to that date.	Description of Insurance business for which Licensed.
The Phœnix Fire Assurance Company, London, England	Paterson & Son, General Agents, Montreal	$57,500 Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds and $135,293 Canada Stock. (Accepted at $187,043)	Fire.
The Phœnix Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn	Gerald E. Hart, Manager, Montreal	$69,000 Municipal Debentures and $44,000 C. P. Railway Bonds. (Accepted at $101,700)	Fire.
The Provident Savings Life Assurance Society	R. H. Matson, Chief Agent, Toronto	$13,500 Province of Quebec Bonds and $41,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $50,400)	Life
The Quebec Fire Assurance Company	Edwin Jones, President, Quebec	Province of New Brunswick Bonds, $10,000, Province of Quebec Bonds, $16,500, and Municipal Debentures, $33,000. Total, $59,500. (Accepted at $56,200)	Fire.
*The Queen Fire and Life Insurance Company, England	H. J. Mudge, Chief Agent, Montreal	$51,100 Canada 4 p.c. inscribed stock, and $42,373.33 Municipal Debentures. Total, $93,473. Accepted at $89,236)	Life.
The Queen Insurance Company of America	H. J. Mudge, Chief Agent, Montreal	$100,000 U.S. Bonds, $60,000 City of Halifax 5 p. c. Stock, $48,667 New Zealand 4 p. c. Stock, $24,333.33 Province of Quebec Bonds, and $29,200 Province of Manitoba 5 p. c. Debentures. Total, $262,200. (Accepted at $256,200)	Fire.
The Reliance Mutual Life Assurance Society, London, England	J. Cassie Hatton, Attorney, Montreal	$110,277 British Annuities, being $100,000 Life (A) and $10,277 Life (B)	Life.
*The Royal Canadian Insurance Company	Harry Cutt, Secretary, Montreal	$57,500 Municipal securities. (Accepted at $51,750)	Fire and Inland Marine.
The Royal Insurance Company	Wm. Tatley, Chief Agent, Montreal	$178,533 Canada 4 p. c. Inscribed Stock, and $511,000 British Annuities. Total $689,533, being $150,000 Fire, $50,000 Life (A) and $489,533 General	Fire and Life.
The Scottish Union and National Insurance Co	Walter Kavanagh, Agent, Montreal	$97,333.33 Canada 4 p. c. Inscribed Stock and $3,500 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $100,483)	Fire.
The Standard Life Assurance Company, Scotland	W. M. Ramsay, Manager, Montreal	$1,855,152 Municipal Debs., $106,500 Montreal Harbour Bds., and $9,000 Province of Quebec Debentures. Total, $1,970,652. (Accepted at $1,772,687, being $129,561 Life A, and $1,643,126 Life B)	Life.
The Star Life Assurance Society of England	Alfred D. Perry, General Agent, Toronto	$146,000 Canada 4 p. c. Stock	Life.
The Sun Insurance Office, London, Eng	H. M. Blackburn, Chief Agent, Toronto	$48,667 Canada Stock and $243,333 British Local Loans	Fire.
The Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada	R. Macaulay, Managing Director, Montreal	$63,890 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $57,501)	Life and Accident.
The Temperance and General Life Assurance Company of North America.	Henry Sutherland, Chief Agent, Toronto	$64,225 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $50,000)	Life.
The Travelers' Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn	William Hanson, Chief Agent, Montreal	$74,947 Province of Manitoba 5 p. c. Bonds, $584,615 Municipal Debentures, $35,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds, and $50,000 Canadian Pacific R.R. Bonds. Total, $744,562. (Accepted at $677,600), being $103,500 (Life A), $534,100 (Life B), and $40,000 (Accident).	Life and Accident.
The Union Mutual Life Insurance Company of Maine	Wm. Mulock, Attorney, Toronto	Province of Ontario Annuity Bonds, present value $398,452; Montreal Harbour Bonds, $30,000; and Province of New Brunswick Bonds, $100,000. Total accepted value, $525,452, being $100,000 (A) and $425,452 (B),	Life.
The Union Society, London, Eng	T. L. Morrisey, Chief Agent, Montreal	£22,000 Consolidated Stock	Fire.
The United Fire Insurance Company (Limited)	Chief Agency, Montreal	Province of Quebec Bonds, $85,653.33; Province of Manitoba Bonds, $9,246.66; Municipal Debentures, $7,000. Total, $101,900. (Accepted at $101,200)	Fire.
The United States Life Insurance Company	Thos. A. Temple, Attorney, St. John, N.B	$100,000 U. S. Bonds	Life.
The Western Assurance Company, Toronto	J. J. Kenny, Managing Director, Toronto	$32,100 Municipal Debentures and $25,600 Loan Company Debentures. (Accepted at $51,930)	Fire and Inland Marine.

* This Company has ceased to do new business in Canada and has given notice of an application to withdraw its deposit.

† This Company has ceased to transact the business of fire and life insurance in Canada and has given notice of an application to withdraw its deposits held on behalf of those branches.

THE FOLLOWING LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES HAVING CEASED TO TRANSACT NEW BUSINESS IN CANADA, ARE ENTITLED UNDER SECTION 32 OF "THE INSURANCE ACT" TO TRANSACT ALL BUSINESS CONNECTED WITH POLICIES EXISTING AT 31ST MARCH, 1878, AND THEIR DEPOSITS ARE APPLICABLE TO THOSE POLICIES SUBJECT TO THE PROVISIONS OF THE INSURANCE ACTS OF 1868 AND 1871.

NAME OF THE COMPANY.	Chief Agent to receive process.	Amount of Deposit.	Business.
The Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., U.S.	F. W. Evans, General Agent, Montreal	$100,000 U.S. Bonds	Life.
The Edinburgh Life Assurance Company	David Higgins, Chief Agent, Toronto	$113,000 Municipal Debentures and $48,667 Cape Good Hope 4 p.c. stock (Accepted at $150,367)	Life.
The Life Association of Scotland	Archibald Inglis, Chief Agent, Montreal	$50,127 Canada 4 p.c. Bonds, $2,433 Canada 4 p.c. Stock, $4,866 Canada Guaranteed Bonds, $48,667 Province of Quebec Debentures, $48,667 City of Toronto Bonds. (Accepted at $149,893)	Life.
The National Life Insurance Company of the United States of America	Chas. Powis, Chief Agent, Hamilton, Ont.	$110,000 Bank deposit receipts	Life.
The North-Western Mutual Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee	M. W. Mills, Chief Agent, Toronto	$100,000 U.S. Bonds	Life.
The Phœnix Mutual Life Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut	H. D. Simpson, Attorney, Montreal	$30,000 Municipal Debentures, and $99,280 Niagara Falls Park Bonds. (Accepted at $126,280)	Life.
The Scottish Amicable Life Assurance Society	William W. Robertson, Attorney, Montreal	36 Bonds Canada Atlantic Railway, guaranteed. Par $111,257.82. Present value, at 4½ per cent., $90,660.67. Also $100,000 Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds	Life.
The Scottish Provident Institution	John Dunlop, Attorney, Montreal	$100,000 Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds. (Accepted at $90,000)	Life.

THE FOLLOWING INSURANCE COMPANIES ARE REGISTERED UNDER THE INSURANCE ACT, AND ARE PERMITTED TO TRANSACT THE BUSINESS OF LIFE INSURANCE IN CANADA UPON THE ASSESSMENT PLAN.

Name of Company.	Chief Agent to receive process.
The Canadian Mutual Life Association	W. Pemberton Page, Secretary, Toronto.
The Commercial Travellers' Mutual Benefit Society	W. G. H. Lowe, Chief Agent, Toronto.
The Home Life Association of Canada	James G. Howorth, Chief Agent, Toronto.
The Mutual Relief Society of Nova Scotia	Thomas B. Crosby, Chief Agent, Yarmouth, N.S.
The Provincial Provident Institution	E. S. Miller, Secretary, St. Thomas, Ont.

NOTE.—The Glasgow and London Insurance Company has reinsured its outstanding risks with the Citizens' Insurance Company, and a portion of its deposit has been released.
The American Steam Boiler Insurance Company has ceased doing business in Canada. The deposit is still in the hands of the Hon. Receiver General, but notice of an application to withdraw the same has been given.

Office of the Superintendent of Insurance,
Ottawa, 15th October, 1892.

W. FITZGERALD, Superintendent of Insurance. 16-11

THE FOLLOWING NEW POST OFFICES WERE ESTABLISHED IN CANADA ON THE 1st DECEMBER, 1892.

Name of Post Office.	Township or Parish.	Electoral County and Province or Territory.	Postmaster.
Albanel	Albanel	Chicoutimi.....Q.	François Laprise.
Bear's Hill	Sec. 27, Tp. 45, R. 24, W. of 4th M.	.....Alta.	Robert Ramsay.
Bowden	Sec. 14, Tp. 34, R. 1, W. of 5th M.	.....Alta.	C. K. Johnson.
Boxall	Southwold	Elgin, W.R.....O.	Harry Boxall.
Britainville	Campbell (Manitoulin Island)	Algoma.....O.	William M. Cormick.
Camelot	Widdifield	Nipissing.....O.	R. B. Jessup.
Dayton	Bright	Algoma.....O.	James Lovitt.
Devizes (reopened)	London	Middlesex, E.R.....O.	W. J. Braithwaite.
Donore (reopened)	Sec. 10, Tp. 8, R. 1, E. of 1st M.	Lisgar.....M.	C. Wheatland.
East River	Chester	Lunenburg.....N.S.	John Cook.
Flee Island	Sec. 26, Tp. 13, R. 6, W. of 1st M.	Marquette.....M.	Marshall Tuck.
Iron Rock	Egerton	Pictou.....N.S.	John G. Fraser.
Oak Bay Mills	Mann	Bonaventure.....Q.	J. D. Sowerby.
Oxford Junction	.....	Cumberland.....N.S.	John D. McDonald.
Ste. Thècle Station	Ste. Thècle	Champlain.....Q.	O. Desaulniers.
Victor (reopened)	Woodhouse	Norfolk, S.R.....O.	James W. Butler.
Weston	Cornwallis	King's.....N.S.	Jonathan Sanford.
Welsford Road	Cornwallis	King's.....N.S.	D. E. Ross.
Wetaskiwin	Sec. 14, Tp. 46, R. 24, W. of 4th M.	.....Alta.	J. Z. C. Miquelon.

CHANGES IN POST OFFICES ALREADY ESTABLISHED.

OFFICES CLOSED.

Cloverport	County of Simcoe, E.R., O.
Crookston	" Hastings, N.R., O.
Miller's Creek	" Hants, N.S.
Northfield	" Cornwall, O.
Ruttanville	" Selkirk, M.
Sandfield	" Algoma, O.
Mount Hope	" Bruce, N.R., O.
Pearl Street Branch Office	City of Hamilton, O.
Oakland Park	County of Simcoe, E.R., O.
Shrubmount	" York, N.R., O., 16th September, 1892.

NAMES CHANGED.

Rougemont	County of Rouville, Q.	to Rougemont Station.

Note.—The post office at "Fairley," County of Northumberland, N.B., which was published as having been opened on the 1st of October, 1891, did not go into operation until the 15th November, 1892.

TO ADVERTISERS IN THE *GAZETTE*.

PARTIES sending advertisements to be inserted in "The Canada Gazette," will please observe the following rules :

1st. Address "The Canada Gazette, Ottawa, Canada."

2nd. Indicate the number of insertions required.

3rd. Invariably remit the fees for such advertisements, together with the price of one Gazette, as below. Otherwise they will not be inserted. The rates are ten cts. for the first insertion, and five cents for each subsequent insertion per line of nine words, each figure counting as one word. No advertisement is inserted for a less charge than one dollar.

By settled or understood practice as prescribed by law, the rules of Parliament or decisions of the Department of Justice, notices receive the following insertions :—

Notices of applications for divorce—27 insertions.

Notices of the withdrawal of deposits of Insurance Companies—13 insertions.

Notices of ordinary applications to Parliament—9 insertions.

Notices of applications for Letters Patent—6 insertions.

Notices of dividends and meetings of Banks and Insurance Companies—1 calendar month, or 5 insertions.

Subscribers will also notice that the subscription, $4 per annum, is invariably payable in advance, and that the "Gazette" will be stopped from them at the end of the period paid for. Single numbers will be charged ten cts. each, and when more than one are required by advertisers, must be remitted for likewise.

S. E. DAWSON,
Queen's Printer and Controller of Stationery.
Department of Public Printing and Stationery,
Ottawa, November, 1891.

APPLICATIONS TO PARLIAMENT.

Rules relating to Notices for Private Bills.

All applications for Private Bills, properly the subjects of legislation by the Parliament of Canada, within the purview of "The British North America Act, 1867," whether for the erection of a Bridge, the making of a Railroad, Turnpike Road or Telegraph Line; the construction or improvement of a Harbour, Canal, Lock, Dam or Slide, or other like work; the granting the right of Ferry; the incorporation of any particular Trade or Calling, or of any Banking or other Joint Stock Company; or otherwise for the granting to any individual or individuals, any exclusive or peculiar rights or privileges whatever, or for doing any matter or thing which, in its operation, would affect the rights or property of other parties, or relate to any particular class of the community; or for making any amendment of a like nature to any former Act, shall require a Notice, clearly and distinctly specifying the nature and object of the application, and (except in the case of existing corporations) signed by, or on behalf of the applicants, to be published as follows, viz :

In the Provinces of Quebec and Manitoba.

A notice inserted in the *Canada Gazette*, in the English and French languages, and in one newspaper in the English, and in one in the French language in the District affected, or in both languages in one paper, if there be but one in the said District, or if there be no paper published therein, then, in both languages, in a paper in the nearest District in which a newspaper is published.

In any other Province or Territory.

A notice inserted in the *Canada Gazette*, and in one newspaper published in the County or District, or Union of Counties affected, or if there be no paper published therein, then in a newspaper in the nearest County or District in which a newspaper is published. Such Notices to be continued in each case, for a period of two months during the interval of time between the close of the next preceding Session and the consideration of the Petition. And copies of the newspapers containing the first and last insertion of such notice shall be sent to the Clerk of each House.

When a Petition is for leave to bring in a Private Bill for the erection of a Toll Bridge, the petitioner or petitioners, upon giving the notice prescribed by the preceding Rule, shall also, at the same time, and in the same manner, give notice of the rates which they intend to ask; the extent of the privilege, the height of the arches, the interval between the abutments or piers for the passage of rafts and vessels, and whether they intend to erect a drawbridge, and the dimensions of the same.

Any person seeking to obtain any Private Bill shall, eight days before the meeting of Parliament, deposit with the Clerk of the House, in which the Bill is to originate, a copy of such bill in the English or French language, with a sum sufficient to pay for translating and printing the same—600 copies to be printed in English, and 200 copies in French—the translation to be done by the officers of the House, and the printing by the contractor. The applicant shall be also required to pay the Clerk of the Senate, or the accountant of the House of Commons (as the case may be) a sum of $200 and the cost of printing the Act in the Statutes, and lodge the receipt of the same with the Clerk of the Committee to which such Bill is referred—such payment to be made immediately after the second reading, and before the consideration of the Bill by such Committee.

The fee payable on any Private Bill is paid only in the House in which it originates.

No Petition for a Private Bill is received by either House after the first ten days of the session.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Clerk of the Senate.

JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Clerk of the Commons.

Additional Rules of the House of Commons respecting Private Bills.

All Private Bills for Acts of Incorporation shall be so framed as to incorporate by reference the *clauses* of the *General Acts* relating to the details to be provided for by such Bills;—special grounds shall be established for any proposed departure from this principle, or for the introduction of other provisions as to such details, and a note shall be appended to the Bill indicating the provisions thereof, in which the *General Act* is proposed to be departed from;—Bills which are not framed in accordance with this *Rule*, shall be re-cast by the promoters, and reprinted at their expense, before any Committee passes upon the *Clauses*.

51*a*. All Private Bills for Acts of incorporation of, or in amendment of Acts incorporating Railway Companies, shall be drawn in accordance with the Model Bill adopted by the House on 23rd June, 1887, copies of which may be obtained from the Clerk of the House.

(a.) The provisions contained in any Bill which are not in accord with the Model Bill, shall be inserted between brackets, and when revised by the proper officer shall be so printed, and Bills which are not in accordance with this Rule shall be returned to the promoters to be re-cast before being revised and printed;

(b.) Any sections of existing Acts which are proposed to be amended shall be re-printed in full with the amendments inserted in their proper places and between brackets;

(c.) Any exceptional provisions that it may be proposed to insert in any Bill shall be clearly specified in the Notice of Application for the same.

51*b*. No Bill for the incorporation of a Railway Company, or for changing the route of the railway of any company already incorporated, shall be considered by the Railway Committee until there has been filed with the Committee, at least one week before the consideration of the Bill :—

(*a.*) A Map or Plan drawn upon a scale of not less than half an inch to the mile, showing the location upon which it is intended to construct the proposed work, and showing also the lines of existing or authorized works of a similar character within, or in any way affecting the district, or any part thereof, which the proposed work is intended to serve, and such map

or plan shall be signed by the Engineer or other person making the same ;

(b.) An exhibit showing the total amount of capital proposed to be raised for the purposes of the undertaking, and the manner in which it is proposed to raise the same, whether by ordinary shares, bonds, debentures, or other securities, and the amount of each, respectively.

JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Clerk of the Commons.

SUBSTANCE OF RULES OF THE SENATE RELATING TO NOTICES AND APPLICATIONS FOR BILLS OF DIVORCE.

Every applicant for a Bill of Divorce shall give notice of his or her intended application, and shall specify therein from whom and for what cause such divorce is sought, and shall cause such notice to be published during six months before the presentation of his or her petition for the said Bill, in the CANADA GAZETTE and in two newspapers published in the District in Quebec, Manitoba, British Columbia or the North-West Territories, or in the County or Union of Counties in other Provinces, wherein such applicant usually resided at the time of the separation of the parties ; but if the requisite number of papers cannot be found therein, then in an adjoining District or County or Union of Counties. Notices given in the Provinces of Quebec and Manitoba are to be published in one English and one French newspaper, if there be such newspapers published in the District, but otherwise shall be published in each newspaper in both languages.

A copy of the said Notice shall, not less than one month before the date of the presentation of the Petition, at the instance of the applicant, be served personally on the person from whom the divorce is sought, when that can be done.

No petition for divorce shall be received after the first thirty days of each session.

The petition of an applicant for divorce must be fairly written and must be signed by the Petitioner, and should briefly set forth the marriage, when, where and by whom the ceremony was performed, the grounds on which relief is asked and the nature of the relief prayed, and should also negative condonation, collusion and connivance. The allegations of the petition must be verified by declaration of the Petitioner, under the "*Act respecting Extra-Judicial Oaths.*"

The applicant shall deposit with the Clerk of the Senate, eight days before the opening of Parliament, a copy, in the English or French language, of the proposed Bill of Divorce, and therewith a sum sufficient to pay for translating and printing 600 copies thereof in English and 200 copies in French.

No petition for a Bill of Divorce shall be presented unless the applicant has paid into the hands of the Clerk of the Senate the sum of two hundred dollars ($200).

The petition when presented shall be accompanied by the evidence of the publication of the notice, and by declaration in evidence of the service of a copy thereof, and by a copy of the proposed Bill.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Clerk of the Senate.

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for an Act to authorize the Corporations of the Township of Collingwood and the Town of Thornbury, in the County of Grey, jointly to collect tolls and dues at the harbour at the mouth of Beaver River, in the said Town of Thornbury, and for this purpose to confirm an agreement between the said corporations relative thereto, and to extend the provisions of 33 Victoria, chapter 45, to the said corporations, except sections numbers one and two ; and for other purposes.

MOBERLY & GAMON,
Solicitor for Township of Collingwood.
WILSON & DYRE,
Solicitor for Town of Thornbury.

Collingwood, 14th December, A.D. 1892. 25-9

THE LAKE ERIE AND DETROIT RIVER RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made to the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada, at the next session thereof, for an Act to confirm and make valid a certain agreement made between The Lake Erie and Detroit River Railway Company, incorporated by the Dominion Parliament, of the first part, and the Lake Erie and Detroit River Railway Company, incorporated by the Legislature of Ontario, of the second part, uniting and amalgamating the said two companies into one under the name of "The Lake Erie and Detroit River Railway Company," and to declare that the said company incorporated by the Legislature of Ontario is a work for the general advantage of Canada, and to bring such united company within the jurisdiction of the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada.

G. J. LEGGATT,
Secretary.

Dated at Walkerville, 12th December, 1892. 25-9

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made by William Fuller, of the Township of London, in the County of Middlesex, in Ontario ; Charles C. Hodgins, of the Township of Biddulph, in the said County of Middlesex ; Thomas Henry Luscombe, of the City of London, in the said County of Middlesex ; William Charles Fitzgerald, of the said City of London ; W. S. Harrison, M.D., of the City of Brantford, in the County of Brant, in Ontario aforesaid ; R. H. Blackmore, of the City of St. Thomas, in the County of Elgin, in Ontario aforesaid ; C. F. Heidt, of the Township of Southwold, in the said County of Elgin ; S. S. Fulton, of the said Township of Southwold ; Malcolm McGugan, of the Township of Caradoc, in the said County of Middlesex ; J. Ferguson, of the Town of Strathroy, in the said County of Middlesex ; J. E. Hill, of the said City of St. Thomas ; A. B. Telfer, of the Town of Sarnia, in the County of Lambton, in Ontario aforesaid ; and H. C. Crocker, of the Village of Fingal, in the said County of Elgin,—to the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada, at the next session thereof, for an Act incorporating the said applicants (and all others who are or may become members in Canada of the order hereinafter named) as a Benevolent and Provident Order or Friendly Society under the name of the "Woodmen of the World," the head office of which order shall be at the City of London aforesaid, for the following purposes, namely :—To unite its members in social and fraternal bonds to collect and distribute charitable donations, to make with its own members contracts for insurance in sums not exceeding $3,000 payable on the death of the assured, to erect a monument over the grave of each deceased member, and to secure for its members such other advantages as may be from time to time designated by the constitution and laws of the order.

T. H. LUSCOMBE,
W. C. FITZGERALD,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated at London aforesaid, this 8th day of December, A.D. 1892. 25-9

Province of Quebec, }
District of Montreal. }

PUBLIC NOTICE.—Application will be made at the next session of the Parliament of Canada, for an Act to incorporate the Atlantic and Pacific Railway, with power to construct and operate a railway from Sault Ste. Marie, in the Province of Ontario, to Gaspé Basin, in the Province of Quebec, passing through the districts of Algoma and Nipissing, and following the Valley of the Ottawa as far as circumstances will permit, passing by or near the Cities of Ottawa and Montreal, and running through the Counties on the south shore of the river St. Lawrence, and with power to purchase or lease any or all railways constructed or authorized to be constructed which can be utilized as part of the line, including the Intercolonial Railway.

GREENSHIELDS & GREENSHIELDS,
Attorneys for applicants.

25-9

THE GREAT NORTH WEST CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE.—The Great North West Central Railway Company will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act to amend their charter, of incorporation, confirmed by the Act 51 Vic., chap. 85, by extending the time for the construction of the railway and the completion thereof, and by giving power to issue preference shares, and with such other amendments thereto as may be deemed proper, and for other purposes.

ARTHUR CODD,
Secretary.

Dated at Ottawa, this 1st of December, 1892. 25-9

NOTICE.—W. C. VanHorne and William Farwell, owners in trust of the South Eastern Railway, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act authorizing funds to be raised for the improvement of the railway, and the payment of existing obligations, by the issue of bonds forming a first charge on the property.

J. O'HALLORAN,
25-9 Solicitor for the applicants.

NOTICE.—W. C. Van Horne and William Farwell will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act amending the Act 54-55 Victoria, chapter 68, which provides for the incorporation of the Montreal and Atlantic Railway Company, by repealing section 16 of the said Act.

J. O'HALLORAN,
25-9 Solicitor for the applicants.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made by the Corporation of the City of London to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act to authorize the leasing of the London and Port Stanley Railway to an individual or individuals, or to a company, and for other purposes.

C. A. KINGSTON,
City Clerk.

Dated at London, this 14th day of December, A.D. 1892. 25-9

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act consolidating the various Acts and provisions relating to the Manitoba and North-Western Railway Company of Canada, and amending such Acts by providing that notwithstanding anything therein contained the company shall not, by reason of its failure to construct during the year 1893 twenty miles of its railway, be prevented thereafter or at any time from extending its line of railway to Prince Albert or for any further distance than the length of railway then completed, or from having and enjoying all the rights, powers, privileges and franchises which it now has and enjoys, and for other purposes.

Dated 12th December, 1892.

E. W. RILEY,
25-9 Secretary.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Dominion Parliament, at its next session, by the Drummond County Railway Company, for an Act to confirm their charter granted by the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, 49 and 50 Victoria, chapter 81, and the amendments thereto, and to amend their charter, and to empower it to extend its line of railway from St. Leonard, in the County of Nicolet, to a point on the Intercolonial Railway in the County of Levis, and to amalgamate with other railway companies, or to lease or sell its line of railway, and to give running power to other railway companies over their line, and to increase its capital stock, and for other purposes and powers.

GREENSHIELDS & GREENSHIELDS,
Attorneys *ad litem* for
Drummond County Railway Co.

Montreal, 9th December, 1892. 24-9

NOTICE is hereby given that The Moncton and Prince Edward Island Railway Company will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for an amendment to the Act incorporating said company to the following effect, namely, to increase the capital stock to $1,000,000 and to give the company power to issue bonds to the extent of $1,500,000, such bonds to be issued on the railway, ferry, boats and all the property of the company if the company see fit so to issue the same, or $1,000,000 of the bonds may be issued on the ferry, boats and property connected with the ferry and $500,000 may be issued on the railway of the company as the company may see fit.

C. N. SKINNER,
24-9 Solicitor for the company.

NOTICE.—The Hamilton Provident and Loan Society will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act to amend the "Act respecting the Hamilton Provident and Loan Society," being 48 Victoria, chapter 30, the objects of such amendment being to increase the authorized capital of said society to $3,000,000, to authorize the said society to do business in any of the Provinces of the Dominion, to issue stock in Great Britain, and to provide facilities for the sale and transfer of the stock there.

CRERAR, CRERAR & BANKIER,
Solicitors for
The Hamilton Provident and Loan Society.

Hamilton, November, 1892. 24-9

WESTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to Parliament, at its next ensuing session, by the Western Counties Railway Company, for an Act to amend certain Acts respecting the said company, to authorize the issue of debentures or debenture stock in lieu of its present debenture stock, and for other purposes of the company.

JAS. WENT. BINGAY,
Secretary.

Yarmouth, N.S., 3rd December, 1892. 24-9

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act to incorporate a company for the purpose of constructing and operating irrigation ditches or canals in that portion of the District of Alberta lying south of the fiftieth parallel of latitude where it passes through the said district, with all necessary cross or branch ditches or canals; also with power to acquire land by expropriation or otherwise necessary for these purposes or with a view to improve the same by irrigation and to again dispose thereof; with power also to construct and maintain dams and other works necessary for the purposes of the company, and to draw off from rivers and other waters the water necessary for the purposes of the company; also with power to take and supply water for irrigation, manufacturing and other purposes to municipalities, corporations and persons.

A. FERGUSON,
Solicitor for the applicants.

Ottawa, 7th December, 1892. 24-9

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made, at the next session of the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada, by the Central Counties Railway Company, for authority to continue section Two of their line of railway from its present termination in Township of Caledonia, to a junction with section Three of their said line in the Township of Clarence, County of Russell, to continue section Four of their said line into the County of Russell, and to make the borrowing powers of the company apply to the proposed extensions; for extending the time for completion of their works, and for other purposes.

CHRYSLER & LEWIS,
Solicitors for the company.

Ottawa, 6th December, 1892. 24-9

THE MANUFACTURERS' ACCIDENT INS. CO.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Manufacturers' Accident Insurance Company will apply to the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada, at the next session thereof, for an Act to amend section 1 of the Statute 50-51 Victoria, chapter 105, by adding the following words thereto :—

(1.) And shall also be legally authorized to guarantee the fidelity of persons filling or about to fill situations of trust or confidence, and the due performance and discharge by such persons of all or any of the duties and obligations imposed on them by contract or otherwise.

(2.) To guarantee the due performance and discharge by receivers, official and other liquidators, committees, guardians, executors, administrators, trustees, attorneys, brokers, and agents of their respective duties and obligations.

(3.) To guarantee persons filling or about to fill situations of trust or confidence against liabilities in connection therewith, and in particular against liabilities resulting from the misconduct of any co-trustee, co-agent, sub-agent or other person, or from the insufficiency, imperfection or deficiency of title to property, or from any insufficiency, imperfection or deficiency in any security, or from any bankruptcy, insolvency, fraud, or tortious act on the part of any other persons or from any error of judgment or misfortune.

(4.) To guarantee the title to or quiet enjoyment of property either absolutely or subject to any qualifications or conditions, and to guarantee persons interested or about to become interested in any property against any loss, actions, proceedings, claims or demands in respect of any insufficiency or imperfection or deficiency of title, or in respect of any incumbrances, burdens, or outstanding rights.

(5.) Generally to carry on and transact every kind of guarantee business.

And to further amend the said section by striking out the words "The Manufacturers' Accident Insurance Company" and substituting therefor the words "The Manufacturers' Accident and Guarantee Insurance Company."

BEATTY, BLACKSTOCK,
NESBITT & CHADWICK,
Solicitors for the applicants.

Dated this 8th day of December, A.D. 1892. 24–9

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made to the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada, at the next session thereof, by the Grand Trunk, Georgian Bay and Lake Erie Railway Company, for an Act to amend the Act 53 Victoria, chapter 63, by extending the time for the completion of the branch to Owen Sound, and to make all the provisions of the Statute of the Province of Ontario, 44 Victoria, chapter 69, apply to the said branch ; also to extend the time for building a branch from a point on the line between Strathallan and Woodstock to the Village of Embro, and to make all the provisions of the said Act of the Province of Ontario, 44 Victoria, chapter 69, apply to the said branch.

JOHN BELL,
Solicitor for the applicants.

Dated at Belleville, this 8th day of December, A.D. 1892. 24–9

NOTICE.—The Mount Forest, Markdale and Meaford Railway Company will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act to amend their Act of incorporation, 53 Victoria, chapter 60, by adding the names of certain persons as provisional directors and by extending the time for the construction of the railway and the completion thereof, with such other amendments thereto as may be deemed proper, and for other purposes.

R. W. EVANS,
Solicitor for the applicants.

Dated at Meaford, Ont., this 1st day of November, 1892. 19–9

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made to the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada, at its next session, on behalf of the Corporation of the Town of Calgary, for an Act granting to the said corporation power to build and construct a bridge or bridges from the mainland to the Island Park in the Bow River adjoining the said Town, also a bridge or bridges connecting the islands in said park, and to erect a dam or dams on the Bow and Elbow Rivers, in or near the Town of Calgary, for the purpose of creating water power and still water for boating purposes ; also for power to operate, lease or sell such water power when created upon such terms as the said corporation may deem proper.

Also for power to construct, equip and run a street railway and tramway along and upon the streets and highways of the Town of Calgary, and through and upon and over the territory adjoining and within the limits of two miles from the boundaries of the said Town of Calgary, with power to lease or sell the same on such terms as the said corporation may deem proper. Such railway or tramway to be propelled and run by horse, electric or steam power, as the applicants may desire.

ARTHUR L. SIFTON,
Solicitor for applicants.

Dated at Calgary, this 22nd day of November, 1892. 23–9

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made to the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada, at the next sittings thereof, for an Act to confirm and make valid and binding a certain agreement made by the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada, of the first part, The Jacques Cartier Union Railway Company, of the second part, The Montreal and Champlain Junction Railway Company, of the third part, The Beauharnois Junction Railway Company, of the fourth part, The Midland Railway of Canada, of the fifth part, The Peterborough and Chemong Lake Railway Company, of the sixth part, The Lake Simcoe Junction Railway Company, of the seventh part, The Grand Trunk, Georgian Bay and Lake Erie Railway Company, of the eighth part, The London, Huron and Bruce Railway Company, of the ninth part, The Galt and Guelph Railway Company, of the tenth part, The Brantford, Norfolk and Port Burwell Railway Company, of the eleventh part, The Wellington, Grey and Bruce Railway Company, of the twelfth part, The Waterloo Junction Railway Company, of the thirteenth part, The North Simcoe Railway Company, of the fourteenth part, and The Cobourg, Blairton and Marmora Railway and Mining Company, of the fifteenth part, consolidating or amalgamating the said several companies into one company under the name of the "Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada," with the powers and on the terms and conditions in the said agreement expressed and set forth. The said Act to contain such provisions as may be found necessary to give full effect to said agreement and as may be deemed necessary.

JOHN BELL,
Solicitor for the applicants.

Dated at Belleville, Ont., this 29th day of November, A.D. 1892. 23–9

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made, at the next session of the Parliament of Canada, for an Act to wind up and liquidate the affairs of The Montreal Mining Company, and for the distribution of its assets and dividends.

HALL, CROSS, BROWN & SHARP,
Solicitors for applicants.

Montreal, 30th November, 1892. 23–9

NOTICE.—Application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for an Act to amend the Acts relating to the Canada Life Assurance Company, by extending and defining the company's powers of holding real estate, and extending the time for sale of other real estate coming to their hands, and extending their powers as to the investment of their funds, and for other purposes.

BRUCE, BURTON & BRUCE,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated 30th November, 1892. 23–9

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made, at the next session of the Parliament of Canada, to amend the charter of the Rocky Mountain Railway and Coal Company, and for permission, in the alternative, to construct the said proposed railway from a point on the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, at or near Morley Station, and thence in a north-westerly direction along the foot-hills of the Rocky Mountains until it intersects the Red Deer River, and thence westerly following the Red Deer River and the south branch thereof to the Coal Mines; and also for an extension of time respecting the construction of the said road.

LOUGHEED, McCARTHY & McCARTER,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated at Calgary, this 15th day of November, 1892. 22–9

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at the next ensuing session thereof, for an Act to incorporate a company for the purpose of constructing, equipping, maintaining and operating a line of railway to run from the Town of Regina, in said North-West Territories, in a south-westerly direction to a point on the international boundary line, at or near Wood Mountain, in said North-West Territories. Also an extension thereof or another line of railway to run from Regina aforesaid in a north-easterly direction to some point on the Saskatchewan River, east of the Second Principal Meridian; with power to construct, equip, maintain and operate branch railway lines, telegraph and telephone lines in connection with said railways; together with the usual powers to acquire lands, privileges, bonuses, and aids from the Dominion Government, and to make traffic and other arrangements with other railway companies and other companies, and all other usual and necessary powers, rights and privileges.

SCOTT, HAMILTON & ROBSON,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated at Regina, N.W.T., this 15th day of November, 1892. 22–9

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, during its next session, for an Act to incorporate the "Ocean Fidelity Guarantee Corporation," for the purpose of carrying on the business of fidelity guarantee in all its branches.

HATTON & McLENNAN,
Solicitors for applicants.

Montreal, 23rd November, 1892. 22–9

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, during its next session, for an Act to incorporate the "Ocean Accident Insurance Corporation," for the purpose of carrying on the business of accident insurance in all its branches.

HATTON & McLENNAN,
Solicitors for applicants.

Montreal, 23rd November, 1892. 22–9

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session, for an Act to amend the Act incorporating "The Buffalo and Fort Erie Bridge Company," by extending the time for the commencement and completion of the said bridge; also by reducing the capital stock of the said company; and also so as to enable the said company to construct a tunnel for railway and other purposes under the Niagara River, at some point above Grand Island, and for such other amendments as to Parliament may seem proper.

A. G. HILL,
Solicitor for company.

Dated this 25th day of November, 1892. 22–9

ST. LAWRENCE AND ADIRONDACK RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the St. Lawrence and Adirondack Railway Company will apply to the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada, at the next session thereof, for an Act to amend section nineteen of the Statute 51 Victoria, chapter 64, by inserting therein after the words "Beauharnois Junction Railway Company," the words "or the Central Vermont Railroad Company or the Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain Railroad Company," leaving the other portions of the said section as they now are.

GEO. H. PHILLIPS,
Secretary.

Dated at Salaberry de Valleyfield, this 8th day of November, A.D. 1892. 21–9

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for an Act to incorporate a company for the purpose of guaranteeing persons and corporations against loss and damage by burglary, and for other purposes.

R. A. E. GREENSHIELDS,
Solicitor for applicant.
By GEMMILL & MAY,
His Agents at Ottawa.

Dated at Montreal, this 15th November, 1892. 21–9

NOTICE.—The Columbia and Kootenay Railway and Navigation Company will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act authorizing it to construct and operate a railway between a point on its present line and Revelstoke, together with such branch or branches, not exceeding in any case thirty miles in length, as may be hereafter authorized by His Excellency the Governor in Council, and for other purposes.

J. D. TOWNLEY,
Secretary.

21–9

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for an Act to incorporate a company known as The Maritime Manufacturing Company, for the purpose of manufacturing, buying, selling, disposing of and dealing in all such kinds of goods, chattels and merchandise as they shall see fit, and to engage in and carry on all such business as is usually engaged in by manufacturers and merchants, with power to purchase, acquire and hold letters patent of invention and patent rights of all kinds and either to sell and dispose of the same or of any rights thereunder, or to manufacture and sell the goods, commodities and articles covered by any such letters patent or patent rights so acquired, together with the usual power to acquire lands, factories, docks, shops, wharves, machinery plant and all other property necessary in carrying on the said business, and for all other usual and necessary powers, rights and privileges.

HENRY, HARRIS & HENRY,
Solicitors for applicants.

Halifax, N.S., 12th November, 1892. 21–9

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act to incorporate "The Canada North-West Land Company" (Limited), for the purposes of owning, holding, buying, selling, leasing or otherwise dealing in, acquiring or disposing of lands or real estate or any interest therein within the Dominion of Canada, and particularly in the North-West Territories of the Dominion, and in the Province of Manitoba, and of acquiring the assets and carrying on the business in Canada of The Canada North-West Land Company (Limited), a corporation now existing under the laws of the United Kingdom, and for the confirmation of an agreement for the acquisition thereof, with all the powers which are now held by that company, and for other purposes.

A. R. CREELMAN,
Solicitor for the applicants.

Dated at Toronto, 8th day of November, 1892. 20–9

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act to incorporate a company for the purpose of: (1) Constructing, managing and operating an irrigation ditch or canal from some point on the Elbow River, in the southerly portion of Township Twenty-four, or in the northerly portion of Township Twenty-three, in Range one, west of the Fifth Initial Meridian, in the North-West Territories; also from some point on the Bow River, in Township Twenty-four, Ranges one and two, west of the Fifth Initial Meridian, or in Township Twenty-five, Ranges two and three, west of the Fifth Initial Meridian, or in any or all of the aforementioned townships, to any lands in the said townships, or in the neighbourhood thereof, which lie sufficiently low to enable water to be applied thereon for irrigation purposes, and all necessary cross or branch ditches, canals, flumes or aqueducts; (2) Constructing works in and drawing off the waters of the above-named rivers for the purposes of the company; (3) Acquiring land by expropriation, purchase or otherwise for the purposes of construction and maintenance by the company; (4) Acquiring land by purchase or lease for improvement by irrigation and disposing of same; (5) Constructing, maintaining and erecting dams at such points on the the said rivers as may be found necessary for the purposes of the company; Further, to have power to supply water to any municipality, corporation or individual, and to do all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects.

J. P. J. JEPHSON,
Solicitor for applicants.

Dated at Calgary, N.W.T., 3rd November, 1892.

20-9

NOTICE.—The Canadian Pacific Railway Company will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act giving effect to an agreement arrived at between the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada, the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, and the Corporation of the City of Toronto, concerning, amongst other things, land to be used for railway purposes, and embodied in a certain document, dated the 26th day of July, 1892, and known as "The Esplanade Agreement."

CHARLES DRINKWATER,
Sec. C.P.R.Co.

20-9

NOTICE.—The Canadian Pacific Railway Company will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act giving effect to an agreement, made the twenty-sixth day of July, 1892, between the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada, of the first part, and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, of the second part, concerning a Union Passenger Station in the City of Toronto, and certain lands, tracts and real estate to be used in connection therewith.

CHARLES DRINKWATER,
Sec. C.P.R.Co.

20-9

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, for an Act to incorporate a company for the purpose of constructing, equipping, maintaining and operating a line of railway (to be run by either steam or electricity, or both), to run from a point at or near Penticton at the foot of Okanagan Lake, in the Province of British Columbia, to some point at or near the Narrows of Lake Osoyoos in said Province, with power to construct, equip, maintain and operate branch lines, and also to construct and operate telegraph and telephone lines in connection with the said railway, together with the usual powers to acquire lands, privileges, bonuses or aids from the Dominion or Provincial Governments, and to make traffic and other arrangements with railway, steamboat and other companies, and for all other usual and necessary powers, rights and privileges.

DAVIS & MARSHALL,
Solicitors for applicants.

Vancouver, B.C., 19th August, A.D. 1892. 9-20

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made to the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada, at its next session, for a charter granting to the applicants power to construct, equip and run a street railway and tramway along and upon the streets and highways of the Municipality of the Town of Calgary, and through and upon and along the highways of the territories adjoining said Municipality, such railway and tramway to be propelled or run by horse, electric or steam power as the applicants may desire.

LOUGHEED, McCARTHY & McCARTER,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated at Calgary, this 16th day of November, 1892.

22-9

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for an Act to incorporate the "Automatic Telephone and Electric Company of Canada," with power to manufacture, deal in and operate telephone instruments, switches and connections, and to manufacture, operate and deal in electrical instruments and appliances, and to carry on a general electrical supply, operating and manufacturing business, and for the purposes thereof, and of all business incidental thereto and connected therewith, the whole throughout the Dominion of Canada, and with a head office and principal place of business in the City of Montreal.

ATWATER & MACKIE,
Solicitors for applicants.

Montreal, 7th November, 1892. 20-10

NOTICE is hereby given that at the next session of the Parliament of Canada, application will be made for an Act to incorporate the society known as "The Grand Council of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association of Canada," the objects of which society are to unite fraternally all persons entitled to membership under the constitution and by-laws of the society; to improve the moral, mental and social condition of its members; to educate them in integrity, sobriety and frugality; to establish, manage and disburse a benefit and reserve fund, from which a sum not exceeding two thousand dollars shall be paid to each member in good standing, his beneficiary or legal representatives, according to the constitution and by-laws of the society.

LATCHFORD & MURPHY,
Solicitors for applicants.

Ottawa, 20th October, 1892. 18-9

NOTICE is hereby given that John James Harding, of the City of London, in the County of Middlesex, and Province of Ontario, yeoman, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of divorce from his wife Janet Harding, now residing in Grand Rapids, in the State of Michigan, one of the United States of America, on the grounds of adultery and desertion.

FRASER & FRASER,
Solicitors for applicants.

By CHRISTIE, CHRISTIE & GREENE,
Their agents at Ottawa.

Dated at London, in the County of Middlesex, and Province of Ontario, this 30th day of November, A.D. 1892. 23-27

NOTICE is hereby given that Caroline Jane Downey, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, in the Province of Ontario, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from her husband Donald Clutterbuck Downey, Esquire, heretofore of the Town of Whitby, in the County of Ontario, in the Province of Ontario, but whose present address is unknown, on the grounds of adultery and desertion.

GORMULLY & SINCLAIR,
Solicitors for applicant.

Dated at Ottawa, in the Province of Ontario, this 21st day of October, 1892. 17-27

NOTICE is hereby given that Joshua Nicholas Filman, of the Township of East Flamboro, in the County of Wentworth, in the Province of Ontario, yeoman, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from his wife, Emma Matilda Filman, of the Township of East Flamboro, in the said County of Wentworth and Province of Ontario, on the grounds of adultery and desertion.

LAZIER & MONCK,
Solicitors for applicant.

Dated at Hamilton, Ont., this 28th September, 1892.
14-27

NOTICE is hereby given that James Frederick Doran, of Lachine, in the County of Jacques Cartier, Province of Quebec, clerk, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from his wife Mary Augusta Wood, lately of Winnipeg, Province of Manitoba, now of Paris, France, on the ground of adultery and desertion.

J. FRED. DORAN,
Applicant.

Dated at Montreal, Province of Quebec, the 20th July, 1892. 5-27

NOTICE is hereby given that Robert Young Hebden, of the City of New York, in the State of New York, in the United States of America, (heretofore of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec), one of the agents of the Bank of Montreal, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from his wife Edith Montagu Hebden (*née* Patterson), heretofore of the said City of Montreal, but whose present residence is unknown, on the grounds of adultery and desertion.

GORMULLY & SINCLAIR,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated at Ottawa, in the Province of Ontario, this 22nd day of July, A.D. 1892. 4-27

NOTICE is hereby given that Annette Marion Goff of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from her husband, Edward Robert Taché Rowand, of the City of Winnipeg, in the Province of Manitoba, Gentleman, on the grounds of adultery and cruelty.

CARTER & GOLDSTEIN,
Solicitors for applicant.

Dated at Montreal, Province of Quebec, this 18th day of July, 1892. 4-27

NOTICE is hereby given that Edmund Holyoake Heward, of the Town of St. John's, in the District of Iberville, in the Province of Quebec, manager at St. John's of the Merchants Bank of Canada, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from his wife, Dame Marie Louise Elwes, presently of the City of Chicago, in the State of Illinois, one of the United States of America, on the ground of adultery.

L. G. MACDONALD,
Solicitor for applicant.
By CHRISTIE, CHRISTIE & GREENE,
His agents at Ottawa.

Dated at St. John's, the 4th day of July, 1892. 3-27

NOTICE is hereby given that Robert Oliver King, of the Township of Brantford, in the County of Brant and Province of Ontario, farmer, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from his wife Jennie Gowling, on the grounds of adultery and desertion.

GEORGE D. HEYD,
Solicitor for applicant.
By GEMMILL & MAY,
His agents at Ottawa.

Dated at Brantford, this 5th day of July, A.D. 1892. 2-27

NOTICE is hereby given that James Balfour, of the City of Hamilton, in the County of Wentworth, in the Province of Ontario, architect, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from his wife Georgina Catharine Balfour, of the City of Hamilton aforesaid, on the ground of adultery.

BELL & PRINGLE,
Solicitors for James Balfour.

Dated at Hamilton, Province of Ontario, this 30th day of June, 1892. 2-27

NOTICE is hereby given that John Francis Schwaller, of the Town of Thorold, in the County of Welland, and Province of Ontario, merchant, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from his wife Florence Schwaller, now of the Town of Niagara Falls, in the County and Province aforesaid, on the grounds of desertion, adultery and bigamy.

PATTISON, COLLIER & SHAW,
Solicitors for applicant.

Dated at Thorold, in the Province of Ontario, this 7th day of April, A.D. 1892. 51-27

APPLICATIONS FOR CHARTER BY LETTERS PATENT.

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication hereof in the *Canada Gazette*, the persons hereinafter mentioned will apply to the Governor General in Council, for the grant of letters patent under the provisions of "The Companies Act."

The proposed corporate name of the company is to be "The Gurney Foundry Company (Limited)."

The purposes for which incorporation is sought are to purchase the Toronto business of the E. & C. Gurney Company (Limited), and to carry on said business and such other business as manufacturers and merchants in metals as may from time to time be thought advisable.

The place within Canada which is to be the chief place of business of the said company is the City of Toronto, with branch places of business in such other cities and places within the Dominion of Canada, as may from time to time be determined upon.

The proposed amount of capital stock of the company is $40,000 divided into 400 shares of $100 each.

The names in full and address and calling of each of the applicants are as follows :—Edward Gurney, of the City of Toronto, iron founder ; William Henry Carrick, of the City of Toronto, iron founder ; Frederic Francis Skinner, of the City of Toronto. accountant ; Thomas Busteed Alcock, of the City of Toronto, iron founder, and Frederick Massey, of the City of Montreal, merchant.

The above applicants are to be the first or provisional directors of the company.

THOMSON, HENDERSON & BELL,
Solicitors for the applicants.

Dated at Toronto this 1st day of December, 1892.
23-6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice "The Chaudiere Electric Light and Power Company" (Limited), will apply to the Governor General in Council, under the provisions of The Companies Act, for the grant of supplementary letters patent under the Great Seal, providing for an increase in the capital stock of the said company, and extending the powers of the company to the purposes and objects hereinafter mentioned.

The amount of the capital stock of the said company is proposed to be increased to the sum of one million dollars ($1,000,000).

The objects or powers in addition to all the rights and powers given by the said Act and by the letters patent already granted to the said company, for which supplementary letters patent are sought, are as follows :—

(1.) To carry on any business directly or indirectly connected with the supply or employment of electri-

city, or which may seem to the company capable of being conveniently carried on in connection with the supply or employment of electricity, or calculated directly or indirectly to enhance the value of or render profitable any of the company's property or rights.

(2.) To acquire by lease, purchase or otherwise, and undertake the whole or any part of the business, property and liabilities of any person or company carrying on any business which the company is authorized to carry on, or possessed of property suitable for the purposes of the company, and to pay for the same by issuing paid-up stock therefor or otherwise, as they may see fit.

(3.) To sell, lease or dispose of the undertaking of the company or any part thereof for such consideration as the company may think fit, and in particular for the stock, debentures or securities of any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of this company.

(4.) To purchase, take on lease, or in exchange, hire or otherwise acquire any real or personal property, and any buildings, easements, machinery, plant or stock in trade and any rights or privileges which the company may think necessary or convenient for the purposes of its business.

(5.) To purchase, lease or otherwise acquire any patents of invention or any rights of selling, using or manufacturing thereunder, which the company may see fit, and to sell, lease or otherwise dispose of any patents or rights acquired by them, either in whole or in part.

(6.) To amalgamate with any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of this company.

(7.) To do all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects.

CHRYSLER & LEWIS,
Solicitors for the applicants.

Dated at Ottawa, this first day of December, A.D. 1892. 23–6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice, application will be made to the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation under the provisions of the Act of the Dominion of Canada being "An Act respecting the incorporation of Joint Stock Companies by Letters Patent Act" for the incorporation of the company hereinafter named.

1. The name of the proposed company is, "J. P. Wiser & Sons" (Limited).

2. The objects for which the incorporation is sought are,

(*a.*) To carry on the business of distillers, maltsters, hop merchants, wine and spirit merchants, manufacturers and dealers in aerated and mineral waters, cattle feeders, ranchmen, farmers, dairymen, ice merchants, and to carry on any other businesses which may seem to the said company capable of being carried on in connection with the above or calculated directly or indirectly to enhance the value of or render profitable any of the company's property or rights.

(*b.*) To acquire and undertake the whole or any part of the business, property and liabilities of any person or company carrying on any business which this company is authorized to carry on or possessed of property suitable for the purposes of the company.

(*c.*) To acquire and take over as a going concern the business carried on at Prescott, in the Province of Ontario, under the style and firm of J. P. Wiser & Son, and the good-will of the same, and to acquire and undertake the whole or any of the assets and liabilities of the proprietor of that business in connection therewith, and to acquire and take over as a going concern the business of ranchmen and cattle feeders now carried on by J. P. Wiser, at or in the Counties of Lyon and Waubausee, in the State of Kansas, one of the United States of America, and all or any of the assets and liabilities of the proprietor of that business in connection therewith, and to issue to the proprietor in consideration thereof either in full or on account of the purchase money so much of the capital stock of the company in fully paid up shares or so much of the bonds and debentures or other obligations of the said company as may be agreed upon.

3. The chief place of business of the said company will be at the Town of Prescott, in the Province of Ontario.

4. The capital stock of the said company is to be $1,500,000.

5. The number of shares is to be 15,000, and the amount of each share $100.

6. The applicants are, John Philip Wiser, of the Town of Prescott, in the Province of Ontario, distiller, Harlow Godar Wiser, of the same place, Esquire, Eugene Frank Wiser, of the same place, Esquire, Isaac Philip Wiser, of the same place, Esquire, Albert Whitney, of the same place, accountant, and Emily Wiser, wife of the said John Philip Wiser, of the same place; all of whom, save and except the said Emily Wiser, shall be first or provisional directors of the said company.

BEATTY, BLACKSTOCK, NESBITT & CHADWICK,
Solicitors for the applicants.

Dated this 24th day of November, A.D. 1892. 22–6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council under "The Companies Act," for letters patent under the Great Seal of the Dominion of Canada, incorporating the applicants and such others as may become shareholders in the company thereby created, a body corporate and politic by the name and for the purposes hereinafter set forth:—

1. The proposed name of the company is "The Hugh Cann Shipping Company" (Limited).

2. The purposes for which incorporation is sought are:—The building, purchasing, acquiring, selling, hiring, chartering, employing, owning, navigating, managing and maintaining sailing vessels, steamships, and other kinds of craft; the conveying and carrying goods, wares, merchandise, freight and cargoes of all description as well as passengers, mails and other traffic between such ports in any part of the world as may seem expedient; the buying and selling of, and trading in cargoes and merchandise for freight, hire and otherwise; and generally the carrying on the business of ship-owning in all its branches; the acquiring, holding, alienating and conveying any property whether real, personal or mixed, requisite for carrying on the undertakings of said company, and generally the doing of all such other things as are incidental, requisite or conducive to the attainment of the above objects.

3. The chief place of business of the company will be the Town of Yarmouth, in the Province of Nova Scotia.

4. The proposed amount of the capital stock is ($11,100) eleven thousand one hundred dollars.

5. The number of shares will be thirty-seven, and the amount of each share three hundred dollars.

6. The names in full and the address and calling of each of the applicants are:—Henry Lewis, ship-owner, Nathan B. Lewis, ship-owner, George C. Lewis, accountant, Harry K. Lewis, clerk, all of the said Town of Yarmouth; and Walter F. Hagar, of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, United States of America, ship-broker.

7. The said Henry Lewis, Nathan B. Lewis, and Harry K. Lewis, will be the first or provisional directors of the company.

CORNING & CHIPMAN,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated at Yarmouth, N.S., this 14th day of November, A.D. 1892. 21–6

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that within one month after the last publication hereof in the *Canada Gazette*, the persons hereinafter mentioned will apply to the Governor General in Council for the grant of a charter of incorporation by letters patent, under the provisions of "The Companies Act" of Canada.

1. That the name of the company is to be "The Symmes Hay Cap Company."

2. That the object of the company is to manufacture and sell the Symmes Patent Hay and Grain Caps and Vegetable Covers or other articles of similar nature, including racks and slats for holding the same, and to acquire by purchase, lease or otherwise the patents of invention relating thereto, and the carrying on of trade and commerce in connection therewith.

3. That the operations of the company are to be carried on in the various Provinces of the Dominion, with the chief place of business at the Village of Sawyerville, in the County of Compton and Province of Quebec.

4. That the amount of capital stock of the company is to be fifteen thousand dollars.

5. That the number of shares is to be one hundred and fifty, and the amount of each share one hundred dollars.

6. That the names in full, and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follows :—William Bullock Ives, advocate, Francis Pierce Buck, manufacturer, Charles King, lieutenant-colonel of Militia, Ernest R. Hallowel Brooks, clerk, Henry Braithwaite Brown, advocate, Gustavus Lucke, merchant, James Simpson Mitchell, merchant, Stephen Edgell, banker, and Harriet L. Lane, widow, all of the City of Sherbrooke ; Herbert Dudley Smith, farmer, of the Township of Compton ; James Naismith Greenshields, of the City of Montreal, advocate ; Alonzo Wright, of the City of Hull, lumber merchant ; Rufus Henry Pope, of the Town of Cookshire, farmer ; William Sawyer, mill-owner, and Lockhart R. Willard, hotelkeeper, both of the Village of Sawyerville, all in the Province of Quebec ; and Hugh McCullough, the younger, of the Town of Galt, in the Province of Ontario.

7. That the said Charles King, Rufus Henry Pope, Francis Pierce Buck, Herbert Dudley Smith and Lockhart R. Willard, are to be the first directors of the company.

BROWN & MORRIS,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated 4th November, 1892. 20–6

MISCELLANEOUS.

COPY of a by-law passed by the Directors of the Canada Landed and National Investment Company (Limited), at a meeting held on the tenth day of August, A.D. 1892.

BY-LAW No. 35.

"The affairs of the company shall be managed by a Board of thirteen directors instead of fourteen as at present, and the number of directors is hereby decreased to thirteen."

Certified a true copy.

25–1 A. RUTHERFORD, Manager.

THE CANADIAN GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY (LIMITED).

I certify that a By-law was passed by the directors of the above company on the 29th day of September, 1892, and which By-law was approved of and confirmed by all the shareholders of the company present on the 13th day of December, 1892, at a special general meeting duly called for the purpose of considering the said By-law, a copy of which By-law is as follows :—

BY-LAW No. 11.

"Whereas it is expedient to provide for increasing the number of directors to (12) twelve, it is hereby declared and enacted, that the number of directors be increased to twelve, who shall be elected annually, and of whom four shall form a quorum. Said directors shall appoint an executive committee of four of their number who shall be and are hereby authorized to act in all matters for and in the place of the directors, except so far as the directors may from time to time limit the same, as fully as if the directors were all present. Such executive committee shall hold office until the next election of the Board of directors."

Certified under the seal of the above company, this 15th December, 1892.

FREDERIC NICKOLLS,
25–1 Managing director.

BANK OF YARMOUTH.

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual general meeting of stockholders of the Bank of Yarmouth, N.S., for the election of directors and other business, will be held at the banking-house, at Yarmouth, on Wednesday, the 11th January next, at 2.30 p.m.

By order of the directors,

T. W. JOHNS,
Cashier.

Yarmouth, N.S., 8th December, 1892. 25–4

THE BANK OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual general meeting of the shareholders of this bank will be held at the banking house, on Monday, the 16th day of January next, at noon, for the election of directors and the consideration of any other business that may legally come before the meeting.

J. D. LEWIN,
President.

St. John, N.B., 2nd December, 1892. 24–5

THE BANK OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

DIVIDEND 143.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of six per cent upon the capital stock of this bank has been declared for the current half-year ending 31st December instant, and that the same will be payable to the shareholders of that date, at the banking-house, in this city, on and after Tuesday, the 10th day of January next.

By order of the Board,

J. CLAWSON,
Cashier.

St. John, N.B., 2nd December, 1892. 24–5

NOTICE is hereby given that a special general meeting of the shareholders of the Kingston and Pembroke Railway Company will be held at the company's head office, Kingston, on Saturday, 31st December, 1892, at noon, for consenting to and authorizing the issue of first preference bonds, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding five per centum per annum, to redeem the present outstanding bonds of the company, bearing a higher rate of interest, and other purposes.

T. W. NASH,
Secretary.

Kingston, 30th November, 1892. 23–4

NOTICE.—We hereby give notice that thirty days after date we shall make application to the Hon. Minister of Public Works, at Ottawa, for permission to erect and extend a wharf fronting our property, Lots 1, 2, 3 and 4, Block I, Victoria West Park, to be used in connection with the brewery. Plans of the said wharves are deposited with the Department of Public Works, at Ottawa, and in the Land Register Office, at Victoria, B.C, 18th April, 1892.

THE PHŒNIX BREWING CO.
C. N. GOWEN, Manager. 22–8

NOTICE is hereby given that pursuant to Act of Parliament of the Dominion of Canada, 55 and 56 Victoria, chapter 37, a joint special general meeting of the shareholders and of the holders of the outstanding mortgage bonds of the Chignecto Marine Transport Railway Company (Limited), will be held at the head office of the company, situate in Dashwood House, 9 New Broad Street, London, England, on Thursday, 29th December, 1892, at twelve noon, for the purpose of authorizing the directors to issue a new series of bonds or debentures to be called first preference mortgage bonds to such amount as may be authorized at such meeting, but not exceeding in the whole £350,000 sterling.

By order,

H. KENDRICK,
Secretary.

Dated this 30th November, 1892. 21–6

PUISSANCE DU CANADA.

BUREAU DU GREFFIER DE LA COURONNE EN CHANCELLERIE DU CANADA.

IL A PLU À SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL d'appeler au Sénat, par Lettres Patentes sous le Grand Sceau,—

L'HONORABLE MACKENZIE BOWELL, de la cité d'Ottawa, pour la province d'Ontario, *vice* l'Honorable George Alexander, dont le siège a été déclaré vacant.

SAML. E. ST. O. CHAPLEAU,
Greffier de la Couronne en Chancellerie,
Canada.

NOMINATIONS.

DÉPARTEMENT DU SECRÉTAIRE D'ÉTAT DU CANADA.

IL A PLU À SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL de faire les nominations suivantes, savoir :—

OTTAWA, 13 décembre 1892.

L'HONORABLE SAMUEL HENRY STRONG, Juge Puisné de la Cour Suprême du Canada : Juge en Chef de la Cour Suprême du Canada, *vice* l'Honorable Sir William Johnstone Ritchie, décédé.

—

9 décembre 1892.

EDWARD EVELYN THÉRIAU, de Belliveau's Cove, comté de Digby, dans la province de la Nouvelle-Ecosse, écuyer : Sous-percepteur dans les douanes de Sa Majesté.

—

10 décembre 1892.

ROWAN ROBERT FITZGERALD, de la cité de Charlottetown, dans la province de l'Ile du Prince-Edouard, écuyer, Conseil de la Reine : Juge de la Cour de Cité de la Cité de Charlottetown, dans la dite province de l'Ile du Prince-Edouard.

—

12 décembre 1892.

HENRY DENNIS CHANTRELL, du Township Un du district de Surrey, dans la province de la Colombie-Anglaise, écuyer : Sous-percepteur dans les douanes de Sa Majesté.

PROCLAMATIONS.

STANLEY DE PRESTON.

[L.S.]

CANADA.

VICTORIA, par la Grâce de Dieu, Reine du Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande, Défenseur de la foi, etc., etc., etc.

A Nos Très-Aimés et Fidèles les Sénateurs de la Puissance du Canada et les membres élus pour servir dans la Chambre des Communes de Notre dite Puissance, et à tous et chacun de vous,—SALUT :

PROCLAMATION.

ATTENDU que l'Assemblée de Notre Parlement du Canada se trouve prorogée au dix-neuvième jour du mois de Décembre courant, NÉANMOINS, pour certaines causes et considérations, NOUS AVONS JUGÉ À PROPOS de la proroger de nouveau à JEUDI le VINGT-SIXIÈME jour du mois de JANVIER prochain, de manière que ni vous, ni aucun de vous, n'êtes tenus de vous trouver en Notre Cité d'Ottawa le dit dix-neuvième jour de Décembre courant ; car NOUS VOULONS que vous et chacun de vous à cet égard soyez exonérés ; vous commandant et par ces présentes, vous enjoignant, et à chacun de vous et tous autres y intéressés, de vous trouver personnellement en Notre dite CITÉ d'OTTAWA, JEUDI, le VINGT-SIXIÈME jour du mois de JANVIER prochain, pour l'EXPÉDITION DES AFFAIRES, et y traiter, agir, et conclure sur les matières qui, par la faveur de Dieu, en Notre dit Parlement du Canada, pourront, par le Conseil Commun de Notre dite Puissance, être ordonnés.

EN FOI DE QUOI, Nous avons fait émettre nos présentes Lettres Patentes et à icelles fait apposer le Grand Sceau du Canada. TÉMOIN, Notre Très-fidèle et Bien-Aimé, le Très-honorable Sir FREDERICK ARTHUR STANLEY, Baron Stanley de Preston, dans le comté de Lancaster, dans la Pairie du Royaume-Uni, Chevalier Grand-croix de Notre très-honorable Ordre du Bain ; Gouverneur général du Canada, et vice-amiral d'icelui.

A Notre Hôtel du Gouvernement, en Notre cité d'OTTAWA, dans Notre dite Puissance, ce SEIZIÈME jour de DÉCEMBRE, dans l'année de Notre-Seigneur, mil huit cent quatre-vingt-douze, et de Notre Règne la cinquante-sixième.

Par ordre,

SAML. E. ST. O. CHAPLEAU,
Greffier de la Couronne en Chancellerie,
Canada. 25–tf

STANLEY DE PRESTON.

[L.S.]

CANADA.

VICTORIA, par la Grâce de Dieu, Reine du Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande, défenseur de la foi, etc., etc., etc.

A tous ceux qui les présentes verront ou qu'icelles pourront concerner,—SALUT :

PROCLAMATION.

ROBT. SEDGEWICK, Député du ministre de la Justice, Canada. } CONSIDÉRANT que par un acte fait et passé par le parlement du Canada, dans les cinquantième et cinquante-unième années de Notre Règne, chapitre dix, et intitulé "Acte concernant le ministère du Commerce," il est entre autres choses statué que le dit acte ne deviendra en force et vigueur que le jour qui sera désigné par une proclamation du Gouverneur général ;

ET CONSIDÉRANT qu'il est nécessaire que les dispositions du dit acte deviennent en force et soient mises en vigueur le et après le troisième jour de décembre dans l'année de Notre-Seigneur mil huit cent quatre-vingt-douze,—

SACHEZ DONC que par et avec l'avis de Notre Conseil privé pour le Canada, Nous déclarons par notre présente proclamation que les dispositions du dit acte fait et passé dans les cinquantième et cinquante-unième années de Notre Règne, chapitre dix, intitulé Acte concernant le ministère du Commerce," deviendront en force et seront mises en vigueur le et après le troisième jour de décembre dans l'année de Notre Seigneur mil huit cent quatre-vingt-douze.

De ce qui précède, Nos féaux sujets et tous ceux que les présentes peuvent concerner, sont par les présentes requis d'en prendre avis et d'agir en conséquence.

EN FOI DE QUOI, Nous avons fait émettre Nos présentes Lettres Patentes, et à icelles fait apposer le Grand Sceau du Canada. TÉMOIN, Notre très-fidèle et bien-aimé le Très-honorable Sir FREDERICK ARTHUR STANLEY, Baron Stanley de Preston, dans le comté de Lancaster, dans la Pairie du Royaume-Uni, Chevalier Grand-croix

de Notre Très-honorable Ordre du Bain ; Gouverneur général du Canada.

A Notre Hôtel du Gouvernement, en Notre CITÉ d'OTTAWA, ce TROISIÈME jour de DÉCEMBRE, dans l'année de Notre-Seigneur mil huit cent quatre-vingt-douze, et de Notre Règne la cinquante-sixième.

Par ordre,

J. C. PATTERSON,

24-3 Secrétaire d'Etat.

STANLEY DE PRESTON.

[L.S.]

CANADA.

VICTORIA, par la Grâce de Dieu, Reine du Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande, défenseur de la foi, etc., etc., etc.

A tous ceux qui les présentes verront ou qu'icelles pourront concerner,—SALUT :

PROCLAMATION.

ROBT. SEDGEWICK, Député du ministre de la Justice, Canada. } CONSIDÉRANT que par un Acte fait et passé dans les cinquantième et cinquante-unième années de Notre Règne, chapitre onze, intitulé "Acte concernant le ministère des Douanes et le ministère du Revenu de l'Intérieur," il est entre autres choses en substance statué, que les dispositions du dit acte ne deviendront en force et vigueur que le jour qui sera fixé par une proclamation du Gouverneur général ;

Et considérant qu'il est nécessaire que les dispositions du dit acte soient mises en force et deviennent en vigueur le et après le troisième jour de décembre dans l'année de Notre Seigneur mil huit cent quatre-vingt-douze,—

SACHEZ DONC que par et de l'avis de Notre Conseil privé pour le Canada, Nous déclarons par Notre présente proclamation que les dispositions du dit acte fait et passé dans les cinquantième et cinquante-unième années de Notre Règne, chapitre onze, et intitulé "Acte concernant le ministère des Douanes et le ministère du Revenu de l'Intérieur," seront mis en force et deviendront en vigueur le et après le troisième jour de décembre dans l'année de Notre-Seigneur mil huit cent quatre-vingt-douze.

De ce qui précède Nos féaux sujets et tous ceux que les présentes peuvent concerner, sont par les présentes requis d'en prendre avis et d'agir en conséquence.

EN FOI DE QUOI, Nous avons fait émettre Nos présentes Lettres Patentes, et à icelles fait apposer le Grand Seau du Canada. TÉMOIN, Notre très fidèle et bien-aimé le Très-honorable Sir FREDERIC ARTHUR STANLEY, Baron Stanley de Preston, dans le comté de Lancaster, dans la Pairie du Royaume-Uni, Chevalier Grand-croix de Notre Très-honorable Ordre du Bain ; Gouverneur général du Canada.

A Notre Hôtel du Gouvernement, en Notre CITÉ d'OTTAWA, ce TROISIÈME jour de DÉCEMBRE, dans l'année de Notre-Seigneur mil huit cent quatre-vingt-douze, et de Notre Règne la cinquante-sixième.

Par ordre,

J. C. PATTERSON,

24-3 Secrétaire d'Etat.

ARRÊTÉS EN CONSEIL.

[2740]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT À OTTAWA.

Mercredi, le 19e jour d'octobre 1892.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

IL a plu à Son Excellence, par et avec l'avis du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada, de donner son consentement à la fermeture d'une certaine réserve de chemin dans la municipalité de Deloraine et province du Manitoba, décrite dans le règlement ci-joint de la municipalité de Deloraine, numéroté 63, et daté du 20 août 1888, étant un règlement à l'effet de clore certaines parties de certaines réserves de chemins dans la municipalité de Deloraine, et de les vendre et céder à la Compagnie de chemin de fer de Colonisation du Sud-Ouest du Manitoba.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Greffier du Conseil privé.

RÈGLEMENT No. 63.

RÈGLEMENT à l'effet de clore certaines portions de certaines réserves de chemin dans la municipalité de Deloraine, et de les vendre et céder à la Compagnie de chemin de fer de Colonisation du Sud-Ouest du Manitoba.

Considérant que la Compagnie de chemin de fer de Colonisation du Sud-Ouest du Manitoba a l'intention d'enregistrer un plan de Whitewater, sur parties du quart nord-est de la section sept (7) et le quart nord-ouest de la section huit (8), le quart sud-sud-ouest de la section dix-sept (17) et le quart sud-est de la section dix-huit (18), dans le township trois (3) et rang vingt-et un (21) à l'ouest du premier méridien principal. Et considérant que la réserve de chemin immédiatement au nord des dites sections sept (7) et huit (8) n'est pas parallèle, et la réserve de chemin immédiatement à l'ouest des dites sections huit (8) et dix-sept (17) n'est pas à angles droits avec la voie de la Compagnie de chemin de fer de Colonisation du Sud-Ouest du Manitoba. Et considérant qu'il est désirable que les blocs et rues dans le dit emplacement de ville de Whitewater projeté, soit parallèle ou bien à angles droits avec la dite voie ferrée ;

Et considérant que les rues qui seront ouvertes par l'enregistrement du dit plan compenseront amplement pour ces parties des dites réserves de chemins qu'il est proposé de clore et de céder à la dite Compagnie de chemin de fer de Colonisation du Sud-Ouest du Manitoba, d'après les dispositions de ce présent règlement ;

Et considérant que des avis par écrit de l'intention de ce conseil de considérer ce règlement ont été affichés pendant un mois avant son adoption, dans six des endroits les plus publics dans le voisinage immédiat des dites parties de la réserve de chemin qu'on se propose de clore, et que nulle personne n'a demandé d'être entendue contre le dit règlement :

Qu'il soit statué par le conseil municipal de la municipalité de Deloraine, et il est par le présent statué—

1. Que les parties suivantes de réserves primitives de chemins seront et elles sont par le présent closes et fermées à tout usage public comme chemins, et après l'adoption de ce présent règlement elles cesseront d'être des chemins publics :—

a. Cette partie de la réserve de chemin entre les sections huit (8) et dix-sept (17) dans le township trois (3) et rang vingt-un (21) à l'ouest du premier méridien principal, quatre-vingt-dix-neuf pieds de largeur, s'étendant à l'est à partir de l'angle nord-est de la section sept (7) dans les dits township et rang, treize cent soixante (1360) pieds, contenant par mesurage trois acres et neuf centièmes d'un acre ($3\frac{9}{100}$).

b. Et aussi cette partie de la réserve de chemin entre les sections dix-sept (17) et dix-huit (18) dans les dits township et rang, quatre-vingt-dix-neuf pieds de largeur, s'étendant au nord à partir de l'angle sud-est de la dite section dix-huit (18), quatre cent quatre-vingts (480) pieds, contenant par mesurage un acre et neuf centièmes d'un acre ($1\frac{9}{100}$).

c. Et aussi cette partie de la réserve de chemin entre les sections sept (7) et dix-huit (18) dans les dits township et rang, quatre-vingt-dix-neuf pieds de largeur, s'étendant à l'ouest à partir de l'angle nord-est de la dite section sept (7), six cent vingt-quatre (624) pieds, contenant par mesurage un acre et quarante et un centièmes d'un acre ($1\frac{41}{100}$).

d. Et aussi cette partie de la réserve de chemin entre les sections sept (7) et huit (8) dans les dits township et rang, quatre-vingt-dix-neuf pieds de largeur, s'étendant au sud à partir de l'angle nord-est de la dite section sept (7), neuf cent vingt pieds, contenant par mesurage deux acres et neuf centièmes d'un acre ($2\frac{9}{100}$).

2. Ces certains lopins ou étendues de terre ci-dessus décrits dans la clause un (1) de ce règlement seront vendus à la Compagnie de chemin de fer de Colonisation du Sud-Ouest du Manitoba moyennant la somme de une piastre, et seront cédés à la dite compagnie de chemin de fer par acte de transport qui sera dûment exécuté au nom de cette municipalité.

3. Que le reeve et greffier de cette municipalité soient et ils sont par le présent autorisés et chargés par et au nom de cette municipalité d'exécuter et apposer le sceau de cette corporation à un acte de transport des susdits lopins ou étendues de terre en faveur de la dite Compagnie de chemin de fer et ses successeurs ou ayants cause, pour et en considération de la somme de une piastre monnaie du cours du Canada.

{ Sceau de la municipalité de Deloraine. } JOHN RENTON, Reeve.

JAMES RAE, Greffier.

Je, James Rae, de la ville de Boissevain, dans le comté de la Montagne à la Tortue, cultivateur, certifie par le présent que ce qui précède est un double de l'original d'un règlement passé par le conseil municipal de la municipalité de Deloraine, le 20e jour d'août A.D. 1888, comme règlement No. 63.

JAMES RAE,
Greffier du conseil de la municipalité de Deloraine.

JOHN RENTON,
Reeve.

Je certifie par le présent que le règlement No. 63 passé par le conseil municipal de la municipalité de Deloraine, le vingtième jour d'août A.D. 1888, a été approuvé par Son Honneur le lieutenant-gouverneur en conseil le trentième jour d'octobre A.D. 1888

Daté à Winnipeg, ce quinzième jour d'avril A.D. 1889.

C. A. SADLER,
25-4 Greffier du Conseil Exécutif du Manitoba.

[2817]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT À OTTAWA.

Mercredi, le 26e jour d'octobre 1892.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

IL a plu à Son Excellence, par et avec l'avis du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada, d'ordonner que les terrains à la disposition du gouvernement du Canada, dans les lots de paroisse entre West Lynne et Winnipeg, requis pour le droit de passage et les terrains de gare du chemin de fer de la Vallée de la Rivière-Rouge, selon les descriptions ci-annexées, soient et ils sont par le présent attribués à Sa Majesté pour les fins de la province du Manitoba, les lots desquels l'octroi sera fait pour les fins susdites étant les suivants :

Les lots 160, 163, 445, 449, 453, 457, 461, 473, (3 chaînes nord), 479, 503, 511, 513 et 525, dans la paroisse de Sainte-Agathe, et les lots 3, 5 et 10 dans la paroisse de Saint-Norbert.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Greffier du Conseil privé.

—

DÉPARTEMENT DU COMMISSAIRE DES CHEMINS DE FER, MANITOBA.

Je certifie par le présent que ce qui suit est une description exacte du terrain requis pour le droit de passage du chemin de fer de la Vallée de la Rivière-Rouge, dans et sur le lot 160 de l'arpentage de la paroisse de Sainte-Agathe par le gouvernement fédéral :—

Toute cette partie du dit lot contenant un acre et cinquante-deux centièmes d'un acre, plus ou moins, sise entre deux lignes parallèles, et chaque dite ligne étant à une distance perpendiculaire de quarante-neuf pieds et demi de chaque côté de la ligne centrale du terrain pris pour le droit de passage du chemin de fer de la Vallée de la Rivière-Rouge, tel qu'indiqué sur un plan du dit droit de passage déposé au bureau des titres de terres à Winnipeg sous le n° 363.

Et je certifie de plus que ce qui suit est une description exacte du terrain requis pour le droit de passage du chemin de fer de la Vallée de la Rivière-Rouge, dans et sur le lot 163 de l'arpentage de la paroisse de Sainte-Agathe par le gouvernement fédéral :—

Toute cette partie du dit lot contenant un acre et cinquante-trois centièmes d'un acre, plus ou moins, sise entre deux lignes parallèles, et chaque dite ligne étant à une distance perpendiculaire de quarante-neuf pieds et demi de chaque côté de la ligne centrale du terrain pris pour le droit de passage du chemin de fer de la Vallée de la Rivière-Rouge, tel qu'indiqué sur un plan du dit droit de passage déposé au bureau des titres de terres à Winnipeg sous le n° 363.

Daté à la cité de Winnipeg, dans la province du Manitoba, ce 16e jour de mai A.D. 1892.

J. F. HENDRY,
Dessinateur,
Bureau des titres de terres, Winnipeg.

Je certifie par le présent que j'ai contrôlé et comparé les susdites descriptions et tracés, et je les trouve exacts et conformes au plan du droit de passage du dit chemin de fer déposé au bureau des titres de terres à Winnipeg.

J. OBED. SMITH,
Solliciteur du droit de passage.

—

DÉPARTEMENT DU COMMISSAIRE DES CHEMINS DE FER MANITOBA.

Je certifie que ce qui suit sont des descriptions exactes du terrain requis pour le droit de passage et les terrains de gare du chemin de fer de la Vallée de la Rivière-Rouge, dans et sur les lots riverains numérotés 445, 449, 453, 457, 461, 479, et les trois chaînes en largeur au nord du lot riverain numéro 473, selon l'arpentage de la paroisse de Sainte-Agathe par le gouvernement fédéral :—

Toute cette partie du dit lot 445, contenant un acre et vingt-trois centièmes d'un acre, plus ou moins, sise entre deux lignes parallèles, et chaque dite ligne étant à une distance perpendiculaire de quarante-neuf pieds et demi de chaque côté de la ligne centrale du terrain pris pour le droit de passage du chemin de fer de la Vallée de la Rivière-Rouge, tel qu'indiqué sur un plan du dit droit de passage déposé au bureau des titres de terres à Winnipeg sous le n° 362.

Toute cette partie du dit lot 449, contenant sept acres et quatre-vingts centièmes d'un acre, plus ou moins, sise entre deux lignes parallèles, et chaque dite ligne étant à une distance perpendiculaire de quarante-neuf pieds et demi de chaque côté de la ligne centrale du terrain pris pour le droit de passage du chemin de fer de la Vallée de la Rivière-Rouge, tel qu'indiqué sur un plan du dit droit de passage déposé au bureau des titres de terres à Winnipeg sous le n° 362.

Toute cette partie du dit lot 453, contenant huit acres et un centième d'un acre, plus ou moins, sise entre deux lignes parallèles, et chaque dite ligne étant à une distance perpendiculaire de deux cent seize pieds de chaque côté de la ligne centrale du terrain pris pour le droit de passage du chemin de fer de la Vallée de la Rivière-Rouge, tel qu'indiqué sur un plan du dit droit de passage déposé au bureau des titres de terres à Winnipeg sous le n° 362.

Toute cette partie du dit lot 457, contenant un acre et quatre-vingt-quatre centièmes d'un acre, plus ou moins, sise entre deux lignes parallèles, et chaque dite ligne étant à une distance perpendiculaire de quarante-neuf pieds et demi de chaque côté de la ligne centrale du terrain pris pour le droit de passage du chemin de fer de la Vallée de la Rivière-Rouge, tel qu'indiqué sur un plan du dit droit de passage déposé au bureau des titres de terres à Winnipeg sous le n° 362.

Toute cette partie du dit lot 461, contenant un acre et quatre-vingt-quatre centièmes d'un acre, plus ou moins, sise entre deux lignes parallèles, et chaque dite ligne étant à une distance perpendiculaire de quarante-neuf pieds et demi de chaque côté de la ligne

centrale du terrain pris pour le droit de passage du chemin de fer de la Vallée de la Rivière-Rouge, tel qu'indiqué sur un plan du dit droit de passage déposé au bureau des titres de terres à Winnipeg sous le n° 362.

Toute cette partie du dit lot 479, contenant un acre et quatre-vingt-quatre centièmes d'un acre, plus ou moins, sise entre deux lignes parallèles, et chaque dite ligne étant à une distance perpendiculaire de quarante-neuf pieds et demi de chaque côté de la ligne centrale du terrain pris pour le droit de passage du chemin de fer de la Vallée de la Rivière-Rouge, tel qu'indiqué sur un plan du dit droit de passage déposé au bureau des titres de terres à Winnipeg sous le n° 362.

Toute cette partie des trois chaînes nord de largeur du dit lot 473, contenant cinquante-cinq centièmes d'un acre (0·55 ac.), plus ou moins, sise entre deux lignes parallèles, et chaque dite ligne étant à une distance perpendiculaire de quarante-neuf pieds et demi de chaque côté de la ligne centrale du terrain pris pour le droit de passage du chemin de fer de la Vallée de la Rivière-Rouge, tel qu'indiqué sur un plan du dit droit de passage déposé au bureau des titres de terres à Winnipeg sous le n° 362.

Daté à la cité de Winnipeg, dans la province de Manitoba, ce 16e jour de mai A.D. 1892.

J. F. HENDRY,
Dessinateur,
Bureau des titres de terres à Winnipeg.

Je certifie par le présent que j'ai contrôlé et comparé les susdites descriptions et tracés, et que je les trouve exacts et conformes au plan du droit de passage du dit chemin de fer déposé au bureau des titres de terres à Winnipeg.

J. OBED. SMITH,
Solliciteur du droit de passage.

—

DÉPARTEMENT DU COMMISSAIRE DES CHEMINS DE FER,
MANITOBA.

Je certifie par le présent que ce qui suit sont des descriptions exactes du terrain requis pour le droit de passage du chemin de fer de la Vallée de la Rivière-Rouge, dans et sur les lots riverains numéros 503, 511, 513 et 525, selon l'arpentage de la paroisse de Sainte-Agathe par le gouvernement fédéral :—

Toute cette partie du dit lot 503, contenant un acre et soixante-huit centièmes d'un acre, plus ou moins, sise entre deux lignes parallèles, et chaque dite ligne étant à une distance perpendiculaire de quarante-neuf pieds et demi de chaque côté de la ligne centrale du terrain pris pour le droit de passage du chemin de fer de la Vallée de la Rivière-Rouge, tel qu'indiqué sur un plan du dit droit de passage déposé au bureau des titres de terres à Winnipeg sous le n° 362.

Toute cette partie du dit lot 511, contenant un acre et soixante-trois cinquièmes d'un acre, plus ou moins, sise entre deux lignes parallèles, et chaque dite ligne étant à une distance perpendiculaire de quarante-neuf pieds et demi de chaque côté de la ligne centrale du terrain pris pour le droit de passage du chemin de fer de la Vallée de la Rivière-Rouge, tel qu'indiqué sur un plan du dit droit de passage déposé au bureau des titres de terres à Winnipeg sous le n° 362.

Toute cette partie du dit lot 513, contenant un acre et soixante-huit centièmes d'un acre, plus ou moins, sise entre deux lignes parallèles, et chaque dite ligne étant à une distance perpendiculaire de quarante-neuf pieds et demi de chaque côté de la ligne centrale du terrain pris pour le droit de passage du chemin de fer de la Vallée de la Rivière-Rouge, tel qu'indiqué sur un plan du dit droit de passage déposé au bureau des titres de terres à Winnipeg sous le n° 362.

Toute cette partie du dit lot 525, contenant un acre et soixante-huit centièmes d'un acre, plus ou moins, sise entre deux lignes parallèles, et chaque dite ligne étant à une distance perpendiculaire de quarante-neuf pieds et demi de chaque côté de la ligne centrale du terrain pris pour le droit de passage du chemin de fer de la Vallée de la Rivière-Rouge, tel qu'indiqué sur un plan du dit droit de passage déposé au bureau des titres de terres à Winnipeg sous le n° 362.

Daté à la cité de Winnipeg, dans la province du Manitoba, ce 16e jour de mai A.D. 1892.

J. F. HENDRY,
Dessinateur,
Bureau des titres de terres à Winnipeg.

Je certifie par le présent que j'ai contrôlé et comparé les susdites descriptions et tracés, et que je les trouve exacts et conformes au plan du droit de passage du dit chemin de fer déposé au bureau des titres de terres à Winnipeg.

J. OBED. SMITH,
Solliciteur du droit de passage.

—

DÉPARTEMENT DU COMMISSAIRE DES CHEMINS DE FER,
MANITOBA.

Je certifie par le présent que ce qui suit sont des descriptions exactes du terrain requis pour le droit de passage du chemin de fer de la Vallée de la Rivière-Rouge dans et sur les lots riverains numéros 3 et 5, selon l'arpentage de la paroisse de Saint-Norbert par le gouvernement fédéral :—

Toute cette partie du dit lot contenant un acre et soixante-seize centièmes d'un acre, plus ou moins, sise entre deux lignes parallèles, et chaque dite ligne étant à une distance perpendiculaire de quarante-neuf pieds et demi de chaque côté de la ligne centrale du terrain pris pour le droit de passage du chemin de fer de la Vallée de la Rivière-Rouge, tel qu'indiqué sur un plan du dit droit de passage déposé au bureau des titres de terres à Winnipeg sous le n° 360.

Toute cette partie du dit lot 5, contenant un acre et soixante-seize centièmes d'un acre, plus ou moins, sise entre deux lignes parallèles, et chaque dite ligne étant à une distance perpendiculaire de quarante-neuf pieds et demi de chaque côté de la ligne centrale du terrain pris pour le droit de passage du chemin de fer de la Vallée de la Rivière-Rouge, tel qu'indiqué sur un plan du dit droit de passage déposé au bureau des titres de terres à Winnipeg sous le n° 360.

Datée à la cité de Winnipeg, dans la province du Manitoba, ce 16e jour de mai A.D. 1892.

J. F. HENDRY,
Dessinateur,
Bureau des titres de terres à Winnipeg.

Je certifie par le présent que j'ai contrôlé et comparé les susdites descriptions et tracés, et que je les trouve exacts et conformes au plan du droit de passage du dit chemin de fer déposé au bureau des titres de terres à Winnipeg.

J. OBED. SMITH,
Solliciteur du droit de passage.

—

DÉPARTEMENT DU COMMISSAIRE DES CHEMINS DE FER,
MANITOBA.

WINNIPEG, 12 octobre 1892.

Nous certifions par le présent que ce qui suit est une description exacte du terrain requis pour le droit de passage du chemin de fer de la Vallée de la Rivière-Rouge, sur le lot riverain numéro dix (10), selon l'arpentage de la paroisse de Saint-Norbert, dans la province du Manitoba, par le gouvernement fédéral :—

Toute cette partie du dit lot, sise entre deux lignes parallèles, et chaque dite ligne étant à une distance perpendiculaire de quarante-neuf pieds et demi de chaque côté de la ligne centrale du terrain pris pour le droit de passage du chemin de fer de la Vallée de la Rivière-Rouge, tel qu'indiqué sur un plan du dit droit de passage déposé au bureau des titres de terres à Winnipeg sous le n° 360, contenant par mesurage un acre et cinquante-neuf centièmes d'un acre plus ou moins.

J. F. HENDRY,
Dessinateur,
Bureau des titres de terres à Winnipeg.

J. OBED. SMITH,
Solliciteur du droit de passage.

AVIS DU GOUVERNEMENT.

AVIS est donné au public qu'en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies" il a été délivré des lettres patentes sous le grand sceau du Canada, en date du 10e jour de décembre 1892, constituant en corporation Louis Davis, marchand, John Haskell, marchand, John Barker, commis, Henry Joshua Joseph, marchand, et Scott Joseph, marchand, tous des cité et district de Montréal, en la province de Québec, pour les objets ci-dessous :—Fabriquer des vêtements de dessous de toutes matières et de tous genres, et de fabriquer toutes sortes d'effets en soie et en laine, et de faire le commerce généralement des vêtements de dessous de tous genres, et de toutes sortes de soieries et de lainages, par toute la Puissance du Canada,—sous le nom de "Compagnie de fabriques de soie de Montréal" (à resp. limitée), avec un capital-actions total de soixante-quinze mille piastres, divisé en sept cent cinquante actions de cent piastres.

Daté du bureau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, ce 16e jour de décembre 1892.

JOHN COSTIGAN,
Secrétaire d'Etat.

25-3

AVIS est donné au public qu'en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies" il a été délivré des lettres patentes sous le grand sceau du Canada, en date du 24e jour de novembre 1892, constituant en corporation Louis Perrault, imprimeur ; Honoré Beaugrand, journaliste ; Trefflé Berthiaume, journaliste ; Edgar Maudesly Lovelace, marchand ; Joseph Odilon Dupuis, marchand ; Joseph Melançon, notaire ; Joseph Antoine Rodier, médecin ; Alphonse Raza, architecte ; Charles Berger, entrepreneur ; James Cochrane, entrepreneur ; Ludger Cousineau, entrepreneur ; Emmanuel St. Louis, entrepreneur ; Joseph Rodolphe Wilfrid Brunet, entrepreneur, tous de la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec, pour les fins suivantes :—Fournir, par l'électricité, l'éclairage, le chauffage et les pouvoirs moteurs, fabriquer les fils électriques et tous instruments pour transmettre l'électricité dans la cité de Montréal ou en tout autre endroit du Canada, sous le nom de "La Compagnie Centrale Electrique de Montréal" (à resp. limitée), avec un capital-actions de cinq cent mille piastres, divisé en cinq mille parts de cent piastres.

Daté du bureau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, ce 2e jour de décembre 1892.

J. C. PATTERSON,
Secrétaire d'Etat.

23-3

DANS LA COUR DE L'ÉCHIQUIER DU CANADA.

ORDRE GÉNÉRAL.

EN conformité du 55e article de "l'Acte de la Cour de l'Echiquier, 50-51 Victoria, chapitre 16, et 52 Victoria, chapitre 38, il est ordonné que les règlements suivants seront exécutoires au sujet de toute procédure qui peut être intentée dans la Cour de l'Echiquier du Canada à l'effet d'attaquer la validité de tout brevet d'invention délivré en vertu de "l'Acte des brevets" et ses amendements.

1. Dans toute procédure à l'effet d'attaquer la validité d'un brevet d'invention en vertu du 34e article de "l'Acte des brevets" tel que modifié par l'Acte 53 Victoria, chapitre 13, intitulé "Acte modifiant l'Acte des brevets," la pratique et la procédure qui étaient en vigueur en semblables matières dans la Haute Cour de Justice en Angleterre immédiatement avant l'adoption de l'acte du parlement du Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande, 46-47 Victoria, chapitre 57, intitulé "An Act to amend and consolidate the Law relating to Patents for Invention, Registration of Designs and Trade Marks," seront suivies aussi près que possible.

2. Dans toute telle procédure la personne qui veut attaquer la validité du brevet pourra, en sus de toute raison ou cause qu'elle pourrait invoquer en vertu du 34e article du dit acte, énoncer et faire valoir toute raison ou cause mentionnée dans le 37e article de "l'Acte des brevets," tel que modifié par l'acte 55-56 Victoria, chapitre 24, intitulé "Acte modifiant de nouveau "l'Acte des brevets."

3. Si dans une cause quelconque l'on veut attaquer la validité d'un brevet pour une ou plusieurs des raisons ou causes mentionnées dans l'article 37 de "l'Acte des brevets," tel que modifié par la 55-56 Victoria, chapitre 24, intitulé "Acte modifiant de nouveau l'Acte des brevets," et pour nulle autre cause, une copie scellée et certifiée du brevet d'invention, affidavit, devis et dessins y relatifs sera déposée au bureau du Régistraire de la Cour, et des procédures à l'effet de déclarer le brevet nul et non avenu pourront alors être intentées par voie d'information au nom du procureur général du Canada, ou par un exposé de réclamation à l'instance de toute personne intéressée, en conformité de la pratique ordinaire de la cour.

GEO. W. BURBIDGE,
J. C. E.

Daté d'Ottawa, ce 5e jour de décembre A.D. 1892.

24-4

STATUTS DU CANADA, 1892.

AVIS est donné par le présent que les Statuts de la dernière session, 55-56 Vict., 1892, vols. I et II, sont maintenant en vente au Département des Impressions et de la Papeterie publiques.

Le vol. I contient les Arrêtés en conseil et les Actes publics. Prix.....	$1 25
Le vol. II contient les Actes privés. Prix.....	0 75
Prix pour les deux volumes reliés en un seul, ¼ reliure basane, par exemplaire.....	2 00
Des exemplaires séparés de chacun des actes publics ou privés sont aussi en vente.	
Le Code Criminel sera prêt vers le 1er de novembre. Prix.....	0 50

On fournira gratuitement à toute personne qui en fera la demande, des listes de prix des documents publics en vente au département. 14-tf

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ETAT du revenu et des dépenses à compte du Fonds Consolidé de la Puissance du Canada, d'après les états fournis au département des Finances à la nuit du 30 novembre dernier.

	$ cts.
REVENU :	
Douanes	1,475,867 55
Excise	773,364 30
Département des Postes	269,950 00
Travaux Publics, y compris les chemins de fer	325,613 02
Divers	163,279 94
	3,008,074 81
REVENU au 31 octobre 1892	12,654,695 81
	15,662,770 62
DÉPENSES	3,731,709 95
do 31 octobre 1892	8,026,084 23
	11,757,794 18

J. M. COURTNEY,
Ministre des Finances.

DÉPARTEMENT DES FINANCES,
OTTAWA, 9 décembre 1892.

24-tf

DÉTAILS DE LA DETTE PUBLIQUE DE LA PUISSANCE DU CANADA LE 30 NOVEMBRE 1892.

		$ cts.
PASSIF—		
Fonds payables en Angleterre	200,429,076 89	
" payables au Canada	9,652,428 69	
Billets en circulation	18,484,755 66	
Banques d'épargnes	39,748,908 14	
Fonds en fidéicommis	8,159,243 43	
Comptes des provinces	16,407,374 13	
Divers, et comptes de banque	1,551,856 59	
Le fonds de rachat de la circulation des banques	1,764,183 94	
Total de la dette brute		296,195,827 47
ACTIF		
Placements - Fonds d'amortissement	28,934,958 47	
Autres placements	5,263,337 95	
Comptes des provinces	10,669,110 59	
Divers, et comptes de banque	12,794,292 12	
		57,661,699 13
Total de la dette nette		238,534,128 34
" 31 octobre		237,781,099 42
Augmentation de la dette		753,028 92
ETAT DES DÉPENSES A COMPTE DU CAPITAL, ETC.		
DÉPENSES au 31 octobre sur—		
Travaux publics, chemins de fer et canaux	1,080,217 67	
Terres fédérales	17,977 30	
Subventions aux chemins de fer	266,353 00	
		1,364,547 97
DÉPENSES AJOUTÉES en novembre sur—		
Travaux publics, chemins de fer et canaux	272,129 26	
Terres fédérales	12,657 80	
Subventions aux chemins de fer	1,856 00	
		286,643 06
Total		1,651,191 03

Certifié correct,
M. G. DICKIESON, comptable.

J. M. COURTNEY,,
Sous-ministre des Finances.

DÉPARTEMENT DES FINANCES,
OTTAWA, 9 décembre 1892.

24 tf

DT. COMPTE de la Caisse d'Epargne des Postes, pour le mois d'octobre 1892. AV.

Fourni au Ministre des Finances aux termes de l'Acte pour l'Audition des Comptes Publics, 1878, *Sec.* 20.

Balance en caisse chez le Ministre des Finances, au 30 de septembre 1892	$22,633,101 72	Remboursements durant le mois	$608,427 19
Dépôts durant le mois	619,458 00		
Intérêt payé aux déposants, sur les comptes clos durant le mois	2,953 64		
		Balance :—	
		Au crédit des comptes des déposants	22,647,086 17
	$23,255,513 36		$23,255,513 36

N. S. GARLAND,
Commis des statistiques financières.

J. M. COURTNEY,
Député du Ministre des Finances.

DÉPARTEMENT DES FINANCES
Ottawa, 19 novembre 1892.

22-tf

LISTE DES COMPAGNIES D'ASSURANCE AUTORISÉES A FAIRE DES OPÉRATIONS AU CANADA EN VERTU DE L'ACTE DES ASSURANCES.

NOM DE LA COMPAGNIE.	Principal agent pour la réception des significations de pièces et d'avis.	Montant des dépôts—Les dépôts marqués (A) ne sont applicables qu'aux polices sur la vie en cours le 31 mars 1878 ; ceux marqués (B) aux polices émises ou prises depuis cette date.	Assurance autorisée.
Compagnie d'assurance de l'Amérique du Nord contre les accidents	Edward Rawlings, gérant, Montréal	$23,500 oblig. du havre de Montréal ; $500, déb. mun., et $550, effets 5 p. c. canadiens. (Acc. à $22,150)	Contre les accidents.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Ætna," de Hartford, Connecticut	F. W. Evans, agent général, Montréal	$19,000 obligations de municipalités, $4,000 obligations du havre de Montréal, et $89,000 obligations du chemin de fer Canadien du Pacifique. (Acceptés à $100,800)	Contre l'inc. et sur la navig. intér.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite "Ætna," de Hartford, Connecticut.	William H. Orr, gérant, Toronto	$360,500 déb. de la province de Québec, $149,893 débent. de la province du Manitoba : $50,000 obligations de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick ; $100,000 oblig. Ile du Prince-Edouard ; $60,000 oblig. du havre de Montréal, $2,595,061 débent. munic. et $150,000 oblig. enregistrées des Etats-Unis. Total, $3,465,354. Valeur acceptée, $3,184,531, étant $100,000 (A), et $3,084,531 (B)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance agricole de Watertown, N.-Y., E.-U	Joseph Flynn, agent en chef, Toronto	$141,600, débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $126,000)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'Assurance dite "Alliance"	G. H. McHenry, agent en chef, Montréal	$311,142, effets canadiens 3 p.c.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie Américaine de sûreté de New-York	Alexander Dixon, agent en chef, Toronto	$50,000 en obligations des Etats-Unis	Garantie.
Compagnie d'assurance Atlas	Matthew C. Hinshaw, agent en chef, Montréal	£17,000 stg., inscriptions du Canada 3½ p. c., et £5,000 stg. inscriptions de la Nouvelle-Galles du Sud, 3½ p. c.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie canadienne d'inspection et d'assurance des chaudières à vapeur	W. B. McMurrich, agent, Toronto	$46,724 débentures municipales et $8,000 débentures de compagnies de prêts. (Acceptées à $49,252.)	Sur chaudières à vapeur etc.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie dite "British Empire," de Londres, Angleterre	Fred. Stancliffe, agent en chef, Montréal	Obligations 4 p.c. du Canada, £1,400 stg., obligations de la Colombie-Britannique, £1,000 stg. ; obligations de la Tasmanie, £6,800 stg. ; débentures municipales £15,800 stg. (acceptées à $113,967.33). Aussi $632,500 placées entre les mains de fidéicom. en vertu de l'Acte des Assurances	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance de l'Amérique Britannique, Toronto	John Morison, gouverneur, Toronto	$60,540 oblig. municipales et $1,000 obligations du Pacifique Canadien. (Acceptées à $54,900)	Contre l'inc. et sur la navig. int.
Compagnie d'assurance maritime Britannique et Etrangère (à resp. lim.)	E. L. Bond, agent en chef, Montréal	$112,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $100,800)	Sur la navigation intérieure.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Caledonian"	Lansing Lewis, gérant, Montréal	$3,893.33 obligations de la province de Québec ; $4,866.67 obligations du Canada ; $106,438.86 débentures municipales. (Acceptés à $104,555)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance du Canada contre les accidents	Henry Sutherland, agent en chef, Toronto	$22,302 débentures municipales. (Acceptés à $20,072)	Contre les accidents.
Compagnie d'assurance du Canada sur la vie, Hamilton	A. G. Ramsay, gérant, Hamilton	$61,000 débentures municipales. Acceptées à $54,900)	Sur la vie.
†Compagnie d'assurance des Citoyens, du Canada	E. P. Heaton, agent en chef, Montréal	$131,744 débentures municipales, $5,840 obligations hypothécaires du Canada Central, 2e émission, et $2,000 obligations du havre de Montréal. (Acceptés à $125,370, étant $54,710 pour la vie, $20,260 pour les accidents, et $50,400 pour l'incendie)	Contre l'incendie, sur la vie et contre les accidents.
*Compag. d'assurance contre l'incendie dite "City of London" (à resp. lim.)	H. M. Blackburn, agent en chef Toronto	£24,000 stg. effets du Canada et £3,000 effets de l'Australie méridionale.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance de l'Union Commerciale (à resp. lim.), de Londres, Angleterre	Evans et McGregor, agents généraux, Montréal	$107,067 effets 4 p. c. du Cap de Bonne-Espérance (vie A), $29,200 effets canadiens 4 p. c. (vie B). $106,580 effets canadiens 4 p. c., $73,000 obligations de Queensland, et £12,000 obligations du gouvernement Suédois à 4 p. c. (feu)	Contre l'inc., sur la nav. int. et sur la vie.
Association d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Confédération"	J. K. Macdonald, directeur-gérant, Toronto	$84,500 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $76,050)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie du Connecticut, Hartford, Conn.	Geo. H. McHenry, agent en chef, Montréal	$100,000 effets canadiens 4 p.	Contre l'incendie,
Association de secours mutuel dite "Covenant"	A. H. Hoover, agent en chef, Toronto	$53,533 effets canadiens 3 p. c.	Sur la vie, système de répartition.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite "Dominion"	Thomas Hilliard, direct.-gérant, Waterloo, Ont.	$56,303 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $50,195)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur les glaces, dite "Dominion"	Alexander Ramsay, agent en chef, Montréal	$5,000 obligations de la province de Québec et $11,000 valeurs municipales. Total, $16,000 (acceptés à $14,900)	Sur les glaces.
Association du fonds de garantie sur la vie, dite "Dominion"	J. DeWolfe Spurr, président et agent, St. Jean, N. B.	$19,000 obligations de la province de la Nouvelle-Ecosse, et $31,000 obligations de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance Eastern	Chas. D. Cory, agent en chef, Halifax, N.-E.	$56,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $50,400)	Contre l'incendie.
Corporation dite "The Employers' Liability Assurance" (à responsabilité limitée)	Fred. Stancliffe, gérant général, Montréal	£6,500 stg. annuités 2½ p. c., £5,000 stg. obligations 4 p. c. du gouvernement de l'Australie du Sud, et £10,840 obligations de la province de Québec	Réassurance contre l'incendie.
Société d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Equitable," des Etats-Unis, N.-Y.	Seargent P. Stearns, gérant, Montréal	$100,000 oblig. des E.-U., (A), $375,000 oblig. des E.-U., et $482,000 débentures municipales (B), (acceptés à $908,800, étant $100,000 A, et $808,800 B). Aussi $1,180,000 entre les mains de fidéicommissaires canadiens en vertu de l'Acte des assurances	Sur la vie.

LISTE DES COMPAGNIES D'ASSURANCE AUTORISÉES A FAIRE DES OPÉRATIONS AU CANADA, EN VERTU DE L'ACTE DES ASSURANCES.—*Suite.*

NOM DE LA COMPAGNIE.	Principal agent pour la réception des significations de pièces et d'avis.	Montant des dépôts—Les dépôts marqués (A) ne sont applicables qu'aux polices sur la vie en cours le 31 mars 1878; ceux marqués (B) aux polices émises ou prises depuis cette date.	Assurance autorisée.
Compagnie Fédérale d'assurance sur la vie, d'Ontario	David Dexter, directeur-gérant, Hamilton	$44,807 débentures municipales; $11,000 en oblig. du Pacifique canadien. (Acceptés à $50,226)	Sur la vie.
Association d'assurance contre l'incendie (à responsabilité limitée), Londres, Angleterre	John Kennedy, agent en chef, Montréal	$100,000 effets canadiens	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie Germania	Jeffers et Rônne, agents en chef, Toronto	$50,000 obligations du Canada	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Great West"	J. H. Brock, directeur gérant, Winnipeg, M	$56,000 débentures municipales (acceptées à $50,400)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie de garantie de l'Amérique du Nord	Edward Rawlings, gérant, Montréal	$27,000 garanties municipales; $29,000 obligations du havre de Montréal; et $2,400 effets du Canada. (Acceptés à $53,800)	Garantie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie et sur la vie, dite "Guardian," Londres, Angleterre	E. P. Heaton, agent en chef, Montréal	$94,900 obligations garanties du Canada et $73,000 effets du Canada	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'ass. contre l'incendie dite "Hartford," de Hartford, Conn	F. W. Evans, agent général, Montréal	$62,500 garanties municipales, et $25,420 act. de banque. (Acceptés à $100,000)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance Impériale, de Londres, Angleterre	E. D. Lacy, agent, Montréal	$129,453 effets canadiens et $63,266.67 effets 3 p. c. prov. de la Col.-Brit.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance de l'Amérique du Nord	Robert Hampson, agent en chef, Montréal	$111,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $100,000)	Contre l'inc. et sur la navig. intér.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Lancashire"	J. G. Thompson, agent en chef, Toronto	$97,333 effets canadiens 4 p. c., et $95,000 obligations 4 p. c. du Canada.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Liverpool et London et Globe"	G. F. C. Smith, agent en chef, Montréal	$36,000 en bons municipaux; $10,000 oblig. du havre de Montréal, et $277,133.33 effets du Canada. (Acceptés à $318,533)	Contre l'incendie et sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur les glaces de Lloyds, New-York	Levi Beemer, agent en chef, Toronto	$10,000 obligations du Canada	Glaces.
Corporation d'assurance dite "London," Angleterre	E. A Lilly, procureur et agent, Montréal	$167,000 garanties de municipalités. (Acceptées à $150,300)	Contre l'incendie, sur la vie et sur la navigation intérieure.
Compagnie de garantie et contre les accidents, de Londres (à responsabilité limitée)	A. T. McCord, agent en chef, Toronto	£11,000 stg. effets canadiens	Garantie et accidents
Compagnie d'ass. contre l'incendie, London et Lancashire, Liverpool	W. A. Sims, agent en chef, Toronto	£22,000 inscriptions du Canada 4 p. c. et £5,000 stg., effets canadiens 3 p.c.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, dite "London et Lancashire"	B. Hal. Brown, gérant, Montréal	$10,000 obligations de Victoria, C.-B.; $2,000 obligations du Canada; $23,500 oblig. de la province de Québec; et garanties municipales, $85,280. Aussi $938,197 placés entre les mains de fidéicommissaires canadiens en vertu de l'Acte les Assurances. Acceptés à $1,050,449, étant $100,000 (A), et $950,449 (B)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle contre l'incendie, de London, Ont	D. C. Macdonald, secrétaire, London, Ont	$40,020 débentures municipales, et $15,600 débentures de compagnies de prêts. (Acceptés à $50,058)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite "London"	J. G. Richter, gérant, London, Ont	$60,000 débentures de compagnies de prêts. (Acceptées à $54,000)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie la Manchester	James Boomer, gérant, Toronto	$102,200 effets du Canada 3½ p.c.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre les accidents, dite des "Manufacturiers"	John F. Ellis, directeur gérant, Toronto	$20,000 obligations du Canada	Contre les accidents.
Compagnie d'assurance des Manufacturiers, sur la vie	John F. Ellis, directeur gérant, Toronto	$50,000 obligations du Canada	Sur la vie.
Association bienveillante du Massachusetts	T. E. P. Sutton, agent en chef, Toronto	$50,000 obligations des E.-U.	Sur la vie, système de répartition.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie dite "Mercantile"	James Lockie, secrétaire, Waterloo, Ont	$55,916 valeurs municipales (acceptées à $50,057)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'ass. sur la vie, dite "Metropolitan," de New-York, E.-U.	Albert Goldthorpe, agent en chef, Toronto	$116,800 obligations d'octrois de terres 3½ p. c. du chemin de fer Canadien du Pacifique. (Acceptés à $101,178.)	Sur la vie.
Mongenais, Boivin et Cie	L. I. Boivin, agent, Montréal	$5,000 effets canadiens et $8,567 valeurs munic. (acceptées à $12,711)	Glaces.
Association mutuelle contre les accidents (resp. limitée)	Eastmure et Lightbourn, agents en chef, Toronto	$37,960 inscriptions du Canada à 3½ p. c	Accidents et glaces.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, de New-York	Samuel H. Ewing, procureur, Montréal	$125,000 oblig. 4 p.c. du Canada; $400,000 oblig. de la province de la Nouvelle-Ecosse; $199,000 oblig. de la province du N.-B., et $990,333 garanties municipales. Total, $1,714,333. (Acceptées à $1,615,300)	Sur la vie.
Association du fonds de réserve mutuel sur la vie, de New-York	Jno. S. Hall, agent en chef, Montréal	$50,000 obligations de la province de Québec, et $53,533.33 obligations sterling du Canada à 3 p. c. (acceptées à $100,857)	Sur la vie, système de répartition.
Compagnie d'assurance Nationale d'Irlande	Matthew C. Hinshaw, agent en chef, Montréal	$100,161 effets canadiens	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, de New-York	F. W. Campbell, M.D., procureur, Montréal	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis (vie A), $993,000 obligations du Pacifique canadien, $80,000 obligations de la province de Québec, et $100,000 débentures municipales (vie B). Acceptées à $1,163,700, étant $100,000 vie A, et $1,063,700 vie B). Aussi $750,000 placées entre les mains de fidéicommissaires canadiens en vertu de l'Acte des assurances	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite "North American"	Wm. McCabe, directeur-gérant, Toronto	$59,823 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $53,775)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "North British and Mercantile"	Thos. Davidson, directeur-gérant, Montréal	$175,000 oblig. du havre de Montréal; $281,000 débent. municipales: $75,000 obligat. de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick; $31,146.67 oblig. de la province du Manitoba; $50,613.33 oblig. du gouvern. de Victoria; $97,333.33 oblig. de Queensland. Total, $710,093.33. Acc. à $658,193, étant $266,347 incendie, $52,200 vie A, et $339,646 vie B	Contre l'incendie et sur la vie
Compagnie d'assurance Northern, d'Aberdeen et Londres	Robert W. Tyre, gérant, Montréal	$100,253 obligations de la Colombie-Britannique, et $111,446.67 débentures municipales (Acceptées à $200,555)	Contre l'incendie.

LISTE DES COMPAGNIES D'ASSURANCE AUTORISÉES À FAIRE DES OPÉRATIONS AU CANADA, EN VERTU DE L'ACTE DES ASSURANCES.—*Fin.*

NOM DE LA COMPAGNIE.	Principal agent pour la réception des significations de pièces et d'avis.	Montant des dépôts.—Les dépôts marqués (A) ne sont applicables qu'aux polices sur la vie en cours le 31 mars 1878 ; ceux marqués (B) aux polices émises ou prises depuis cette date.	Assurance autorisée.
Association d'assurance contre les accidents Norwich et London	Scott et Walmsley, agents généraux, Toronto	$58,400 effets canadiens	Contre les accidents.
Société d'assur. contre l'incendie, dite "Norwich Union," Norwich, Ang.	Alex. Dixon, gérant, Toronto	$100,000 effets canadiens	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, d'Ontario	Wm. Hendry, gérant, Waterloo	$104,852 débentures municipales (Acceptées à $92,693)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Phoenix," de Brooklyn	L. C. Camp, agent en chef, Toronto	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis	Contre l'incendie et sur la nav. int.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie, dite "Phenix," Londres, Angleterre	Paterson & Son, agents génér., Montréal	$57,500 oblig. du Pacifique Canadien, et $135,293 effets canadiens. (Acceptés à $187,043.)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance Phœnix, Hartford, Conn	Gerald E. Hart, gérant, Montréal	$69,000 débentures municipales, et $44,000 obligations du Pacifique canadien. (Acceptés à $101,700)	Contre l'incendie.
Société dite "Provident Savings Life Assurance."	R. H. Matson, agent en chef, Toronto	$13,500 obligations de la province de Québec, et $41,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $50,400)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie de Québec	Edwin Jones, président, Québec	$10,000 obligations de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick, $16,500 obligations de la province de Québec, et $33,000, débentures municipales. Total, $59,500. (Acceptées à $56,200)	Contre l'incendie.
*Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie et contre l'incendie, dite "Queen," Angleterre	H. J. Mudge, agent en chef, Montréal	$51,100 inscriptions du Canada 4 p. c., et $42,373.33 débentures municipales. Total, $93,473 (acceptées à $89,236)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance Queen, d'Amérique	H. J. Mudge, agent en chef, Montréal	$100,000 obligations des E.-U., $60,000 effets 5 p. c. de la cité de Halifax, $48,667 effets 4 p. c. de la Nouvelle-Zélande, $24,333.33 obligations de la province de Québec et $29,200 débentures 5 p. c. de la province du Manitoba. Total, $262,200. (Acceptés à $256,200.)	Contre l'incendie.
Société d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, dite "Reliance," Londres, Angleterre	J. Cassie Hatton, procureur, Montréal	$110,277 annuités britanniques, étant $100,000 (vie) A, et $10,277 (vie) B	Sur la vie.
* Compagnie d'assurance Royale Canadienne	Harry Cutt, secrétaire, Montréal	$57,500 garanties municipales. (Acceptées à $51,750)	Contre l'incendie et sur la nav. int.
Compagnie d'assurance Royale	Wm. Tatley, agent en chef, Montréal	$178,533 inscriptions du Canada 4 p. c., et $511,000 annuités britanniques. Total $689,533, étant $150,000 incendie, $50,000, vie (A) et $489,533 en général	Contre l'incendie et sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance Union Ecossaise et Nationale	Walter Kavanagh, agent, Montréal	$97,333.33 effets canadiens inscrits à 4 p. c., et $3,500 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $100,483)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Standard," Ecosse	W. M. Ramsay, gérant, Montréal	$1,855,152 débentures municipales, $106,500 obligations du havre de Montréal et $9,000 débentures de la province de Québec. Total, $1,970,652. (Acceptées à $1,772,687, étant $129,561 vie A, et $1,643,126 vie (B)	Sur la vie.
Société d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Star," d'Angleterre	Alfred D. Perry, agent général, Toronto	$146,000 effets 4 p. c. canadiens	Sur la vie.
Bureau d'assurance Sun, Londres, Ang.	H. M. Blackburn, agent en chef, Toronto	$48,667 effets canadiens et $243,333 prêts locaux anglais	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Sun," du Canada	R. Macaulay, directeur-gérant, Montréal	$63,890 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $57,501)	Sur la vie et contre les accidents.
Compagnie d'assurance de tempérance et générale sur la vie de l'A.N.	Henry Sutherland, agent en chef, Toronto	$64,225 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $50,000)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Travelers," de Hartford, Conn	William Hanson, agent en chef, Montréal	$74,947 obligations 5 p. c. de la province du Manitoba, $584,615 débentures municipales, $35,000 obligations du havre de Montréal et $50,000 obligations du Pacifique Canadien. Total, $744,562 (acceptés à $677,600), étant $103,500 (vie A,) $534,100 (vie B) et $40,000 (accidents)	Sur la vie et contre les accidents.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle Union sur la vie, du Maine	Wm. Mulock, procureur, Toronto	Obligations d'annuités d'Ontario, valeur actuelle $398,452 ; $30,000 obligations du port de Montréal, et $100,000 obligations de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick. Valeur totale acceptée, $525,452, soit $100,000 (A) et $425,452 (B)	Sur la vie.
Société Union, Londres, Angl	T. L. Morrisey, agent en chef, Montréal	£22,000 effets consolidés	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie Unie d'assurance contre l'incendie (à resp. limitée)	Agence principale, Montréal	$85,653.33 obligations de la province de Québec ; $9,246.66 obligations de la province du Manitoba ; $7,000 débentures municipales. Total, $101,900. (Acceptées à $101,200)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, des Etats-Unis	Thos. A. Temple, procureur, St. Jean, N.B.	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance de l'Ouest, Toronto	J. J. Kenny, directeur-gérant, Toronto	$32,100 débentures municipales, et $25,600 débentures de compagnies de prêts. (Acceptées, à $51,930)	Contre l'incendie et sur la nav. int.

* Cette compagnie a cessé de faire de nouvelles opérations en Canada, et a donné avis qu'elle se proposait de demander le remboursement de ses dépôts.
† Cette compagnie a cessé de faire des opérations d'assurance contre l'incendie et sur la vie en Canada, et a donné avis qu'elle demanderait le remboursement de ses dépôts faits comme garantie pour ces deux divisions d'affaires.

LES COMPAGNIES D'ASSURANCE SUR LA VIE CI-DESSOUS NOMMÉES, AYANT CESSÉ D'ENTREPRENDRE DES RISQUES AU CANADA, SONT AUTORISÉES EN VERTU DE L'ARTICLE 32 DE "L'ACTE DES ASSURANCES," À POURSUIVRE TOUTES LES OPÉRATIONS SE RATTACHANT AUX POLICES ÉMISES AVANT LE 31 MARS 1878, ET LEURS DÉPOTS SONT APPLICABLES À CES POLICES, SUJET AUX DISPOSITIONS DES ACTES DES ASSURANCES DE 1868 ET 1871.

NOM DE LA COMPAGNIE.	Principal agent pour la réception des significations de pièces et d'avis.	Montant des dépôts.	Assurance autorisée.
Cempagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, dite Connecticut, de Hartford, Conn., E.-U.	F. W. Evans, agent-général, Montréal	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, d'Edimbourg	David Higgins, agent en chef, Toronto	$113,000 débentures municipales, et $48,667 effets 4 p. c. du Cap de Bonne-Espérance. (Acceptés à $150,367)	Sur la vie.
Association d'assurance sur la vie, d'Ecosse	Archibald Inglis, agent en chef, Montréal	$50,127 obligations du Canada 4 p. c., $2,433 effets 4 p. c. du Canada; $4,866 obligations garanties du Canada, $48,667 débentures de la province de Québec, $48,667 obligations de la cité de Toronto. (Acceptés à $149,893)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie Nationale d'assurance sur la vie, des Etats-Unis d'Amérique	Chas. Powis, agent en chef, Hamilton, Ont.	$110,000, dépôts en banque	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite "North Western," de Milwaukee, E.-U.	M. W. Mills, agent en chef, Toronto	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, dite "Phœnix," de Hartford, Connecticut	H. D. Simpson, procureur, Montréal	$30,000 débentures municipales, et $99,280 obligations du Parc des Chutes Niagara. (Acceptés à $126,280)	Sur la vie.
Société d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Scottish Amicable"	William W. Robertson, procureur, Montréal	36 obligations du chemin de fer Canada Atlantique, garanties. Au pair, $111,257.82 Valeur actuelle à 4½ p. c., $90,660.67, aussi $100,000 obligations du Pacifique Canadien	Sur la vie.
Institution de Prévoyance Ecossaise	John Dunlop, procureur, Montréal	$100,000 obligations du Pacifique Canadien. (Acceptées à $90,000)	Sur la vie.

LES COMPAGNIES D'ASSURANCE CI-DESSOUS SONT INSCRITES SOUS L'ACTE DES ASSURANCES, ET SONT AUTORISÉES À FAIRE DES OPÉRATIONS D'ASSURANCE EN CANADA, D'APRÈS LE SYSTÈME DE RÉPARTITION.

Nom de la compagnie.	Agent en chef pour la réception des significations de pièces.
L'Association canadienne mutuelle sur la vie	W. Pemberton Page, secrétaire, Toronto.
Société de secours mutuels des Commis-voyageurs	W. G. H. Lowe, agent en chef, Toronto.
La *Home Life Association of Canada*	James G. Howorth, agent en chef, Toronto.
La Société de secours mutuels de la Nouvelle-Ecosse	Thomas B. Crosby, agent en chef, Yarmouth, N.-E.
La *Provincial Provident Institution*	E. S. Miller, secrétaire, Saint-Thomas, Ont.

NOTE.—La Compagnie d'assurance Glasgow et London a réassuré ses risques en cours dans la Compagnie d'assurance des Citoyens, et une partie de ses dépôts a été remboursée.
La Compagnie Américaine d'assurance des chaudières à vapeur a cessé de faire des opérations en Canada. Son dépôt est encore entre les mains de l'Honorable Receveur Général, mais elle a donné avis qu'elle avait demandé la permission de le retirer.

Bureau du Surintendant des Assurances, Ottawa, 15 octobre 1892.

W. FITZGERALD, Surintendant des Assurances. 16-tt.

AUX ANNONCEURS DANS LA *GAZETTE*.

CEUX qui envoient des annonces pour être insérées dans la *Gazette du Canada* voudront bien se conformer aux règles ci-dessous :

1. Adresser "Gazette du Canada, Ottawa, Canada."
2. Indiquer le nombre d'insertions voulues.
3. Transmettre invariablement le prix de l'annonce ainsi que le prix d'un exemplaire de la *Gazette*, tels que donnés plus bas ; sans cela l'annonce ne sera pas publiée.

Les prix sont de dix cts. pour la première insertion, et cinq cts. pour chaque insertion subséquente par ligne de neuf mots, chaque chiffre comptant pour un mot. Aucune annonce n'est insérée pour moins d'une piastre.

D'après la pratique établie et reconnue, telle que prescrite par la loi, les règlements du parlement et les décisions du ministre de la Justice, les avis reçoivent le nombre d'insertions ci-dessous :—

Les avis de demandes de divorce—27 insertions.

Les avis de retrait de dépôts des compagnies d'assurance—13 insertions.

Les avis de demandes ordinaires au parlement—9 insertions.

Les avis de demandes de lettres patentes—6 insertions.

Les avis de dividendes et d'assemblées de banques et de compagnies d'assurances,—1 mois de calendrier ou 5 insertions.

Les abonnés observeront aussi que le prix d'abonnement, $4 par année, est invariablement payable d'avance, et que l'envoi de la *Gazette* sera arrêté à l'expiration de la période payée. Chaque exemplaire coûte dix cts., et quand les annonceurs en veulent plus qu'un, ils devront faire une remise en conséquence.

S. E. DAWSON,
Imprimeur de la Reine et Contrôleur de la Papeterie.

Département des Impressions
et de la Papeterie publiques,
Ottawa, novembre 1891.

DEMANDES AU PARLEMENT.

Règles relatives aux avis de bills privés.

Dans le cas de toute demande de bill privé, proprement du ressort législatif du Parlement du Canada suivant les dispositions de l'Acte de l'Amérique Britannique du Nord, 1867, et ayant pour objet, soit la construction d'un pont, d'un chemin de fer, d'un chemin à barrières ou d'une ligne télégraphique ; soit la construction ou l'amélioration d'un port, d'un canal, d'une écluse, d'une digue ou d'une glissoire ou autre ouvrage semblable ; soit la concession d'un droit de passage d'eau, l'incorporation de professions ou métiers, ou d'une compagnie de banque ou autre compagnie par actions, soit la concession à une ou plusieurs personnes de certains droits ou privilèges exclusifs ou particuliers, soit le pouvoir de faire quelque chose qui, dans ses effets, pourrait toucher aux droits ou à la propriété d'autrui, ou concerner une classe particulière de la société ; ou ayant pour objet quelque amendement de même nature à un acte antérieur,—un avis, énonçant d'une manière claire et intelligible la nature et l'objet de la demande, et signé (excepté s'il s'agit de corporations déjà existantes) par les pétitionnaires ou de leur part, est nécessaire et doit être publié comme il suit :—

Dans les provinces de Québec et du Manitoba.

Un avis doit être inséré dans la *Gazette du Canada* en anglais et en français, ainsi que dans un journal anglais et un journal français du district intéressé, ou en anglais et en français dans le même journal, s'il ne s'en publie qu'un seul dans ce district ; ou s'il n'y paraît pas de journal, alors la publication de l'avis en anglais et en français doit se faire dans un journal du district le plus voisin où il s'en publie.

Dans les autres provinces ou territoires.

Un avis doit être inséré dans la *Gazette du Canada*, et et dans un journal du comté, du district ou des comtés-unis intéressés, ou s'il n'y paraît pas de journal alors la publication doit se faire dans un journal du comté ou district le plus voisin où il s'en publie.

La publication de ces avis durera, dans chaque cas la période de deux mois pendant l'intervalle de temps qui s'écoulera entre la clôture de la session précédente et la prise en considération de la pétition. Un exemplaire des numéros des journaux, reproduisant la première et la dernière insertion de l'avis, devra être transmis au greffier de chaque Chambre.

Si la pétition demande l'autorisation de présenter un bill privé ayant pour objet la construction d'un pont de péage, le pétitionnaire ou les pétitionnaires devront, en même temps qu'ils donneront l'avis prescrit par la règle précédente, donner aussi, de la même manière, avis des péages qu'ils entendent exiger, de l'étendue du privilège, de la hauteur des arches, de l'espace à laisser libre entre les culées ou les piliers pour le passage des radeaux et des navires ; et mentionner de plus s'ils se proposent de construire un pont mobile, et quelles en seront les dimensions.

Toute personne désirant obtenir un bill privé devra, dans les huit jours qui précéderont l'ouverture du parlement, déposer au bureau du greffier de la Chambre dans laquelle le bill doit prendre naissance, une copie de ce bill en langue anglaise ou en langue française, avec une somme suffisante pour en payer la traduction et l'impression. Il en sera imprimé 600 exemplaires en anglais et 200 en français ; la traduction devra être faite par les officiers de la Chambre, et l'impression par l'entrepreneur des impressions. Le pétitionnaire aura aussi à payer au greffier du Sénat, ou au comptable de la Chambre des Communes (selon le cas) une somme de $200, plus le coût de l'impression de l'acte dans les Statuts, et remettra le reçu de ce paiement au greffier du comité auquel ce bill aura été renvoyé—le dit paiement sera effectué immédiatement après la seconde lecture, et avant la prise en considération du bill par le comité.

L'honoraire payable sur tout bill privé, ne sera payé que dans la Chambre où il a pris naissance.

Aucune pétition pour l'obtention d'un bill privé ne sera reçue par l'une ou par l'autre Chambre après les dix premiers jours de la session.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Greffier du Sénat.
JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Greffier des Communes.

Règles additionnelles de la Chambre des Communes concernant les bills privés.

Tous les bills privés demandant des actes constitutifs devront être rédigés de manière à y incorporer, en les spécifiant, les *clauses* des Actes généraux concernant les détails qui font l'objet de ces bills ; des raisons spéciales seront données chaque fois que l'on aura l'intention de se départir de ce principe, ou que l'on voudra y introduire d'autres dispositions touchant ces détails ; et une note sera annexée au bill indiquant les dispositions au sujet desquelles l'on entend s'écarter de l'Acte général ; les bills qui ne seront pas rédigés conformément à cette Règle, devront être remodelés par les auteurs et réimprimés à leurs frais, avant qu'aucun comité en examine les clauses.

51*a*. Tous les bills privés pour chartes ou pour modification de chartes de compagnies de chemins de fer seront rédigés conformément au bill-modèle adopté par la Chambre, le 23 juin 1887, dont copie peut être obtenue du greffier de la Chambre ;

(*a*.) Les dispositions contenues dans un bill quelconque qui ne seront pas conformes au bill-modèle, seront insérées entre crochets, et après avoir été revisées par l'officier compétent, elles seront imprimées ainsi ; et les bills qui ne seront pas rédigés en conformité de cette règle seront renvoyés aux auteurs pour être remodelés avant leur revision et impression ;

(*b*.) Toutes clauses d'actes existants que l'on proposera de modifier, seront imprimées en entier, avec les amendements insérés en leur lieu et place, et entre crochets ;

(*c*.) Toutes dispositions exceptionnelles que l'on proposera d'insérer dans un bill quelconque, seront imprimées dans l'avis publié.

51*b*. Nul bill pour la constitution légale d'une compagnie de chemin de fer ou pour changer le tracé du chemin de fer d'une compagnie déjà constituée ne sera pris en considération par le comité des chemins de fer

à moins qu'il n'ait été donné au comité, au moins une semaine avant la prise en considération du bill—

(a.) Une carte ou plan à l'échelle de pas moins d'un demi-pouce au mille, indiquant le territoire sur lequel l'on se propose de construire les travaux projetés, ainsi que les lignes de travaux analogues existants ou autorisés, dans les limites du district, ou partie du district que la ligne projetée doit desservir, ou affectant le dit district en aucune manière ; cette carte ou plan devra être signé par l'ingénieur ou toute autre personne qui l'aura fait ;

(b.) Un exhibit faisant connaître le montant total du capital que l'on se propose de prélever pour les fins de l'entreprise, et la manière dont on se propose de le prélever, soit au moyen d'actions ordinaires, obligations, débentures ou autres garanties, et le montant respectif de chacune.

JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Greffier des Communes.

SUBSTANCE DES RÈGLES ET FORMES DE PROCÉDER DU SÉNAT CONCERNANT LES BILLS DE DIVORCE.

L'époux qui a l'intention de demander un bill de divorce doit faire connaître cette intention, ainsi que les noms de l'autre époux et la cause du divorce, par avis inséré, durant six mois, entre l'expiration de la dernière session parlementaire avant l'avis et la présentation de sa pétition pour obtenir le bill, dans la *Gazette du Canada* et dans deux journaux du district où il avait sa résidence habituelle à l'époque de séparation d'avec son conjoint, s'il résidait alors dans la province de Québec, le Manitoba, la Colombie-Britannique ou les Territoires du Nord-Ouest,—ou du comté ou des comtés-unis, s'il résidait dans une autre province ; mais si ce nombre de journaux ne s'y trouve pas, l'avis sera publié dans le district, le comté ou les comtés-unis voisins. Dans les provinces de Québec et de Manitoba, les insertions seront faites dans un journal anglais et un journal français, s'il en existe des deux langues dans le district ; autrement, elles se feront en anglais et en français au même journal.

Il doit être signifié, à la diligence de l'époux pétitionnaire, un mois au moins avant la présentation de la pétition, une copie de cet avis à l'autre époux en personne, si cela est possible.

Aucune pétition en divorce n'est reçue après l'expiration des trente premiers jours de la session.

Toute pétition en divorce devra être écrite lisiblement et porter la signature du pétitionnaire. Elle énoncera sommairement le fait du mariage, le lieu et l'époque de sa célébration, les noms du célébrant, les griefs qui donnent lieu à la demande de redressement et la nature du redressement demandé, et en outre contiendra assurance qu'il n'y a pas eu réconciliation, collusion ni connivence. Les allégations de la pétition seront appuyées de la déclaration du pétitionnaire, faite en vertu de "l'Acte concernant les serments extrajudiciaires."

Huit jours avant l'ouverture du Parlement, le pétitionnaire déposera au bureau du greffier du Sénat, une copie en langue anglaise ou française du bill de divorce qui doit être présenté, et en même temps une somme suffisante pour payer la traduction et l'impression et tirage à 600 exemplaires anglais et 200 exemplaires français de ce bill.

La pétition en obtention d'un bill de divorce n'est présentée que lorsque le pétitionnaire a versé au bureau du greffier du Sénat une somme de $200.

La pétition, au moment de sa présentation, doit être accompagnée de la preuve de la publication d'avis, d'une déclaration qu'il a été signifié une copie de l'avis, et d'une copie du bill qui doit être présenté.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Greffier du Sénat.

AVIS.—W. C. Van Horne et William Farwell s'adresseront au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un acte modifiant l'acte 54-55 Vic., chap. 68, qui constitue la Compagnie de chemin de fer Montréal et Atlantique, en abrogeant l'article 16 du dit acte.

J. O'HALLORAN,
25–9 Solliciteur des requérants.

AVIS.—W. C. Van Horne et William Farwell, propriétaires en fidéicommis du chemin de fer Sud-Est, s'adresseront au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un acte autorisant le prélèvement de fonds pour améliorer la voie ferrée, et le paiement des obligations existantes, au moyen de l'émission de bons portant première charge sur la propriété.

J. O'HALLORAN,
25–9 Solliciteur des requérants.

AVIS est donné par le présent qu'une demande sera faite au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un acte refondant les divers actes et dispositions concernant la Compagnie du chemin de fer Manitoba et Nord-Ouest du Canada, et modifiant ces dits actes en décrétant que nonobstant toute chose y contenue la compagnie ne sera pas, à raison de son défaut de construire vingt milles de sa voie ferrée pendant l'année 1893, empêchée plus tard ou en tout temps ensuite de prolonger sa ligne jusqu'à Prince Albert ou pour toute distance plus éloignée que la longueur de la voie ferrée alors complétée, ou d'avoir et de jouir de tous les droits, pouvoirs, privilèges et immunités qu'elle a et dont elle jouit aujourd'hui, et pour d'autres fins.

E. W. RILEY,
Secrétaire.

Daté ce 12 décembre 1892. 25–9

Province de Québec, }
District de Montréal. }

AVIS.—Avis public est donné par le présent que demande sera faite au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un acte constituant la Compagnie de chemin de fer Atlantique et Pacifique, l'autorisant à construire et exploiter une voie ferrée partant du Sault Sainte-Marie, dans la province d'Ontario, et allant jusqu'au Bassin de Gaspé, dans la province de Québec ; traversant les districts d'Algoma et Nipissingue, et suivant la Vallée de l'Ottawa aussi loin que possible, passant près des cités d'Ottawa et Montréal, et traversant les comtés sur la rive sud du fleuve Saint-Laurent, et l'autorisant aussi à acheter ou louer toutes ou aucune des voies ferrées construites ou à construire qui pourraient être utilisées comme partie de la ligne, y compris le chemin de fer Intercolonial.

GREENSHIELDS & GREENSHIELDS,
25–9 Procureurs des requérants.

COMPAGNIE DE CHEMIN DE FER GRAND CENTRAL DU NORD-OUEST.

AVIS.—La Compagnie de chemin de fer Grand Central du Nord-Ouest s'adressera au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un acte modifiant sa charte d'incorporation confirmée par l'acte 51 Vic., chap. 85, en prolongeant le délai fixé pour la construction et le parachèvement du chemin de fer, et lui donnant le pouvoir d'émettre des actions privilégiées, ainsi que telles autres modifications qui seront jugées nécessaires, et pour d'autres fins.

ARTHUR CODD,
Secrétaire.

Daté à Ottawa, ce 1er jour de décembre 1892. 25–9

AVIS.—Avis est donné par le présent que demande sera faite au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un acte à l'effet de confirmer et rendre valide et obligatoire une certaine convention conclue par la Compagnie du Grand Tronc de chemin de fer du Canada, de la première part ; la Compagnie de chemin de fer Union Jacques Cartier, de la deuxième part ; la Compagnie de chemin de fer de Jonction Montréal et Champlain, de la troisième part ; la Compagnie de chemin de fer Jonction de Beauharnois, de la quatrième part ; le chemin de fer Midland du Canada, de la cinquième part ; la Compagnie de chemin de fer Peterborough et Lac Chemong, de la sixième part ; la Compagnie de chemin de fer Jonction du Lac Simcoe, de la septième part ; la Compagnie de chemin de fer Grand Tronc, Baie Georgienne et Lac Erié, de la huitième part ; la Compagnie de chemin de fer London, Huron and Bruce, de la neuvième

part ; la Compagnie de chemin de fer Galt et Guelph, de la dixième part ; la Compagnie de chemin de fer Brantford, Norfolk et Port Burwell, de la onzième part ; la Compagnie de chemin de fer Wellington, Grey et Bruce, de la douzième part ; la Compagnie de chemin de fer Jonction de Waterloo, de la treizième part ; la Compagnie de chemin de fer North Simcoe, de la quatorzième part, et la Compagnie de chemin de fer et de mines Cobourg, Blairton et Marmora, de la quinzième part, consolidant et fusionnant les dites diverses compagnies en une seule compagnie sous le nom de "Compagnie du Grand Tronc de chemin de fer du Canada," avec les pouvoirs et aux termes et conditions exprimés et énoncés dans la dite convention. Le dit acte devant contenir telles dispositions qui seront jugées nécessaires pour donner plein effet à la dite convention, et qui seront considérées utiles.

JOHN BELL,
Solliciteur des requérants.

Daté à Belleville, Ont., ce 29e jour de Novembre A.D. 1892. 23–9

AVIS public est donné par le présent que la Compagnie de chemin de fer du Comté de Drummond s'adressera au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un acte confirmant sa charte accordée par la législature de la province de Québec, 49-50 Vic., chap. 81, et ses amendements, et de modifier sa charte, et lui conférer le pouvoir de prolonger sa voie ferrée depuis St. Léonard dans le comté de Nicolet jusqu'à un point sur le chemin de fer Intercolonial dans le comté de Lévis, et de se fusionner avec d'autres compagnies de chemin de fer, ou d'affermer ou vendre sa ligne de chemin de fer, et de donner droit de circulation sur sa ligne à d'autres compagnies de chemin de fer, et d'augmenter son capital-actions, et pour d'autres fins et pouvoirs.

GREENSHIELDS & GREENSHIELDS,
Procureurs *ad litem* pour la Cie de chemin de fer Comté de Drummond.

Montréal, 9 décembre 1892. 24–9

AVIS.—Avis est donné par le présent que demande sera faite au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un acte à l'effet de régler et liquider les affaires de la Compagnie des mines de Montréal, et pourvoyant à la distribution de son actif et de ses dividendes.

HALL, CROSS, BROWN ET SHARP,
Solliciteurs des requérants.

Montréal, 30 novembre 1892. 23–9

AVIS est donné par le présent qu'une demande sera faite au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un acte constituant en corporation la "Compagnie des terres du Nord-Ouest du Canada" (à resp. limitée), dans le but de posséder, tenir, acheter, vendre, louer ou autrement acquérir ou disposer des terres ou des immeubles ou tout intérêt en iceux dans la Puissance du Canada, et en particulier dans les Territoires du Nord-Ouest du Canada, et dans la province du Manitoba, et d'acquérir l'actif et faire en Canada les opérations de la Compagnie des terres du Nord-Ouest du Canada (à resp. limitée), corporation qui existe aujourd'hui en vertu des lois du Royaume-Uni, et de confirmer un arrangement à l'effet de les acquérir, avec tous les pouvoirs que possède cette dite compagnie, et pour d'autres fins.

A. R. CREELMAN,
Solicitеur des requérants.

Daté à Toronto, 8e jour de novembre 1892. 22–9

AVIS.—La Compagnie du chemin de fer Canadien du Pacifique s'adressera au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un acte rendant exécutoire une convention conclue le 26e jour de juillet 1892, entre la Compagnie du Grand Tronc de chemin de fer du Canada, de la première part, et la Compagnie du chemin de fer Canadien du Pacifique, de la deuxième part, concernant une gare générale à voyageurs dans la cité de Toronto, et certains terrains, voies et immeubles qui doivent servir pour cet objet.

CHARLES DRINKWATER,
Sec. Cie C.C.P.

20–9

AVIS est donné par le présent que demande sera faite au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un acte constituant la "Ocean Fidelity Guarantee Corporation," dans le but de pouvoir faire des opérations d'assurance de garantie de fidélité dans toutes ses branches.

HATTON & McLENNAN,
Solliciteurs des requérants.

Montréal, 23 novembre 1892. 22–9

AVIS est donné par le présent que demande sera faite au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un acte constituant la "Ocean Accident Insurance Corporation," dans le but de faire les opérations d'assurance contre les accidents dans toutes ses branches.

HATTON & McLENNAN,
Solliciteurs des requérants.

Montréal, 23 novembre 1892. 22–9

COMPAGNIE DE CHEMIN DE FER DU ST. LAURENT ET ADIRONDACK.

AVIS est donné par le présent que la Compagnie de chemin de fer du Saint-Laurent et Adirondack s'adressera au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un acte à l'effet de modifier l'article dix-neuf du Statut 51 Victoria, chapitre 64, en y insérant après les mots "Compagnie de chemin de fer de Jonction de Beauharnois," les mots "ou la Compagnie du chemin de fer Vermont Central ou la Compagnie du chemin de fer Ogdensburg et Lac Champlain," laissant les autres parties du dit article telles qu'elles sont.

GEO. H. PHILLIPS,
Secrétaire.

Daté à Salaberry de Valleyfield, ce 8e jour de novembre A.D. 1892. 21–9

AVIS est donné par le présent que demande sera faite au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un acte constituant une compagnie ayant pour objet de garantir les personnes et les corporations contre la perte et les dommages provenant d'effractions, et pour d'autres fins.

R. A. E. GREENSHIELDS,
Solliciteur de la requérante.
Par GEMMILL et MAY,
Ses agents à Ottawa.

Daté à Montréal, ce 15 novembre 1892. 21–9

AVIS est donné par le présent qu'une demande sera faite au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un acte constituant en corporation la Compagnie de téléphone automatique et électrique du Canada, avec pouvoir de fabriquer, vendre et exploiter des instruments, aiguilles et raccordements de téléphone, et de fabriquer, exploiter et vendre des instruments et appareils électriques, et de faire les opérations générales de fourniture, d'exploitation et de manufacture électriques, et pour les fins de ces affaires et de toutes autres en découlant ou s'y rattachant, par toute la Puissance du Canada, et avec un siège d'affaires et bureau principal en la cité de Montréal.

ATWATER ET MACKIE,
Solliciteurs des requérants.

Montréal, 7 novembre 1892. 20–10

AVIS.—La Compagnie du chemin de fer Canadien du Pacifique s'adressera au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un acte rendant exécutoire une convention conclue entre la Compagnie du Grand Tronc de chemin de fer du Canada, la Compagnie du chemin de fer Canadien du Pacifique, et la Corporation de la cité de Toronto, concernant entre autres choses les terrains qui doivent servir à des fins de chemin de fer, et incorporé dans un certain document daté le 26e jour de juillet 1892, et désigné "Convention de l'Esplanade."

CHARLES DRINKWATER,
Sec. Cie C.C.P.

20–9

AVIS est donné par le présent que Edmund Holyoake Heward, de la ville de Saint-Jean, dans le district d'Iberville, dans la province de Québec, gérant de la banque des Marchands du Canada, à Saint-Jean, s'adressera au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un bill de divorce d'avec sa femme Dame Marie-Louise Elwes, actuellement de la cité de Chicago, dans l'Etat d'Illinois, un des Etats-Unis d'Amérique, pour cause d'adultère.

L. G. MACDONALD,
Solliciteur du requérant.
Par CHRISTIE, CHRISTIE et GREENE,
Ses agents à Ottawa.

Daté à Saint-Jean, le 4 juillet 1892. 3-27

AVIS est donné par le présent que Robert Young Hebden, de la cité de New-York, dans l'Etat de New-York, dans les Etats-Unis d'Amérique, (ci-devant de la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec), un des agents de la banque de Montréal, s'adressera au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un bill de divorce d'avec sa femme Edith Montagu Hebden (née Patterson), ci-devant de la dite cite de Montréal, mais dont le domicile actuel est inconnu, pour cause d'adultère et de désertion.

GORMULLY ET SINCLAIR,
Solliciteurs du requérant.

Daté à Ottawa, dans la province d'Ontario, ce 22e jour de juillet A.D. 1892. 4-27

AVIS est donné par le présent que Caroline Jane Downey, de la cité de Toronto, dans le comté de York, dans la province d'Ontario, s'adressera au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un bill de divorce d'avec son mari Donald Clutterbuck Downey, écuyer, ci-devant de la ville de Whitby, dans le comté d'Ontario, dans la province d'Ontario, mais dont le domicile actuel est inconnu, pour cause d'adultère et désertion.

GORMULLY ET SINCLAIR,
Solliciteurs de la requérante.

Daté à Ottawa, dans la Province d'Ontario, ce 21e jour d'octobre 1892. 17-27

AVIS est donné que James Frederick Doran, de Lachine, dans le comté Jacques-Cartier, province de Québec, commis, adressera une demande au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, pour obtenir un bill de divorce d'avec son épouse Mary Augusta Wood, ci-devant de Winnipeg, province du Manitoba, maintenant de Paris, France, pour cause d'adultère et désertion.

J. FRED. DORAN,
Pétitionnaire.

A Montréal, province de Québec, ce 20ème jour de juillet 1892. 5-27

AVIS est donné par le présent que Annette Marion Goff, de la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec, s'adressera au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un bill de divorce d'avec son mari Edward Robert Taché Rowand, de la cité de Winnipeg, dans la province du Manitoba, bourgeois, pour cause d'adultère et de cruauté.

CARTER ET GOLDSTEIN,
Solliciteurs de la requérante.

Daté à Montréal, province de Québec, ce dix-huitième jour de juillet 1892. 4-27

DEMANDES POUR CHARTE PAR LETTRES PATENTES.

AVIS est par le présent donné que dans le cours d'un mois à compter de la dernière publication de cet avis dans la *Gazette du Canada*, les personnes ci-après dénommées s'adresseront à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil pour obtenir des lettres patentes les constituant en corporation en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies."

1. Le nom de la compagnie sera "The Symmes Hay Cap Company."

2. Les objets pour lesquels une charte est demandée sont de fabriquer et vendre le "Symmes Patent Hay and Grain Caps and Vegetable Covers" ou autres articles d'une nature semblable, y compris les râteliers et les lattes pour les tenir, et d'acquérir par achat, bail ou autrement les brevets d'invention les concernant, et faire le négoce et le commerce qui s'y rattache.

3. Les opérations de la compagnie seront faites dans les diverses provinces du Canada, et le principal bureau d'affaires sera au village de Sawyerville, dans le comté de Compton et province de Québec.

4. Le montant du capital-actions de la compagnie sera de quinze mille piastres.

5. Le nombre des actions sera de cent cinquante, et le montant de chaque action sera de cent piastres.

6. Les noms au long, et les adresse et occupation de chacun des requérants sont les suivants :—William Bullock Ives, avocat, Francis Pierce Buck, manufacturier, Charles King, lieutenant-colonel de milice, Ernest R. Hallowel Brooks, commis, Henry Braithwaite Brown, avocat, Gustavus Lucke, marchand, James Simpson Mitchell, marchand, Stephen Edgell, banquier, et Harriet L. Lane, veuve, tous de la cité de Sherbrooke ; Herbert Dudley Smith, fermier, du township de Compton ; James Naismith Greenshields, de la cité de Montréal, avocat ; Alonzo Wright, de la cité de Hull, marchand de bois ; Rufus Henry Pope, de la ville de Cookshire, cultivateur ; William Sawyer, propriétaire de moulin, et Lockhart R. Willard, hôtelier, tous deux du village de Sawyerville, tous dans la province de Québec ; et Hugh McCullough, jeune, de la ville de Galt, dans la province d'Ontario.

7. Les dits Charles King, Rufus Henry Pope, Francis Pierce Buck, Herbert Dudley Smith et Lockhart R. Willard, seront les premiers directeurs de la compagnie.

BROWN & MORRIS,
Solliciteurs des requérants.

Daté 4 novembre 1892. 20-6

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OTTAWA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1892.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE CROWN IN CHANCERY FOR CANADA.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to call to the Senate, by Letters Patent under the Great Seal,—

Honourable Auguste Réal Angers, P.C., for the Division of La Vallière, in the Province of Quebec, *vice* Honourable A. H. Pâquet, deceased.

John Nesbitt Kirchhaffer, Esquire, of Brandon, Manitoba, Barrister-at-law, for the Province of Manitoba.

SAML. E. ST. O. CHAPLEAU,
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery,
Canada.

APPOINTMENTS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE OF CANADA.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz. :—

Ottawa, 20th December, 1892.

The Honourable William Wilfred Sullivan, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature for the Province of Prince Edward Island : to be the Administrator of the Government of the Province of Prince Edward Island, during the absence on leave of the Honourable Jedediah Slason Carvell, the Lieutenant Governor of the said Province of Prince Edward Island.

—

19th December, 1892.

Francis Charles Thompson, Esquire, Postmaster of Sherbrooke, in the Province of Quebec : to be Assistant Post Office Inspector of the Montreal Postal Division at Sherbrooke.

The Honourable Joseph Gibb Robertson, of Sherbrooke, in the Province of Quebec : to be Postmaster of Sherbrooke, in the said Province of Quebec, *vice* F. C. Thompson, Esquire, resigned.

—

21st December, 1892.

William Moyes, of the Town of St. Mary's, in the Province of Ontario, Esquire : to be a Collector in Her Majesty's Customs.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE CROWN IN CHANCERY FOR CANADA.

MEMBER returned to serve in the present PARLIAMENT.

Province of New Brunswick.

Electoral District of Kent.

George Valentine McInerney, Esquire, Barrister-at-law, of Richibucto, N.B., *vice* E. H. Leger, Esquire, deceased.

Province of Quebec.

Electoral District of Sherbrooke.

Honourable William Bullock Ives, of the City of Sherbrooke, Advocate and President of the Privy Council, *vice* William Bullock Ives, Esquire, who has resigned his seat.

SAML. E. ST. O. CHAPLEAU,
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery,
Canada.

PROCLAMATIONS.

STANLEY of PRESTON.

[L.S.]

CANADA.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To Our Beloved and Faithful the Senators of the Dominion of Canada, and the Members elected to serve in the House of Commons of Our said Dominion, and to each and every of you,— Greeting :

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Meeting of Our Parliament of Canada stands Prorogued to the Nineteenth day of December instant, Nevertheless, for certain causes

and considerations, We have thought fit further to prorogue the same to THURSDAY, the TWENTY-SIXTH day of the month of JANUARY next, so that neither you, nor any of you on the said Nineteenth day of December instant at Our City of Ottawa to appear are to be held and constrained: for WE DO WILL THAT you and each of you, be as to Us, in this matter, entirely exonerated; commanding, and by the tenor of these presents, enjoining you, and each of you, and all others in this behalf interested, that on THURSDAY, the TWENTY-SIXTH day of the month of JANUARY next, at Our City of OTTAWA aforesaid, personally you be and appear, for the DESPATCH OF BUSINESS, to treat, do, act and conclude upon those things which in Our said Parliament of Canada, by the Common Council of Our said Dominion, may, by the favour of God, be ordained.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS, Our Right Trusty and Well-Beloved the Right Honourable Sir FREDERICK ARTHUR STANLEY, Baron Stanley of Preston, in the County of Lancaster, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom; Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Governor General of Canada and Vice Admiral of the same.

At Our Government House, in Our City of OTTAWA, in Our said Dominion, this SIXTEENTH day of DECEMBER, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, and in the fifty-sixth year of Our Reign.

By Command,

SAML. E. ST. O. CHAPLEAU,
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery,
Canada.

25-tf

STANLEY OF PRESTON.

[L.S.]

CANADA.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, QUEEN, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To all to whom these presents shall come or whom the same may in anywise concern,—GREETING:

A PROCLAMATION.

ROBT. SEDGEWICK, Deputy of the Minister of Justice, Canada. } WHEREAS in and by an Act made and passed by the Parliament of Canada in the fiftieth and fifty-first years of Our Reign, chaptered ten, and intituled "An Act respecting the Department of Trade and Commerce," it is amongst other things enacted that the said Act shall not have force and effect until a day to be named by Proclamation of the Governor General;

AND WHEREAS it is expedient that the provisions of the said Act should come into force and effect upon, from and after the Third day of December in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two,—

NOW KNOW YE that We, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council for Canada, do by this Our Proclamation declare that the provisions of the said Act made and passed in the fiftieth and fifty-first years of Our Reign, chaptered ten, and intituled "An Act respecting the Department of Trade and Commerce" shall come into force and effect upon, from and after the Third day of December in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two.

Of all which Our loving subjects and all others whom these presents may concern, are hereby required to take notice and to govern themselves accordingly.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS, Our Right Trusty and Well-Beloved the Right Honourable Sir FREDERICK ARTHUR STANLEY, Baron Stanley of Preston, in the County of Lancaster in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Honourable Order of the Bath; Governor General of Canada.

At Our Government House, in Our City of Ottawa, this THIRD day of DECEMBER, in the year of Our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, and in the Fifty-sixth year of Our Reign.

By Command,

J. C. PATTERSON,
Secretary of State.

24-3

STANLEY OF PRESTON.

[L.S.]

CANADA.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To all to whom these presents shall come, or whom the same may in anywise concern,—GREETING:

A PROCLAMATION.

ROBT. SEDGEWICK, Deputy of the Minister of Justice, Canada. } WHEREAS in and by an Act made and passed in the fiftieth and fifty-first years of Our Reign, chaptered eleven, and intituled "An Act respecting the Department of Customs and the Department of Inland Revenue," it is amongst other things in effect enacted that the provisions of the said Act shall not have force and effect until a day to be named by Proclamation of the Governor General;

AND WHEREAS it is expedient that the provisions of the said Act should have force and effect upon, from and after the Third day of December, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two,—

NOW KNOW YE that We, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council for Canada, do by this Our Proclamation declare that the provisions of the said Act made and passed in the fiftieth and fifty-first years of Our Reign, chaptered eleven, and intituled "An Act respecting the Department of Customs and the Department of Inland Revenue," shall have force and effect upon, from and after the Third day of December, in the year of Our Lord one thousand and eight hundred and ninety-two.

Of all which Our loving subjects and all others whom these presents may concern, are hereby required to take notice and to govern themselves accordingly.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS, Our Right Trusty and Well-Beloved the Right Honourable Sir FREDERICK ARTHUR STANLEY, Baron Stanley of Preston, in the County of Lancaster, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom; Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Honourable Order of the Bath; Governor General of Canada.

At Our Government House, in Our City of OTTAWA, this THIRD day of DECEMBER, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, and in the Fifty-sixth year of Our Reign.

By Command,

J. C. PATTERSON,
Secretary of State.

24-3

ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

[2169]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Thursday, the 11th day of October, 1888.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS the Minister of the Interior reports with reference to the Orders in Council of the 10th of October, 1886, and of the 8th of December, 1887, authorizing certain reservations for Mountain Parks, that it is advisable to define more accurately the lands reserved by the said orders,—

His Excellency in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of the Interior and under the provisions of the 78th section of chapter 54 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, known and cited as the "Dominion Lands Act," has been pleased to order and it is hereby ordered, that each reservation shall consist of the sections or parts of sections of Dominion Lands in British Columbia, in the schedule of lands comprised within the Mountain Parks attached hereto.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

—

SCHEDULE OF LANDS COMPRISED WITHIN THE MOUNTAIN PARKS.

PARK RESERVE AT GRIFFIN LAKE.

Tp. 22, R. 4, West of 6th I.M.—			Whole of sections 34 and 35.
do	do	do	W.½ of section 36.
do	do	do	N.½ of sections 26 and 27.
Tp. 23	do	do	Whole of sections 2, 3, 9, 10, 16, 17, 19 and 20.
do	do	do	West ½ of sect. 1 and 11.
do	do	do	South ½ of sections 15 and 21.
do	do	do	N.E.¼ of sections 4 and 8.
do	do	do	N.W.¼ of sect. 15 and 21.
do	do	do	N.½ of section 18.

PARK RESERVE AT MOUNT STEPHEN.

Tp. 28, R. 18, West of 5th I.M.—			Whole of sections 7, 8, 16, 17, 22 and 26.
do	do	do	N.E.¼ of sections 21 and 27.
do	do	do	S.E.¼ of section 20.
do	do	do	S.½ of sections 21, 27 and 35.
do	do	do	N.½ of section 23.
do	do	do	S.W.¼ of section 36.
do	do	do	W.½ of S.E.¼ of section 36.
do	do	do	N.W.¼ of sections 15 and 25.
do	do	do	W.½ of N.E.¼ of section 25.
Tp. 28, R. 19, West of 5th I.M.—			E.½ of E.½ of section 12.

PARK RESERVE AT GLACIER.

Tp. 27, R. 26, West of 5th I.M.—			Whole of sections 1, 12, 13, and 24.
do	do	do	E.½ of sections 2, 11, 14 and 23.
do	do	do	S.½ of section 25.
do	do	do	S.E.¼ of section 26.
Tp. 27, R. 25,		do	Whole of sections 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 and 21.
do	do	do	S.½ of sections 28, 29, and 30.
Tp. 26, R. 26		do	Whole of sections 25, 26, 35, and 36.
do	do	do	E.½ of sections 27 and 34.
Tp. 26, R. 25		do	Whole of sections 29, 30, 31 and 32.

E. DEVILLE,
Surveyor-general.

26–4

[3071]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Wednesday, the 7th day of December, 1892.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, in virtue of the provisions of "The Fisheries Act," chapter 95 of the Revised Statutes, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that the Order in Council of the 20th day of October, 1892, prohibiting fishing for Bass in the waters of the Miramichi River and its tributaries, for a period of three years from the 1st December, 1892, shall be and the same is hereby cancelled.

JOHN J. McGEE,
25–4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[2740]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Wednesday, the 19th day of October, 1892.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

His Excellency, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, has been pleased to give his consent to the closing up of a certain road allowance in the Municipality of Deloraine and Province of Manitoba, described in the annexed By-lay of the Municipality of Deloraine, numbered 63, and dated 20th August, 1888, being a By-law to stop up certain portions of certain road allowances in the Municipality of Deloraine and to sell and convey the same to the Manitoba South Western Colonization Railway Company.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

—

BY-LAW No. 63.

BY-LAW to stop up certain portions of certain road allowances in the Municipality of Deloraine, and to sell and convey the same to the Manitoba South Western Colonization Railway Company.

Whereas the Manitoba South Western Colonization Railway Company intend to register a plan of Whitewater, on parts of the north-east quarter of section seven (7) and the north-west quarter of section eight (8), the south-south-west quarter of section seventeen (17) and the south-east quarter of section eighteen (18), in Township three (3) and Range twenty-one (21) west of the first principal meridian. And whereas the road allowance, immediately north of said sections seven (7) and eight (8) is not parallel with and the road allowance immediately west of said sections eight (8) and seventeen (17) is not at right angles to the track of the Manitoba South Western Colonization Railway Company. And whereas it is desirable that the blocks and streets in the said town site of "Whitewater" to be established, should be either parallel with, or at right angles to, the said railway track ;

And whereas the streets to be opened up by the registration of the said plan, will fully compensate for those portions of the said road allowances intended to be stopped up and conveyed to the said Railway Company, by the provisions of this By-law ;

And whereas written notices of the intention of this Council to consider this By-law, have been posted up for one month, previous to the passing thereof, in six of the most public places in the immediate neighbourhood of the said portions of the road allowance intended to be stopped up, and no one has petitioned to be heard against said By-law :

Be it therefore enacted by the Municipal Council of the Municipality of Deloraine, and it is hereby enacted by authority of the same,—

1st. That the following portions of original road allowances shall be and are hereby stopped up, and closed for all public purposes as roads and shall from

and after the passing of this By-law cease to be common highways,—

a. That portion of the road allowance between sections eight (8) and seventeen (17) in Township three (3) and Range twenty-one (21) west of the first Principal Meridian, ninety-nine feet in width extending eastward from the north-east angle of section seven (7) in said Township and Range, thirteen hundred and sixty (1360) feet, containing by admeasurement three acres and nine one-hundredths of an acre ($3\frac{9}{100}$).

b. And also that portion of the road allowance between sections seventeen (17) and eighteen (18) in said Township and Range, ninety-nine feet in width, extending northward from the south-east angle of said section eighteen (18), four hundred and eighty (480) feet, containing by admeasurement one acre and nine one-hundredths of an acre ($1\frac{9}{100}$).

c. And also that portion of the road allowance between sections seven (7) and eighteen (18) in said Township and Range, ninety-nine feet in width extending westward from the north-east angle of said section seven (7), six hundred and twenty-four (624) feet, containing by admeasurement one acre and forty-one one-hundredths of an acre ($1\frac{41}{100}$).

d. And also that portion of the road allowance between sections seven (7), and eight (8) in said Township and Range, ninety-nine feet in width extending southward from the north-east angle of said section seven (7), nine hundred and twenty feet, containing by admeasurement two acres and nine one-hundredths of an acre ($2\frac{9}{100}$).

2nd. That said parcels or tracts of land hereinbefore described in clause one (1) of this by-law shall be sold to the Manitoba South Western Colonization Railway Company for the sum of one dollar and shall be conveyed to the said Railway Company by deed of conveyance to be duly executed on behalf of this Municipality.

3rd. That the Reeve and Clerk of this Municipality be and they are hereby authorized and instructed for and on behalf of this Municipality to execute and attach the seal of this Corporation to a deed of conveyance of the above described parcels or tracts of land in favour of the said Railway Company and their successors or assigns for and in consideration of the sum of one dollar of lawful money of Canada.

{ Seal of Municipality } JOHN RENTON,
{ Deloraine. } Reeve.

JAMES RAE,
Clerk.

I, James Rae, of the town of Boissevain, in the County of Turtle Mountain, farmer, do hereby certify the above to be a duplicate original of a by-law passed by the Municipal Council of the Municipality of Deloraine, on the 20th day of August, A. D. 1888, as by-law No. 63.

JAMES RAE,
Clerk of the Council of the Municipality of Deloraine.

JOHN RENTON,
Reeve.

I hereby certify that by-law No. 63, passed by the Municipal Council of the Municipality of Deloraine, on the twentieth day of August, A.D. 1888, was approved of by His Honour the Lieutenant Governor in Council on the thirtieth day of October, A.D. 1888.

Dated at Winnipeg, this fifteenth day of April, A.D. 1889.

C. A. SADLER,
24-4 Clerk of the Executive Council of Manitoba.

[2817]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Wednesday, the 26th day of October, 1892.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, has been pleased to order that the lands at the disposal of the Government of Canada in the Parish Lots between West Lynne and Winnipeg required for right of way and station ground purposes of the Red River Valley Railway, according to the descriptions hereto annexed, shall be and the same are hereby vested in Her Majesty for the uses and purposes of the Province of Manitoba, the lots from which the grant is to be made for the purpose mentioned being as follows :—

Lots 160, 163, 445, 449, 453, 457, 461, 473 (northerly 3 chains) 479, 503, 511, 513 and 525, in the Parish of Sainte-Agathe, and lots 3, 5 and 10, in the Parish of St. Norbert.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

—

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAY COMMISSIONER, MANITOBA.

I hereby certify that the following is a correct description of the land required for right of way for the Red River Valley Railway, on and over lot 160 of the Dominion Government Survey of the Parish of Ste. Agathe :—

All that portion of said lot being one acre and fifty-two hundredths of an acre, more or less, which lies between two lines parallel with and each said line being forty-nine and one-half feet perpendicularly distant on opposite sides from the centre line of the land taken for the right of way of the Red River Valley Railway as the same is shown on a plan of said right of way filed in the Winnipeg Land Titles Office as No. 363.

And I further certify that the following is a correct description of the land required for right of way for the Red River Valley Railway, on and over lot 163 of the Dominion Government Survey of the Parish of Ste. Agathe :

All that portion of said lot being one acre and fifty-three hundredths of an acre, more or less, which lies between two lines parallel with and each said line being forty-nine and one-half feet perpendicularly distant on opposite sides from the centre line of the land taken for the right of way of the Red River Valley Railway, as the same is shown on a plan of said right of way filed in the Winnipeg Land Titles Office as No. 363.

Dated at the City of Winnipeg, in the Province of Manitoba, this 16th day of May, A.D. 1892.

(Signed,) J. F. HENDRY,
Draughtsman, Winnipeg Land Titles Office.

I hereby certify that I have checked over and compared the above descriptions and tracing, and find the same to be correct and in accordance with the plan of right of way of said railway filed in the Winnipeg Land Titles Office.

(Sd.) J. OBED. SMITH,
Right of Way Solicitor.

—

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAY COMMISSIONER, MANITOBA.

I hereby certify that the following are correct descriptions of the land required for right of way and station grounds for the Red River Valley Railway on and over River Lots numbers 445, 449, 453, 457, 461, 479, and the northerly three chains in width of River Lot number 473, according to the Dominion Government Survey of the Parish of Ste. Agathe :

All that portion of said lot 445, being one acre and twenty-three hundredths of an acre, more or less, which lies between two lines parallel with and each said line being forty-nine and one-half feet perpendicularly distant on opposite sides from the centre line of the land taken for right of way of the Red River Valley Railway as the same is shown on a plan of said right of way filed in the Winnipeg Land Titles Office as No. 362.

All that portion of said lot 449, being seven acres and eighty hundredths of an acre, more or less, which lies between two lines parallel with and each said line being two hundred and sixteen feet perpendicularly distant on opposite sides from the centre line of the land taken for the right of way of the Red River Valley Railway as the same is shown on a plan of said right of way filed in the Winnipeg Land Titles Office as No. 362.

All that portion of said lot 453, being eight acres and one-hundredth of an acre more or less, which lies between two lines parallel with and each said line being two hundred and sixteen feet perpendicularly distant on opposite sides from the centre line of the land taken for the right of way of the Red River Valley Railway, as the same is shown on a plan of said right of way filed in the Winnipeg Land Titles Office as No. 362.

All that portion of said lot 457, being one acre and eighty-four hundredths of an acre more or less, which lies between two lines parallel with and each said line being forty-nine and one-half feet perpendicularly distant on opposite sides from the centre line of the land taken for the right of way of the Red River Valley Railway, as the same is shown on a plan of said right of way filed in the Winnipeg Land Titles Office as No. 362.

All that portion of said lot 461, being one acre and eighty-four hundredths of an acre more or less, which lies between two lines parallel with and each said line being forty-nine and one-half feet perpendicularly distant on opposite sides from the centre of land taken for the right of way of the Red River Valley Railway, as the same is shown on a plan of said right of way filed in the Winnipeg Land Titles Office as No. 362.

All that portion of said lot 479, being one acre and eighty-four hundredths of an acre more or less, which lies between two lines parallel with and each said line being forty-nine and one-half feet perpendicularly distant on opposite sides from the centre line of the land taken for the right of way of the Red River Valley Railway, as the same is shown on a plan of said right of way filed in the Winnipeg Land Titles Office as No. 362.

And all that portion of the northerly three chains in width of said lot 473, being fifty-five hundredths of an acre (0·55 ac.) more or less which lies between two lines parallel with and each said line being forty-nine and one-half feet perpendicularly distant on opposite sides from the centre line of the land taken for the right of way of the Red River Valley Railway, as the same is shown on a plan of the said right of way filed in the Winnipeg Land Titles Office as No. 362.

Dated at the City of Winnipeg, in the Province of Manitoba, this 16th day of May, A.D. 1892.

(Sd) J. F. HENDRY,
Draughtsman, Winnipeg Land Titles Office.

I hereby certify that I have checked over and compared the above descriptions and tracing and find the same to be correct and in accordance with the plan of right of way of said railway filed in the Winnipeg Land Titles Office.

(Sd.) J. OBED. SMITH,
Right of Way Solicitor.

—

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAY COMMISSIONER,
MANITOBA.

I hereby certify that the following are correct descriptions of the land required for right of way for the Red River Valley Railway on and over River Lots numbers 503, 511, 513 and 525, according to the Dominion Government Survey of the Parish of Ste. Agathe :—

All that portion of said Lot 503 being one acre and sixty-eight hundredths of an acre more or less, which lies between two lines parallel with and each said line being forty-nine and one-half feet perpendicularly distant on opposite sides from the centre line of the land taken for the right of way of the Red River Valley Railway as the same is shown on a plan of the said right of way filed in the Winnipeg Land Titles Office as No. 362.

All that portion of said lot 511 being one acre and sixty-three hundredths of an acre more or less, which lies between two lines parallel with and each said line being forty-nine and one-half feet perpendicularly distant on opposite sides from the centre line of the land taken for the right of way of the Red River Valley Railway as the same is shown on a plan of the said right of way filed in the Winnipeg Land Titles Office as No. 362.

All that portion of said lot 513 being one acre and sixty-eight hundredths of an acre more or less, which lies between two lines parallel with and each said line being forty-nine and one-half feet perpendicularly distant on opposite sides from the centre line of the land taken for the right of way of the Red River Valley Railway as the same is shown on a plan of said right of way filed in the Winnipeg Land Titles Office as No. 362.

All that portion of said lot 525, being one acre and sixty-eight hundredths of an acre more or less, which lies between two lines parallel with and each said line being forty-nine and one-half feet perpendicularly distant on opposite sides from the centre line of the land taken for the right of way of the Red River Valley Railway, as the same is shown on a plan of said right of way filed in the Winnipeg Land Titles Office as No. 362.

Dated at the City of Winnipeg, in the Province of Manitoba, this 16th day of May A.D. 1892.

J. F. HENDRY,
Draughtsman, Winnipeg Land Titles Office.

I hereby certify that I have checked over and compared the above descriptions and tracing and find the same to be correct and in accordance with the plan of right of way of said railway filed in the Winnipeg Land Titles Office.

J. OBED. SMITH
Right of Way Solicitor.

—

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAY COMMISSIONER,
MANITOBA.

I hereby certify that the following are correct descriptions of the land required for right of way for the Red River Valley Railway on and over River Lots numbers 3 and 5 according to the Dominion Government Survey of the Parish of St. Norbert :

All that portion of said lot being one acre and seventy-six hundredths of an acre, more or less, which lies between two lines parallel with and each said line being forty-nine and one-half feet perpendicularly distant on opposite sides from the centre line of the land taken for the right of way of the Red River Valley Railway as the same is shown on a plan of said right of way filed in the Winnipeg Land Titles Office as No. 360.

All that portion of said lot 5 being one acre and seventy-six hundredths of an acre, more or less, which lies between two lines parallel with and each said line being forty-nine and one-half feet perpendicularly distant on opposite sides from the centre line of the land taken for the right of way of the Red River Valley Railway as the same is shown on a plan of the said right of way filed in the Winnipeg Land Titles Office as No. 360.

Dated at the City of Winnipeg, in the Province of Manitoba, this 16th day of May, A.D. 1892.

J. F. HENDRY,
Draughtsman, Winnipeg Land Titles Office.

I hereby certify that I have checked over and compared the above descriptions and tracing and find the same to be correct and in accordance with the plan of right of way of said railway filed in the Winnipeg Land Titles Office.

J. OBED. SMITH,
Right of Way Solicitor.

—

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAY COMMISSIONER,
MANITOBA.

WINNIPEG, 12th October, 1892.

We hereby certify that the following is a true and correct description of the land taken for right of way of the Red River Valley Railway over River Lot number ten (10) according to the Dominion Government Survey of the Parish of St. Norbert, in the Province of Manitoba :

All that certain portion of said lot which lies between two lines parallel with and forty-nine and one-half feet perpendicularly distant on opposite sides from the centre line of the Red River Valley

Railway as shown on a plan of right of way of said railway filed in the Winnipeg Land Titles Office as number 360, containing by admeasurement one acre and fifty-nine one-hundredths of an acre be the same more or less.

J. F. HENDRY,
Draughtsman, Winnipeg Land Titles Office.
J. OBED. SMITH,
24-4 Right of Way Solicitor.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES.

COPYRIGHTS

Entered during the week ending December 22nd, 1892, at the Department of Agriculture,—Copyright and Trade Mark Branch.

6734. "A Wonder Web of Stories," by Margaret Ridley Charlton, and Caroline Augusta Fraser. F. E. Grafton & Sons, Montreal, Que., 16th December, 1892.

6735. "Converse with the King." By Rev. W. H. Porter, Brantford, Ont., 17th December, 1892.

6736. "Advertising Chart *re* "The Evening Times," Hamilton, Ontario." Herbert Ellsworth, Hamilton, Ont., 17th December, 1892.

6737. "Psyche Polka." (For Piano.) By Mrs. Frank Mackelcan. I. Suckling & Sons, Toronto, Ont., 19th December, 1892.

6738. "The Bell Telephone Company of Canada (Limited), Eastern Exchanges, Subscribers' Directory, Ontario Department, November, 1892." The Bell Telephone Company of Canada (L'd.), Montreal, Que., 19th December, 1892.

6739. "Ljodmæli." (1866-1892) eftir Jon Olafsson. (Book.) Jon Olafsson, Winnipeg, Man., 20th December, 1892.

6740. "Loving Hearts." (Wenn zwei sich lieben.) Melody, von Adolfi Czibulka. Op. 210. Augener & Co., London, Eng., 20th December, 1892.

6741. "Menuet à l'antique en Mi bémol." Pour Piano, par Anton Strelezki. Augener & Co., London, Eng., 20th December, 1892.

6742. "Viennese Humour." (Wiener Gemuthlichkeit.) Polka Française, pour Piano, von Adolfi Czibulka. Augener & Co., London, Eng., 20th December, 1892.

6743. "Valse Brillante." By Moritz Moszkowski. Augener & Co., London, Eng., 20th December, 1892.

6744. "Happy Moments Waltz." Par Leonard Gautier. J. B. Cramer & Co., London, Eng., 21st December, 1892.

6745. "Ave Maria," in B flat. Solo for Soprano or Tenor, by J. A. Fowler. I. Suckling & Sons, Toronto, Ont., 21st December, 1892.

6746. "Souvenir Medal Steamship 'Beaver,' 1835." Charles Wesley McCain, Vancouver, B.C., 21st December, 1892.

JOHN LOWE,
26-1 Deputy of the Minister of Agriculture.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under "The Companies Act," letters patent have been issued under the Great Seal of Canada, bearing date the 10th day of December, 1892, incorporating Louis Davis, merchant, John Haskell, merchant, John Barker, clerk, Henry Joshua Joseph, merchant, and Scott Joseph, merchant, all of the City and District of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, for the following purposes, viz.:—To manufacture underwear of all materials and of all kinds, and to manufacture all kinds of silk and woollen goods, and to sell, handle and to deal generally in underwear of all kinds, and in all sorts of silk and woollen goods, throughout the Dominion of Canada,—by the name of "The Montreal Silk Mills Company" (Limited), with a total capital stock of seventy-five thousand dollars, divided into seven hundred and fifty shares of one hundred dollars.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 16th day of December, 1892.

JOHN COSTIGAN,
25-3 Secretary of State.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under "The Companies Act" letters patent have been issued under the Great Seal of Canada, bearing date the 10th day of December, 1892, whereby the total capital stock of "The Canada Switch Manufacturing Company (Limited) is increased from $50,000 (fifty thousand dollars) to $100,000 (one hundred thousand dollars).

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 15th day of December, 1892.

JOHN COSTIGAN,
25-3 Secretary of State.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under "The Companies Act" letters patent have been issued under the Great Seal of Canada, bearing date the 10th day of December, 1892, incorporating James Conrad Shook, lumber merchant; Charles William Chadwick, Gentleman; Edward Rogers Wood, accountant; John Wesley Roswell, Esquire, all of the City of Toronto, Province of Ontario; William McGahey, manufacturer, of the City of Chicago, in the State of Illinois, one of the United States of America, for the following purposes, viz.:—To carry on the business of manufacturing and selling paints and painters supplies, and to acquire by purchase or otherwise, and to own and use in their works, and to sell any patent rights applicable, necessary or expedient for such business, throughout the Dominion of Canada,—by the name of "The Weather and Water Proof Paint Company of Canada" (Limited), with a total capital stock of five thousand dollars, divided into two hundred shares of twenty-five dollars.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 15th day of December, 1892.

JOHN COSTIGAN,
25-3 Secretary of State.

IN THE EXCHEQUER COURT OF CANADA.

GENERAL ORDER.

IN pursuance of the 55th section of "The Exchequer Court Act," 50-51 Victoria, chapter 16, and 52 Victoria, chapter 38, it is ordered that the following rules shall be in force in respect to any proceeding that may be had or taken in the Exchequer Court of Canada to impeach any patent issued under "The Patent Act" and the amendments thereto :—

1. In any proceeding for the impeachment of any patent under the 34th section of "The Patent Act," as amended by the Act 53 Victoria, chapter 13, intituled "An Act to amend The Patent Act," the practice and procedure which in like proceedings were in force in Her Majesty's High Court of Justice in England immediately prior to the passing of the Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, 46 and 47 Victoria, chapter 57, intituled "An Act to amend and consolidate the Law relating to Patents for Invention, Registration of Designs and Trade Marks," shall be followed as near as may be.

2. In any such proceeding the party seeking to impeach the patent may, in addition to any ground or cause for impeachment that might be relied on under the 34th section of the said Act, set up and rely upon any ground or cause mentioned in the 37th section of "The Patent Act," as amended by the Act 55-56 Victoria, chapter 24, intituled "An Act to further amend the Patent Act."

3. If in any case it is sought to impeach a patent for one or more of the grounds or causes mentioned in section 37 of "The Patent Act," as amended by 55-56 Victoria, chapter 24, intituled "An Act to further amend the Patent Act," and for no other cause, a sealed and certified copy of the patent and of the petition, affidavit, specification and drawings thereunto relating may be filed in the office of the Registrar of the Court, and proceedings to have the same declared null and void may thereupon be taken by information in the name of the Attorney General of Canada, or by a statement of claim at the suit of any person interested in accordance with the ordinary practice of the Court.

Dated at Ottawa, this 5th day of December, A.D. 1892.

GEO. W. BURBIDGE,
24-4 J. E. C.

STATEMENT OF THE PUBLIC DEBT OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA, ON THE 30TH NOVEMBER, 1892.

	$ cts.	$ cts.
LIABILITIES—		
Payable in England	200,429,076 89	
do in Canada	9,652,428 69	
Dominion Notes	18,484,755 66	
Savings Banks	39,748,908 14	
Trust Funds	8,159,243 43	
Province Accounts	16,407,374 13	
Miscellaneous and Banking Accounts	1,551,856 59	
Bank Circulation Redemption Fund	1,762,183 94	
Total Gross Debt		296,195,827 47
ASSETS—		
Investments—Sinking Funds	28,934,958 47	
Other Investments	5,263,337 95	
Province Accounts	10,669,110 59	
Miscellaneous and Banking Accounts	12,794,292 12	
		57,661,699 13
Total Net Debt		238,534,128 34
do 31st October		237,781,099 42
Increase of Debt		753,028 92
STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE ON CAPITAL ACCOUNT, &c.		
EXPENDITURE to 31st October on :—		
Public Works, Railways and Canals	1,080,217 67	
Dominion Lands	17,977 30	
Railway Subsidies	266,353 00	
		1,364,547 97
ADD EXPENDITURE in November on :—		
Public Works, Railways and Canals	272,129 26	
Dominion Lands	12,657 80	
Railway Subsidies	1,856 00	
		286,643 06
Total		1,651,191 03

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy Minister of Finance.

Certified correct,
M. G. DICKIESON, Accountant.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 9th December, 1892.

24-tf

STATEMENT of the Revenue and Expenditure on account of the Consolidated Fund of the Dominion of Canada, as by Returns furnished to the Finance Department to the night of the 30th November, 1892.

	$ cts
REVENUE:	
Customs	1,475,867 55
Excise	773,364 30
Post Office	269,950 00
Public Works, including Railways	325,613 02
Miscellaneous	163,279 94
	3,008,074 81
REVENUE to 31st October, 1892	12,654,695 81
	15,662,770 62
EXPENDITURE	3,731,709 95
do to 31st October, 1892	8,026,084 23
	11,757,794 18

J. M. COURTNEY,
Minister of Finance.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 9th December, 1892.

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CIRCULATION AND SPECIE.

	31st July.	31st August.	30th September.	31st October.	30th November.	31st December.
Fractionals	188,019 75	188,799 25	189,382 50	191,369 00	191,730 50	
$1 & $2	6,473,895 00	6,677,849 00	6,845,354 50	7,266,569 50	7,060,558 50	
$4	493,818 00	487,452 00	478,186 00	515,596 00	484,114 00	
$5, $10 & $20	10,174 16	10,029 16	10,019 16	9,729 16	9,674, 16	
$50 & $100	427,950 00	374,350 00	315,000 00	315,800 00	277,500 00	
$500 & $1000	10,135,000 00	10,709,500 00	10,662,000 00	10,348,000 00	10,022,000 00	
Total	17,728,856 91	18,447,979 41	18,499,942 16	18,647,063 66	18,045,577 16	

	31st January.	29th February.	31st March.	30th April.	31st May.	30th June.
Fractionals						
$1 & $2						
$4						
$5, $10 & $20						
$50 & $100						
$500 & $1000						
Total						

Fractional Notes	191,730 50
Provincial Notes other than Ones and Twos	12,924 16
Provincial and Dominion Ones and Twos	7,060,558 50
Dominion Fours	484,114 00
Montr'l Large Notes	5,137,500 00
Toronto "	2,987,750 00
Halifax "	967,500 00
St. John "	664,000 00
Winnipeg "	20,500 00
Charlottetown "	36,500 00
Victoria "	482,500 00
Total	$18,045,577 16

Specie held by the several Assistant Receivers General, on the 30th November, 1892		$5,786,542 06
Guaranteed Sterling Debentures		1,946,666 67
Guaranteed Debentures to be held under the Revised Statutes of Canada, cap. 31—		$7,733,208 73
10 p. c. on $18,045,577.16	$1,804,557 71	
Specie to be held under the Revised Statutes of Canada, cap. 31—		
15 p. c. on $18,045,577.16	2,706,836 57	$4,511,394 28
Excess of Specie and Guaranteed Debentures		$3,221,814 45
Unguaranteed Debentures		$15,000,000 00
Unguaranteed Debentures to be held under the Revised Statutes of Canada, cap. 31—		
75 p. c. on $18,045,577.16		13,534,182 87
Excess of Unguaranteed Debentures		$1,465,817 13

SUMMARY.

Excess of Specie and Guaranteed Debentures	$3,221,814 45
Excess of Unguaranteed Debentures	1,465,817 13
Total Excess	$4,687,631 58

FRED. TOLLER,
Comptroller Dominion Currency.

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy Minister of Finance.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 8th December, 1892.

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UNREVISED STATEMENT of Inland Revenue accrued during the month of November, 1892.

Source of Revenue.	Amounts.	Total.
	$ cts.	$ cts.
Spirits	380,076 33	
Malt	103,459 02	
Malt Liquor	50 00	
Tobacco	222,962 36	
Cigars	57,092 82	
Inspection of Petroleum	6,733 10	
Manufactures in Bond	3,381 22	
Seizures	832 95	
Other Receipts	1,210 00	
Total Excise Revenue		775,797 80
Culling Timber		241 05
Hydraulic and other Rents		102 00
Minor Public Works		50 00
Inspection of Weights and Measures		3,542 46
" Gas		1,204 00
Law Stamps		219 25
Other Revenues		138 00
Grand Total Revenue		781,294 56

E. MIALL, Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 15th December, 1892.

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SUMMARY STATEMENT showing the Quantity and Value of Goods entered for Consumption in the Dominion of Canada, and the Duty Collected thereon, during the month ending 30th November, 1892.

ARTICLES.		ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Duty.
		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Acids	$		3,851 00	1,418 26
Agricultural Implements	"		3,569 00	1,280 15
Ale, Beer and Porter	Galls.	33,860	19,908 00	7,334 24
Animals	$		17,374 00	4,715 35
Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c.	"		144,990 00	27,677 23
Brass and manufactures of	"		43,383 00	11,933 62
Breadstuffs, viz. :—				
Grain of all kinds	Bush.	216,923	102,246 00	16,452 37
Flour	Brls.	2,881	10,385 00	2,055 00
Meal	"	6,241	14,477 00	2,462 23
Rice and all other Breadstuffs	$		31,099 00	8,624 52
Candles	Lbs.	39,969	4,113 00	1,027 35
Chicory	"	23,985	929 00	970 30
Coal and Coke	Tons.	110,232	242,275 00	60,689 58
Coffee from U. S.	Lbs.	22,319	4,612 00	687 74
Copper and manufactures of	$		25,360 00	3,375 43
Cordage of all kinds	"		4,815 00	1,158 98
Cotton, manufactures of	"		174,042 00	47,286 70
Drugs and Medicines	"		131,921 00	35,992 72
Earthen, Stone and Chinaware	"		72,453 00	24,178 18
Fancy Goods	"		82,361 00	26,203 70
Fish	"		61,023 00	9,256 54
Fruit, Dried	"		216,753 00	71,656 07
" Green, &c.	"		68,942 00	12,028 35
Furs	"		32,975 00	5,531 65
Glass and Glassware	"		145,196 00	38,282 12
Gunpowder and explosive substances	"		11,356 00	4,116 10
Hats, Caps and Bonnets	"		20,631 00	6,189 60
Hops	Lbs.	70,892	23,095 00	4,253 54
Iron and Steel, and manufactures of	$		912,996 00	265,704 08
Jewellery and Watches and manufactures of gold and silver	"		72,988 00	17,387 63
Lead and manufactures of	"		29,615 00	6,236 18
Leather and manufactures of	"		98,141 00	21,306 63
Marble and Stone, and manufactures of	"		15,742 00	3,758 10
Malt	Bush.	2,474	1,854 00	371 17
Metals, Composition, &c., and manufactures of	$		27,388 00	7,975 89
Musical Instruments	"		34,783 00	9,662 01
Oil, Coal and Kerosene, &c., &c.	Galls.	943,927	71,145 00	67,947 42
" all other	"	151,182	50,707 00	14,029 02
Paints and Colours	$		53,295 00	6,205 78
Paper and manufactures of	"		105,424 00	34,651 36
Perfumery	"		3,106 00	931 80
Provisions, viz. :				
Bacon, Ham, Shoulders, Sides, Beef, Pork, Mutton, Butter, Cheese, Lard, &c.	$		67,870 00	19,366 58
Salt, not imported from Great Britain or British Possessions, or for Gulf Fisheries	Lbs.	733,024	2,639 00	460 13
Seeds	$		8,050 00	1,008 90
Silks, manufactures of	"		122,332 00	36,546 52
Soap of all kinds	"		11,869 00	4,363 03
Spices, ground and unground	"		25,929 00	3,994 60
Starch	Lbs.	85,285	5,203 00	1,742 26
Spirits of all kinds	Galls.	101,971	108,003 00	218,364 18
Wines, other than Sparkling	"	62,187	49,460 00	35,147 89
" Sparkling	Doz.	2,307	21,546 00	11,711 58
Sugar, above No. 14, D.S.	Lbs.	37,822	1,417 00	302 56
" Cane, Sugar, &c.	"	3,047	105 00	16 21
" Molasses	Galls.	243,446	52,439 00	4,819 07
" Candy, &c.	Lbs.	106,498	14,243 00	6,307 15
" Glucose and Syrups	"	241,077	5,998 00	3,641 22
Tea from United States	"	40,878	7,591 00	759 00
Tobacco and Cigars	"	14,875	24,725 00	24,832 97
Wood and manufactures of	$		98,518 00	26,627 35
Woollen manufactures	"		291,679 00	92,972 37
All other dutiable articles	$		775,618 00	194,884 63
Total Dutiable Goods			4,886,552 00	1,580,872 89
Coin and Bullion (except U. S. silver coin)			40,034 00	
Free Goods, all other			4,871,393 00	
Grand Total entered for Consumption			9,797,979 00	1,580,872 89

W. G. PARMELEE,
Commissioner of Customs.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 22nd December, 1892.

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STATEMENT of Goods Exported from the Dominion of Canada, during the month of November, 1892.

	Produce of Canada.	Produce of other Countries.	Total.
	$	$	$
Produce of the Mine	430,984	27,960	458,944
do Fisheries	758,749	19,000	777,749
do Forest	1,908,985	151,894	2,060,879
Animals and their produce	3,665,605	66,651	3,732,256
Agricultural Products	3,439,400	589,768	4,029,168
Manufactures	653,349	55,098	708,447
Miscellaneous Articles	28,077	5,727	33,804
Totals	10,885,149	916,098	11,801,247
Bullion	24,580	.....	24,580
Coin	.....	4,097	4,097
Grand Total	10,909,729	920,195	11,829,924

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 19th December, 1892.

W. G. PARMELEE,
Commissioner of Customs.
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DR. POST OFFICE Savings Bank Account for the month of November, 1892. CR.

(Furnished to the Minister of Finance in accordance with the Post Office Act, 1875, Sec. 69, and Public Accounts Audit Act, 1878, Sec. 20.)

	$ cts.		$ cts.
Balance in hands of the Minister of Finance on 31st October, 1892	22,647,086 17	Withdrawals during month	502,493 30
Deposits in the Post Office Savings Banks during month	594,720 00		
Interest allowed to Depositors, on accounts closed during month	2,993 44	Balance:— At the credit of Depositors' Accounts	22,742,306 31
	23,244,799 61		23,244,799 61

N. S. GARLAND,
Clerk of Financial Statistics.

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy Minister of Finance.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
OTTAWA, 19th December, 1892.

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STATEMENT of the Balance at Cr. of Depositors in the Dominion Government Savings Banks, on 30th November, 1892. Published in accordance with Consolidated Statutes, Chapter 121, Section 16.

BANK.	Balance, 31st October, 1892.	Deposits for November, 1892.	Total.	Withdrawn, November, 1892.	Balance, 30th November, 1892.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Ontario :—					
Toronto	526,391 82	8,818 56	535,210 38	7,991 80	527,218 58
Manitoba :—					
Winnipeg	694,711 64	22,472 00	717,183 64	26,873 74	690,309 90
British Columbia :—					
Victoria	702,715 76	13,665 00	716,380 76	29,169 75	687,211 01
Nova Scotia :—					
Acadia Mines	42,795 18	892 00	43,687 18	3,007 61	40,679 57
Amherst	231,418 62	2,248 00	233,666 62	7,284 09	226,382 53
Annapolis	230,892 67	2,551 00	233,443 67	5,287 89	228,155 78
Arichat	190,423 31	1,673 00	192,096 31	1,507 46	190,588 85
Barrington	151,252 58	1,272 00	152,524 58	1,355 55	151,169 03
Bridgewater	115,496 16	385 00	115,881 16	1,019 84	114,861 32
Guysboro'	93,002 73	1,031 00	94,033 73	660 41	93,373 32
Halifax	2,613,135 02	30,578 00	2,643,713 02	41,805 96	2,601,907 06
Kentville	297,866 58	5,316 00	303,182 58	5,390 39	297,792 19
Liverpool	252,609 76	1,699 00	254,308 76	2,448 79	251,859 97
Lunenburg	246,703 43	2,150 00	248,853 43	5,698 18	243,155 25
Maitland	54,099 26	2,550 41	56,649 67	1,501 29	55,148 38
New Glasgow	353,622 48	6,161 00	359,783 48	6,311 62	353,471 86
Parrsboro'	94,890 33	668 00	95,558 33	2,666 50	92,891 83
Pictou	287,687 82	2,603 00	290,290 82	4,972 47	285,318 35
Port Hood	128,416 93	733 00	129,149 93	4,253 81	124,896 12
Shelburne	108,877 14	624 00	109,501 14	2,768 21	106,732 93
Sherbrooke	55,684 23	187 00	55,871 23	446 69	55,424 54
Sydney	309,285 75	1,235 00	310,520 75	5,309 69	305,211 06
Sydney Mines	80,786 53	551 49	81,338 02	415 00	80,923 02
Truro	327,997 22	6,918 00	334,915 22	12,776 75	322,138 47
Wallace	70,405 30	1,244 00	71,649 30	491 00	71,158 30
Weymouth	108,223 41	688 00	108,911 41	981 00	107,930 41
Yarmouth	635,333 58	5,411 00	640,744 58	10,723 28	630,021 30
New Brunswick :—					
Bathurst	125,206 85	2,069 00	127,275 85	1,376 45	125,899 40
Chatham	243,157 66	1,828 00	244,985 66	2,233 02	242,752 64
Dalhousie	341,915 60	3,942 00	345,857 60	1,707 31	344,150 29
Dorchester	93,465 59	1,271 00	94,736 59	1,878 30	92,858 29
Fredericton	538,328 50	9,992 00	548,320 50	9,419 05	538,901 45
Newcastle	220,875 03	3,199 00	224,074 03	3,065 66	221,008 37
St. Andrews	315,069 10	2,149 00	317,218 10	1,084 49	316,133 61
St. John	3,561,663 01	46,483 00	3,608,146 01	33,064 91	3,575,081 10
Sussex	152,350 35	2,163 00	154,513 35	2,794 31	151,719 04
Woodstock	438,458 60	9,233 00	447,691 60	7,059 15	440,632 45
Prince Edward Island :—					
Charlottetown	1,786,070 30	34,397 00	1,820,467 30	33,107 55	1,787,359 75
Summerside	315,657 01	9,154 00	324,811 01	5,780 27	319,030 74
Total	17,136,942 84	250,204 46	17,387,147 30	295,689 24	17,091,458 06

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy Minister of Finance.

C. J. ANDERSON,
Chief Savings Bank Branch.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 14th December, 1892.

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RETURN OF THE AMOUNT OF LIABILITIES AND ASSETS OF THE MONTREAL CITY AND DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK, AND OF THE CAISSE D'ÉCONOMIE DE NOTRE-DAME DE QUÉBEC, ON THE 30TH NOVEMBER, 1892.

	CAPITAL.		LIABILITIES.								
	Capital Stock.	Capital paid up.	Dominion Govt. deposits payable on demand.	Provincial Govt. deposits payable on demand.	Other deposits payable on demand.	Dominion Govt. deposits payable after notice or on a fixed day.	Provincial Govt. deposits payable after notice or on a fixed day.	Other deposits payable after notice or on a fixed day.	Special Poor Fund or Charity Fund Trust.	Other Liabilities not included under the foregoing heads.	Total Liabilities.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts
City and District Savings Bank	2,000,000 00	600,000 00	93,341 86	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,769,249 06	180,000 00	34,630 17	9,077,221 09
Caisse d'Economie Notre-Dame de Québec	1,000,000 00	250,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,802,518 18	83,000 00	99,595 41	3,985,113 59

ASSETS.

	Dominion Securities.	Provincial or Municipal Securities.	Loans for which Dominion or Provincial Securities are held as Collateral Security.	Loans for which Bank Stocks are held as Collateral Security.	Loans for which other Stocks, Bonds or Debentures as authorised by law are held as Collateral Security.	Cash in hand or in deposit on call in Chartered Banks.	Special Poor Fund or Charity Fund Investments.	Investments in Bank Stock made previous to the incorporation of the Bank.	Other Assets not included under the foregoing heads.	Total Assets.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
City and District Savings Bank	1,500,000 00	2,728,330 42	500 00	2,699,695 00	1,771,450 02	793,288 73	180,000 00	.....	* 64,265 93	10,181,455 21
Caisse d'Economie Notre-Dame de Québec	.....	1,890,454 51	237,300 00	463,391 56	866,323 46	651,357 23	83,000 00	73,239 00	90,086 71	4,355,152 47

* Including landed property of Bank $443,925.11

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy Minister of Finance.

N. S. GARLAND,
Clerk of Financial Statistics.

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FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 9th December, 1892.

LIST OF INSURANCE COMPANIES LICENSED TO DO BUSINESS IN CANADA UNDER THE INSURANCE ACT.

NAME OF THE COMPANY.	Chief Agent to receive process.	Amount of Deposit. Deposits marked (A) are applicable solely to Life Policies existing 31st March, 1878; marked (B) to policies issued or assumed subsequent to that date.	Description of Insurance business for which Licensed.
The Accident Insurance Company of North America	Edward Rawlings, Manager, Montreal	$23,500 Montreal Harbour bonds; $500, Municipal Debentures, and $550, 5 p. c. Canada stock. (Accepted at $22,150)	Accident.
The Ætna Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut	F. W. Evans, General Agent, Montreal	$19,000 Municipal Securities, $4,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds, and $89,000 Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds. (Accepted at $100,800)	Fire and Inland Marine
The Ætna Life Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut	Wm. H. Orr, Manager, Toronto	$360,500 Province of Quebec Debentures, $149,893 Province of Manitoba Debentures; $50,000 Province of New Brunswick Bonds; $100,000 Prince Edward Island Bonds; $60,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds; $2,595,061 Municipal Debentures and $150,000 U. S. Registered Bonds. Total $3,465,354. Accepted value, $3,184,531, being $100,000 (A), and $3,084,531 (B)	Life.
The Agricultural Insurance Company of Watertown, N.Y., U.S.	Joseph Flynn, Chief Agent, Toronto	$141,600 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $126,000)	Fire.
The Alliance Assurance Company	G. H. McHenry, Chief Agent, Montreal	$311,142 Canada 3 p.c. stock	Fire.
The American Surety Company of New York	Alexander Dixon, Chief Agent, Toronto	$50,000 U.S. Bonds	Guarantee.
The Atlas Assurance Company	Matthew C. Hinshaw, Chief Agent, Montreal	£17,000 stg., Canada 3½ per cent. Inscribed Stock, and £5,000 stg., New South Wales 3½ per cent. Inscribed Stock	Fire.
The Boiler Inspection and Insurance Company of Canada	W. B. McMurrich, Agent, Toronto	$46,724 Municipal Debentures, and $8,000 Loan Company Debentures. (Accepted at $49,252)	Steam Boilers, &c.
The British Empire Mutual Life Assurance Company, London, Eng.	Fred. Stancliffe, Chief Agent, Montreal	Canada 4 per cent. Bonds, £1,400 stg.; Province of British Columbia Bonds, £1,000 stg.; Tasmanian Bonds £6,800 stg.; Municipal Debentures, £15,800. (Accepted at $113,,977.33). Also $632,500 invested in the hands of Canadian Trustees under the Insurance Act	Life.
The British America Assurance Company, Toronto	John Morison, Governor, Toronto	$60,540 Municipal Debentures and $1,000 Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds. (Accepted at $54,900)	Fire and Inland Marine
The British and Foreign Marine Insurance Company (Limited)	E. L. Bond, Chief Agent, Montreal	$112,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $100,800)	Inland Marine.
The Caledonian Insurance Company	Lansing Lewis, Manager, Montreal	Province of Quebec Bonds, $3,893.33; Canada Bonds, $4,866.67; Municipal Debentures, $106,438.86. (Accepted at $104,555)	Fire.
The Canada Accident Assurance Company	Henry Sutherland, Chief Agent, Toronto	$22,302 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $20,072)	Accident.
The Canada Life Assurance Company, Hamilton	A. G. Ramsay, Manager, Hamilton	$61,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $54,900)	Life.
†The Citizens' Insurance Company of Canada	E. P. Heaton, Chief Agent, Montreal	$131,744 Municipal Debentures; $5,840 Canada Central Railway Second Mortgage Bonds, and $2,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds. (Accepted at $125,370, being $54,710 for Life, $20,260 for Accident, and $50,400 for Fire)	Fire, Life and Accident.
*The City of London Fire Insurance Company (Limited)	H. M. Blackburn, Chief Agent, Toronto	£24,000 stg. Canada Stock and £3,000 South Australian Stock	Fire.
The Commercial Union Assurance Company (Limited) of London, Eng.	Evans & McGregor, General Agents, Montreal	$107,067 Cape of Good Hope 4 per cent. Stock (Life A); $29,200 Canada 4 per cent. Stock (Life B); $106,580 Canada 4 per cent. Stock; $73,000 Queensland Bonds and £12,000 Swedish Government 4 per cent. Bonds (Fire)	Fire, Inland Marine and Life.
The Confederation Life Association of Canada	J. K. Macdonald, Managing Director, Toronto	$84,500 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $76,050)	Life.
The Connecticut Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn	Geo. H. McHenry, Chief Agent, Montreal	$100,000 Canada 4 per cent. Stock	Fire.
The Covenant Mutual Benefit Association	A. H. Hoover, Chief Agent, Toronto	$53,533 Canada 3 per cent. Stock	Life, on the assessment plan.
The Dominion Life Assurance Company	Thos. Hilliard, Managing Director, Waterloo, O.	$56,303 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $50,195)	Life.
The Dominion Plate Glass Insurance Company	Alexander Ramsay, Chief Agent, Montreal	$5,000 Province of Quebec Bonds and $11,000 Municipal Securities. Total, $16,000. (Accepted at $14,000)	Plate Glass.
The Dominion Safety Fund Life Association	J. De Wolfe Spurr, President and Agent, St. John, B. N.	$19,000 Province of Nova Scotia Bonds and $31,000 Province of New Brunswick Bonds	Life.
The Eastern Assurance Company	Chas. D. Cory, Chief Agent, Halifax, N.S.	$56,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $50,400)	Fire.
The Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation (Limited)	Fred. Stancliffe, General Manager, Montreal	£6,500 stg., 2½ per cent. Annuities, £5,000 stg., South Australian Govt. 4 per cent. Bonds, and £10,840 Province of Quebec Bonds	Fire Re-assurance.
The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, N.Y.	Seargent P. Stearns, Manager, Montreal	$100,000 U.S. Bonds (A) $375,000 U.S. Bonds and $482,000 Municipal Debentures (B) (accepted at $908,800, being $100,000 A, and $808,800, B). Also $1,180,000 in the hands of Canadian Trustees under the Insurance Act	Life.
The Federal Life Assurance Company of Ontario	David Dexter, Managing Director, Hamilton	Municipal Debentures, $44,807. Canada Pacific Railway Bonds, $11,000. (Accepted $50,226)	Life.

LIST OF INSURANCE COMPANIES LICENSED TO DO BUSINESS IN CANADA UNDER THE INSURANCE ACT—*Continued.*

NAME OF THE COMPANY.	Chief Agent to receive process.	Amount of Deposit. Deposits marked (A) are applicable solely to Life Policies existing 31st March, 1878; marked (B) to policies issued or assumed subsequent to that date.	Description of Insurance business for which Licensed.
The Fire Insurance Association (Limited), London, England	John Kennedy, Chief Agent, Montreal	$100,000 Canada Stock	Fire.
The Germania Life Insurance Company	Jeffers & Rônne, Chief Agents, Toronto	$50,000 Canada Bonds	Life.
The Great West Life Assurance Company	J. H. Brock, Managing Director, Winnipeg, M.	$56,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $50,400)	Life.
The Guarantee Company of North America	Edward Rawlings, Manager, Montreal	$27,000 Municipal Securities; $29,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds and $2,400 Canada Stock. (Accepted at $53,800)	Guarantee.
The Guardian Fire and Life Assurance Company, London, England	E. P. Heaton, Chief Agent, Montreal	$94,900 Canada Guaranteed Bonds and $73,000 Canada Stock	Fire.
The Hartford Fire Insurance Company, Hartford, Connecticut	F. W. Evans, General Agent, Montreal	$62,500 Mun. Securit. and $25,420 Bank Stock. (Accepted at $100,000)	Fire.
The Imperial Insurance Company of London, England	E. D. Lacy, Agent, Montreal	$129,453 Canada Stock and $63,266.67 Province of British Columbia, 3 per cent Stock	Fire.
The Insurance Company of North America	Robert Hampson, Chief Agent, Montreal	$111,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $100,000)	Fire and Inland Marine.
The Lancashire Insurance Company	J. G. Thompson, Chief Agent, Toronto	$97,333 Canada 4 per cent. stock and $95,000 Canada 4 per cent. Bonds.	Fire.
The Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company	G. F. C. Smith, Chief Agent, Montreal	$36,000 Municipal Debentures, $10,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds, and $277,133.33 Canada Stock. (Accepted at $318,533)	Fire and Life.
The Lloyds Plate Glass Insurance Company of New York	Levi Beemer, Chief Agent, Toronto	$10,000 Canada Bonds	Plate Glass.
The London Assurance Corporation, England	E. A. Lilly, Attorney and Agent, Montreal	$167,000 Municipal Securities. (Accepted at $150,300)	Fire, Life and Inland Marine
The London Guarantee and Accident Co. (Limited)	A. T. McCord, Chief Agent, Toronto	£11,000 stg. Canada Stock	Guarantee and Accident.
The London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company, Liverpool	W. A. Sims, Chief Agent, Toronto	£22,000 stg. Canada 4 per cent. Inscribed Stock and £5,000 stg. Canada 3 per cent. Stock	Fire.
The London and Lancashire Life Assurance Company	B. Hal Brown, Manager, Montreal.	$10,000 Victoria, B.C., Bonds; $2,000 Canada Bonds; $23,500 Province of Quebec Bonds; and Municipal Securities, $85,280. Also $938,197 invested with Canadian Trustees under Insurance Act. Accepted at $1,050,449, being $100,000 (A) and $950,449 (B)	Life.
The London Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Canada, London, Ont.	D. C. Macdonald, Secretary, London, Ont.	$40,020 Municipal Debentures and $15,600 Loan Companies Debentures. (Accepted at $50,058)	Fire.
The London Life Insurance Company	J. G. Richter, Manager, London, Ont.	$60,000 Loan Company Debentures. (Accepted at $54,000)	Life.
The Manchester Fire Assurance Company	James Boomer, Manager, Toronto	$102,200 Canada 3½ per cent Stock	Fire.
The Manufacturers' Accident Insurance Company	John F. Ellis, Managing Director, Toronto	$20,000 Canada Bonds	Accident.
The Manufacturers' Life Insurance Company	John F. Ellis, Managing Director, Toronto	$50,000 Canada Bonds	Life.
The Massachusetts Benefit Association	T. E. P. Sutton, Chief Agent, Toronto	$50,000 U.S. Bonds	Life, on the assessment plan.
The Mercantile Fire Insurance Company	James Lockie, Secretary, Waterloo, Ont	$55,916 Municipal Securities. (Accepted at $50,057)	Fire.
The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company of New York	Albert Goldthorpe, Chief Agent, Toronto	$116,800 Canadian Pacific Railway 3½ per cent. Land Grant Bonds. (Accepted at $101,178)	Life.
Mongenais, Boivin & Co	L. I. Boivin, Agent, Montreal	$5,000 Canada Stock and $8,567 Municipal Securities. (Accepted at $12,711)	Plate Glass.
The Mutual Accident Association (Limited)	Eastmure & Lightbourn, Chief Agents, Toronto	$37,960 Canada 3½ per cent. Inscribed Stock	Accident and Plate Glass.
The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York	Samuel H. Ewing, Attorney, Montreal	$125,000 Canada 4 per cent. Bonds; $400,000 Province of Nova Scotia Bonds; $199,000 Province of New Brunswick Bonds; and $990,333 Municipal Securities. Total, $1,714,333. (Accepted at $1,615,300).	Life.
The Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association, New York	Jno. S. Hall, Chief Agent, Montreal	$50,000 Province of Quebec Bonds and $53,533.33 Canada 3 per cent. Sterling Bonds. (Accepted at $100,857)	Life, on the assessment plan.
The National Assurance Company of Ireland	Matthew C. Hinshaw, Chief Agent, Montreal	$100,161 Canada Stock	Fire.
The New York Life Insurance Company	F. W. Campbell, M.D., Attorney, Montreal.	$100,000 U.S. Bonds (Life A) $993,000 C.P.R. Bonds, $80,000 Province of Quebec Bonds, and $100,000 Municipal Debentures (Life B). (Accepted at $1,163,700, being $100,000 Life A and $1,063,700 Life B). Also $750,000 invested with Canadian Trustees under the Insurance Act.	Life.
The North American Life Assurance Company	Wm. McCabe, Managing Director, Toronto	$59,823 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $53,775)	Life.
The North British and Mercantile Insurance Company	Thos. Davidson, Managing Director, Montreal	$175,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds; $281,000 Municipal Debentures; $75,000 Province of New Brunswick Bonds; $31,146.67 Province of Manitoba Bonds; $50,613.33 Victoria Government Bonds; $97,333.33 Queensland bonds. Total, $710,093.33. Accepted at $658,193: being $266,347 Fire, $52,200 Life A, and $339,646 Life B.	Fire and Life.
The Northern Assurance Company of Aberdeen and London	Robert W. Tyre, Manager, Montreal	$100,253 British Columbia Bonds and $111,446.67 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $200,555)	Fire.
The Norwich and London Accident Insurance Association	Scott & Walmsley, General Agents, Toronto	$58,400 Canada Stock	Accident.
The Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society, Norwich, England	Alex. Dixon, Manager, Toronto	$100,000 Canada Stock	Fire.
The Ontario Mutual Life Assurance Company	Wm. Hendry, Manager, Waterloo	$104,852 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $92,693)	Life.
The Phenix Insurance Company of Brooklyn	L. C. Camp, Chief Agent, Toronto	$100,000 U.S. Bonds	Fire and Inland Marine.

LIST OF INSURANCE COMPANIES LICENSED TO DO BUSINESS IN CANADA UNDER THE INSURANCE ACT—*Concluded.*

NAME OF THE COMPANY.	Chief Agent to receive process.	Amount of Deposit. Deposits marked (A) are applicable solely to Life Policies existing 31st March, 1878; marked (B) to policies issued or assumed subsequent to that date.	Description of Insurance business for which Licensed.
The Phœnix Fire Assurance Company, London, England	Paterson & Son, General Agents, Montreal	$57,500 Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds and $135,293 Canada Stock. (Accepted at $187,043)	Fire.
The Phœnix Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn	Gerald E. Hart, Manager, Montreal	$69,000 Municipal Debentures and $44,000 C. P. Railway Bonds. (Accepted at $101,700)	Fire.
The Provident Savings Life Assurance Society	R. H. Matson, Chief Agent, Toronto	$13,500 Province of Quebec Bonds and $41,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $50,400)	Life
The Quebec Fire Assurance Company	Edwin Jones, President, Quebec	Province of New Brunswick Bonds, $10,000, Province of Quebec Bonds, $16,500, and Municipal Debentures, $33,000. Total, $59,500. (Accepted at $56,200)	Fire.
*The Queen Fire and Life Insurance Company, England	H. J. Mudge, Chief Agent, Montreal	$51,100 Canada 4 p.c. inscribed stock, and $42,373.33 Municipal Debentures. Total, $93,473. Accepted at $89,236)	Life.
The Queen Insurance Company of America	H. J. Mudge, Chief Agent, Montreal	$100,000 U.S. Bonds, $60,000 City of Halifax 5 p. c. Stock, $48,667 New Zealand 4 p. c. Stock, $24,333.33 Province of Quebec Bonds, and $29,200 Province of Manitoba 5 p. c. Debentures. Total, $262,200. (Accepted at $256,200)	Fire.
The Reliance Mutual Life Assurance Society, London, England	J. Cassie Hatton, Attorney, Montreal	$110,277 British Annuities, being $100,000 Life (A) and $10,277 Life (B).	Life.
*The Royal Canadian Insurance Company	Harry Cutt, Secretary, Montreal	$57,500 Municipal securities. (Accepted at $51,750)	Fire and Inland Marine.
The Royal Insurance Company	Wm. Tatley, Chief Agent, Montreal	$178,533 Canada 4 p. c. Inscribed Stock, and $511,000 British Annuities. Total $689,533, being $150,000 Fire, $50,000 Life (A) and $489,533 General	Fire and Life.
The Scottish Union and National Insurance Co	Walter Kavanagh, Agent, Montreal	$97,333.33 Canada 4 p. c. Inscribed Stock and $3,500 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $100,483)	Fire.
The Standard Life Assurance Company, Scotland	W. M. Ramsay, Manager, Montreal	$1,855,152 Municipal Debs., $106,500 Montreal Harbour Bds., and $9,000 Province of Quebec Debentures. Total, $1,970,652. (Accepted at $1,772,687, being $129,561 Life A, and $1,643,126 Life B)	Life.
The Star Life Assurance Society of England	Alfred D. Perry, General Agent, Toronto	$146,000 Canada 4 p. c. Stock	Life.
The Sun Insurance Office, London, Eng	H. M. Blackburn, Chief Agent, Toronto	$48,667 Canada Stock and $243,333 British Local Loans	Fire.
The Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada	R. Macaulay, Managing Director, Montreal	$63,890 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $57,501)	Life and Accident.
The Temperance and General Life Assurance Company of North America.	Henry Sutherland, Chief Agent, Toronto	$64,225 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $50,000)	Life.
The Travelers' Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn	William Hanson, Chief Agent, Montreal	$74,947 Province of Manitoba 5 p. c. Bonds, $584,615 Municipal Debentures, $35,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds, and $50,000 Canadian Pacific R.R. Bonds. Total, $744,562. (Accepted at $677.600), being $103,500 (Life A), $534,100 (Life B), and $40,000 (Accident).	Life and Accident.
The Union Mutual Life Insurance Company of Maine	Wm. Mulock, Attorney, Toronto	Province of Ontario Annuity Bonds, present value $398,452; Montreal Harbour Bonds, $30,000; and Province of New Brunswick Bonds, $100,000. Total accepted value, $525,452, being $100,000 (A) and $425,452 (B),	Life.
The Union Society, London, Eng	T. L. Morrisey, Chief Agent, Montreal	£22,000 Consolidated Stock	Fire.
The United Fire Insurance Company (Limited)	Chief Agency, Montreal	Province of Quebec Bonds, $85,653.33; Province of Manitoba Bonds, $9,246.66; Municipal Debentures, $7,000. Total, $101,900. (Accepted at $101,200)	Fire.
The United States Life Insurance Company	Thos. A. Temple, Attorney, St. John, N.B.	$100,000 U. S. Bonds	Life.
The Western Assurance Company, Toronto	J. J. Kenny, Managing Director, Toronto	$32,100 Municipal Debentures and $25,600 Loan Company Debentures. (Accepted at $51,930)	Fire and Inland Marine.

* This Company has ceased to do new business in Canada and has given notice of an application to withdraw its deposit.

† This Company has ceased to transact the business of fire and life insurance in Canada and has given notice of an application to withdraw its deposits held on behalf of those branches.

THE FOLLOWING LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES HAVING CEASED TO TRANSACT NEW BUSINESS IN CANADA, ARE ENTITLED UNDER SECTION 32 OF "THE INSURANCE ACT" TO TRANSACT ALL BUSINESS CONNECTED WITH POLICIES EXISTING AT 31ST MARCH, 1878, AND THEIR DEPOSITS ARE APPLICABLE TO THOSE POLICIES SUBJECT TO THE PROVISIONS OF THE INSURANCE ACTS OF 1868 AND 1871.

NAME OF THE COMPANY.	Chief Agent to receive process.	Amount of Deposit.	Business.
The Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., U.S.	F. W. Evans, General Agent, Montreal	$100,000 U.S. Bonds	Life.
The Edinburgh Life Assurance Company	David Higgins, Chief Agent, Toronto	$113,000 Municipal Debentures and $48,667 Cape Good Hope 4 p.c. stock (Accepted at $150,367)	Life.
The Life Association of Scotland	Archibald Inglis, Chief Agent, Montreal	$50,127 Canada 4 p.c. Bonds, $2,433 Canada 4 p.c. Stock, $4,866 Canada Guaranteed Bonds, $48,667 Province of Quebec Debentures, $48,667 City of Toronto Bonds. (Accepted at $149,893)	Life.
The National Life Insurance Company of the United States of America	Chas. Powis, Chief Agent, Hamilton, Ont.	$110,000 Bank deposit receipts	Life.
The North-Western Mutual Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee	M. W. Mills, Chief Agent, Toronto	$100,000 U.S. Bonds	Life.
The Phœnix Mutual Life Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut	H. D. Simpson, Attorney, Montreal	$30,000 Municipal Debentures, and $99,280 Niagara Falls Park Bonds. (Accepted at $126,280)	Life.
The Scottish Amicable Life Assurance Society	William W. Robertson, Attorney, Montreal	36 Bonds Canada Atlantic Railway, guaranteed. Par $111,257.82. Present value, at 4½ per cent., $90,660.67. Also $100,000 Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds	Life.
The Scottish Provident Institution	John Dunlop, Attorney, Montreal	$100,000 Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds. (Accepted at $90,000)	Life.

THE FOLLOWING INSURANCE COMPANIES ARE REGISTERED UNDER THE INSURANCE ACT, AND ARE PERMITTED TO TRANSACT THE BUSINESS OF LIFE INSURANCE IN CANADA UPON THE ASSESSMENT PLAN.

Name of Company.	Chief Agent to receive process.
The Canadian Mutual Life Association	W. Pemberton Page, Secretary, Toronto.
The Commercial Travellers' Mutual Benefit Society	W. G. H. Lowe, Chief Agent, Toronto.
The Home Life Association of Canada	James G. Howorth, Chief Agent, Toronto.
The Mutual Relief Society of Nova Scotia	Thomas B. Crosby, Chief Agent, Yarmouth, N.S.
The Provincial Provident Institution	E. S. Miller, Secretary, St. Thomas, Ont.

NOTE.—The Glasgow and London Insurance Company has reinsured its outstanding risks with the Citizens' Insurance Company, and a portion of its deposit has been released.
The American Steam Boiler Insurance Company has ceased doing business in Canada. The deposit is still in the hands of the Hon. Receiver General, but notice of an application to withdraw the same has been given.

Office of the Superintendent of Insurance,
Ottawa, 15th October, 1892.

W. FITZGERALD, Superintendent of Insurance.

THE FOLLOWING NEW POST OFFICES WERE ESTABLISHED IN CANADA ON THE 1st DECEMBER, 1892.

Name of Post Office.	Township or Parish.	Electoral County and Province or Territory.	Postmaster.
Albanel	Albanel	Chicoutimi ..... Q.	François Laprise.
Bear's Hill	Sec. 27, Tp. 45, R. 24, W. of 4th M.	..... Alta.	Robert Ramsay.
Bowden	Sec. 14, Tp. 34, R. 1, W. of 5th M.	..... Alta.	C. K. Johnson.
Boxall	Southwold	Elgin, W.R ..... O.	Harry Boxall.
Britainville	Campbell (Manitoulin Island)	Algoma ..... O.	William M. Cormick.
Camelot	Widdifield	Nipissing ..... O.	R. B. Jessup.
Dayton	Bright	Algoma ..... O.	James Lovitt.
Devizes (reopened)	London	Middlesex, E.R. ..... O.	W. J. Braithwaite.
Donore (reopened)	Sec. 10, Tp. 8, R. 1, E. of 1st M.	Lisgar ..... M.	C Wheatland.
East River	Chester	Lunenburg ..... N.S.	John Cook.
Flee Island	Sec. 26, Tp. 13, R. 6, W. of 1st M.	Marquette ..... M.	Marshall Tuck.
Iron Rock	Egerton	Pictou ..... N.S.	John G. Fraser.
Oak Bay Mills	Mann	Bonaventure ..... Q.	J. D. Sowerby.
Oxford Junction		Cumberland ..... N.S.	John D. McDonald.
Ste. Thècle Station	Ste. Thècle	Champlain ..... Q.	O. Desaulniers.
Victor (reopened)	Woodhouse	Norfolk, S.R. ..... O.	James W. Butler.
Weston	Cornwallis	King's ..... N.S.	Jonathan Sanford.
Welsford Road	Cornwallis	King's ..... N.S.	D. E. Ross.
Wetaskiwin	Sec. 14, Tp. 46, R. 24, W. of 4th M.	..... Alta.	J. Z. C. Miquelon.

CHANGES IN POST OFFICES ALREADY ESTABLISHED.

OFFICES CLOSED.

Cloverport	County of Simcoe, E.R., O.
Crookston	" Hastings, N.R., O.
Miller's Creek	" Hants, N.S.
Northfield	" Cornwall, O.
Ruttanville	" Selkirk, M.
Sandfield	" Algoma, O.
Mount Hope	" Bruce, N.R., O.
Pearl Street Branch Office	City of Hamilton, O.
Oakland Park	County of Simcoe, E.R., O.
Shrubmount	" York, N.R., O., 16th September, 1892.

NAMES CHANGED.

Rougemont	County of Rouville, Q ...	to Rougemont Station.

Note.—The post office at "Fairley," County of Northumberland, N.B., which was published as having been opened on the 1st of October, 1891, did not go into operation until the 15th November, 1892.

TO ADVERTISERS IN THE *GAZETTE*.

PARTIES sending advertisements to be inserted in "The Canada Gazette," will please observe the following rules :

1st. Address "The Canada Gazette, Ottawa, Canada."

2nd. Indicate the number of insertions required.

3rd. Invariably remit the fees for such advertisements, together with the price of one Gazette, as below. Otherwise they will not be inserted. The rates are ten cts. for the first insertion, and five cents for each subsequent insertion per line of nine words, each figure counting as one word. No advertisement is inserted for a less charge than one dollar.

By settled or understood practice as prescribed by law, the rules of Parliament or decisions of the Department of Justice, notices receive the following insertions :—

Notices of applications for divorce—27 insertions.

Notices of the withdrawal of deposits of Insurance Companies—13 insertions.

Notices of ordinary applications to Parliament—9 insertions.

Notices of applications for Letters Patent—6 insertions.

Notices of dividends and meetings of Banks and Insurance Companies—1 calendar month, or 5 insertions.

Subscribers will also notice that the subscription, $4 per annum, is invariably payable in advance, and that the "Gazette" will be stopped from them at the end of the period paid for. Single numbers will be charged ten cts. each, and when more than one are required by advertisers, must be remitted for likewise.

S. E. DAWSON,
Queen's Printer and Controller of Stationery.
Department of Public Printing and Stationery,
Ottawa, November, 1891.

APPLICATIONS TO PARLIAMENT.

Rules relating to Notices for Private Bills.

All applications for Private Bills, properly the subjects of legislation by the Parliament of Canada, within the purview of "The British North America Act, 1867," whether for the erection of a Bridge, the making of a Railroad, Turnpike Road or Telegraph Line ; the construction or improvement of a Harbour, Canal, Lock, Dam or Slide, or other like work ; the granting the right of Ferry ; the incorporation of any particular Trade or Calling, or of any Banking or other Joint Stock Company ; or otherwise for the granting to any individual or individuals, any exclusive or peculiar rights or privileges whatever, or for doing any matter or thing which, in its operation, would affect the rights or property of other parties, or relate to any particular class of the community ; or for making any amendment of a like nature to any former Act, shall require a Notice, clearly and distinctly specifying the nature and object of the application, and (except in the case of existing corporations) signed by, or on behalf of the applicants, to be published as follows, viz :

In the Provinces of Quebec and Manitoba.

A notice inserted in the *Canada Gazette*, in the English and French languages, and in one newspaper in the English, and in one in the French language in the District affected, or in both languages in one paper, if there be but one in the said District, or if there be no paper published therein, then, in both languages, in a paper in the nearest District in which a newspaper is published.

In any other Province or Territory.

A notice inserted in the *Canada Gazette*, and in one newspaper published in the County or District, or Union of Counties affected, or if there be no paper published therein, then in a newspaper in the nearest County or District in which a newspaper is published. Such Notices to be continued in each case, for a period of two months during the interval of time between the close of the next preceding Session and the consideration of the Petition. And copies of the newspapers containing the first and last insertion of such notice shall be sent to the Clerk of each House.

When a Petition is for leave to bring in a Private Bill for the erection of a Toll Bridge, the petitioner or petitioners, upon giving the notice prescribed by the preceding Rule, shall also, at the same time, and in the same manner, give notice of the rates which they intend to ask ; the extent of the privilege, the height of the arches, the interval between the abutments or piers for the passage of rafts and vessels, and whether they intend to erect a drawbridge, and the dimensions of the same.

Any person seeking to obtain any Private Bill shall, eight days before the meeting of Parliament, deposit with the Clerk of the House, in which the Bill is to originate, a copy of such bill in the English or French language, with a sum sufficient to pay for translating and printing the same—600 copies to be printed in English, and 200 copies in French—the translation to be done by the officers of the House, and the printing by the contractor. The applicant shall be also required to pay the Clerk of the Senate, or the accountant of the House of Commons (as the case may be) a sum of $200 and the cost of printing the Act in the Statutes, and lodge the receipt of the same with the Clerk of the Committee to which such Bill is referred—such payment to be made immediately after the second reading, and before the consideration of the Bill by such Committee.

The fee payable on any Private Bill is paid only in the House in which it originates.

No Petition for a Private Bill is received by either House after the first ten days of the session.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Clerk of the Senate.

JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Clerk of the Commons.

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Additional Rules of the House of Commons respecting Private Bills.

All Private Bills for Acts of Incorporation shall be so framed as to incorporate by reference the *clauses* of the *General Acts* relating to the details to be provided for by such Bills ;—special grounds shall be established for any proposed departure from this principle, or for the introduction of other provisions as to such details, and a note shall be appended to the Bill indicating the provisions thereof, in which the *General Act* is proposed to be departed from ;—Bills which are not framed in accordance with this *Rule*, shall be re-cast by the promoters, and reprinted at their expense, before any Committee passes upon the *Clauses*.

51*a*. All Private Bills for Acts of incorporation of, or in amendment of Acts incorporating Railway Companies, shall be drawn in accordance with the Model Bill adopted by the House on 23rd June, 1887, copies of which may be obtained from the Clerk of the House.

(a.) The provisions contained in any Bill which are not in accord with the Model Bill, shall be inserted between brackets, and when revised by the proper officer shall be so printed, and Bills which are not in accordance with this Rule shall be returned to the promoters to be re-cast before being revised and printed ;

(b.) Any sections of existing Acts which are proposed to be amended shall be re-printed in full with the amendments inserted in their proper places and between brackets ;

(c.) Any exceptional provisions that it may be proposed to insert in any Bill shall be clearly specified in the Notice of Application for the same.

51*b*. No Bill for the incorporation of a Railway Company, or for changing the route of the railway of any company already incorporated, shall be considered by the Railway Committee until there has been filed with the Committee, at least one week before the consideration of the Bill :—

(a.) A Map or Plan drawn upon a scale of not less than half an inch to the mile, showing the location upon which it is intended to construct the proposed work, and showing also the lines of existing or authorized works of a similar character within, or in any way affecting the district, or any part thereof, which the proposed work is intended to serve, and such map

or plan shall be signed by the Engineer or other person making the same ;

(b.) An exhibit showing the total amount of capital proposed to be raised for the purposes of the undertaking, and the manner in which it is proposed to raise the same, whether by ordinary shares, bonds, debentures, or other securities, and the amount of each, respectively.

JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Clerk of the Commons.

SUBSTANCE OF RULES OF THE SENATE RELATING TO NOTICES AND APPLICATIONS FOR BILLS OF DIVORCE.

Every applicant for a Bill of Divorce shall give notice of his or her intended application, and shall specify therein from whom and for what cause such divorce is sought, and shall cause such notice to be published during six months before the presentation of his or her petition for the said Bill, in the CANADA GAZETTE and in two newspapers published in the District in Quebec, Manitoba, British Columbia or the North-West Territories, or in the County or Union of Counties in other Provinces, wherein such applicant usually resided at the time of the separation of the parties ; but if the requisite number of papers cannot be found therein, then in an adjoining District or County or Union of Counties. Notices given in the Provinces of Quebec and Manitoba are to be published in one English and one French newspaper, if there be such newspapers published in the District, but otherwise shall be published in each newspaper in both languages.

A copy of the said Notice shall, not less than one month before the date of the presentation of the Petition, at the instance of the applicant, be served personally on the person from whom the divorce is sought, when that can be done.

No petition for divorce shall be received after the first thirty days of each session.

The petition of an applicant for divorce must be fairly written and must be signed by the Petitioner, and should briefly set forth the marriage, when, where and by whom the ceremony was performed, the grounds on which relief is asked and the nature of the relief prayed, and should also negative condonation, collusion and connivance. The allegations of the petition must be verified by declaration of the Petitioner, under the "*Act respecting Extra-Judicial Oaths.*"

The applicant shall deposit with the Clerk of the Senate, eight days before the opening of Parliament, a copy, in the English or French language, of the proposed Bill of Divorce, and therewith a sum sufficient to pay for translating and printing 600 copies thereof in English and 200 copies in French.

No petition for a Bill of Divorce shall be presented unless the applicant has paid into the hands of the Clerk of the Senate the sum of two hundred dollars ($200).

The petition when presented shall be accompanied by the evidence of the publication of the notice, and by declaration in evidence of the service of a copy thereof, and by a copy of the proposed Bill.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Clerk of the Senate.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for an Act to incorporate a company known as "The Eastern Trust Company," for the purpose of accepting and executing all such trusts of every description as may be committed to it, and to accept and hold the office of receiver, trustee, assignee, executor, administrator and guardian, and also to act as agents and attorneys for the transaction of business, the management of estates, the collection of rents, interests, dividends, mortgages and other securities, and doing all such other business as is usually carried on by trust companies, and with all the usually and necessary powers, rights and privileges.

HENRY, HARRIS & HENRY,
Solicitors for applicants.
Halifax, N.S., 13th December, 1892. 26–9

NOTICE.—Application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for an Act to amend the Act relating to the Nova Scotia Permanent Benefit Building Society and Savings Fund, by extending and defining the society's powers of holding real estate and extending the time for sale of other real estate coming to their hands, and extending their powers as to the investment of their funds, as for other purposes.

JNO. Y. PAYSANT,
Solicitor for applicants.
Dated 14th December, 1892. 26–9

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made to the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada, at its next session, for an Act granting to the applicants power to construct and maintain a dam or dams in the Bow and Elbow Rivers, or either of them, near the Town of Calgary, and to take water from the said rivers, or either of them, by pipes, ditches, flumes, or otherwise, for the purpose of water supply, and for the purpose of creating power, and for the purpose of irrigation ; and to lease, sell, or otherwise dispose of the said water and power ; and to acquire land by expropriation, purchase or otherwise, in connection with the said purposes ; and to have powers to do such other things as may be necessary or incidental to the above purposes.

G. ALEXANDER,
Solicitor for the applicants.
Dated at Calgary, this 8th day of December, 1892.
26–9

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act authorizing The Port Arthur, Duluth and Western Railway Company to guarantee or assume payment of the principal and interest of the mortgage bonds of The Port Arthur, Duluth and Western Railway Company of Minnesota, in the United States ; and confirming a certain agreement between the two companies whereby the former company guarantees payment of principal and interest of the mortgage bonds of the latter company ; and authorizing the former company to enter into traffic arrangements with any company or to operate any railway or take a lease or other conveyance of any railway, whether situated in the United States or in Canada, upon such terms as to guaranteeing of mortgage bonds, etc., as may be agreed upon between the two companies.

A. J. McCOMBER,
Secretary.
Dated at Port Arthur, Ont., 17th December, 1892.
26–9

NOTICE is hereby given that the Manitoba and South Eastern Railway Company will apply, at the next session of the Parliament of Canada, for an Act amending the Act of incorporation of the said company by providing for an extension of time for two years for the construction of the company's line of railway, and for other purposes.

DAVID SCOTT,
Secretary.
Dated 22nd December, 1892. 26–9

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made by the Alberta Railway and Coal Company to Parliament, at its next session, for an Act to extend the time for completion of its railway to Fort McLeod, and thence to and through Crow's Nest Pass and British Columbia, and to authorize it to lease or sell and convey to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company those portions of its railway and charter rights in respect thereof extending from (1) Dunmore to Lethbridge, (2) Lethbridge to Fort McLeod, (3) Fort McLeod to and through the Crow's Nest Pass and British Columbia, or from Dunmore to and through the Crow's Nest Pass and British Columbia, or any one or more of said portions of their railway or to enter into an agreement with the Canadian Pacific Railway Company for giving them running powers

over any or all of said portions of their railway, or for the operation by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company of any or all of said portions of said railway.

A. FERGUSON,
Solicitor for the applicants.

Dated 21st December, 1892. 26–9

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act to incorporate a company to construct, maintain and operate a canal or navigation from some point on Lake Erie at or near Port Colborne to some point on Lake Ontario at or near Port Dalhousie or to some point on the Niagara River at or near Queenston ; also another canal or navigation from some point at or near Dickinson's Landing to some point at or near Cornwall ; also another canal or navigation from some point at the eastern end of Lake St. Francis to some point on the northern end of Lake Champlain, with a branch or arm therefrom to Lake St. Louis ; also another canal or navigation from some point at or near Lachine to Montreal Harbour ; to improve or connect the water communication between said ports ; to construct and operate all works and structures necessary or proper in connection therewith ; to build or acquire and operate for hire and dispose of terminals, harbours, wharves, docks, water lots, piers and other structures, locks, and all works incidental thereto ; to construct works for and to produce hydraulic and other power and to propel vessels in said canals by cable or other power, and to lease or otherwise dispose of said works or power ; with power to acquire by purchase, expropriation or otherwise lands for the purposes of the company and to dispose thereof, and to do all other acts incidental or necessary.

A. FERGUSON,
Solicitor for the applicants.

Dated this 22nd December, 1892. 26-9

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made by William Fuller, of the Township of London, in the County of Middlesex, in Ontario ; Charles C. Hodgins, of the Township of Biddulph, in the said County of Middlesex ; Thomas Henry Luscombe, of the City of London, in the said County of Middlesex ; William Charles Fitzgerald, of the said City of London ; W. S. Harrison, M.D., of the City of Brantford, in the County of Brant, in Ontario aforesaid ; R. H. Blackmore, of the City of St. Thomas, in the County of Elgin, in Ontario aforesaid ; C. F. Heidt, of the Township of Southwold, in the said County of Elgin ; S. S. Fulton, of the said Township of Southwold ; Malcolm McGugan, of the Township of Caradoc, in the said County of Middlesex ; J. Ferguson, of the Town of Strathroy, in the said County of Middlesex ; J. E. Hill, of the said City of St. Thomas ; A. B. Telfer, of the Town of Sarnia, in the County of Lambton, in Ontario aforesaid ; and H. C. Crocker, of the Village of Fingal, in the said County of Elgin,—to the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada, at the next session thereof, for an Act incorporating the said applicants (and all others who are or may become members in Canada of the order hereinafter named) as a Benevolent and Provident Order or Friendly Society under the name of the "Woodmen of the World," the head office of which order shall be at the City of London aforesaid, for the following purposes, namely :—To unite its members in social and fraternal bonds to collect and distribute charitable donations, to make with its own members contracts for insurance in sums not exceeding $3,000 payable on the death of the assured, to erect a monument over the grave of each deceased member, and to secure for its members such other advantages as may be from time to time designated by the constitution and laws of the order.

T. H. LUSCOMBE,
W. C FITZGERALD,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated at London aforesaid, this 8th day of December, A.D. 1892. 25–9

THE LAKE ERIE AND DETROIT RIVER RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made to the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada, at the next session thereof, for an Act to confirm and make valid a certain agreement made between The Lake Erie and Detroit River Railway Company, incorporated by the Dominion Parliament, of the first part, and the Lake Erie and Detroit River Railway Company, incorporated by the Legislature of Ontario, of the second part, uniting and amalgamating the said two companies into one under the name of "The Lake Erie and Detroit River Railway Company," and to declare that the said company incorporated by the Legislature of Ontario is a work for the general advantage of Canada, and to bring such united company within the jurisdiction of the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada.

G. J. LEGGATT,
Secretary.

Dated at Walkerville, 12th December, 1892. 25–9

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for an Act to authorize the Corporations of the Township of Collingwood and the Town of Thornbury, in the County of Grey, jointly to collect tolls and dues at the harbour at the mouth of Beaver River, in the said Town of Thornbury, and for this purpose to confirm an agreement between the said corporations relative thereto, and to extend the provisions of 33 Victoria, chapter 45, to the said corporations, except sections numbers one and two ; and for other purposes.

MOBERLY & GAMON,
Solicitor for Township of Collingwood.
WILSON & DYRE,
Solicitor for Town of Thornbury.

Collingwood, 14th December, A.D. 1892. 25–9

Province of Quebec, }
District of Montreal. }

PUBLIC NOTICE.—Application will be made at the next session of the Parliament of Canada, for an Act to incorporate the Atlantic and Pacific Railway, with power to construct and operate a railway from Sault Ste. Marie, in the Province of Ontario, to Gaspé Basin, in the Province of Quebec, passing through the districts of Algoma and Nipissing, and following the Valley of the Ottawa as far as circumstances will permit, passing by or near the Cities of Ottawa and Montreal, and running through the Counties on the south shore of the river St. Lawrence, and with power to purchase or lease any or all railways constructed or authorized to be constructed which can be utilized as part of the line, including the Intercolonial Railway.

GREENSHIELDS & GREENSHIELDS,
25–9 Attorneys for applicants.

NOTICE.—W. C. Van Horne and William Farwell will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act amending the Act 54-55 Victoria, chapter 68, which provides for the incorporation of the Montreal and Atlantic Railway Company, by repealing section 16 of the said Act, which section permits the sale of the railway by order of a court to the extent and in the manner therein mentioned.

J. O'HALLORAN,
25–10 Solicitor for the applicants.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made by the Corporation of the City of London to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act to authorize the leasing of the London and Port Stanley Railway to an individual or individuals, or to a company, and for other purposes.

C. A. KINGSTON,
City Clerk.

Dated at London, this 14th day of December, A.D. 1892. 25–9

THE GREAT NORTH WEST CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE.—The Great North West Central Railway Company will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act to amend their charter, of incorporation, confirmed by the Act 51 Vic., chap. 85, by extending the time for the construction of the railway and the completion thereof, and by giving power to issue preference shares, and with such other amendments thereto as may be deemed proper, and for other purposes.

ARTHUR CODD,
Secretary.

Dated at Ottawa, this 1st of December, 1892. 25–9

NOTICE.—W. C. VanHorne and William Farwell, owners in trust of the South Eastern Railway, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act authorizing funds to be raised for the improvement of the railway, and the payment of existing obligations, by the issue of bonds forming a first charge on the property.

J. O'HALLORAN,
Solicitor for the applicants.

25–9

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act consolidating the various Acts and provisions relating to the Manitoba and North-Western Railway Company of Canada, and amending such Acts by providing that notwithstanding anything therein contained the company shall not, by reason of its failure to construct during the year 1893 twenty miles of its railway, be prevented thereafter or at any time from extending its line of railway to Prince Albert or for any further distance than the length of railway then completed, or from having and enjoying all the rights, powers, privileges and franchises which it now has and enjoys, and for other purposes.

Dated 12th December, 1892.

E. W. RILEY,
Secretary.

25–9

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Dominion Parliament, at its next session, by the Drummond County Railway Company, for an Act to confirm their charter granted by the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, 49 and 50 Victoria, chapter 81, and the amendments thereto, and to amend their charter, and to empower it to extend its line of railway from St. Leonard, in the County of Nicolet, to a point on the Intercolonial Railway in the County of Levis, and to amalgamate with other railway companies, or to lease or sell its line of railway, and to give running power to other railway companies over their line, and to increase its capital stock, and for other purposes and powers.

GREENSHIELDS & GREENSHIELDS,
Attorneys *ad litem* for
Drummond County Railway Co.

Montreal, 9th December, 1892. 24–9

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act to incorporate a company for the purpose of constructing and operating irrigation ditches or canals in that portion of the District of Alberta lying south of the fiftieth parallel of latitude where it passes through the said district, with all necessary cross or branch ditches or canals; also with power to acquire land by expropriation or otherwise necessary for these purposes or with a view to improve the same by irrigation and to again dispose thereof; with power also to construct and maintain dams and other works necessary for the purposes of the company, and to draw off from rivers and other waters the water necessary for the purposes of the company; also with power to take and supply water for irrigation, manufacturing and other purposes to municipalities, corporations and persons.

A. FERGUSON,
Solicitor for the applicants.

Ottawa, 7th December, 1892. 24–9

WESTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to Parliament, at its next ensuing session, by the Western Counties Railway Company, for an Act to amend certain Acts respecting the said company, to authorize the issue of debentures or debenture stock in lieu of its present debenture stock, and for other purposes of the company.

JAS. WENT. BINGAY,
Secretary.

Yarmouth, N.S., 3rd December, 1892. 24–9

NOTICE is hereby given that The Moncton and Prince Edward Island Railway Company will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for an amendment to the Act incorporating said company to the following effect, namely, to increase the capital stock to $1,000,000 and to give the company power to issue bonds to the extent of $1,500,000, such bonds to be issued on the railway, ferry, boats and all the property of the company if the company see fit so to issue the same, or $1,000,000 of the bonds may be issued on the ferry, boats and property connected with the ferry and $500,000 may be issued on the railway of the company as the company may see fit.

C. N. SKINNER,
Solicitor for the company.

24–9

NOTICE.—The Hamilton Provident and Loan Society will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act to amend the "Act respecting the Hamilton Provident and Loan Society," being 48 Victoria, chapter 30, the objects of such amendment being to increase the authorized capital of said society to $3,000,000, to authorize the said society to do business in any of the Provinces of the Dominion, to issue stock in Great Britain, and to provide facilities for the sale and transfer of the stock there.

CRERAR, CRERAR & BANKIER,
Solicitors for
The Hamilton Provident and Loan Society.

Hamilton, November, 1892. 24–9

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made, at the next session of the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada, by the Central Counties Railway Company, for authority to continue section Two of their line of railway from its present termination in Township of Caledonia, to a junction with section Three of their said line in the Township of Clarence, County of Russell, to continue section Four of their said line into the County of Russell, and to make the borrowing powers of the company apply to the proposed extensions; for extending the time for completion of their works, and for other purposes.

CHRYSLER & LEWIS,
Solicitors for the company.

Ottawa, 6th December, 1892. 24–9

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made to the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada, at the next session thereof, by the Grand Trunk, Georgian Bay and Lake Erie Railway Company, for an Act to amend the Act 53 Victoria, chapter 63, by extending the time for the completion of the branch to Owen Sound, and to make all the provisions of the Statute of the Province of Ontario, 44 Victoria, chapter 69, apply to the said branch; also to extend the time for building a branch from a point on the line between Strathallan and Woodstock to the Village of Embro, and to make all the provisions of the said Act of the Province of Ontario, 44 Victoria, chapter 69, apply to the said branch.

JOHN BELL,
Solicitor for the applicants.

Dated at Belleville, this 8th day of December, A.D. 1892. 24–9

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made to the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada, at its next session, on behalf of the Corporation of the Town of Calgary, for an Act granting to the said corporation power to build and construct a bridge or bridges from the mainland to the Island Park in the Bow River adjoining the said Town, also a bridge or bridges connecting the islands in said park, and to erect a dam or dams on the Bow and Elbow Rivers, in or near the Town of Calgary, for the purpose of creating water power and still water for boating purposes; also for power to operate, lease or sell such water power when created upon such terms as the said corporation may deem proper.

Also for power to construct, equip and run a street railway and tramway along and upon the streets and highways of the Town of Calgary, and through and upon and over the territory adjoining and within the limits of two miles from the boundaries of the said Town of Calgary, with power to lease or sell the same on such terms as the said corporation may deem proper. Such railway or tramway to be propelled and run by horse, electric or steam power, as the applicants may desire.

ARTHUR L. SIFTON,
Solicitor for applicants.

Dated at Calgary, this 22nd day of November, 1892.
23–9

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made to the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada, at the next sittings thereof, for an Act to confirm and make valid and binding a certain agreement made by the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada, of the first part, The Jacques Cartier Union Railway Company, of the second part, The Montreal and Champlain Junction Railway Company, of the third part, The Beauharnois Junction Railway Company, of the fourth part, The Midland Railway of Canada, of the fifth part, The Peterborough and Chemong Lake Railway Company, of the sixth part, The Lake Simcoe Junction Railway Company, of the seventh part, The Grand Trunk, Georgian Bay and Lake Erie Railway Company, of the eighth part, The London, Huron and Bruce Railway Company, of the ninth part, The Galt and Guelph Railway Company, of the tenth part, The Brantford, Norfolk and Port Burwell Railway Company, of the eleventh part, The Wellington, Grey and Bruce Railway Company, of the twelfth part, The Waterloo Junction Railway Company, of the thirteenth part, The North Simcoe Railway Company, of the fourteenth part, and The Cobourg, Blairton and Marmora Railway and Mining Company, of the fifteenth part, consolidating or amalgamating the said several companies into one company under the name of the "Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada," with the powers and on the terms and conditions in the said agreement expressed and set forth. The said Act to contain such provisions as may be found necessary to give full effect to said agreement and as may be deemed necessary.

JOHN BELL,
Solicitor for the applicants.

Dated at Belleville, Ont., this 29th day of November, A.D. 1892.
23–9

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made, at the next session of the Parliament of Canada, for an Act to wind up and liquidate the affairs of The Montreal Mining Company, and for the distribution of its assets and dividends.

HALL, CROSS, BROWN & SHARP,
Solicitors for applicants.

Montreal, 30th November, 1892.
23–9

NOTICE.—Application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for an Act to amend the Acts relating to the Canada Life Assurance Company, by extending and defining the company's powers of holding real estate, and extending the time for sale of other real estate coming to their hands, and extending their powers as to the investment of their funds, and for other purposes.

BRUCE, BURTON & BRUCE,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated 30th November, 1892.
23–9

THE MANUFACTURERS' ACCIDENT INS. CO.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Manufacturers' Accident Insurance Company will apply to the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada, at the next session thereof, for an Act to amend section 1 of the Statute 50-51 Victoria, chapter 105, by adding the following words thereto :—

(1.) And shall also be legally authorized to guarantee the fidelity of persons filling or about to fill situations of trust or confidence, and the due performance and discharge by such persons of all or any of the duties and obligations imposed on them by contract or otherwise.

(2.) To guarantee the due performance and discharge by receivers, official and other liquidators, committees, guardians, executors, administrators, trustees, attorneys, brokers, and agents of their respective duties and obligations.

(3.) To guarantee persons filling or about to fill situations of trust or confidence against liabilities in connection therewith, and in particular against liabilities resulting from the misconduct of any co-trustee, co-agent, sub-agent or other person, or from the insufficiency, imperfection or deficiency of title to property, or from any insufficiency, imperfection or deficiency in any security, or from any bankruptcy, insolvency, fraud, or tortious act on the part of any other persons or from any error of judgment or misfortune.

(4.) To guarantee the title to or quiet enjoyment of property either absolutely or subject to any qualifications or conditions, and to guarantee persons interested or about to become interested in any property against any loss, actions, proceedings, claims or demands in respect of any insufficiency or imperfection or deficiency of title, or in respect of any incumbrances, burdens, or outstanding rights.

(5.) Generally to carry on and transact every kind of guarantee business.

And to further amend the said section by striking out the words "The Manufacturers' Accident Insurance Company" and substituting therefor the words "The Manufacturers' Accident and Guarantee Insurance Company."

BEATTY, BLACKSTOCK,
NESBITT & CHADWICK,
Solicitors for the applicants.

Dated this 8th day of December, A.D. 1892. 24–9

NOTICE.—The Mount Forest, Markdale and Meaford Railway Company will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act to amend their Act of incorporation, 53 Victoria, chapter 60, by adding the names of certain persons as provisional directors and by extending the time for the construction of the railway and the completion thereof, with such other amendments thereto as may be deemed proper, and for other purposes.

R. W. EVANS,
Solicitor for the applicants.

Dated at Meaford, Ont., this 1st day of November, 1892.
19–9

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made, at the next session of the Parliament of Canada, to amend the charter of the Rocky Mountain Railway and Coal Company, and for permission, in the alternative, to construct the said proposed railway from a point on the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, at or near Morley Station, and thence in a north-westerly direction along the foot-hills of the Rocky Mountains until it intersects the Red Deer River, and thence westerly following the Red Deer River and the south branch thereof to the Coal Mines; and also for an extension of time respecting the construction of the said road.

LOUGHEED, McCARTHY & McCARTER,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated at Calgary, this 15th day of November, 1892.
22–9

ST. LAWRENCE AND ADIRONDACK RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the St. Lawrence and Adirondack Railway Company will apply to the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada, at the next session thereof, for an Act to amend section nineteen of the Statute 51 Victoria, chapter 64, by inserting therein after the words "Beauharnois Junction Railway Company," the words "or the Central Vermont Railroad Company or the Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain Railroad Company," leaving the other portions of the said section as they now are.

GEO. H. PHILLIPS,
Secretary.

Dated at Salaberry de Valleyfield, this 8th day of November, A.D. 1892. 21–9

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for an Act to incorporate a company for the purpose of guaranteeing persons and corporations against loss and damage by burglary, and for other purposes.

R. A. E. GREENSHIELDS,
Solicitor for applicant.
By GEMMILL & MAY,
His Agents at Ottawa.

Dated at Montreal, this 15th November, 1892. 21–9

NOTICE.—The Columbia and Kootenay Railway and Navigation Company will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act authorizing it to construct and operate a railway between a point on its present line and Revelstoke, together with such branch or branches, not exceeding in any case thirty miles in length, as may be hereafter authorized by His Excellency the Governor in Council, and for other purposes.

J. D. TOWNLEY,
Secretary.

21–9

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for an Act to incorporate a company known as The Maritime Manufacturing Company, for the purpose of manufacturing, buying, selling, disposing of and dealing in all such kinds of goods, chattels and merchandise as they shall see fit, and to engage in and carry on all such business as is usually engaged in by manufacturers and merchants, with power to purchase, acquire and hold letters patent of invention and patent rights of all kinds and either to sell and dispose of the same or of any rights thereunder, or to manufacture and sell the goods, commodities and articles covered by any such letters patent or patent rights so acquired, together with the usual power to acquire lands, factories, docks, shops, wharves, machinery plant and all other property necessary in carrying on the said business, and for all other usual and necessary powers, rights and privileges.

HENRY, HARRIS & HENRY,
Solicitors for applicants.

Halifax, N.S., 12th November, 1892. 21–9

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act to incorporate "The Canada North-West Land Company" (Limited), for the purposes of owning, holding, buying, selling, leasing or otherwise dealing in, acquiring or disposing of lands or real estate or any interest therein within the Dominion of Canada, and particularly in the North-West Territories of the Dominion, and in the Province of Manitoba, and of acquiring the assets and carrying on the business in Canada of The Canada North-West Land Company (Limited), a corporation now existing under the laws of the United Kingdom, and for the confirmation of an agreement for the acquisition thereof, with all the powers which are now held by that company, and for other purposes.

A. R. CREELMAN,
Solicitor for the applicants.

Dated at Toronto, 8th day of November, 1892. 20–9

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at the next ensuing session thereof, for an Act to incorporate a company for the purpose of constructing, equipping, maintaining and operating a line of railway to run from the Town of Regina, in said North-West Territories, in a south-westerly direction to a point on the international boundary line, at or near Wood Mountain, in said North-West Territories. Also an extension thereof or another line of railway to run from Regina aforesaid in a north-easterly direction to some point on the Saskatchewan River, east of the Second Principal Meridian; with power to construct, equip, maintain and operate branch railway lines, telegraph and telephone lines in connection with said railways; together with the usual powers to acquire lands, privileges, bonuses, and aids from the Dominion Government, and to make traffic and other arrangements with other railway companies and other companies, and all other usual and necessary powers, rights and privileges.

SCOTT, HAMILTON & ROBSON,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated at Regina, N.W.T., this 15th day of November, 1892. 22–9

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, during its next session, for an Act to incorporate the "Ocean Fidelity Guarantee Corporation," for the purpose of carrying on the business of fidelity guarantee in all its branches.

HATTON & McLENNAN,
Solicitors for applicants.

Montreal, 23rd November, 1892. 22–9

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, during its next session, for an Act to incorporate the "Ocean Accident Insurance Corporation," for the purpose of carrying on the business of accident insurance in all its branches.

HATTON & McLENNAN,
Solicitors for applicants.

Montreal, 23rd November, 1892. 22–9

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session, for an Act to amend the Act incorporating "The Buffalo and Fort Erie Bridge Company," by extending the time for the commencement and completion of the said bridge; also by reducing the capital stock of the said company; and also so as to enable the said company to construct a tunnel for railway and other purposes under the Niagara River, at some point above Grand Island, and for such other amendments as to Parliament may seem proper.

A. G. HILL,
Solicitor for company.

Dated this 25th day of November, 1892. 22–9

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for an Act to incorporate the "Automatic Telephone and Electric Company of Canada," with power to manufacture, deal in and operate telephone instruments, switches and connections, and to manufacture, operate and deal in electrical instruments and appliances, and to carry on a general electrical supply, operating and manufacturing business, and for the purposes thereof, and of all business incidental thereto and connected therewith, the whole throughout the Dominion of Canada, and with a head office and principal place of business in the City of Montreal.

ATWATER & MACKIE,
Solicitors for applicants.

Montreal, 7th November, 1892. 20–10

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act to incorporate a company for the purpose of: (1) Constructing, managing and operating an irrigation ditch or canal from some point on the Elbow River, in the southerly portion of Township Twenty-four, or in the northerly portion of Township Twenty-three, in Range one, west of the Fifth Initial Meridian, in the North-West Territories; also from some point on the Bow River, in Township Twenty-four, Ranges one and two, west of the Fifth Initial Meridian, or in Township Twenty-five, Ranges two and three, west of the Fifth Initial Meridian, or in any or all of the aforementioned townships, to any lands in the said townships, or in the neighbourhood thereof, which lie sufficiently low to enable water to be applied thereon for irrigation purposes, and all necessary cross or branch ditches, canals, flumes or aqueducts; (2) Constructing works in and drawing off the waters of the above-named rivers for the purposes of the company; (3) Acquiring land by expropriation, purchase or otherwise for the purposes of construction and maintenance by the company; (4) Acquiring land by purchase or lease for improvement by irrigation and disposing of same; (5) Constructing, maintaining and erecting dams at such points on the the said rivers as may be found necessary for the purposes of the company; Further, to have power to supply water to any municipality, corporation or individual, and to do all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects.

J. P. J. JEPHSON,
Solicitor for applicants.

Dated at Calgary, N.W.T., 3rd November, 1892.

20–9

NOTICE.—The Canadian Pacific Railway Company will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act giving effect to an agreement arrived at between the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada, the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, and the Corporation of the City of Toronto, concerning, amongst other things, land to be used for railway purposes, and embodied in a certain document, dated the 26th day of July, 1892, and known as "The Esplanade Agreement."

CHARLES DRINKWATER,
Sec. C.P.R.Co.

20–9

NOTICE.—The Canadian Pacific Railway Company will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act giving effect to an agreement, made the twenty-sixth day of July, 1892, between the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada, of the first part, and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, of the second part, concerning a Union Passenger Station in the City of Toronto, and certain lands, tracts and real estate to be used in connection therewith.

CHARLES DRINKWATER,
Sec. C.P.R.Co.

20–9

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, for an Act to incorporate a company for the purpose of constructing, equipping, maintaining and operating a line of railway (to be run by either steam or electricity, or both), to run from a point at or near Penticton at the foot of Okanagan Lake, in the Province of British Columbia, to some point at or near the Narrows of Lake Osoyoos in said Province, with power to construct, equip, maintain and operate branch lines, and also to construct and operate telegraph and telephone lines in connection with the said railway, together with the usual powers to acquire lands, privileges, bonuses or aids from the Dominion or Provincial Governments, and to make traffic and other arrangements with railway, steamboat and other companies, and for all other usual and necessary powers, rights and privileges.

DAVIS & MARSHALL,
Solicitors for applicants.

Vancouver, B.C., 19th August, A.D. 1892. 9–20

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made to the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada, at its next session, for a charter granting to the applicants power to construct, equip and run a street railway and tramway along and upon the streets and highways of the Municipality of the Town of Calgary, and through and upon and along the highways of the territories adjoining said Municipality, such railway and tramway to be propelled or run by horse, electric or steam power as the applicants may desire.

LOUGHEED, McCARTHY & McCARTER,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated at Calgary, this 16th day of November, 1892.

22–9

NOTICE is hereby given that at the next session of the Parliament of Canada, application will be made for an Act to incorporate the society known as "The Grand Council of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association of Canada," the objects of which society are to unite fraternally all persons entitled to membership under the constitution and by-laws of the society; to improve the moral, mental and social condition of its members; to educate them in integrity, sobriety and frugality; to establish, manage and disburse a benefit and reserve fund, from which a sum not exceeding two thousand dollars shall be paid to each member in good standing, his beneficiary or legal representatives, according to the constitution and by-laws of the society.

LATCHFORD & MURPHY,
Solicitors for applicants.

Ottawa, 20th October, 1892. 18-9

NOTICE is hereby given that John James Harding, of the City of London, in the County of Middlesex, and Province of Ontario, yeoman, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of divorce from his wife Janet Harding, now residing in Grand Rapids, in the State of Michigan, one of the United States of America, on the grounds of adultery and desertion.

FRASER & FRASER,
Solicitors for applicants.

By CHRISTIE, CHRISTIE & GREENE,
Their agents at Ottawa.

Dated at London, in the County of Middlesex, and Province of Ontario, this 30th day of November, A.D. 1892. 23–27

NOTICE is hereby given that Caroline Jane Downey, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, in the Province of Ontario, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from her husband Donald Clutterbuck Downey, Esquire, heretofore of the Town of Whitby, in the County of Ontario, in the Province of Ontario, but whose present address is unknown, on the grounds of adultery and desertion.

GORMULLY & SINCLAIR,
Solicitors for applicant.

Dated at Ottawa, in the Province of Ontario, this 21st day of October, 1892. 17–27

NOTICE is hereby given that Edmund Holyoake Heward, of the Town of St. John's, in the District of Iberville, in the Province of Quebec, manager at St. John's of the Merchants Bank of Canada, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from his wife, Dame Marie Louise Elwes, presently of the City of Chicago, in the State of Illinois, one of the United States of America, on the ground of adultery.

L. G. MACDONALD,
Solicitor for applicant.

By CHRISTIE, CHRISTIE & GREENE,
His agents at Ottawa.

Dated at St. John's, the 4th day of July, 1892. 3–27

NOTICE is hereby given that Joshua Nicholas Filman, of the Township of East Flamboro, in the County of Wentworth, in the Province of Ontario, yeoman, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from his wife, Emma Matilda Filman, of the Township of East Flamboro, in the said County of Wentworth and Province of Ontario, on the grounds of adultery and desertion.

LAZIER & MONCK,
Solicitors for applicant.

Dated at Hamilton, Ont., this 28th September, 1892.
14-27

NOTICE is hereby given that James Frederick Doran, of Lachine, in the County of Jacques Cartier, Province of Quebec, clerk, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from his wife Mary Augusta Wood, lately of Winnipeg, Province of Manitoba, now of Paris, France, on the ground of adultery and desertion.

J. FRED. DORAN,
Applicant.

Dated at Montreal, Province of Quebec, the 20th July, 1892. 5-27

NOTICE is hereby given that Robert Young Hebden, of the City of New York, in the State of New York, in the United States of America, (heretofore of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec), one of the agents of the Bank of Montreal, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from his wife Edith Montagu Hebden (*née* Patterson), heretofore of the said City of Montreal, but whose present residence is unknown, on the grounds of adultery and desertion.

GORMULLY & SINCLAIR,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated at Ottawa, in the Province of Ontario, this 22nd day of July, A.D. 1892. 4-27

NOTICE is hereby given that Annette Marion Goff of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from her husband, Edward Robert Taché Rowand, of the City of Winnipeg, in the Province of Manitoba, Gentleman, on the grounds of adultery and cruelty.

CARTER & GOLDSTEIN,
Solicitors for applicant.

Dated at Montreal, Province of Quebec, this 18th day of July, 1892. 4-27

NOTICE is hereby given that James Balfour, of the City of Hamilton, in the County of Wentworth, in the Province of Ontario, architect, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from his wife Georgina Catharine Balfour, of the City of Hamilton aforesaid, on the ground of adultery.

BELL & PRINGLE,
Solicitors for James Balfour.

Dated at Hamilton, Province of Ontario, this 30th day of June, 1892. 2-27

APPLICATIONS FOR CHARTER BY LETTERS PATENT.

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor in Council through the Secretary of State for the grant of a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of "The Companies Act" (R.S.C., chapter 119), by the persons hereinafter named:—

1. The name of the said company is to be "The Canadian Canoe Company" (Limited).

2. The purposes for which incorporation is sought are, the building and manufacturing of and dealing in all kinds of canoes, skiffs, sail boats, and steam launches and yachts, with power to acquire by lease or purchase all such real estate, buildings, plant and machinery for such purposes as may be necessary.

3. The operations of the said company are to be carried on at the Town of Peterborough, in the County of Peterborough and Province of Ontario, which is to be its chief place of business.

4. The amount of the capital stock of the said company shall be five thousand dollars.

5. The said capital stock shall be divided into two hundred and fifty shares of twenty dollars each.

6. The names in full and the address and calling of each of the applicants are the following:—Arthur Roland Tebb, of the Town of Peterborough, in the County of Peterborough, and Province of Ontario, manufacturer, Felix Brownscombe, of the same place, manufacturer, Mary Jane Tebb, of the same place, wife of the said Arthur Roland Tebb, Caroline Jane Brownscombe, of the same place, wife of the said Felix Brownscombe, and John Richardson, of the same place, boat-builder; and the said Arthur Roland Tebb, Felix Brownscombe, and John Richardson are to be the first directors of the said company.

EDMISON & DIXON,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated the 21st day of December, A.D., 1892. 26-6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication hereof in the *Canada Gazette*, the persons hereinafter mentioned will apply to the Governor General in Council, for the grant of letters patent under the provisions of "The Companies Act."

The proposed corporate name of the company is to be "The Gurney Foundry Company (Limited)."

The purposes for which incorporation is sought are to purchase the Toronto business of the E. & C. Gurney Company (Limited), and to carry on said business and such other business as manufacturers and merchants in metals as may from time to time be thought advisable.

The place within Canada which is to be the chief place of business of the said company is the City of Toronto, with branch places of business in such other cities and places within the Dominion of Canada, as may from time to time be determined upon.

The proposed amount of capital stock of the company is $40,000 divided into 400 shares of $100 each.

The names in full and address and calling of each of the applicants are as follows:—Edward Gurney, of the City of Toronto, iron founder; William Henry Carrick, of the City of Toronto, iron founder; Frederic Francis Skinner, of the City of Toronto, accountant; Thomas Busteed Alcock, of the City of Toronto, iron founder, and Frederick Massey, of the City of Montreal, merchant.

The above applicants are to be the first or provisional directors of the company.

THOMSON, HENDERSON & BELL,
Solicitors for the applicants.

Dated at Toronto this 1st day of December, 1892.
23-6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice "The Chaudiere Electric Light and Power Company" (Limited), will apply to the Governor General in Council, under the provisions of The Companies Act, for the grant of supplementary letters patent under the Great Seal, providing for an increase in the capital stock of the said company, and extending the powers of the company to the purposes and objects hereinafter mentioned.

The amount of the capital stock of the said company is proposed to be increased to the sum of one million dollars ($1,000,000).

The objects or powers in addition to all the rights and powers given by the said Act and by the letters patent already granted to the said company, for which supplementary letters patent are sought, are as follows:—

(1.) To carry on any business directly or indirectly connected with the supply or employment of electri-

city, or which may seem to the company capable of being conveniently carried on in connection with the supply or employment of electricity, or calculated directly or indirectly to enhance the value of or render profitable any of the company's property or rights.

(2.) To acquire by lease, purchase or otherwise, and undertake the whole or any part of the business, property and liabilities of any person or company carrying on any business which the company is authorized to carry on, or possessed of property suitable for the purposes of the company, and to pay for the same by issuing paid-up stock therefor or otherwise, as they may see fit.

(3.) To sell, lease or dispose of the undertaking of the company or any part thereof for such consideration as the company may think fit, and in particular for the stock, debentures or securities of any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of this company.

(4.) To purchase, take on lease, or in exchange, hire or otherwise acquire any real or personal property, and any buildings, easements, machinery, plant or stock in trade and any rights or privileges which the company may think necessary or convenient for the purposes of its business.

(5.) To purchase, lease or otherwise acquire any patents of invention or any rights of selling, using or manufacturing thereunder, which the company may see fit, and to sell, lease or otherwise dispose of any patents or rights acquired by them, either in whole or in part.

(6.) To amalgamate with any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of this company.

(7.) To do all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects.

CHRYSLER & LEWIS,
Solicitors for the applicants.

Dated at Ottawa, this first day of December, A.D. 1892. 23–6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice, application will be made to the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation under the provisions of the Act of the Dominion of Canada being "An Act respecting the incorporation of Joint Stock Companies by Letters Patent Act" for the incorporation of the company hereinafter named.

1. The name of the proposed company is, "J. P. Wiser & Sons" (Limited).

2. The objects for which the incorporation is sought are,

(*a.*) To carry on the business of distillers, maltsters, hop merchants, wine and spirit merchants, manufacturers and dealers in aerated and mineral waters, cattle feeders, ranchmen, farmers, dairymen, ice merchants, and to carry on any other businesses which may seem to the said company capable of being carried on in connection with the above or calculated directly or indirectly to enhance the value of or render profitable any of the company's property or rights.

(*b.*) To acquire and undertake the whole or any part of the business, property and liabilities of any person or company carrying on any business which this company is authorized to carry on or possessed of property suitable for the purposes of the company.

(*c.*) To acquire and take over as a going concern the business carried on at Prescott, in the Province of Ontario, under the style and firm of J. P. Wiser & Son, and the good-will of the same, and to acquire and undertake the whole or any of the assets and liabilities of the proprietor of that business in connection therewith, and to acquire and take over as a going concern the business of ranchmen and cattle feeders now carried on by J. P. Wiser, at or in the Counties of Lyon and Waubausee, in the State of Kansas, one of the United States of America, and all or any of the assets and liabilities of the proprietor of that business in connection therewith, and to issue to the proprietor in consideration thereof either in full or on account of the purchase money so much of the capital stock of the company in fully paid up shares or so much of the bonds and debentures or other obligations of the said company as may be agreed upon.

3. The chief place of business of the said company will be at the Town of Prescott, in the Province of Ontario.

4. The capital stock of the said company is to be $500,000.

5. The number of shares is to be 5,000, and the amount of each share $100.

6. The applicants are, John Philip Wiser, of the Town of Prescott, in the Province of Ontario, distiller, Harlow Godard Wiser, of the same place, Esquire, Eugene Frank Wiser, of the same place, Esquire, Isaac Philip Wiser, of the same place, Esquire, Albert Whitney, of the same place, accountant, and Emily Wiser, wife of the said John Philip Wiser, of the same place; all of whom, save and except the said Emily Wiser, shall be first or provisional directors of the said company.

BEATTY, BLACKSTOCK, NESBITT & CHADWICK,
Solicitors for the applicants.

Dated this 19th day of December, A.D. 1892. 26–6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council under "The Companies Act," for letters patent under the Great Seal of the Dominion of Canada, incorporating the applicants and such others as may become shareholders in the company thereby created, a body corporate and politic by the name and for the purposes hereinafter set forth:—

1. The proposed name of the company is "The Hugh Cann Shipping Company" (Limited).

2. The purposes for which incorporation is sought are:—The building, purchasing, acquiring, selling, hiring, chartering, employing, owning, navigating, managing and maintaining sailing vessels, steamships, and other kinds of craft; the conveying and carrying goods, wares, merchandise, freight and cargoes of all description as well as passengers, mails and other traffic between such ports in any part of the world as may seem expedient; the buying and selling of, and trading in cargoes and merchandise for freight, hire and otherwise; and generally the carrying on the business of ship-owning in all its branches; the acquiring, holding, alienating and conveying any property whether real, personal or mixed, requisite for carrying on the undertakings of said company, and generally the doing of all such other things as are incidental, requisite or conducive to the attainment of the above objects.

3. The chief place of business of the company will be the Town of Yarmouth, in the Province of Nova Scotia.

4. The proposed amount of the capital stock is ($11,100) eleven thousand one hundred dollars.

5. The number of shares will be thirty-seven, and the amount of each share three hundred dollars.

6. The names in full and the address and calling of each of the applicants are:—Henry Lewis, ship-owner, Nathan B. Lewis, ship-owner, George C. Lewis, accountant, Harry K. Lewis, clerk, all of the said Town of Yarmouth; and Walter F. Hagar, of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, United States of America, ship-broker.

7. The said Henry Lewis, Nathan B. Lewis, and Harry K. Lewis, will be the first or provisional directors of the company.

CORNING & CHIPMAN,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated at Yarmouth, N.S., this 14th day of November, A.D. 1892. 21–6

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.—The general annual meeting of the shareholders of the St. Catharines and Niagara Central Railway Company will be held at the company's office, James Street, in the City of St. Catharines, on Monday, the 23rd day of January, A.D. 1893, at the hour of 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the election of officers and other general purposes.

RICHARD WOOD,
Secretary-treasurer.

St. Catharines, 14th December, 1892. 26–4

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual meeting of the shareholders of the Bay of Quinté Bridge Company will be held at the City Hall Building, in the City of Belleville, on Monday, the 9th day of January, 1893, at the hour of eight o'clock p.m., for the purpose of receiving the report of the directors for the past year, for the election of directors for the ensuing year and the transaction of such other business as may be deemed proper and necessary.

U. E. THOMPSON,
Secretary and treasurer.

Belleville, 15th December, 1892. 26–2

NOTICE is hereby given that a general meeting of the shareholders of the Nipissing and James Bay Railway Company will be held at the head office of the company, Union Station, in the City of Toronto, on Thursday, the 5th day of January, 1893, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of electing directors, and other general purposes.

G. M. McBEAN,
Secretary.

Dated this 22nd day of December, 1892. 26–2

CITIZENS INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA.

ACCIDENT DEPARTMENT.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that the "Citizens Insurance Company of Canada" has ceased to transact the the business of Accident Insurance and has applied to the Honourable the Minister of Finance and Receiver General of Canada for the release of its securities deposited on account of the Accident Department, on the 27th day of March, 1893.

And notice is hereby given that all the business of the "Citizens Insurance Company of Canada" in the Accident Department has been taken up and reinsured in the Mutual Accident Association of Manchester, England.

And notice is hereby given calling upon all Canadian policy-holders in the said company opposing such release to file their opposition with the Honourable the Minister of Finance and Receiver General of Canada, on or before the 27th day of March, 1893.

E. P. HEATON,
General Manager.

26–13

NOTICE is hereby given that a duplicate original of the agreement of amalgamation between The Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company, of the first part, and The Brantford, Waterloo and Lake Erie Railway Company, of the second part, and bearing date the ninth day of August, A.D. 1892, duly executed by the said respective companies and duly approved by the Governor in Council, on the sixteenth day of December instant, has this day been filed in the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, at Ottawa.

EPHRAIM MILLER,
Secretary,
Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Co.

S. C. GIBBS,
Secretary,
Brantford, Waterloo and Lake Erie Railway Co.

Dated this 19th day of December, A.D. 1892. 26–1

RECEIVERS' NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

THE creditors of David Moore, late of the Township of Hull, in the County of Ottawa, in the Province of Quebec, lumberman, deceased, who died on or about the 9th day of December, 1886, and all others having claims against his estate, are hereby notified to send by post prepaid, or otherwise deliver to Peter Larmonth, one of the receivers of the said David Moore Estate, at 48 Elgin St., Ottawa, on or before the 14th day of January, 1893, their Christian names and surnames, address and description, the full particulars of their claims, a statement of their accounts and the nature of their securities (if any) held by them; and in default thereof and immediately after the said 14th day of January, 1893, the assets of the said David Moore, not already administered, will be distributed amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which notice shall have been given as above required, and this notice being given under the provisions of the Revised Statutes of Ontario (1887), chapter 110, section 36, the receivers will not be liable for the said assets, or any part thereof, to any person of whose claim notice shall not have been received by them at the time of such distribution.

Dated this 21st day of December, 1892.

P. LARMONTH,
THOS. H. KIRBY,
C. H. CARRIER,
} Receivers of David Moore Estate.

26–3

BANK OF YARMOUTH.

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual general meeting of stockholders of the Bank of Yarmouth, N.S., for the election of directors and other business, will be held at the banking-house, at Yarmouth, on Wednesday, the 11th January next, at 2.30 p.m.

By order of the directors,

T. W. JOHNS,
Cashier.

Yarmouth, N.S., 8th December, 1892. 25–4

THE BANK OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual general meeting of the shareholders of this bank will be held at the banking house, on Monday, the 16th day of January next, at noon, for the election of directors and the consideration of any other business that may legally come before the meeting.

J. D. LEWIN,
President.

St. John, N.B., 2nd December, 1892. 24–5

THE BANK OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

DIVIDEND 143.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of six per cent upon the capital stock of this bank has been declared for the current half-year ending 31st December instant, and that the same will be payable to the shareholders of that date, at the banking-house, in this city, on and after Tuesday, the 10th day of January next.

By order of the Board,

J. CLAWSON,
Cashier.

St. John, N.B., 2nd December, 1892. 24–5

NOTICE is hereby given that a special general meeting of the shareholders of the Kingston and Pembroke Railway Company will be held at the company's head office, Kingston, on Saturday, 31st December, 1892, at noon, for consenting to and authorizing the issue of first preference bonds, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding five per centum per annum, to redeem the present outstanding bonds of the company, bearing a higher rate of interest, and other purposes.

T. W. NASH,
Secretary.

Kingston, 30th November, 1892. 23–4

NOTICE.—We hereby give notice that thirty days after date we shall make application to the Hon. Minister of Public Works, at Ottawa, for permission to erect and extend a wharf fronting our property, Lots 1, 2, 3 and 4, Block I, Victoria West Park, to be used in connection with the brewery. Plans of the said wharves are deposited with the Department of Public Works, at Ottawa, and in the Land Register Office, at Victoria, B.C, 18th April, 1892.

THE PHŒNIX BREWING CO.
C. N. GOWEN, Manager. 22–8

NOTICE is hereby given that pursuant to Act of Parliament of the Dominion of Canada, 55 and 56 Victoria, chapter 37, a joint special general meeting of the shareholders and of the holders of the outstanding mortgage bonds of the Chignecto Marine Transport Railway Company (Limited), will be held at the head office of the company, situate in Dashwood House, 9 New Broad Street, London, England, on Thursday, 29th December, 1892, at twelve noon, for the purpose of authorizing the directors to issue a new series of bonds or debentures to be called first preference mortgage bonds to such amount as may be authorized at such meeting, but not exceeding in the whole £350,000 sterling.

By order,

H. KENDRICK,
Secretary.

Dated this 30th November, 1892. 21–6

STATUTES OF CANADA, 1892.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Statutes of last session, 55-56 Vict., 1892, vols. I. and II., are now ready for sale at the Department of Public Printing and Stationery.

Vol. I. contains the Orders in Council and Public Acts; price.....	$1 25
Vol. II. consists of the Private Acts; price.....	0 75
Price for the two volumes bound together, ¼ sheep binding, per copy....	2 00
Separate copies of any of the Public or Private Acts are also for sale.	
The Criminal Code will be ready about the 15th of October; price.....	0 50

Price lists of Public Documents on sale at the Department will be furnished free to any party on application. 14-tf

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PUISSANCE DU CANADA.



BUREAU DU GREFFIER DE LA COURONNE EN CHANCELLERIE DU CANADA.

IL A PLU À SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL d'appeler au Sénat, par Lettres Patentes sous le Grand Sceau,—

L'HONORABLE AUGUSTE RÉAL ANGERS, C.P., pour la Division de La Vallière, dans la province de Québec, *vice* l'Honorable A. H. Pâquet, décédé.

JOHN NESBITT KIRCHHAFFER, écuyer, avocat, de Brandon, Manitoba, pour la province du Manitoba.

SAML. E. ST. O. CHAPLEAU,
Greffier de la Couronne en Chancellerie,
Canada.

NOMINATIONS.

DÉPARTEMENT DU SECRÉTAIRE D'ÉTAT DU CANADA.

IL A PLU À SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL de faire les nominations suivantes, savoir:—

OTTAWA, 20 décembre 1892.

L'HONORABLE WILLIAM WILFRED SULLIVAN, juge en chef de la Cour Suprême de Judicature pour la province de l'Ile du Prince-Edouard: Administrateur du gouvernement de la province de l'Ile du Prince-Edouard, pendant le congé de l'honorable Jedidiah Slason Carvell, lieutenant-gouverneur de la dite province de l'Ile du Prince-Edouard.

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19 décembre 1892.

FRANCIS CHARLES THOMPSON, écuyer, maître de poste de Sherbrooke, dans la province de Québec: Sous-inspecteur à Sherbrooke des bureaux de poste de la division postale de Montréal.

L'HONORABLE JOSEPH GIBB ROBERTSON, de Sherbrooke, dans la province de Québec: Maître de poste de Sherbrooke, dans la province de Québec, *vice* F. C. Thompson, écuyer, démissionnaire.

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21 décembre 1892.

WILLIAM MOYES, de la ville de St-Mary's, dans la province d'Ontario, écuyer: Percepteur dans les douanes de Sa Majesté.

BUREAU DU GREFFIER DE LA COURONNE EN CHANCELLERIE DU CANADA.

MEMBRE rapporté pour servir dans le présent PARLEMENT.

PROVINCE DU NOUVEAU-BRUNSWICK.

District Electoral de Kent.

GEORGE VALENTINE MCINERNEY, écuyer, avocat, de Richibucto, N.-B., *vice* E. H. Leger, écuyer, décédé.

—

PROVINCE DE QUÉBEC.

District Electoral de Sherbrooke.

L'HONORABLE WILLIAM BULLOCK IVES, de la cité de Sherbrooke, avocat et Président du Conseil Privé, *vice* William Bullock Ives, écuyer, qui a résigné son mandat.

SAML. E. ST. O. CHAPLEAU,
Greffier de la Couronne en Chancellerie,
Canada.

PROCLAMATIONS.

STANLEY DE PRESTON.
[L.S.]

CANADA.

VICTORIA, par la Grâce de Dieu, Reine du Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande, Défenseur de la foi, etc., etc., etc.

A Nos Très-Aimés et Fidèles les Sénateurs de la Puissance du Canada et les membres élus pour servir dans la Chambre des Communes de Notre dite Puissance, et à tous et chacun de vous,—SALUT:

PROCLAMATION.

ATTENDU que l'Assemblée de Notre Parlement du Canada se trouve prorogée au dix-neuvième jour du mois de Décembre courant, NÉANMOINS, pour cer-

taines causes et considérations, NOUS AVONS JUGÉ À PROPOS de la proroger de nouveau à JEUDI le VINGT-SIXIÈME jour du mois de JANVIER prochain, de manière que ni vous, ni aucun de vous, n'êtes tenus de vous trouver en Notre Cité d'Ottawa le dit dix-neuvième jour de Décembre courant ; car NOUS VOULONS que vous et chacun de vous à cet égard soyez exonérés ; vous commandant et par ces présentes, vous enjoignant, et à chacun de vous et tous autres y intéressés, de vous trouver personnellement en Notre dite CITÉ d'OTTAWA, JEUDI, le VINGT-SIXIÈME jour du mois de JANVIER prochain, pour l'EXPÉDITION DES AFFAIRES, et y traiter, agir, et conclure sur les matières qui, par la faveur de Dieu, en Notre dit Parlement du Canada, pourront, par le Conseil Commun de Notre dite Puissance, être ordonnés.

EN FOI DE QUOI, Nous avons fait émettre nos présentes Lettres Patentes et à icelles fait apposer le Grand Sceau du Canada. TÉMOIN, Notre Très-fidèle et Bien-Aimé, le Très-honorable Sir FREDERICK ARTHUR STANLEY, Baron Stanley de Preston, dans le comté de Lancaster, dans la Pairie du Royaume-Uni, Chevalier Grand-croix de Notre très-honorable Ordre du Bain ; Gouverneur général du Canada, et vice-amiral d'icelui.

A Notre Hôtel du Gouvernement, en Notre cité d'OTTAWA, dans Notre dite Puissance, ce SEIZIÈME jour de DÉCEMBRE, dans l'année de Notre-Seigneur, mil huit cent quatre-vingt-douze, et de Notre Règne la cinquante-sixième.

Par ordre,

SAML. E. ST. O. CHAPLEAU,
Greffier de la Couronne en Chancellerie,
Canada. 25–tf

STANLEY DE PRESTON.

[L.S.]

CANADA.

VICTORIA, par la Grâce de Dieu, Reine du Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande, défenseur de la foi, etc., etc., etc.

A tous ceux qui les présentes verront ou qu'icelles pourront concerner,—SALUT :

PROCLAMATION.

ROBT. SEDGEWICK, Député du ministre de la Justice, Canada. } CONSIDÉRANT que par un acte fait et passé par le parlement du Canada, dans les cinquantième et cinquante-unième années de Notre Règne, chapitre dix, et intitulé "Acte concernant le ministère du Commerce," il est entre autres choses statué que le dit acte ne deviendra en force et vigueur que le jour qui sera désigné par une proclamation du Gouverneur général ;

ET CONSIDÉRANT qu'il est nécessaire que les dispositions du dit acte deviennent en force et soient mises en vigueur le et après le troisième jour de décembre dans l'année de Notre-Seigneur mil huit cent quatre-vingt-douze,—

SACHEZ DONC que par et avec l'avis de Notre Conseil privé pour le Canada, Nous déclarons par notre présente proclamation que les dispositions du dit acte fait et passé dans les cinquantième et cinquante-unième années de Notre Règne, chapitre dix, intitulé Acte concernant le ministère du Commerce," deviendront en force et seront mises en vigueur le et après le troisième jour de décembre dans l'année de Notre Seigneur mil huit cent quatre-vingt-douze.

De ce qui précède, Nos féaux sujets et tous ceux que les présentes peuvent concerner, sont par les présentes requis d'en prendre avis et d'agir en conséquence.

EN FOI DE QUOI, Nous avons fait émettre Nos présentes Lettres Patentes, et à icelles fait apposer le Grand Sceau du Canada. TÉMOIN, Notre très-fidèle et bien-aimé le Très-honorable Sir FREDERICK ARTHUR STANLEY, Baron Stanley de Preston, dans le comté de Lancaster, dans la Pairie du Royaume-Uni, Chevalier Grand-croix de Notre Très-honorable Ordre du Bain ; Gouverneur général du Canada.

A Notre Hôtel du Gouvernement, en Notre CITÉ d'OTTAWA, ce TROISIÈME jour de DÉCEMBRE, dans l'année de Notre-Seigneur mil huit cent quatre-vingt-douze, et de Notre Règne la cinquante-sixième.

Par ordre,

J. C. PATTERSON,
Secrétaire d'Etat.

24–3

STANLEY DE PRESTON.

[L.S.]

CANADA.

VICTORIA, par la Grâce de Dieu, Reine du Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande, défenseur de la foi, etc., etc., etc.

A tous ceux qui les présentes verront ou qu'icelles pourront concerner,—SALUT :

PROCLAMATION.

ROBT. SEDGEWICK, Député du ministre de la Justice, Canada. } CONSIDÉRANT que par un Acte fait et passé dans les cinquantième et cinquante-unième années de Notre Règne, chapitre onze, intitulé "Acte concernant le ministère des Douanes et le ministère du Revenu de l'Intérieur," il est entre autres choses en substance statué, que les dispositions du dit acte ne deviendront en force et vigueur que le jour qui sera fixé par une proclamation du Gouverneur général ;

Et considérant qu'il est nécessaire que les dispositions du dit acte soient mises en force et deviennent en vigueur le et après le troisième jour de décembre dans l'année de Notre Seigneur mil huit cent quatre-vingt-douze,—

SACHEZ DONC que par et de l'avis de Notre Conseil privé pour le Canada, Nous déclarons par Notre présente proclamation que les dispositions du dit acte fait et passé dans les cinquantième et cinquante-unième années de Notre Règne, chapitre onze, et intitulé "Acte concernant le ministère des Douanes et le ministère du Revenu de l'Intérieur," seront mis en force et deviendront en vigueur le et après le troisième jour de décembre dans l'année de Notre-Seigneur mil huit cent quatre-vingt-douze.

De ce qui précède Nos féaux sujets et tous ceux que les présentes peuvent concerner, sont par les présentes requis d'en prendre avis et d'agir en conséquence.

EN FOI DE QUOI, Nous avons fait émettre Nos présentes Lettres Patentes, et à icelles fait apposer le Grand Seau du Canada. TÉMOIN, Notre très fidèle et bien-aimé le Très-honorable Sir FREDERIC ARTHUR STANLEY, Baron Stanley de Preston, dans le comté de Lancaster, dans la Pairie du Royaume-Uni, Chevalier Grand-croix de Notre Très-honorable Ordre du Bain ; Gouverneur général du Canada.

A Notre Hôtel du Gouvernement, en Notre CITÉ d'OTTAWA, ce TROISIÈME jour de DÉCEMBRE, dans l'année de Notre-Seigneur mil huit cent quatre-vingt-douze, et de Notre Règne la cinquante-sixième.

Par ordre,

J. C. PATTERSON,
Secrétaire d'Etat.

24–3

ARRÊTÉS EN CONSEIL.

[2740]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT À OTTAWA.

Mercredi, le 19e jour d'octobre 1892.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

IL a plu à Son Excellence, par et avec l'avis du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada, de donner son consentement à la fermeture d'une certaine réserve

de chemin dans la municipalité de Deloraine et province du Manitoba, décrite dans le règlement ci-joint de la municipalité de Deloraine, numéroté 63, et daté du 20 août 1888, étant un règlement à l'effet de clore certaines parties de certaines réserves de chemins dans la municipalité de Deloraine, et de les vendre et céder à la Compagnie de chemin de fer de Colonisation du Sud-Ouest du Manitoba.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Greffier du Conseil privé.

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RÈGLEMENT No. 63.

RÈGLEMENT à l'effet de clore certaines portions de certaines réserves de chemin dans la municipalité de Deloraine, et de les vendre et céder à la Compagnie de chemin de fer de Colonisation du Sud-Ouest du Manitoba.

Considérant que la Compagnie de chemin de fer de Colonisation du Sud-Ouest du Manitoba a l'intention d'enregistrer un plan de Whitewater, sur parties du quart nord-est de la section sept (7) et le quart nord-ouest de la section huit (8), le quart sud-sud-ouest de la section dix-sept (17) et le quart sud-est de la section dix-huit (18), dans le township trois (3) et rang vingt-et un (21) à l'ouest du premier méridien principal. Et considérant que la réserve de chemin immédiatement au nord des dites sections sept (7) et huit (8) n'est pas parallèle, et la réserve de chemin immédiatement à l'ouest des dites sections huit (8) et dix-sept (17) n'est pas à angles droits avec la voie de la Compagnie de chemin de fer de Colonisation du Sud-Ouest du Manitoba. Et considérant qu'il est désirable que les blocs et rues dans le dit emplacement de ville de Whitewater projeté, soit parallèle ou bien à angles droits avec la dite voie ferrée ;

Et considérant que les rues qui seront ouvertes par l'enregistrement du dit plan compenseront amplement pour ces parties des dites réserves de chemins qu'il est proposé de clore et de céder à la dite Compagnie de chemin de fer de Colonisation du Sud-Ouest du Manitoba, d'après les dispositions de ce présent règlement ;

Et considérant que des avis par écrit de l'intention de ce conseil de considérer ce règlement ont été affichés pendant un mois avant son adoption, dans six des endroits les plus publics dans le voisinage immédiat des dites parties de la réserve de chemin qu'on se propose de clore, et que nulle personne n'a demandé d'être entendue contre le dit règlement :

Qu'il soit statué par le conseil municipal de la municipalité de Deloraine, et il est par le présent statué—

1. Que les parties suivantes de réserves primitives de chemins seront et elles sont par le présent closes et fermées à tout usage public comme chemins, et après l'adoption de ce présent règlement elles cesseront d'être des chemins publics :—

a. Cette partie de la réserve de chemin entre les sections huit (8) et dix-sept (17) dans le township trois (3) et rang vingt-un (21) à l'ouest du premier méridien principal, quatre-vingt-dix-neuf pieds de largeur, s'étendant à l'est à partir de l'angle nord-est de la section sept (7) dans les dits township et rang, treize cent soixante (1360) pieds, contenant par mesurage trois acres et neuf centièmes d'un acre ($3_{\frac{9}{100}}$).

b. Et aussi cette partie de la réserve de chemin entre les sections dix-sept (17) et dix-huit (18) dans les dits township et rang, quatre-vingt-dix-neuf pieds de largeur, s'étendant au nord à partir de l'angle sud-est de la dite section dix-huit (18), quatre cent quatre-vingts (480) pieds, contenant par mesurage un acre et neuf centièmes d'un acre ($1_{\frac{9}{100}}$).

c. Et aussi cette partie de la réserve de chemin entre les sections sept (7) et dix-huit (18) dans les dits township et rang, quatre-vingt-dix-neuf pieds de largeur, s'étendant à l'ouest à partir de l'angle nord-est de la dite section sept (7), six cent vingt-quatre (624) pieds, contenant par mesurage un acre et quarante et un centièmes d'un acre ($1_{\frac{41}{100}}$).

d. Et aussi cette partie de la réserve de chemin entre les sections sept (7) et huit (8) dans les dits township et rang, quatre-vingt-dix-neuf pieds de largeur, s'étendant au sud à partir de l'angle nord-est de la dite section sept (7), neuf cent vingt pieds, contenant par mesurage deux acres et neuf centièmes d'un acre ($2_{\frac{9}{100}}$).

2. Ces certains lopins ou étendues de terre ci-dessus décrits dans la clause un (1) de ce règlement seront vendus à la Compagnie de chemin de fer de Colonisation du Sud-Ouest du Manitoba moyennant la somme de une piastre, et seront cédés à la dite compagnie de chemin de fer par acte de transport qui sera dûment exécuté au nom de cette municipalité.

3. Que le reeve et greffier de cette municipalité soient et ils sont par le présent autorisés et chargés par et au nom de cette municipalité d'exécuter et apposer le sceau de cette corporation à un acte de transport des susdits lopins ou étendues de terre en faveur de la dite Compagnie de chemin de fer et ses successeurs ou ayants cause, pour et en considération de la somme de une piastre monnaie du cours du Canada.

{ Sceau de la municipalité de Deloraine. } JOHN RENTON,
Reeve.

JAMES RAE,
Greffier.

Je, James Rae, de la ville de Boissevain, dans le comté de la Montagne à la Tortue, cultivateur, certifie par le présent que ce qui précède est un double de l'original d'un règlement passé par le conseil municipal de la municipalité de Deloraine, le 20e jour d'août A.D. 1888, comme règlement No. 63.

JAMES RAE,
Greffier du conseil de la municipalité de Deloraine.

JOHN RENTON,
Reeve.

Je certifie par le présent que le règlement No. 63 passé par le conseil municipal de la municipalité de Deloraine, le vingtième jour d'août A.D. 1888, a été approuvé par Son Honneur le lieutenant-gouverneur en conseil le trentième jour d'octobre A.D. 1888.

Daté à Winnipeg, ce quinzième jour d'avril A.D. 1889.

C. A. SADLER,
25–4 Greffier du Conseil Exécutif du Manitoba.

[2817]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT À OTTAWA.

Mercredi, le 26e jour d'octobre 1892.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

IL a plu à Son Excellence, par et avec l'avis du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada, d'ordonner que les terrains à la disposition du gouvernement du Canada, dans les lots de paroisse entre West Lynne et Winnipeg, requis pour le droit de passage et les terrains de gare du chemin de fer de la Vallée de la Rivière-Rouge, selon les descriptions ci-annexées, soient et ils sont par le présent attribués à Sa Majesté pour les fins de la province du Manitoba, les lots desquels l'octroi sera fait pour les fins susdites étant les suivants :

Les lots 160, 163, 445, 449, 453, 457, 461, 473, (3 chaînes nord), 479, 503, 511, 513 et 525, dans la paroisse de Sainte-Agathe, et les lots 3, 5 et 10 dans la paroisse de Saint-Norbert.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Greffier du Conseil privé.

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DÉPARTEMENT DU COMMISSAIRE DES CHEMINS DE FER, MANITOBA.

Je certifie par le présent que ce qui suit est une description exacte du terrain requis pour le droit de passage du chemin de fer de la Vallée de la Rivière-Rouge, dans et sur le lot 160 de l'arpentage de la paroisse de Sainte-Agathe par le gouvernement fédéral :—

Toute cette partie du dit lot contenant un acre et cinquante-deux centièmes d'un acre, plus ou moins, sise entre deux lignes parallèles, et chaque dite ligne étant à une distance perpendiculaire de quarante-neuf pieds et demi de chaque côté de la ligne centrale du terrain pris pour le droit de passage du chemin de fer

de la Vallée de la Rivière-Rouge, tel qu'indiqué sur un plan du dit droit de passage déposé au bureau des titres de terres à Winnipeg sous le n° 363.

Et je certifie de plus que ce qui suit est une description exacte du terrain requis pour le droit de passage du chemin de fer de la Vallée de la Rivière-Rouge, dans et sur le lot 163 de l'arpentage de la paroisse de Sainte-Agathe par le gouvernement fédéral :—

Toute cette partie du dit lot contenant un acre et cinquante-trois centièmes d'un acre, plus ou moins, sise entre deux lignes parallèles, et chaque dite ligne étant à une distance perpendiculaire de quarante-neuf pieds et demi de chaque côté de la ligne centrale du terrain pris pour le droit de passage du chemin de fer de la Vallée de la Rivière-Rouge, tel qu'indiqué sur un plan du dit droit de passage déposé au bureau des titres de terres à Winnipeg sous le n° 363.

Daté à la cité de Winnipeg, dans la province du Manitoba, ce 16e jour de mai A.D. 1892.

J. F. HENDRY,
Dessinateur,
Bureau des titres de terres, Winnipeg.

Je certifie par le présent que j'ai contrôlé et comparé les susdites descriptions et tracés, et je les trouve exacts et conformes au plan du droit de passage du dit chemin de fer déposé au bureau des titres de terres à Winnipeg.

J. OBED. SMITH,
Solliciteur du droit de passage.

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DÉPARTEMENT DU COMMISSAIRE DES CHEMINS DE FER,
MANITOBA.

Je certifie que ce qui suit sont des descriptions exactes du terrain requis pour le droit de passage et les terrains de gare du chemin de fer de la Vallée de la Rivière-Rouge, dans et sur les lots riverains numérotés 445, 449, 453, 457, 461, 479, et les trois chaînes en largeur au nord du lot riverain numéro 473, selon l'arpentage de la paroisse de Sainte-Agathe par le gouvernement fédéral :—

Toute cette partie du dit lot 445, contenant un acre et vingt-trois centièmes d'un acre, plus ou moins, sise entre deux lignes parallèles, et chaque dite ligne étant à une distance perpendiculaire de quarante-neuf pieds et demi de chaque côté de la ligne centrale du terrain pris pour le droit de passage du chemin de fer de la Vallée de la Rivière-Rouge, tel qu'indiqué sur un plan du dit droit de passage déposé au bureau des titres de terres à Winnipeg sous le n° 362.

Toute cette partie du dit lot 449, contenant sept acres et quatre-vingts centièmes d'un acre, plus ou moins, sise entre deux lignes parallèles, et chaque dite ligne étant à une distance perpendiculaire de quarante-neuf pieds et demi de chaque côté de la ligne centrale du terrain pris pour le droit de passage du chemin de fer de la Vallée de la Rivière-Rouge, tel qu'indiqué sur un plan du dit droit de passage déposé au bureau des titres de terres à Winnipeg sous le n° 362.

Toute cette partie du dit lot 453, contenant huit acres et un centième d'un acre, plus ou moins, sise entre deux lignes parallèles, et chaque dite ligne étant à une distance perpendiculaire de deux cent seize pieds de chaque côté de la ligne centrale du terrain pris pour le droit de passage du chemin de fer de la Vallée de la Rivière-Rouge, tel qu'indiqué sur un plan du dit droit de passage déposé au bureau des titres de terres à Winnipeg sous le n° 362.

Toute cette partie du dit lot 457, contenant un acre et quatre-vingt-quatre centièmes d'un acre, plus ou moins, sise entre deux lignes parallèles, et chaque dite ligne étant à une distance perpendiculaire de quarante-neuf pieds et demi de chaque côté de la ligne centrale du terrain pris pour le droit de passage du chemin de fer de la Vallée de la Rivière-Rouge, tel qu'indiqué sur un plan du dit droit de passage déposé au bureau des titres de terres à Winnipeg sous le n° 362.

Toute cette partie du dit lot 461, contenant un acre et quatre-vingt-quatre centièmes d'un acre, plus ou moins, sise entre deux lignes parallèles, et chaque dite ligne étant à une distance perpendiculaire de quarante-neuf pieds et demi de chaque côté de la ligne centrale du terrain pris pour le droit de passage du chemin de fer de la Vallée de la Rivière-Rouge, tel qu'indiqué sur un plan du dit droit de passage déposé au bureau des titres de terres à Winnipeg sous le n° 362.

Toute cette partie du dit lot 479, contenant un acre et quatre-vingt-quatre centièmes d'un acre, plus ou moins, sise entre deux lignes parallèles, et chaque dite ligne étant à une distance perpendiculaire de quarante-neuf pieds et demi de chaque côté de la ligne centrale du terrain pris pour le droit de passage du chemin de fer de la Vallée de la Rivière-Rouge, tel qu'indiqué sur un plan du dit droit de passage déposé au bureau des titres de terres à Winnipeg sous le n° 362.

Toute cette partie des trois chaînes nord de largeur du dit lot 473, contenant cinquante-cinq centièmes d'un acre (0·55 ac.), plus ou moins, sise entre deux lignes parallèles, et chaque dite ligne étant à une distance perpendiculaire de quarante-neuf pieds et demi de chaque côté de la ligne centrale du terrain pris pour le droit de passage du chemin de fer de la Vallée de la Rivière-Rouge, tel qu'indiqué sur un plan du dit droit de passage déposé au bureau des titres de terres à Winnipeg sous le n° 362.

Daté à la cité de Winnipeg, dans la province de Manitoba, ce 16e jour de mai A.D. 1892.

J. F. HENDRY,
Dessinateur,
Bureau des titres de terres à Winnipeg.

Je certifie par le présent que j'ai contrôlé et comparé les susdites descriptions et tracés, et que je les trouve exacts et conformes au plan du droit de passage du dit chemin de fer déposé au bureau des titres de terres à Winnipeg.

J. OBED. SMITH,
Solliciteur du droit de passage.

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DÉPARTEMENT DU COMMISSAIRE DES CHEMINS DE FER,
MANITOBA.

Je certifie par le présent que ce qui suit sont des descriptions exactes du terrain requis pour le droit de passage du chemin de fer de la Vallée de la Rivière-Rouge, dans et sur les lots riverains numéros 503, 511, 513 et 525, selon l'arpentage de la paroisse de Sainte-Agathe par le gouvernement fédéral :—

Toute cette partie du dit lot 503, contenant un acre et soixante-huit centièmes d'un acre, plus ou moins, sise entre deux lignes parallèles, et chaque dite ligne étant à une distance perpendiculaire de quarante-neuf pieds et demi de chaque côté de la ligne centrale du terrain pris pour le droit de passage du chemin de fer de la Vallée de la Rivière-Rouge, tel qu'indiqué sur un plan du dit droit de passage déposé au bureau des titres de terres à Winnipeg sous le n° 362.

Toute cette partie du dit lot 511, contenant un acre et soixante-trois cinquièmes d'un acre, plus ou moins, sise entre deux lignes parallèles, et chaque dite ligne étant à une distance perpendiculaire de quarante-neuf pieds et demi de chaque côté de la ligne centrale du terrain pris pour le droit de passage du chemin de fer de la Vallée de la Rivière-Rouge, tel qu'indiqué sur un plan du dit droit de passage déposé au bureau des titres de terres à Winnipeg sous le n° 362.

Toute cette partie du dit lot 513, contenant un acre et soixante-huit centièmes d'un acre, plus ou moins, sise entre deux lignes parallèles, et chaque dite ligne étant à une distance perpendiculaire de quarante-neuf pieds et demi de chaque côté de la ligne centrale du terrain pris pour le droit de passage du chemin de fer de la Vallée de la Rivière-Rouge, tel qu'indiqué sur un plan du dit droit de passage déposé au bureau des titres de terres à Winnipeg sous le n° 362.

Toute cette partie du dit lot 525, contenant un acre et soixante-huit centièmes d'un acre, plus ou moins, sise entre deux lignes parallèles, et chaque dite ligne étant à une distance perpendiculaire de quarante-neuf pieds et demi de chaque côté de la ligne centrale du terrain pris pour le droit de passage du chemin de fer de la Vallée de la Rivière-Rouge, tel qu'indiqué sur

un plan du dit droit de passage déposé au bureau des titres de terres à Winnipeg sous le n° 362.

Daté à la cité de Winnipeg, dans la province du Manitoba, ce 16e jour de mai A.D. 1892.

J. F. HENDRY,
Dessinateur,
Bureau des titres de terres à Winnipeg.

Je certifie par le présent que j'ai contrôlé et comparé les susdites descriptions et tracés, et que je les trouve exacts et conformes au plan du droit de passage du dit chemin de fer déposé au bureau des titres de terres à Winnipeg.

J. OBED. SMITH,
Solliciteur du droit de passage.

—

DÉPARTEMENT DU COMMISSAIRE DES CHEMINS DE FER, MANITOBA.

Je certifie par le présent que ce qui suit sont des descriptions exactes du terrain requis pour le droit de passage du chemin de fer de la Vallée de la Rivière-Rouge dans et sur les lots riverains numéros 3 et 5, selon l'arpentage de la paroisse de Saint-Norbert par le gouvernement fédéral :—

Toute cette partie du dit lot contenant un acre et soixante-seize centièmes d'un acre, plus ou moins, sise entre deux lignes parallèles, et chaque dite ligne étant à une distance perpendiculaire de quarante-neuf pieds et demi de chaque côté de la ligne centrale du terrain pris pour le droit de passage du chemin de fer de la Vallée de la Rivière-Rouge, tel qu'indiqué sur un plan du dit droit de passage déposé au bureau des titres de terres à Winnipeg sous le n° 360.

Toute cette partie du dit lot 5, contenant un acre et soixante-seize centièmes d'un acre, plus ou moins, sise entre deux lignes parallèles, et chaque dite ligne étant à une distance perpendiculaire de quarante-neuf pieds et demi de chaque côté de la ligne centrale du terrain pris pour le droit de passage du chemin de fer de la Vallée de la Rivière-Rouge, tel qu'indiqué sur un plan du dit droit de passage déposé au bureau des titres de terres à Winnipeg sous le n° 360.

Datée à la cité de Winnipeg, dans la province du Manitoba, ce 16e jour de mai A.D. 1892.

J. F. HENDRY,
Dessinateur,
Bureau des titres de terres à Winnipeg.

Je certifie par le présent que j'ai contrôlé et comparé les susdites descriptions et tracés, et que je les trouve exacts et conformes au plan du droit de passage du dit chemin de fer déposé au bureau des titres de terres à Winnipeg.

J. OBED. SMITH,
Solliciteur du droit de passage.

—

DÉPARTEMENT DU COMMISSAIRE DES CHEMINS DE FER, MANITOBA.

WINNIPEG, 12 octobre 1892.

Nous certifions par le présent que ce qui suit est une description exacte du terrain requis pour le droit de passage du chemin de fer de la Vallée de la Rivière-Rouge, sur le lot riverain numéro dix (10), selon l'arpentage de la paroisse de Saint-Norbert, dans la province du Manitoba, par le gouvernement fédéral :—

Toute cette partie du dit lot, sise entre deux lignes parallèles, et chaque dite ligne étant à une distance perpendiculaire de quarante-neuf pieds et demi de chaque côté de la ligne centrale du terrain pris pour le droit de passage du chemin de fer de la Vallée de la Rivière-Rouge, tel qu'indiqué sur un plan du dit droit de passage déposé au bureau des titres de terres à Winnipeg sous le n° 360, contenant par mesurage un acre et cinquante-neuf centièmes d'un acre plus ou moins.

J. F. HENDRY,
Dessinateur,
Bureau des titres de terres à Winnipeg.

J. OBED. SMITH,
Solliciteur du droit de passage.

ORDRES GÉNÉRAUX DE MILICE.

QUARTIERS GÉNÉRAUX.

Ottawa, 16 décembre 1892.

O. G. (49.)

CORPS PERMANENTS.

Les officiers commandant les corps permanents doivent voir à ce que tous les sous-officiers et soldats sous leurs ordres soient en tout temps pourvus des articles nécessaires, d'après la liste donnée dans l'Ordre Général 48, du 25 novembre 1892, et que ces articles soient du modèle indiqué par les règlements.

Le major-général a observé, dans le cours de ses inspections, une négligence générale dans l'inspection efficace des articles des hommes. Le but de cette inspection est de s'assurer que les soldats possèdent tous les articles considérés nécessaires pour la propreté et la santé ; de s'assurer également que ces effets se conservent en bon état, afin que si un appel est fait pour service actif, les soldats puissent s'y rendre sans leur faire une nouvelle distribution.

Le major-général a en outre observé avec regret un manque d'attention envers les intérêts des soldats. Des articles de qualité inférieure leur sont fournis par les entrepreneurs, et ils sont appelés à payer à ces derniers un certain montant extra afin d'obtenir des effets utiles. De telles transactions constituent une fraude au détriment du soldat, et il est du devoir des officiers de protéger leurs soldats contre ces abus.

Les officiers commandants devront attirer l'attention du major-général lorsqu'ils croiront que l'on surcharge les prix des habillements ou autres articles, au delà du chiffre du commerce ordinaire. Ces officiers feront rapport lorsque des effets reçus des entrepreneurs ou des magasins militaires n'auront pas eu la durée prescrite.

—

O. G. (50.)

CONTINGENTS RÉGIMENTAIRES.

Par un ordre en conseil daté 24 novembre 1892, il a plu à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général d'approuver l'augmentation suivante, au 3me bataillon "Victoria Rifles of Canada," afin de procurer un détachement spécialement discipliné pour le canon mécanique, viz :—

1 lieutenant.
1 sergent.
1 caporal.
10 soldats.

Ce détachement sera porté sur une liste de compagnie et en fera partie quant à la discipline, la solde et l'administration.

L'officier, les sous-officiers et soldats faisant partie de ce détachement devront être tout à fait qualifiés pour les exercices d'infanterie et de mousqueterie, en sus de leurs devoirs spéciaux.

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O. G. (51.)

MILICE ACTIVE.

PROMOTIONS ET NOMINATIONS.

ARTILLERIE.

BATTERIE DE CAMPAGNE DE RICHMOND, Q.—Cette batterie étant devenue inefficace, est rayée de la liste des corps de la milice active. Le major et lieutenant-colonel titulaire, l'honorable Henry Aylmer, et le capitaine James Stevens, gardent leurs grades ; les noms du lieutenant Thomas Henry Doyle et du chirurgien Andrew George McCormick, M.D., sont rayés de la liste de la milice active.

BATTERIE No. 3, ARTILLERIE DE PLACE, QUÉBEC.—Cette batterie étant devenue inefficace, est rayée de la liste des corps de la milice active. Il est permis au capitaine Henry David Morgan de se retirer gardant son grade ; le lieutenant David Witmore Morgan se retire du service.

GÉNIE.

COMPAGNIE DE MONTRÉAL, Q.—Cette compagnie étant devenue inefficace, est rayée de la liste des corps de la milice active. Le capitaine et lieutenant-colonel titulaire William Kennedy est mis sur la liste des officiers en retraite, avec la permission de garder son grade ; le nom du lieutenant John Head, est rayé de la liste des officiers de la milice active.

INFANTERIE ET CARABINIERS.

5ME BATAILLON "ROYAL SCOTS OF CANADA," Montréal, Q.—Est nommé 2nd lieutenant : le lieutenant Frank Stephen Meighen, E. R. d'I., du 1er bataillon, *vice* H. Simms, promu.

6ME BATAILLON "FUSILIERS," Montréal, Q.—Est nommé lieutenant-colonel : le major Jeffrey Hale Burland, E. R. d'I., *vice* Frederick Massey, à qui il est permis de se retirer gardant son grade.

Sont nommés majors : les capitaines John Donald Maclennan, E R. d'I., *vice* J. H. Burland, promu, et William Burns Thompson Macaulay, E. R. d'I., *vice* George Alexander Mooney, à qui il est permis de se retirer gardant son grade.

Sont nommés capitaines : les lieutenants Victor Evelyn Mitchell, E. R. d'I., *vice* J. D. Maclennan, promu, et William Ernest Findlay, E. R. d'I., *vice* W. B. T. Macaulay, promu.

54ME BATAILLON D'INFANTERIE, RICHMOND, Q.—Compagnie No. 6, Kirkdale.—Est nommé 2nd lieutenant, provisoirement : le soldat Christopher Nelson Lyster, *vice* T. A. Bishop, qui a quitté les limites.

81ME BATAILLON D'INFANTERIE, DE PORTNEUF, Pont Rouge, Q.—L'assistant-chirurgien L. Clovis Mayrand, résigne sa commission.

CONFIRMATION DE RANG.

Le lieutenant Gerald Baldwin Macrae, E. R. d'I., 1er bataillon ; du 30 septembre 1892.

Le lieutenant Leglius Antoine Gagnier, E. R. d'I., compagnie No. 2, 76me bataillon ; du 30 septembre 1892.

Le lieutenant Louis Aristide Rousseau, E. R. d'I., compagnie No. 3, 84me bataillon ; du 30 septembre 1892.

Le lieutenant Horace Stephen Farnsworth, E. R. de C., troupe No. 1, 5me dragons ; du 23 octobre 1892.

Le 2nd lieutenant François Pierre Laberge, E. R. d'I., compagnie No. 1, 76me bataillon ; du 30 septembre 1892.

Le 2nd lieutenant Pierre Georges Roy, E. R. d'I., compagnie No. 2, 17me bataillon ; du 30 septembre 1892.

Le 2nd lieutenant James Edward Mill, E. R. d'I., 8me bataillon ; du 30 septembre, 1892.

Le 2nd lieutenant Philippe Victor Chaloult, E. R. d'I., compagnie No. 4, 88me bataillon ; du 30 septembre 1892.

Le 2nd lieutenant Paul Etienne Parent, E. R. d'I., 65me bataillon ; du 30 septembre 1892.

Le 2nd lieutenant Edgar Noël Armstrong, E R. d'I., 1er bataillon ; du 30 septembre 1892.

Le 2nd lieutenant Georges Napoléon Samson, E. R. d'I., compagnie No. 6, 80me bataillon ; du 30 septembre 1892.

Le 2nd lieutenant Louis Germain Chabot, E. R. d'I., 9me bataillon ; du 30 septembre 1892.

Le 2nd lieutenant Charles Aldéric Pariseault, E. R. d'I., compagnie No. 2, 23me bataillon ; du 30 septembre 1892.

Le 2nd lieutenant Frederic Pelletier, E. R. d'I., 65me bataillon ; du 30 septembre, 1892.

CERTIFICATS ACCORDÉS.

Rang, nom et corps.	Classe.	Cours.	Grade.	Moyenne de points obt'nus — Ecrit.	Pratique.	Moyenne.
Ecole Royale de Cavalerie.						
Lieut. H. S. Farnsworth, 5e Dragons	1	Sp	A	·78	·74	·75
Soldat D. Sheehan, H. C. de la R.	2	A	B	·66	·68	·67
Ecole Royale d'Artillerie.						
2nd lieut. J. A. Benyon, B. de C. de Montréal	1	Lg	A	·76	·84	·80
Mention spéciale au C.M.R.						·80
Fonct. bombardier M. Power, "B" R. d'A. C.	2	A	B	·42	·62	·56
Fonct. bombardier W. Nott, "B" R. d'A. C.	2	A	B	·40	·80	·65
Canon. R. Trench, "B" R. d'A. C.						
do P. Morgan do	1	A	B	·75	·85	·81
do W. Kelph do	2	A	B	·46	·77	·65
	2	A	B	·47	·70	·61
Ecoles Royales d'Infanterie.						
Capit. J. P. des Trois-Maisons, 85e Bn.	1	A	A	·70	·80	·78
Lieut. G. B. Macrae, 1er Bn.	2	A	A	·58	·65	·61
do L. A. Gagnier, 76e Bn.	1	A	A	·72	·77	·74
do L. A. Rousseau, 84e Bn.	1	Sp	A	·68	·74	·71
do T. Pagnuelo, 85e Bn.	1	Sp	A	·68	·80	·74
2nd lt. E. N. Armstrong, 1er Bn.	1	A	A	·77	·81	·79
do J. E. Mill, 8e Bn.	1	A	A	·77	·67	·73
do L. G. Chabot, 9e Bn.	1	A	A	·74	·81	·78
do P. G. Roy, 17e Bn.	2	A	A	·53	·46	·50
do C. A. Pariseault, 23e Bn.	1	A	A	·72	·70	·71
do P. E. Parent, 65e Bn.	1	Sp	A	·73	·76	·75
do F. Pelletier, 65e Bn.	1	A	A	·77	·80	·79
do F. P. Laberge, 76e Bn.	2	A	A	·64	·72	·68
do G. N. Samson, 80e Bn.	2	Sp	A	·43	·53	·51
do P. V. Chaloult, 88e Bn.	2	A	A	·62	·70	·66
Premier sergt E. H. Williams, 53e Bn.	2	A	B	·54	·64	·59
Sergent J. W. Darisse, 61e Bn.	2	A	B	·60	·78	·68
do J. N. Landry, 61e Bn.	2	A	B	·49	·73	·59
Caporal A. Drolet, 65e Bn.	2	A	B	·60	·77	·67

O. G. (52.)

ASSOCIATIONS D'EXERCICES MILITAIRES DANS LES MAISONS D'ÉDUCATION.

PROVINCE DE QUÉBEC.

Compagnie de l'Ecole Normale Laval, de Quebec.

Agira comme capitaine : Thomas Blais, *vice* H. Fraser

Agira comme lieutenant : Ernest Gagnon, *vice* P. A. Fortin.

Agira comme 2nd lieutenant : Nérée Gagné, *vice* E. Larochelle.

1re Compagnie, Séminaire de Québec.

Agira comme capitaine : Edgar Laliberté, *vice* O. Savard.

Agira comme lieutenant : Ferdinand Roy, *vice* E. Darveau.

Agira comme 2nd lieutenant : Joseph Paradis, *vice* P. Labourière.

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O. G. (54.)

ERRATUM.

Relativement à l'O. G. (48), 25 novembre 1892, 1 cache-nez est ajouté à la liste des articles d'hiver, pour les corps permanents.

Par ordre,

WALKER POWELL, Colonel,
Adjudant général de la milice,
Canada.

AVIS DU GOUVERNEMENT.

AVIS est donné au public qu'en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies" il a été délivré des lettres patentes sous le grand sceau du Canada, en date du 10e jour de décembre 1892, constituant en corporation Louis Davis, marchand, John Haskell, marchand, John Barker, commis, Henry Joshua Joseph, marchand, et Scott Joseph, marchand, tous des cité et district de Montréal, en la province de Québec, pour les objets ci-dessous :—Fabriquer des vêtements de dessous de toutes matières et de tous genres, et de fabriquer toutes sortes d'effets en soie et en laine, et de faire le commerce généralement des vêtements de dessous de tous genres, et de toutes sortes de soieries et de lainages, par toute la Puissance du Canada,—sous le nom de "Compagnie de fabriques de soie de Montréal" (à resp. limitée), avec un capital-actions total de soixante-quinze mille piastres, divisé en sept cent cinquante actions de cent piastres.

Daté du bureau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, ce 16e jour de décembre 1892.

JOHN COSTIGAN,
25–3 Secrétaire d'Etat.

DANS LA COUR DE L'ÉCHIQUIER DU CANADA.

ORDRE GÉNÉRAL.

EN conformité du 55e article de "l'Acte de la Cour de l'Echiquier, 50-51 Victoria, chapitre 16, et 52 Victoria, chapitre 38, il est ordonné que les règlements suivants seront exécutoires au sujet de toute procédure qui peut être intentée dans la Cour de l'Echiquier du Canada à l'effet d'attaquer la validité de tout brevet d'invention délivré en vertu de "l'Acte des brevets" et ses amendements.

1. Dans toute procédure à l'effet d'attaquer la validité d'un brevet d'invention en vertu du 34e article de "l'Acte des brevets" tel que modifié par l'Acte 53 Victoria, chapitre 13, intitulé "Acte modifiant l'Acte des brevets," la pratique et la procédure qui étaient en vigueur en semblables matières dans la Haute Cour de Justice en Angleterre immédiatement avant l'adoption de l'acte du parlement du Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande, 46-47 Victoria, chapitre 57, intitulé "An Act to amend and consolidate the Law relating to Patents for Invention, Registration of Designs and Trade Marks," seront suivies aussi près que possible.

2. Dans toute telle procédure la personne qui veut attaquer la validité du brevet pourra, en sus de toute raison ou cause qu'elle pourrait invoquer en vertu du 34e article du dit acte, énoncer et faire valoir toute raison ou cause mentionnée dans le 37e article de "l'Acte des brevets," tel que modifié par l'acte 55-56 Victoria, chapitre 24, intitulé "Acte modifiant de nouveau "l'Acte des brevets."

3. Si dans une cause quelconque l'on veut attaquer la validité d'un brevet pour une ou plusieurs des raisons ou causes mentionnées dans l'article 37 de "l'Acte des brevets," tel que modifié par la 55-56 Victoria, chapitre 24, intitulé "Acte modifiant de nouveau l'Acte des brevets," et pour nulle autre cause, une copie scellée et certifiée du brevet d'invention, affidavit, devis et dessins y relatifs sera déposée au bureau du Régistraire de la Cour, et des procédures à l'effet de déclarer le brevet nul et non avenu pourront alors être intentées par voie d'information au nom du procureur général du Canada, ou par un exposé de réclamation à l'instance de toute personne intéressée, en conformité de la pratique ordinaire de la cour.

GEO. W. BURBIDGE,
J. C. E.

Daté d'Ottawa, ce 5e jour de décembre A.D. 1892.
24–4

STATUTS DU CANADA, 1892.

AVIS est donné par le présent que les Statuts de la dernière session, 55-56 Vict., 1892, vols. I et II, sont maintenant en vente au Département des Impressions et de la Papeterie publiques.

Le vol. I contient les Arrêtés en conseil et les Actes publics. Prix.....	$1 25
Le vol. II contient les Actes privés. Prix.....	0 75
Prix pour les deux volumes reliés en un seul, ¼ reliure basane, par exemplaire.....	2 00
Des exemplaires séparés de chacun des actes publics ou privés sont aussi en vente.	
Le Code Criminel sera prêt vers le 1er de novembre. Prix.....	0 50

On fournira gratuitement à toute personne qui en fera la demande, des listes de prix des documents publics en vente au département. 14–tf

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DT. COMPTE de la Caisse d'Epargne des Postes, pour le mois de novembre 1892. AV.

Fourni au Ministre des Finances aux termes de l'Acte pour l'Audition des Comptes Publics, 1878, *Sec.* 20.

Balance en caisse chez le Ministre des Finances, au 31 d'octobre 1892.....	$22,647,086 17	Remboursements durant le mois.....	$502,493 30
Dépôts durant le mois	594,720 00		
Intérêt payé aux déposants, sur les comptes clos durant le mois.....	2,993 44		
		Balance :— Au crédit des comptes des déposants .	22,742,306 31
	$23,244,799 61		$23,244,799 61

N. S. GARLAND,
Commis des statistiques financières.

J. M. COURTNEY,
Député du Ministre des Finances.

DÉPARTEMENT DES FINANCES
Ottawa, 19 décembre 1892.

26–tf

DÉTAILS DE LA DETTE PUBLIQUE DE LA PUISSANCE DU CANADA LE 30 NOVEMBRE 1892.

		$ cts.
PASSIF—		
Fonds payables en Angleterre	200,429,076 89	
" payables au Canada	9,652,428 69	
Billets en circulation	18,484,755 66	
Banques d'épargnes	39,748,908 14	
Fonds en fidéicommis	8,159,243 43	
Comptes des provinces	16,407,374 13	
Divers, et comptes de banque	1,551,856 59	
Le fonds de rachat de la circulation des banques	1,764,183 94	
Total de la dette brute		296,195,827 47
ACTIF—		
Placements—Fonds d'amortissement	28,934,958 47	
Autres placements	5,263,337 95	
Comptes des provinces	10,669,110 59	
Divers, et comptes de banque	12,794,292 12	
		57,661,699 13
Total de la dette nette		238,534,128 34
" 31 octobre		237,781,099 42
Augmentation de la dette		753,028 92
ETAT DES DÉPENSES A COMPTE DU CAPITAL, ETC.		
DÉPENSES au 31 octobre sur—		
Travaux publics, chemins de fer et canaux	1,080,217 67	
Terres fédérales	17,977 30	
Subventions aux chemins de fer	266,353 00	
		1,364,547 97
DÉPENSES AJOUTÉES en novembre sur—		
Travaux publics, chemins de fer et canaux	272,129 26	
Terres fédérales	12,657 80	
Subventions aux chemins de fer	1,856 00	
		286,643 06
Total		1,651,191 03

J. M. COURTNEY,,
Sous-ministre des Finances.

Certifié correct,
M. G. DICKIESON, comptable.

DÉPARTEMENT DES FINANCES,
OTTAWA, 9 décembre 1892.

24 tf

ETAT du revenu et des dépenses à compte du Fonds Consolidé de la Puissance du Canada, d'après les états fournis au département des Finances à la nuit du 30 novembre dernier.

	$ cts.
REVENU :	
Douanes	1,475,867 55
Excise	773,364 30
Département des Postes	269,950 00
Travaux Publics, y compris les chemins de fer	325,613 02
Divers	163,279 94
	3,008,074 81
REVENU au 31 octobre 1892	12,654,695 81
	15,662,770 62
DÉPENSES	3,731,709 95
do 31 octobre 1892	8,026,084 23
	11,757,794 18

J. M. COURTNEY,
Ministre des Finances.

DÉPARTEMENT DES FINANCES,
OTTAWA, 9 décembre 1892.

24-tf

LISTE DES COMPAGNIES D'ASSURANCE AUTORISÉES A FAIRE DES OPÉRATIONS AU CANADA EN VERTU DE L'ACTE DES ASSURANCES.

NOM DE LA COMPAGNIE.	Principal agent pour la réception des significations de pièces et d'avis.	Montant des dépôts—Les dépôts marqués (A) ne sont applicables qu'aux polices sur la vie en cours le 31 mars 1878 ; ceux marqués (B) aux polices émises ou prises depuis cette date.	Assurance autorisée.
Compagnie d'assurance de l'Amérique du Nord contre les accidents	Edward Rawlings, gérant, Montréal	$23,500 oblig. du havre de Montréal ; $500, déb. mun., et $550, effets 5 p. c. canadiens. (Acc. à $22,150)	Contre les accidents.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Ætna," de Hartford, Connecticut	F. W. Evans, agent général, Montréal	$19,000 obligations de municipalités, $4,000 obligations du havre de Montréal, et $89,000 obligations du chemin de fer Canadien du Pacifique. (Acceptés à $100,800).	Contre l'inc. et sur la navig. intér.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite "Ætna," de Hartford, Connecticut.	William H. Orr, gérant, Toronto	$360,500 déb. de la province de Québec, $149,893 débent. de la province du Manitoba : $50,000 obligations de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick ; $100,000 oblig. Ile du Prince-Edouard ; $60,000 oblig. du havre de Montréal, $2,595,061 débent. munic. et $150,000 oblig. enregistrées des Etats-Unis. Total, $3,465,354. Valeur acceptée, $3,184,531, étant $100,000 (A), et $3,084,531 (B).	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance agricole de Watertown, N.-Y., E.-U	Joseph Flynn, agent en chef, Toronto	$141,600, débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $126,000)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'Assurance dite "Alliance"	G. H. McHenry, agent en chef, Montréal	$311,142, effets canadiens 3 p.c.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie Américaine de sûreté de New-York	Alexander Dixon, agent en chef, Toronto	$50,000 en obligations des Etats-Unis	Garantie.
Compagnie d'assurance Atlas	Matthew C. Hinshaw, agent en chef, Montréal.	£17,000 stg., inscriptions du Canada 3½ p. c., et £5,000 stg. inscriptions de la Nouvelle-Galles du Sud, 3½ p. c.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie canadienne d'inspection et d'assurance des chaudières à vapeur	W. B. McMurrich, agent, Toronto	$46,724 débentures municipales et $8,000 débentures de compagnies de prêts (Acceptées à $49,252.)	Sur chaudières à vapeur etc.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie dite "British Empire," de Londres, Angleterre	Fred. Stancliffe, agent en chef, Montréal	Obligations 4 p.c. du Canada, £1,400 stg., obligations de la Colombie-Britannique, £1,000 stg. ; obligations de la Tasmanie, £6,800 stg. ; débentures municipales £15,800 stg. (acceptées à $113,[illegible] 7.33). Aussi $632,500 placées entre les mains de fidéicom. en vertu de l'Acte des Assurances	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance de l'Amérique Britannique, Toronto	John Morison, gouverneur, Toronto	$60,540 oblig. municipales et $1,000 obligations du Pacifique Canadien. (Acceptées à $54,900)	Contre l'inc. et sur la navig. int.
Compagnie d'assurance maritime Britannique et Etrangère (à resp. lim.).	E. L. Bond, agent en chef, Montréal	$112,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $100,800)	Sur la navigation intérieure.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Caledonian"	Lansing Lewis, gérant, Montréal	$3,893.33 obligations de la province de Québec ; $4,866.67 obligations du Canada ; $106,438.86 débentures municipales. (Acceptés à $104,555).	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance du Canada contre les accidents	Henry Sutherland, agent en chef, Toronto	$22,302 débentures municipales. (Acceptés à $20,072)	Contre les accidents.
Compagnie d'assurance du Canada sur la vie, Hamilton	A. G. Ramsay, gérant, Hamilton	$61,000 débentures municipales. Acceptées à $54,900)	Sur la vie.
†Compagnie d'assurance des Citoyens, du Canada	E. P. Heaton, agent en chef, Montréal	$131,744 débentures municipales, $5,840 obligations hypothécaires du Canada Central, 2e émission, et $2,000 obligations du havre de Montréal. (Acceptés à $125,370, étant $54,710 pour la vie, $20,260 pour les accidents, et $50,400 pour l'incendie).	Contre l'incendie, sur la vie et contre les accidents.
*Compag. d'assurance contre l'incendie dite "City of London" (à resp. lim.).	H. M. Blackburn, agent en chef Toronto	£24,000 stg. effets du Canada et £3,000 effets de l'Australie méridionale.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance de l'Union Commerciale (à resp. lim.), de Londres, Angleterre	Evans et McGregor, agents généraux, Montréal.	$107,067 effets 4 p. c. du Cap de Bonne-Espérance (vie A), $29,200 effets canadiens 4 p. c. (vie B). $106,580 effets canadiens 4 p. c., $73,000 obligations de Queensland, et £12,000 obligations du gouvernement Suédois à 4 p. c. (feu)	Contre l'inc., sur la nav. int. et sur la vie.
Association d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Confédération"	J. K. Macdonald, directeur-gérant, Toronto	$84,500 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $76,050)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie du Connecticut, Hartford, Conn.	Geo. H. McHenry, agent en chef, Montréal	$100,000 effets canadiens 4 p.	Contre l'incendie,
Association de secours mutuel dite "Covenant"	A. H. Hoover, agent en chef, Toronto	$53,533 effets canadiens 3 p. c	Sur la vie, système de répartition.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite "Dominion"	Thomas Hilliard, direct.-gérant, Waterloo, Ont.	$56,303 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $50,195)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur les glaces, dite "Dominion"	Alexander Ramsay, agent en chef, Montréal.	$5,000 obligations de la province de Québec et $11,000 valeurs municipales. Total, $16,000 (acceptés à $14,900)	Sur les glaces.
Association du fonds de garantie sur la vie, dite "Dominion"	J. DeWolfe Spurr, président et agent, St. Jean, N. B.	$19,000 obligations de la province de la Nouvelle-Ecosse, et $31,000 obligations de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance Eastern	Chas. D. Cory, agent en chef, Halifax, N.-E.	$56,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $50,400)	Contre l'incendie.
Corporation dite "The Employers' Liability Assurance" (à responsabilité limitée)	Fred. Stancliffe, gérant général, Montréal	£6,500 stg. annuités 2½ p. c., £5,000 stg. obligations 4 p. c. du gouvernement de l'Australie du Sud, et £10,840 obligations de la province de Québec	Réassurance contre l'incendie.
Société d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Equitable," des Etats-Unis, N.-Y.	Seargent P. Stearns, gérant, Montréal	$100,000 oblig. des E.-U., (A), $375,000 oblig. des E.-U., et $482,000 débentures municipales (B), (acceptés à $908,800, étant $100,000 A, et $808,800 B). Aussi $1,180,000 entre les mains de fidéicommissaires canadiens en vertu de l'Acte des assurances	Sur la vie.

LISTE DES COMPAGNIES D'ASSURANCE AUTORISÉES A FAIRE DES OPÉRATIONS AU CANADA, EN VERTU DE L'ACTE DES ASSURANCES.—*Suite.*

NOM DE LA COMPAGNIE.	Principal agent pour la réception des significations de pièces et d'avis.	Montant des dépôts—Les dépôts marqués (A) ne sont applicables qu'aux polices sur la vie en cours le 31 mars 1878; ceux marqués (B) aux polices émises ou prises depuis cette date.	Assurance autorisée.
Compagnie Fédérale d'assurance sur la vie, d'Ontario	David Dexter, directeur-gérant, Hamilton	$44,807 débentures municipales; $11,000 en oblig. du Pacifique canadien. (Acceptés à $50,226)	Sur la vie.
Association d'assurance contre l'incendie (à responsabilité limitée), Londres, Angleterre	John Kennedy, agent en chef, Montréal	$100,000 effets canadiens	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie Germania	Jeffers et Rônne, agents en chef, Toronto	$50,000 obligations du Canada	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Great West"	J. H. Brock, directeur gérant, Winnipeg, M.	$56,000 débentures municipales (acceptées à $50,400)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie de garantie de l'Amérique du Nord	Edward Rawlings, gérant, Montréal	$27,000 garanties municipales; $29,000 obligations du havre de Montréal; et $2,406 effets du Canada. (Acceptés à $53,800)	Garantie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie et sur la vie, dite "Guardian," Londres, Angleterre	E. P. Heaton, agent en chef, Montréal	$94,900 obligations garanties du Canada et $72,000 effets du Canada	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'ass. contre l'incendie dite "Hartford," de Hartford, Conn	F. W. Evans, agent général, Montréal	$62,500 garanties municipales, et $25,420 act. de banque. (Acceptés à $100,000)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance Impériale, de Londres, Angleterre	E. D. Lacy, agent, Montréal	$129,453 effets canadiens et $63,266.67 effets 3 p. c. prov. de la Col.-Brit.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance de l'Amérique du Nord	Robert Hampson, agent en chef, Montréal	$111,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $100,000)	Contre l'inc. et sur la navig. intér.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Lancashire"	J. G. Thompson, agent en chef, Toronto	$97,333 effets canadiens 4 p. c., et $95,000 obligations 4 p. c. du Canada	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Liverpool et London et Globe"	G. F. C. Smith, agent en chef, Montréal	$36,000 en bons municipaux; $10,000 oblig. du havre de Montréal, et $277,133.33 effets du Canada. (Acceptés à $318,533)	Contre l'incendie et sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur les glaces de Lloyds, New-York	Levi Beemer, agent en chef, Toronto	$10,000 obligations du Canada	Glaces.
Corporation d'assurance dite "London," Angleterre	E. A Lilly, procureur et agent, Montréal	$167,000 garanties de municipalités. (Acceptées à $150,300)	Contre l'incendie, sur la vie et sur la navigation intérieure.
Compagnie de garantie et contre les accidents, de Londres (à responsabilité limitée)	A. T. McCord, agent en chef, Toronto	£11,000 stg. effets canadiens	Garantie et accidents
Compagnie d'ass. contre l'incendie, London et Lancashire, Liverpool	W. A. Sims, agent en chef, Toronto	£22,000 inscriptions du Canada 4 p. c. et £5,000 stg., effets canadiens 3 p.c.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, dite "London et Lancashire"	B. Hal. Brown, gérant, Montréal	$10,000 obligations de Victoria, C.-B.; $2,000 obligations du Canada; $23,500 oblig. de la province de Québec; et garanties municipales, $85,280. Aussi $938,197 placés entre les mains de fidéicommissaires canadiens en vertu de l'Acte les Assurances. Acceptés à $1,050,449, étant $100,000 (A), et $950,449 (B)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle contre l'incendie, de London, Ont	D. C. Macdonald, secrétaire, London, Ont	$40,020 débentures municipales, et $15,600 débentures de compagnies de prêts. (Acceptés à $50,058)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite "London"	J. G. Richter, gérant, London, Ont	$60,000 débentures de compagnies de prêts. (Acceptées à $54,000)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie la Manchester	James Boomer, gérant, Toronto	$102,200 effets du Canada 3½ p.c	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre les accidents, dite des "Manufacturiers"	John F. Ellis, directeur gérant, Toronto	$20,000 obligations du Canada	Contre les accidents.
Compagnie d'assurance des Manufacturiers, sur la vie	John F. Ellis, directeur gérant, Toronto	$50,000 obligations du Canada	Sur la vie.
Association bienveillante du Massachusetts	T. E. P. Sutton, agent en chef, Toronto	$50,000 obligations des E.-U.	Sur la vie, système de répartition.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie dite "Mercantile"	James Lockie, secrétaire, Waterloo, Ont	$55,916 valeurs municipales (acceptées à $50,057)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'ass. sur la vie, dite "Metropolitan," de New-York, E.-U.	Albert Goldthorpe, agent en chef, Toronto	$116,800 obligations d'octrois de terres 3½ p. c. du chemin de fer Canadien du Pacifique. (Acceptés à $101,178.)	Sur la vie.
Mongenais, Boivin et Cie	L. I. Boivin, agent, Montréal	$5,000 effets canadiens et $8,567 valeurs munic. (acceptées à $12,711)	Glaces.
Association mutuelle contre les accidents (resp. limitée)	Eastmure et Lightbourn, agents en chef, Toronto	$37,960 inscriptions du Canada à 3½ p. c	Accidents et glaces.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, de New-York	Samuel H. Ewing, procureur, Montréal	$125,000 oblig. 4 p.c. du Canada; $400,000 oblig. de la province de la Nouvelle-Ecosse; $199,000 oblig. de la province du N.-B., et $990,333 garanties municipales. Total, $1,714,333. Acceptées à $1,615,300)	Sur la vie.
Association du fonds de réserve mutuel sur la vie, de New-York	Jno. S. Hall, agent en chef, Montréal	$50,000 obligations de la province de Québec, et $53,533.33 obligations sterling du Canada à 3 p. c. (acceptées à $100,857)	Sur la vie, système de répartition.
Compagnie d'assurance Nationale d'Irlande	Matthew C. Hinshaw, agent en chef, Montréal	$100,161 effets canadiens	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, de New-York	F. W. Campbell, M.D., procureur, Montréal	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis (vie A). $993,000 obligations du Pacifique canadien, $80,000 obligations de la province de Québec, et $100,000 débentures municipales (vie B). Acceptées à $1,163,700, étant $100,000 vie A, et $1,063,700 vie B). Aussi $750,000 placées entre les mains de fidéicommissaires canadiens en vertu de l'Acte des assurances	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite "North American"	Wm. McCabe, directeur-gérant, Toronto	$59,823 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $53,775)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "North British and Mercantile"	Thos. Davidson, directeur-gérant, Montréal	$175,000 oblig. du havre de Montréal; $281,000 débent. municipales: $75,000 obligat. de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick; $31,146.67 oblig. de la province du Manitoba; $50,613.33 oblig. du gouvern. de Victoria; $97,333.33 oblig. de Queensland. Total, $710,093.33. Acc. à $658,193, étant $266,347 incendie, $52,200 vie A, et $339,646 vie B	Contre l'incendie et sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance Northern, d'Aberdeen et Londres	Robert W. Tyre, gérant, Montréal	$100,253 obligations de la Colombie-Britannique, et $111,446.67 débentures municipales (Acceptées à $200,555)	Contre l'incendie.

LISTE DES COMPAGNIES D'ASSURANCE AUTORISÉES À FAIRE DES OPÉRATIONS AU CANADA, EN VERTU DE L'ACTE DES ASSURANCES.—*Fin.*

NOM DE LA COMPAGNIE.	Principal agent pour la réception des significations de pièces et d'avis.	Montant des dépôts.—Les dépôts marqués (A) ne sont applicables qu'aux polices sur la vie en cours le 31 mars 1878 ; ceux marqués (B) aux polices émises ou prises depuis cette date.	Assurance autorisée.
Association d'assurance contre les accidents Norwich et London	Scott et Walmsley, agents généraux, Toronto	$58,400 effets canadiens	Contre les accidents.
Société d'assur. contre l'incendie, dite "Norwich Union," Norwich, Ang.	Alex. Dixon, gérant, Toronto	$100,000 effets canadiens	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, d'Ontario	Wm. Hendry, gérant, Waterloo	$104,852 débentures municipales (Acceptées à $92,693)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Phoenix," de Brooklyn	L. C. Camp, agent en chef, Toronto	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis	Contre l'incendie et sur la nav. int.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie, dite "Phenix," Londres, Angleterre	Paterson & Son, agents génér., Montréal	$57,500 oblig. du Pacifique Canadien, et $135,293 effets canadiens. (Acceptés à $187,043.)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance Phœnix, Hartford, Conn	Gerald E. Hart, gérant, Montréal	$69,000 débentures municipales, et $44,000 obligations du Pacifique canadien. (Acceptés à $101,700)	Contre l'incendie.
Société dite "Provident Savings Life Assurance."	R. H. Matson, agent en chef, Toronto	$13,500 obligations de la province de Québec, et $41,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $50,400)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie de Québec	Edwin Jones, président, Québec	$10,000 obligations de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick, $16,500 obligations de la province de Québec, et $33,000, débentures municipales. Total, $59,500. (Acceptées à $56,200).	Contre l'incendie.
*Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie et contre l'incendie, dite "Queen," Angleterre	H. J. Mudge, agent en chef, Montréal	$51,100 inscriptions du Canada 4 p. c., et $42,373.33 débentures municipales. Total, $93,473 (acceptées à $89,236)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance Queen, d'Amérique	H. J. Mudge, agent en chef, Montréal	$100,000 obligations des E.-U., $60,000 effets 5 p. c. de la cité de Halifax, $48,667 effets 4 p. c. de la Nouvelle-Zélande, $24,333.33 obligations de la province de Québec et $29,200 débentures 5 p. c. de la province du Manitoba. Total, $262,200. (Acceptés à $256,200.)	Contre l'incendie.
Société d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, dite "Reliance," Londres, Angleterre	J. Cassie Hatton, procureur, Montréal	$110,277 annuités britanniques, étant $100,000 (vie) A, et $10,277 (vie) B	Sur la vie.
* Compagnie d'assurance Royale Canadienne	Harry Cutt, secrétaire, Montréal	$57,500 garanties municipales. (Acceptées à $51,750)	Contre l'incendie et sur la nav. int.
Compagnie d'assurance Royale	Wm. Tatley, agent en chef, Montréal	$178,533 inscriptions du Canada 4 p. c., et $511,000 annuités britanniques. Total $689,533, étant $150,000 incendie, $50,000, vie (A) et $489,533 en général	Contre l'incendie et sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance Union Ecossaise et Nationale	Walter Kavanagh, agent, Montréal	$97,333.33 effets canadiens inscrits à 4 p. c., et $3,500 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $100,483)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Standard," Ecosse	W. M. Ramsay, gérant, Montréal	$1,855,152 débentures municipales, $106,500 obligations du havre de Montréal et $9,000 débentures de la province de Québec. Total, $1,970,652. (Acceptées à $1,772,687, étant $129,561 vie A, et $1,643,126 vie (B)	Sur la vie.
Société d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Star," d'Angleterre	Alfred D. Perry, agent général, Toronto	$146,000 effets 4 p. c. canadiens	Sur la vie.
Bureau d'assurance Sun, Londres, Ang.	H. M. Blackburn, agent en chef, Toronto	$48,667 effets canadiens et $243,333 prêts locaux anglais	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Sun," du Canada	R. Macaulay, directeur-gérant, Montréal	$63,890 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $57,501)	Sur la vie et contre les accidents.
Compagnie d'assurance de tempérance et générale sur la vie de l'A.N.	Henry Sutherland, agent en chef, Toronto	$64,225 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $50,000)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Travelers," de Hartford, Conn	William Hanson, agent en chef, Montréal	$74,947 obligations 5 p. c. de la province du Manitoba, $584,615 débentures municipales, $35,000 obligations du havre de Montréal et $50,000 obligations du Pacifique Canadien. Total, $744,562 (acceptés à $677,600), étant $103,500 (vie A,) $534,100 (vie B) et $40,000 (accidents).	Sur la vie et contre les accidents.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle Union sur la vie, du Maine	Wm. Mulock, procureur, Toronto	Obligations d'annuités d'Ontario, valeur actuelle $398,452 ; $30,000 obligations du port de Montréal, et $100,000 obligations de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick. Valeur totale acceptée, $525,452, soit $100,000 (A) et $425,452 (B)	Sur la vie.
Société Union, Londres, Angl	T. L. Morrisey, agent en chef, Montréal	£22,000 effets consolidés	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie Unie d'assurance contre l'incendie (à resp. limitée)	Agence principale, Montréal	$85,653.33 obligations de la province de Québec ; $9,246.66 obligations de la province du Manitoba ; $7,000 débentures municipales. Total, $101,900. (Acceptées à $101,200)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, des Etats-Unis	Thos. A. Temple, procureur, St. Jean, N.B.	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance de l'Ouest, Toronto	J. J. Kenny, directeur-gérant, Toronto	$32,100 débentures municipales, et $25,600 débentures de compagnies de prêts. (Acceptées, à $51,930)	Contre l'incendie et sur la nav. int.

* Cette compagnie a cessé de faire de nouvelles opérations en Canada, et a donné avis qu'elle se proposait de demander le remboursement de ses dépôts.
† Cette compagnie a cessé de faire des opérations d'assurance contre l'incendie et sur la vie en Canada, et a donné avis qu'elle demanderait le remboursement de ses dépôts faits comme garantie pour ces deux divisions d'affaires.

LES COMPAGNIES D'ASSURANCE SUR LA VIE CI-DESSOUS NOMMÉES, AYANT CESSÉ D'ENTREPRENDRE DES RISQUES AU CANADA, SONT AUTORISÉES EN VERTU DE L'ARTICLE 32 DE "L'ACTE DES ASSURANCES," À POURSUIVRE TOUTES LES OPÉRATIONS SE RATTACHANT AUX POLICES ÉMISES AVANT LE 31 MARS 1878, ET LEURS DÉPOTS SONT APPLICABLES À CES POLICES, SUJET AUX DISPOSITIONS DES ACTES DES ASSURANCES DE 1868 ET 1871.

NOM DE LA COMPAGNIE.	Principal agent pour la réception des significations de pièces et d'avis.	Montant des dépôts.	Assurance autorisée.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, dite Connecticut, de Hartford, Conn., E.-U	F. W. Evans, agent-général, Montréal	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, d'Edimbourg	David Higgins, agent en chef, Toronto	$113,000 débentures municipales, et $48,667 effets 4 p. c. du Cap de Bonne-Espérance. (Acceptés à $150,367)	Sur la vie.
Association d'assurance sur la vie, d'Ecosse	Archibald Inglis, agent en chef, Montréal	$50,127 obligations du Canada 4 p. c., $2,423 effets 4 p. c. du Canada; $4,866 obligations garanties du Canada, $48,667 débentures de la province de Québec, $48,667 obligations de la cité de Toronto. (Acceptés à $149,893)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie Nationale d'assurance sur la vie, des Etats-Unis d'Amérique	Chas. Powis, agent en chef, Hamilton, Ont	$110,000, dépôts en banque	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite "North Western," de Milwaukee, E.-U	M. W. Mills, agent en chef, Toronto	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, dite "Phœnix," de Hartford, Connecticut	H. D. Simpson, procureur, Montréal	$30,000 débentures municipales, et $99,280 obligations du Parc des Chutes Niagara. (Acceptés à $126,280)	Sur la vie.
Société d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Scottish Amicable"	William W. Robertson, procureur, Montréal	36 obligations du chemin de fer Canada Atlantique, garanties. Au pair, $111,257.82 Valeur actuelle à 4½ p. c., $90,660.67, aussi $100,000 obligations du Pacifique Canadien	Sur la vie.
Institution de Prévoyance Ecossaise	John Dunlop, procureur, Montréal	$100,000 obligations du Pacifique Canadien. (Acceptées à $90,000)	Sur la vie.

LES COMPAGNIES D'ASSURANCE CI-DESSOUS SONT INSCRITES SOUS L'ACTE DES ASSURANCES, ET SONT AUTORISÉES À FAIRE DES OPÉRATIONS D'ASSURANCE EN CANADA, D'APRÈS LE SYSTÈME DE RÉPARTITION.

Nom de la compagnie.	Agent en chef pour la réception des significations de pièces.
L'Association canadienne mutuelle sur la vie	W. Pemberton Page, secrétaire, Toronto.
Société de secours mutuels des Commis-voyageurs	W. G. H. Lowe, agent en chef, Toronto.
La *Home Life Association of Canada*	James G. Howorth, agent en chef, Toronto.
La Société de secours mutuels de la Nouvelle-Ecosse	Thomas B. Crosby, agent en chef, Yarmouth, N.-E.
La *Provincial Provident Institution*	E. S. Miller, secrétaire, Saint-Thomas, Ont.

NOTE.—La Compagnie d'assurance Glasgow et London a réassuré ses risques en cours dans la Compagnie d'assurance des Citoyens, et une partie de ses dépôts a été remboursée.
La Compagnie Américaine d'assurance des chaudières à vapeur a cessé de faire des opérations en Canada. Son dépôt est encore entre les mains de l'Honorable Receveur Général, mais elle a donné avis qu'elle avait demandé la permission de le retirer.

Bureau du Surintendant des Assurances, Ottawa, 15 octobre 1892.

W. FITZGERALD, Surintendant des Assurances. 16-tt.

AUX ANNONCEURS DANS LA *GAZETTE*.

CEUX qui envoient des annonces pour être insérées dans la *Gazette du Canada* voudront bien se conformer aux règles ci-dessous :

1. Adresser "Gazette du Canada, Ottawa, Canada."
2. Indiquer le nombre d'insertions voulues.
3. Transmettre invariablement le prix de l'annonce ainsi que le prix d'un exemplaire de la *Gazette*, tels que donnés plus bas ; sans cela l'annonce ne sera pas publiée.

Les prix sont de dix cts. pour la première insertion, et cinq cts. pour chaque insertion subséquente par ligne de neuf mots, chaque chiffre comptant pour un mot. Aucune annonce n'est insérée pour moins d'une piastre.

D'après la pratique établie et reconnue, telle que prescrite par la loi, les règlements du parlement et les décisions du ministre de la Justice, les avis reçoivent le nombre d'insertions ci-dessous :—

Les avis de demandes de divorce—27 insertions.

Les avis de retrait de dépôts des compagnies d'assurance—13 insertions.

Les avis de demandes ordinaires au parlement—9 insertions.

Les avis de demandes de lettres patentes—6 insertions.

Les avis de dividendes et d'assemblées de banques et de compagnies d'assurances,—1 mois de calendrier ou 5 insertions.

Les abonnés observeront aussi que le prix d'abonnement, $4 par année, est invariablement payable d'avance, et que l'envoi de la *Gazette* sera arrêté à l'expiration de la période payée. Chaque exemplaire coûte dix cts., et quand les annonceurs en veulent plus qu'un, ils devront faire une remise en conséquence.

S. E. DAWSON,
Imprimeur de la Reine et Contrôleur de la Papeterie.

Département des Impressions
et de la Papeterie publiques,
Ottawa, novembre 1891.

DEMANDES AU PARLEMENT.

Règles relatives aux avis de bills privés.

Dans le cas de toute demande de bill privé, proprement du ressort législatif du Parlement du Canada suivant les dispositions de l'Acte de l'Amérique Britannique du Nord, 1867, et ayant pour objet, soit la construction d'un pont, d'un chemin de fer, d'un chemin à barrières ou d'une ligne télégraphique ; soit la construction ou l'amélioration d'un port, d'un canal, d'une écluse, d'une digue ou d'une glissoire ou autre ouvrage semblable ; soit la concession d'un droit de passage d'eau, l'incorporation de professions ou métiers, ou d'une compagnie de banque ou autre compagnie par actions, soit la concession à une ou plusieurs personnes de certains droits ou privilèges exclusifs ou particuliers, soit le pouvoir de faire quelque chose qui, dans ses effets, pourrait toucher aux droits ou à la propriété d'autrui, ou concerner une classe particulière de la société ; ou ayant pour objet quelque amendement de même nature à un acte antérieur,—un avis, énonçant d'une manière claire et intelligible la nature et l'objet de la demande, et signé (excepté s'il s'agit de corporations déjà existantes) par les pétitionnaires ou de leur part, est nécessaire et doit être publié comme il suit :—

Dans les provinces de Québec et du Manitoba.

Un avis doit être inséré dans la *Gazette du Canada* en anglais et en français, ainsi que dans un journal anglais et un journal français du district intéressé, ou en anglais et en français dans le même journal, s'il ne s'en publie qu'un seul dans ce district ; ou s'il n'y paraît pas de journal, alors la publication de l'avis en anglais et en français doit se faire dans un journal du district le plus voisin où il s'en publie.

Dans les autres provinces ou territoires.

Un avis doit être inséré dans la *Gazette du Canada*, et et dans un journal du comté, du district ou des comtés-unis intéressés, ou s'il n'y paraît pas de journal alors la publication doit se faire dans un journal du comté ou district le plus voisin où il s'en publie.

La publication de ces avis durera, dans chaque cas, la période de deux mois pendant l'intervalle de temps qui s'écoulera entre la clôture de la session précédente et la prise en considération de la pétition. Un exemplaire des numéros des journaux, reproduisant la première et la dernière insertion de l'avis, devra être transmis au greffier de chaque Chambre.

Si la pétition demande l'autorisation de présenter un bill privé ayant pour objet la construction d'un pont de péage, le pétitionnaire ou les pétitionnaires devront, en même temps qu'ils donneront l'avis prescrit par la règle précédente, donner aussi, de la même manière, avis des péages qu'ils entendent exiger, de l'étendue du privilège, de la hauteur des arches, de l'espace à laisser libre entre les culées ou les piliers pour le passage des radeaux et des navires ; et mentionner de plus s'ils se proposent de construire un pont mobile, et quelles en seront les dimensions.

Toute personne désirant obtenir un bill privé devra, dans les huit jours qui précéderont l'ouverture du parlement, déposer au bureau du greffier de la Chambre dans laquelle le bill doit prendre naissance, une copie de ce bill en langue anglaise ou en langue française, avec une somme suffisante pour en payer la traduction et l'impression. Il en sera imprimé 600 exemplaires en anglais et 200 en français ; la traduction devra être faite par les officiers de la Chambre, et l'impression par l'entrepreneur des impressions. Le pétitionnaire aura aussi à payer au greffier du Sénat, ou au comptable de la Chambre des Communes (selon le cas) une somme de $200, plus le coût de l'impression de l'acte dans les Statuts, et remettra le reçu de ce paiement au greffier du comité auquel ce bill aura été renvoyé—le dit paiement sera effectué immédiatement après la seconde lecture, et avant la prise en considération du bill par le comité.

L'honoraire payable sur tout bill privé, ne sera payé que dans la Chambre où il a pris naissance.

Aucune pétition pour l'obtention d'un bill privé ne sera reçue par l'une ou par l'autre Chambre après les dix premiers jours de la session.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Greffier du Sénat.
JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Greffier des Communes.

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Règles additionnelles de la Chambre des Communes concernant les bills privés.

Tous les bills privés demandant des actes constitutifs devront être rédigés de manière à y incorporer, en les spécifiant, les *clauses* des Actes généraux concernant les détails qui font l'objet de ces bills ; des raisons spéciales seront données chaque fois que l'on aura l'intention de se départir de ce principe, ou que l'on voudra y introduire d'autres dispositions touchant ces détails ; et une note sera annexée au bill indiquant les dispositions au sujet desquelles l'on entend s'écarter de l'Acte général ; les bills qui ne seront pas rédigés conformément à cette Règle, devront être remodelés par les auteurs et réimprimés à leurs frais, avant qu'aucun comité en examine les clauses.

51*a*. Tous les bills privés pour chartes ou pour modification de chartes de compagnies de chemins de fer seront rédigés conformément au bill-modèle adopté par la Chambre, le 23 juin 1887, dont copie peut être obtenue du greffier de la Chambre ;

(*a*.) Les dispositions contenues dans un bill quelconque qui ne seront pas conformes au bill-modèle, seront insérées entre crochets, et après avoir été revisées par l'officier compétent, elles seront imprimées ainsi ; et les bills qui ne seront pas rédigés en conformité de cette règle seront renvoyés aux auteurs pour être remodelés avant leur revision et impression ;

(*b*.) Toutes clauses d'actes existants que l'on proposera de modifier, seront imprimées en entier, avec les amendements insérés en leur lieu et place, et entre crochets ;

(*c*.) Toutes dispositions exceptionnelles que l'on proposera d'insérer dans un bill quelconque, seront imprimées dans l'avis publié.

51*b*. Nul bill pour la constitution légale d'une compagnie de chemin de fer ou pour changer le tracé du chemin de fer d'une compagnie déjà constituée ne sera pris en considération par le comité des chemins de fer

a moins qu'il n'ait été donné au comité, au moins une semaine avant la prise en considération du bill—

(a.) Une carte ou plan à l'échelle de pas moins d'un demi-pouce au mille, indiquant le territoire sur lequel l'on se propose de construire les travaux projetés, ainsi que les lignes de travaux analogues existants ou autorisés, dans les limites du district, ou partie du district que la ligne projetée doit desservir, ou affectant le dit district en aucune manière ; cette carte ou plan devra être signé par l'ingénieur ou toute autre personne qui l'aura fait ;

(b.) Un exhibit faisant connaître le montant total du capital que l'on se propose de prélever pour les fins de l'entreprise, et la manière dont on se propose de le prélever, soit au moyen d'actions ordinaires, obligations, débentures ou autres garanties, et le montant respectif de chacune.

JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Greffier des Communes.

SUBSTANCE DES RÈGLES ET FORMES DE PROCÉDER DU SÉNAT CONCERNANT LES BILLS DE DIVORCE.

L'époux qui a l'intention de demander un bill de divorce doit faire connaître cette intention, ainsi que les noms de l'autre époux et la cause du divorce, par avis inséré, durant six mois, entre l'expiration de la dernière session parlementaire avant l'avis et la présentation de sa pétition pour obtenir le bill, dans la *Gazette du Canada* et dans deux journaux du district où il avait sa résidence habituelle à l'époque de séparation d'avec son conjoint, s'il résidait alors dans la province de Québec, le Manitoba, la Colombie-Britannique ou les Territoires du Nord-Ouest,—ou du comté ou des comtés-unis, s'il résidait dans une autre province ; mais si ce nombre de journaux ne s'y trouve pas, l'avis sera publié dans le district, le comté ou les comtés-unis voisins. Dans les provinces de Québec et de Manitoba, les insertions seront faites dans un journal anglais et un journal français, s'il en existe des deux langues dans le district ; autrement, elles se feront en anglais et en français au même journal.

Il doit être signifié, à la diligence de l'époux pétitionnaire, un mois au moins avant la présentation de la pétition, une copie de cet avis à l'autre époux en personne, si cela est possible.

Aucune pétition en divorce n'est reçue après l'expiration des trente premiers jours de la session.

Toute pétition en divorce devra être écrite lisiblement et porter la signature du pétitionnaire. Elle énoncera sommairement le fait du mariage, le lieu et l'époque de sa célébration, les noms du célébrant, les griefs qui donnent lieu à la demande de redressement et la nature du redressement demandé, et en outre contiendra assurance qu'il n'y a pas eu réconciliation, collusion ni connivence. Les allégations de la pétition seront appuyées de la déclaration du pétitionnaire, faite en vertu de "l'Acte concernant les serments extrajudiciaires."

Huit jours avant l'ouverture du Parlement, le pétitionnaire déposera au bureau du greffier du Sénat, une copie en langue anglaise ou française du bill de divorce qui doit être présenté, et en même temps une somme suffisante pour payer la traduction et l'impression et tirage à 600 exemplaires anglais et 200 exemplaires français de ce bill.

La pétition en obtention d'un bill de divorce n'est présentée que lorsque le pétitionnaire a versé au bureau du greffier du Sénat une somme de $200.

La pétition, au moment de sa présentation, doit être accompagnée de la preuve de la publication d'avis, d'une déclaration qu'il a été signifié une copie de l'avis, et d'une copie du bill qui doit être présenté.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Greffier du Sénat.

AVIS est donné par le présent qu'une demande sera faite au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un acte constituant une compagnie à l'effet de construire, entretenir et exploiter un canal ou voie de navigation depuis quelque point sur le lac Erié à ou près de Port Colborne jusqu'à quelque point sur le lac Ontario à ou près de Port Dalhousie, ou quelque point sur la rivière Niagara à ou près de Queenston ; aussi un canal ou voie de navigation depuis quelque point à ou près de Dickinson's Landing jusqu'à quelque point à ou près de Cornwall ; aussi un autre canal ou voie de navigation depuis quelque point à l'extrémité est du lac Saint-François jusqu'à quelque point à l'extrémité nord du lac Champlain, avec un embranchement ou bras allant au lac Saint-Louis ; aussi un autre canal ou voie de navigation depuis quelque point à ou près de Lachine jusqu'au port de Montréal ; améliorer ou relier les communications par eau entre les dits points ; construire et exploiter tous les travaux et structures nécessaires ou convenables s'y rattachant ; construire ou acquérir et exploiter moyennant rémunération et disposer des têtes de ligne, havres, quais, docks, lots de grève, jetées et autres structures, écluses, et tous travaux s'y rattachant ; construire des travaux pour créer des pouvoirs hydrauliques et autres, et faire mouvoir des vaisseaux dans les dits canaux au moyen de câble ou autre pouvoir, et de louer ou autrement disposer des dits travaux ou pouvoirs ; avec pouvoir d'acquérir par achat, expropriation ou autrement des terrains pour les fins de la compagnie, et d'en disposer, et de faire tous autres actes s'y rapportant ou nécessaires.

A. FERGUSON,
Solliciteur des requérants.

Daté ce 22 décembre 1892. 26–9

AVIS est donné par le présent que la Compagnie de chemin de fer Manitoba et Sud-Est s'adressera au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un acte modifiant l'Acte constitutif de la dite compagnie en prolongeant de deux ans le délai fixé pour construire le chemin de fer de la compagnie, et pour d'autres fins.

DAVID SCOTT,
Secrétaire.

Daté ce 22 décembre 1892. 26–9

AVIS.—W. C. Van Horne et William Farwell s'adresseront au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un acte modifiant l'acte 54-55 Vic., chap. 68, qui constitue la Compagnie de chemin de fer Montréal à l'Atlantique, en abrogeant l'article 16 du dit acte, lequel article permet la vente du chemin de fer par ordre de cour jusqu'au degré et en la manière y mentionnés.

J. O'HALLORAN,
25–10 Solliciteur des requérants.

AVIS.—W. C. Van Horne et William Farwell, propriétaires en fidéicommis du chemin de fer Sud-Est, s'adresseront au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un acte autorisant le prélèvement de fonds pour améliorer la voie ferrée, et le paiement des obligations existantes, au moyen de l'émission de bons portant première charge sur la propriété.

J. O'HALLORAN,
25–9 Solliciteur des requérants.

AVIS est donné par le présent qu'une demande sera faite au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un acte refondant les divers actes et dispositions concernant la Compagnie du chemin de fer Manitoba et Nord-Ouest du Canada, et modifiant ces dits actes en décrétant que nonobstant toute chose y contenue la compagnie ne sera pas, à raison de son défaut de construire vingt milles de sa voie ferrée pendant l'année 1893, empêchée plus tard ou en tout temps ensuite de prolonger sa ligne jusqu'à Prince Albert ou pour toute distance plus éloignée que la longueur de la voie ferrée alors complétée, ou d'avoir et de jouir de tous les droits, pouvoirs, privilèges et immunités qu'elle a et dont elle jouit aujourd'hui, et pour d'autres fins.

E. W. RILEY,
Secrétaire.

Daté ce 12 décembre 1892. 25–9

Province de Québec, }
District de Montréal. }

AVIS.—Avis public est donné par le présent que demande sera faite au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un acte constituant la Compagnie de chemin de fer Atlantique et Pacifique, l'autorisant à construire et exploiter une voie ferrée partant du Sault Sainte-Marie, dans la province d'Ontario, et allant jusqu'au Bassin de Gaspé, dans la province de Québec ; traversant les districts d'Algoma et Nipissingue, et suivant la Vallée de l'Ottawa aussi loin que possible, passant près des cités d'Ottawa et Montréal, et traversant les comtés sur la rive sud du fleuve Saint-Laurent, et l'autorisant aussi à acheter ou louer toutes ou aucune des voies ferrées construites ou à construire qui pourraient être utilisées comme partie de la ligne, y compris le chemin de fer Intercolonial.

GREENSHIELDS & GREENSHIELDS,
25–9 Procureurs des requérants.

COMPAGNIE DE CHEMIN DE FER GRAND CENTRAL DU NORD-OUEST.

AVIS.—La Compagnie de chemin de fer Grand Central du Nord-Ouest s'adressera au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un acte modifiant sa charte d'incorporation confirmée par l'acte 51 Vic., chap. 85, en prolongeant le délai fixé pour la construction et le parachèvement du chemin de fer, et lui donnant le pouvoir d'émettre des actions privilégiées, ainsi que telles autres modifications qui seront jugées nécessaires, et pour d'autres fins.

ARTHUR CODD,
Secrétaire.
Daté à Ottawa, ce 1er jour de décembre 1892. 25–9

AVIS.—Avis est donné par le présent que demande sera faite au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un acte à l'effet de confirmer et rendre valide et obligatoire une certaine convention conclue par la Compagnie du Grand Tronc de chemin de fer du Canada, de la première part ; la Compagnie de chemin de fer Union Jacques Cartier, de la deuxième part ; la Compagnie de chemin de fer de Jonction Montréal et Champlain, de la troisième part ; la Compagnie de chemin de fer Jonction de Beauharnois, de la quatrième part ; le chemin de fer Midland du Canada, de la cinquième part ; la Compagnie de chemin de fer Peterborough et Lac Chemong, de la sixième part ; la Compagnie de chemin de fer Jonction du Lac Simcoe, de la septième part ; la Compagnie de chemin de fer Grand Tronc, Baie Georgienne et Lac Erié, de la huitième part ; la Compagnie de chemin de fer London, Huron and Bruce, de la neuvième part ; la Compagnie de chemin de fer Galt et Guelph, de la dixième part ; la Compagnie de chemin de fer Brantford, Norfolk et Port Burwell, de la onzième part ; la Compagnie de chemin de fer Wellington, Grey et Bruce, de la douzième part ; la Compagnie de chemin de fer Jonction de Waterloo, de la treizième part ; la Compagnie de chemin de fer North Simcoe, de la quatorzième part, et la Compagnie de chemin de fer et de mines Cobourg, Blairton et Marmora, de la quinzième part, consolidant et fusionnant les dites diverses compagnies en une seule compagnie sous le nom de "Compagnie du Grand Tronc de chemin de fer du Canada," avec les pouvoirs et aux termes et conditions exprimés et énoncés dans la dite convention. Le dit acte devant contenir telles dispositions qui seront jugées nécessaires pour donner plein effet à la dite convention, et qui seront considérées utiles.

JOHN BELL,
Solliciteur des requérants.
Daté à Belleville, Ont., ce 29e jour de Novembre A.D. 1892. 23–9

AVIS public est donné par le présent que la Compagnie de chemin de fer du Comté de Drummond s'adressera au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un acte confirmant sa charte accordée par la législature de la province de Québec, 49-50 Vic., chap. 81, et ses amendements, et de modifier sa charte, et lui conférer le pouvoir de prolonger la voie ferrée depuis St. Léonard dans le comté de Nicolet jusqu'à un point sur le chemin de fer Intercolonial dans le comté de Lévis, et de se fusionner avec d'autres compagnies de chemin de fer, ou d'affermer ou vendre sa ligne de chemin de fer, et de donner droit de circulation sur sa ligne à d'autres compagnies de chemin de fer, et d'augmenter son capital-actions, et pour d'autres fins et pouvoirs.

GREENSHIELDS & GREENSHIELDS,
Procureurs *ad litem* pour la Cie de chemin de fer Comté de Drummond.
Montréal, 9 décembre 1892. 24–9

AVIS.—Avis est donné par le présent que demande sera faite au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un acte à l'effet de régler et liquider les affaires de la Compagnie des mines de Montréal, et pourvoyant à la distribution de son actif et de ses dividendes.

HALL, CROSS, BROWN ET SHARP,
Solliciteurs des requérants.
Montréal, 30 novembre 1892. 23–9

AVIS est donné par le présent qu'une demande sera faite au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un acte constituant en corporation la "Compagnie des terres du Nord-Ouest du Canada" (à resp. limitée), dans le but de posséder, tenir, acheter, vendre, louer ou autrement acquérir ou disposer des terres ou des immeubles ou tout intérêt en iceux dans la Puissance du Canada, et en particulier dans les Territoires du Nord-Ouest du Canada, et dans la province du Manitoba, et d'acquérir l'actif et faire en Canada les opérations de la Compagnie des terres du Nord-Ouest du Canada (à resp. limitée), corporation qui existe aujourd'hui en vertu des lois du Royaume-Uni, et de confirmer un arrangement à l'effet de les acquérir, avec tous les pouvoirs que possède cette dite compagnie, et pour d'autres fins.

A. R. CREELMAN,
Solicitеur des requérants.
Daté à Toronto, 8e jour de novembre 1892. 22–9

AVIS.—La Compagnie du chemin de fer Canadien du Pacifique s'adressera au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un acte rendant exécutoire une convention conclue le 26e jour de juillet 1892, entre la Compagnie du Grand Tronc de chemin de fer du Canada, de la première part, et la Compagnie du chemin de fer Canadien du Pacifique, de la deuxième part, concernant une gare générale à voyageurs dans la cité de Toronto, et certains terrains, voies et immeubles qui doivent servir pour cet objet.

CHARLES DRINKWATER,
20–9 Sec. Cie C.C.P.

AVIS est donné par le présent que demande sera faite au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un acte constituant la "Ocean Fidelity Guarantee Corporation," dans le but de pouvoir faire des opérations d'assurance de garantie de fidélité dans toutes ses branches.

HATTON & McLENNAN,
Solliciteurs des requérants.
Montréal, 23 novembre 1892. 22–9

AVIS est donné par le présent que demande sera faite au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un acte constituant une compagnie ayant pour objet de garantir les personnes et les corporations contre la perte et les dommages provenant d'effractions, et pour d'autres fins.

R. A. E. GREENSHIELDS,
Solliciteur de la requérante.
Par GEMMILL et MAY,
Ses agents à Ottawa.
Daté à Montréal, ce 15 novembre 1892. 21–9

AVIS est donné par le présent que demande sera faite au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un acte constituant la "Ocean Accident Insurance Corporation," dans le but de faire les opérations d'assurance contre les accidents dans toutes ses branches.

HATTON & McLENNAN,
Solliciteurs des requérants.

Montréal, 23 novembre 1892. 22–9

COMPAGNIE DE CHEMIN DE FER DU ST. LAURENT ET ADIRONDACK.

AVIS est donné par le présent que la Compagnie de chemin de fer du Saint-Laurent et Adirondack s'adressera au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un acte à l'effet de modifier l'article dix-neuf du Statut 51 Victoria, chapitre 64, en y insérant après les mots "Compagnie de chemin de fer de Jonction de Beauharnois," les mots "ou la Compagnie du chemin de fer Vermont Central ou la Compagnie du chemin de fer Ogdensburg et Lac Champlain," laissant les autres parties du dit article telles qu'elles sont.

GEO. H. PHILLIPS,
Secrétaire.

Daté à Salaberry de Valleyfield, ce 8e jour de novembre A.D. 1892. 21–9

AVIS est donné par le présent qu'une demande sera faite au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un acte constituant en corporation la Compagnie de téléphone automatique et électrique du Canada, avec pouvoir de fabriquer, vendre et exploiter des instruments, aiguilles et raccordements de téléphone, et de fabriquer, exploiter et vendre des instruments et appareils électriques, et de faire les opérations générales de fourniture, d'exploitation et de manufacture électriques, et pour les fins de ces affaires et de toutes autres en découlant ou s'y rattachant, par toute la Puissance du Canada, et avec un siège d'affaires et bureau principal en la cité de Montréal.

ATWATER ET MACKIE,
Solliciteurs des requérants.

Montréal, 7 novembre 1892. 20–10

AVIS.—La Compagnie du chemin de fer Canadien du Pacifique s'adressera au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un acte rendant exécutoire une convention conclue entre la Compagnie du Grand Tronc de chemin de fer du Canada, la Compagnie du chemin de fer Canadien du Pacifique, et la Corporation de la cité de Toronto, concernant entre autres choses les terrains qui doivent servir à des fins de chemin de fer, et incorporé dans un certain document daté le 26e jour de juillet 1892, et désigné "Convention de l'Esplanade."

CHARLES DRINKWATER,
Sec. Cie C.C.P.

20–9

AVIS est donné par le présent que Edmund Holyoake Heward, de la ville de Saint-Jean, dans le district d'Iberville, dans la province de Québec, gérant de la banque des Marchands du Canada, à Saint-Jean, s'adressera au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un bill de divorce d'avec sa femme Dame Marie-Louise Elwes, actuellement de la cité de Chicago, dans l'Etat d'Illinois, un des Etats-Unis d'Amérique, pour cause d'adultère.

L. G. MACDONALD,
Solliciteur du requérant.

Par CHRISTIE, CHRISTIE et GREENE,
Ses agents à Ottawa.

Daté à Saint-Jean, le 4 juillet 1892. 3-27

AVIS est donné par le présent que Robert Young Hebden, de la cité de New-York, dans l'Etat de New-York, dans les Etats-Unis d'Amérique, (ci-devant de la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec), un des agents de la banque de Montréal, s'adressera au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un bill de divorce d'avec sa femme Edith Montagu Hebden (née Patterson), ci-devant de la dite cité de Montréal, mais dont le domicile actuel est inconnu, pour cause d'adultère et de désertion.

GORMULLY ET SINCLAIR,
Solliciteurs du requérant.

Daté à Ottawa, dans la province d'Ontario, ce 22e jour de juillet A.D. 1892. 4–27

AVIS est donné par le présent que Caroline Jane Downey, de la cité de Toronto, dans le comté de York, dans la province d'Ontario, s'adressera au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un bill de divorce d'avec son mari Donald Clutterbuck Downey, écuyer, ci-devant de la ville de Whitby, dans le comté d'Ontario, dans la province d'Ontario, mais dont le domicile actuel est inconnu, pour cause d'adultère et désertion.

GORMULLY ET SINCLAIR,
Solliciteurs de la requérante.

Daté à Ottawa, dans la Province d'Ontario, ce 21e jour d'octobre 1892. 17–27

AVIS est donné que James Frederick Doran, de Lachine, dans le comté Jacques-Cartier, province de Québec, commis, adressera une demande au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, pour obtenir un bill de divorce d'avec son épouse Mary Augusta Wood, ci-devant de Winnipeg, province du Manitoba, maintenant de Paris, France, pour cause d'adultère et désertion.

J. FRED. DORAN,
Pétitionnaire.

A Montréal, province de Québec, ce 20ème jour de juillet 1892. 5–27

AVIS est donné par le présent que Annette Marion Goff, de la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec, s'adressera au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un bill de divorce d'avec son mari Edward Robert Taché Rowand, de la cité de Winnipeg, dans la province du Manitoba, bourgeois, pour cause d'adultère et de cruauté.

CARTER ET GOLDSTEIN,
Solliciteurs de la requérante.

Daté à Montréal, province de Québec, ce dix-huitième jour de juillet 1892. 4–27

AVIS DIVERS.

COMPAGNIE D'ASSURANCE DES CITOYENS DU CANADA.

(DÉPARTEMENT DES ACCIDENTS.)

AVIS.—Avis public est donné par le présent que la Compagnie d'assurance des Citoyens du Canada a cessé de faire des opérations d'assurance contre les accidents, et a demandé à l'honorable Ministre des Finances et Receveur Général du Canada le remboursement de ses garanties déposées au compte du département des accidents, le 27e jour de mars 1893.

Et avis est par le présent donné que tous les risques de la Compagnie d'assurance des Citoyens du Canada, ont été retirés et réassurés dans l'Association d'assurance mutuelle contre les accidents de Manchester, Angleterre.

Et avis est par le présent donné à tous les porteurs de polices de la dite compagnie en Canada qui s'opposent à cette remise de dépôts, de produire leur opposition au bureau de l'honorable Ministre des Finances et Receveur Général du Canada, le ou avant le vingt-septième (27e) jour de mars mil huit cent quatre-vingt-treize 1893).

E. P. HEATON,
Gérant général.

26–13

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OTTAWA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1892.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

APPOINTMENTS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE OF CANADA.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz. :—

Ottawa, 23rd December, 1892.

Alfred Monck, of the Township of Cockburn Island, in the Province of Ontario, Esquire : to be a Sub-Collector in Her Majesty's Customs.

—

29th December, 1892.

Patrick Eugene Ryan, of the City of Ottawa, in the Province of Ontario, Esquire : to be a Preventive Officer in Her Majesty's Customs.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE CROWN IN CHANCERY FOR CANADA.

MEMBERS returned to serve in the present PARLIAMENT.

Province of Quebec.

Electoral District of Montreal Centre.

Honourable John Joseph Curran, Solicitor General of Canada, *vice* John Joseph Curran, Esquire, who has accepted an office of emolument under the Crown.

Electoral District of Soulanges.

James William Bain, Esquire, merchant, of the Village of St. Polycarpe, P.Q., *vice* James William Bain, Esquire, whose election hath been declared void.

—

Province of Ontario.

Electoral District of the West Riding of York.

Honourable Nathaniel Clarke Wallace, of Woodbridge, Province of Ontario, *vice* Nathaniel Clarke Wallace, Esquire, who hath accepted a place of emolument under the Crown.

SAML. E. ST. O. CHAPLEAU,
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery,
Canada.

PROCLAMATIONS.

STANLEY of PRESTON.

[L.S.]

CANADA.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To Our Beloved and Faithful the Senators of the Dominion of Canada, and the Members elected to serve in the House of Commons of Our said Dominion, and to each and every of you,— Greeting :

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Meeting of Our Parliament of Canada stands Prorogued to the Nineteenth day of December instant, Nevertheless, for certain causes and considerations, We have thought fit further to prorogue the same to THURSDAY, the TWENTY-SIXTH day of the month of JANUARY next, so that neither you, nor any of you on the said Nineteenth day of December instant at Our City of Ottawa to appear are to be held and constrained : for We do will that you and each of you, be as to Us, in this matter, entirely exonerated ; commanding, and by the tenor of these presents, enjoining you, and each of you, and all others in this behalf interested, that on THURSDAY, the TWENTY-SIXTH day of the month of JANUARY next, at Our City of OTTAWA aforesaid, personally you be and appear, for the DESPATCH OF BUSINESS, to treat, do, act and conclude upon those things which in Our said Parliament of Canada, by the Common Council of Our said Dominion, may, by the favour of God, be ordained.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Our Right Trusty and Well-Beloved the Right Honourable Sir Frederick Arthur Stanley, Baron Stanley of Preston, in the County of Lancaster, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom ; Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Governor General of Canada and Vice Admiral of the same.

At Our Government House, in Our City of OTTAWA, in Our said Dominion, this SIXTEENTH day of DECEMBER, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, and in the fifty-sixth year of Our Reign.

By Command,

SAML. E. ST. O. CHAPLEAU,
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery,
Canada.

25-tf

STANLEY OF PRESTON.
[L.S.]

CANADA.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, QUEEN, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To all to whom these presents shall come, or whom the same may in anywise concern,—GREETING:

A PROCLAMATION.

ROBT. SEDGEWICK, Deputy of the Minister of Justice, Canada. } WHEREAS by the first section of an Act of Our Parliament of Canada, passed in the 55-56 year of Our Reign, chaptered 21, intituled "An Act further to amend the Acts respecting the Duties of Customs," it was among other things provided as follows:—

"1. The duties of customs imposed by chapter thirty-three of the Revised Statutes, by chapter twenty of the Statutes of 1890, and by chapter forty-five of the Statutes of 1891, on the articles mentioned in this section are hereby repealed and the rates of duty hereinafter mentioned are substituted for them respectively; and if any such article is now free of duty, the duty in this section mentioned and set opposite to it is hereby imposed on it, that is to say:—

.....

"2. All molasses n.o.p., all syrups n.o.p., all tank bottoms, all tank washings, all cane juice, all concentrated cane juice, all beet-root juice and all concentrated beet-root juice, when imported direct without transhipment from the country of growth and production;

"(*a.*) Testing by polariscope forty degrees or over and not over fifty-six degrees, a specific duty of one and one-half cent per gallon;

"(*b.*) When testing less than forty degrees a specific duty of one and one-half cent per gallon, and in addition thereto one cent per gallon for each degree or fraction of a degree less than forty degrees;

"(*c.*) And in addition to the foregoing rates, a further specific duty in all cases of two and one-half cents per gallon when not so imported direct without transhipment.

"The packages (when of wood) in which imported, to be in all cases exempt from duty."

AND WHEREAS by the 4th section of the said Act, it was further enacted as follows:—

.....

"4. The Governor-General in Council may, whenever he deems it in the public interest to do so, by proclamation, suspend the operation of section one of this Act, with respect to the second item thereof, for such time as is named in such proclamation, and declare that during such time the following shall be in force in lieu thereof:—

"2. All molasses n.o.p., all syrups n.o.p., all tank bottoms, all tank washings, all cane juice, all concentrated cane juice, all beet-root juice and all concentrated beet-root juice;

"(*a.*) Testing by polariscope forty degrees or over and not over fifty-six degrees, a specific duty of one and one-half cent per gallon;

"(*b.*) When testing less then forty degrees, a specific duty of one and one-half cents per gallon, and in addition thereto one cent per gallon for each degree or fraction of a degree less than forty degrees.

"The packages (when of wood) in which imported to be in all cases exempt from duty."

And whereas it has been made to appear to Our Governor in Council that it is in the public interest to suspend the operation of section one of the said Act with respect to the second item thereof,—

Now Know Ye that We by and with the advice of Our Privy Council for Canada do by this Our Proclamation suspend the operation of the said section one of the said Act with respect to the second item thereof for a period of two years from the date hereof, and We by and with the like advice declare that during such time the following shall be in force in lieu thereof:—

"2. All molasses n.o.p., all syrups n.o.p., all tank bottoms, all tank washings, all cane juice, all concentrated cane juice, all beet-root juice and all concentrated beet-root juice:

"(*a*) Testing by polariscope forty degrees or over and not over fifty-six degrees, a specific duty of one and one-half cent per gallon;

"(*b*) When testing less than forty degrees, a specific duty of one and one-half cent per gallon, and in addition thereto one cent per gallon for each degree or fraction of a degree less than forty degrees.

"The packages (when of wood) in which imported to be in all cases exempt from duty."

Of all which Our loving subjects and all others whom these presents may concern, are hereby required to take notice and to govern themselves accordingly.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS, Our Right Trusty and Well-Beloved the Right Honourable Sir FREDERICK ARTHUR STANLEY, Baron Stanley of Preston, in the County of Lancaster, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom; Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Honourable Order of the Bath; Governor-General of Canada.

At Our Government House, in Our City of OTTAWA, this THIRTIETH day of DECEMBER, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, and in the Fifty-sixth year of Our Reign.

By Command,

JOHN COSTIGAN,
27–3 Secretary of State.

STANLEY OF PRESTON.
[L.S.]

CANADA.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, QUEEN, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To all to whom these presents shall come, or whom the same may in anywise concern,—GREETING:

A PROCLAMATION.

ROBT. SEDGEWICK, Deputy of the Minister of Justice, Canada. } WHEREAS by section 2 of an Act of Our Parliament of Canada passed in the 54-55 year of Our Reign, chapter 45, and intituled "An Act to amend the Acts respecting the duties of Customs," it is enacted as follows:—

"2. The duties of customs, if any, imposed by the said Acts, on the articles mentioned in this section are hereby repealed, and the said articles may be imported into Canada or taken out of warehouse for consumption free of duty, that is to say:—

"All cane sugar not above number fourteen Dutch standard in colour, all beetroot-sugar not above number fourteen Dutch standard in colour, all sugar sweepings, all sugar drainings or pumpings drained in transit, all melado, all concentrated melado, all molasses n.o.p., all concentrated molasses n.o.p., all cane juice n.o.p., all concentrated cane juice n.o.p., all beet-root juice n.o.p., all concentrated beet-root juice n.o.p., all tank bottoms n.o.p., and all concrete n.o.p., when imported direct without transhipment from the country of growth and production."

And whereas by section 6 of a certain other Act of Our Parliament of Canada passed in the 55–56 year of Our Reign, and chaptered 21, and intituled "An Act further to amend the Acts respecting the Duties of Customs," it is enacted as follows:—

"6. The Governor in Council may, whenever he deems it in the public interest to do so, by proclamation, suspend the operation of section two of chapter forty-five of the Statutes of 1891, for such time as is named in such proclamation, and declare that during such time the following shall be in force in lieu thereof:—

"2. The duties of customs, if any, imposed by the said Acts on the articles mentioned in this section are hereby repealed, and the said articles may be imported into Canada or taken out of warehouse for consumption free of duty, that is to say:—

"All cane sugar not above number fourteen Dutch standard in colour, all beetroot-sugar not above number fourteen Dutch standard in colour, all sugar sweepings, all sugar drainings or pumpings drained in

transit, all melado, all concentrated melado, all molasses n.o.p., all concentrated molasses n.o.p., all cane juice n.o.p., all concentrated cane juice n.o.p., all beet-root juice n.o.p., all concentrated beet-root juice n.o.p., all tank bottoms n.o.p, and all concrete n.o.p."

And whereas it has been made to appear to Our Governor in Council that it is in the public interest to suspend the operation of section 2 of the said first mentioned Act and to substitute therefor other provisions, as in section 6 of the said last mentioned Act are provided,—

NOW, THEREFORE, KNOW YE, that We, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council for Canada, do by this Proclamation suspend the operation of the said section two of the said first-mentioned Act for a period of two years from the date hereof, and by and with the like advice We do hereby declare that during such period the following shall be in force in lieu thereof :—

"2. The duties of customs, if any, imposed by the said Acts on the articles mentioned in this section are hereby repealed, and the said articles may be imported into Canada or taken out of warehouse for consumption free of duty, that is to say :—

"All cane sugar not above number fourteen Dutch standard in colour, all beetroot-sugar not above number fourteen Dutch standard in colour, all sugar sweepings, all sugar drainings or pumpings drained in transit, all melado, all concentrated melado, all molasses n.o.p., all concentrated molasses n.o.p., all cane juice n.o.p., all concentrated cane juice n.o.p., all beet-root juice n.o.p., all concentrated beet-root juice n.o.p., all tank bottoms n.o.p., and all concrete n.o.p.;"

Of all which Our loving subjects and all others whom these presents may concern, are hereby required to take notice and to govern themselves accordingly.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS, Our Right Trusty and Well-Beloved the Right Honourable Sir FREDERICK ARTHUR STANLEY, Baron Stanley of Preston, in the County of Lancaster, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom ; Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Honourable Order of the Bath ; Governor General of Canada.

At Our Government House, in Our City of OTTAWA, this THIRTIETH day of DECEMBER, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, and in the Fifty-sixth year of Our Reign.

By Command,

JOHN COSTIGAN,
Secretary of State.

27–3

STANLEY OF PRESTON.

[L.S.]

CANADA.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To all to whom these presents shall come, or whom the same may in anywise concern,—GREETING :

A PROCLAMATION.

ROBT. SEDGEWICK, Deputy of the Minister of Justice, Canada. } WHEREAS by the first section of an Act of Our Parliament of Canada passed in the 54-55 year of Our Reign, chaptered 45, and intituled "An Act to amend the Acts respecting the Duties of Customs," is is among other things enacted as follows :—

"1. The duties of Customs imposed by chapter thirty-three of the Revised Statutes, by chapter 39 of the Acts passed in the session held in the 50th and 51st years of Her Majesty's Reign, and by the Act 53rd Victoria, chapter 20, on the articles mentioned in this section are hereby repealed, and the rates of duty hereinafter mentioned are substituted for them respectively ; and if any such article is now free of duty, the duty in this section mentioned and set opposite to it is hereby imposed on it, that is to say :—

"2. All cane sugar not above number fourteen Dutch standard in colour, all beetroot-sugar not above number fourteen Dutch standard in colour, all sugar sweepings, all sugar drainings or pumpings drained in transit, all melado, all concentrated melado, all molasses n.e.s., all concentrated molasses n.e.s., all cane juice n.e.s., all concentrated cane juice n.e.s., all beet-root juice n.e.s., all concentrated beet-root juice n.e.s., all tank bottoms n.e.s., and all concrete n.e.s., when not imported direct without transhipment from the country of growth and production, five per cent *ad valorem ;* provided, however, that in the case of cane sugar produced in the East Indies and in the countries to the east thereof and imported therefrom *via* Hong Kong or Yokohama, such rate of five per cent *ad valorem* shall not be exacted if transhipped at Hong Kong or Yokohama."

And whereas by a certain other Act of Our Parliament of Canada passed in the 55-56 year of Our Reign, chaptered 21, and intituled "An Act further to amend the Acts respecting the Duties of Customs," it was enacted as follows :—

"5. The Governor in Council may, whenever he deems it in the public interest to do so, by Proclamation, suspend the operation of section one of chapter forty-five of the Statutes of 1891 with respect to the second item thereof, for such time as is named in such Proclamation."

And whereas it has been made to appear to Our Governor in Council that it is in the public interest to suspend the operation of the said section 1 of the first-mentioned Act with respect to the second item thereof.

Now know Ye that We, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council for Canada, do by this Our Proclamation, suspend the operation of the said section one of the first-mentioned Act with respect to the second item thereof for a period of two years from the date thereof.

Of all which Our loving subjects and all others whom these presents may concern, are hereby required to take notice and to govern themselves accordingly.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS, Our Right Trusty and Well-Beloved the Right Honourable Sir FREDERICK ARTHUR STANLEY, Baron Stanley of Preston, in the County of Lancaster, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom ; Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Honourable Order of the Bath ; Governor General of Canada.

At Our Government House, in Our City of OTTAWA, this THIRTIETH day of DECEMBER, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, and in the Fifty-sixth year of Our Reign.

By Command,

JOHN COSTIGAN,
Secretary of State.

27–3

DESPATCHES.

Circular.

DOWNING STREET,
3rd December, 1892.

MY LORD,—I have the honour to transmit to you, a copy of a letter from the Secretary to the Surveyors' Institution, enclosing copies of a Memorandum of the Council of the Institution relative to the admission to membership of Surveyors holding official appointments in the British colonies and dependencies.

Any application for admission to membership should be made direct to the Institution.

I have the honour to be,
My Lord,
Your most obedient, humble Servant,
RIPON.

The Officer Administering
the Government of Canada.

THE SURVEYORS' INSTITUTION.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

12, GREAT GEORGE STREET,

WESTMINSTER, S.W., 21st November, 1892.

SIR,—I am directed to send you the accompanying copies of a memorandum by the Council of this Institution, with reference to the admission to membership of Surveyors holding official appointments in the British colonies and dependencies.

The Memorandum will explain itself, but I may point out that these arrangements apply exclusively to official Surveyors and not to Surveyors engaged in private practice in the colonies.

The Council of this Institution has, during the last twenty-five years, been most successful in its efforts to raise the status and improve the efficiency of Surveyors in the Mother Country, and is desirous of accomplishing similar results in the case of Colonial Surveyors, and of allowing them to participate in the privileges and advantages conferred by our charter, and bringing them, under the influences which have proved so beneficial in this country.

With this object in view, the Council venture to express a hope that your Department may assist them in bringing the matter under the notice of influential persons in the colonies.

I shall be happy to furnish you with additional copies of the memorandum, should you require them.

I am,

(Sgd.) JULIAN C. ROGERS,
Secretary.

The Under Secretary of State
for the Colonies.

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THE SURVEYORS' INSTITUTION,

(Incorporated by Royal Charter)

12, GREAT GEORGE STREET, WESTMINSTER.

MEMORANDUM of the Council of the Institution with reference to the admission of Colonial Members.

The Council of the Institution have, during the last twenty years, received many applications from Surveyors holding official appointments in the British colonies and dependencies, to be elected members of the Institution; but it is only recently that they have been in a position to entertain such applications for admission, without examination, under the following by-law, which became operative, by a special provision of the charter, at the end of the year 1891 :—

"No person shall be eligible for election as a Fellow, "unless he shall have passed the examination declared "in the Rules of Examination to appertain to the "class of Fellows. *Nevertheless it shall be in the power of "the Council by a vote, in person or by proxy, of not less "than three-fourths of the whole Council, to dispense with "the aforesaid examination in favour of* any Candidate "of exceptional standing as a Surveyor or of *a can-"didate holding an official appointment as a Surveyor in "any of the British colonies or dependencies who shall "have passed such other examination as the Council may "accept in lieu of the said examination.*"

The Institution comprises about 2,500 members of all classes—Fellows, Professional Associates, Non-Professional Associates, and Students. Admission to every grade of membership, except to the limited class of Non-Professional Associates, can only be obtained through the avenue of examination, an ordeal of an extremely searching character, and for which, in the nature of the case, Surveyors in the colonies could not be expected to present themselves.

Acting under the powers conferred by the charter and the By-law above quoted, and with a view to federating the profession throughout the Empire, and with a further view of affirming and defining the professional status of Colonial Surveyors, the Council of the Institution are prepared to entertain applications for admission to membership, without examination, from Surveyors holding official appointments in the following British colonies and dependencies, where it is understood that candidates for such appointments are required, as a condition precedent, to pass an examination which can be accepted in lieu of the professional examinations of the Institution :—

India,	Tasmania,
Victoria,	Canada,
New South Wales,	British Guiana,
Queensland,	West Indies,
Western Australia,	Cape Colony.
South Australia,	Straits Settlements.
New Zealand,	

The Council reserve to themselves the right of varying the list of such colonies and dependencies from time to time, should circumstances seem to render such a course desirable.

The following are the conditions under which applications for admission will be considered by the Council :—

1. A Colonial Surveyor will be considered eligible *ceteris paribus* if he shall have passed an examination qualifying him as an Authorised or Licensed Surveyor, or as an official, or Crown Surveyor, or Surveyor-General, in any of the foregoing colonies and dependencies.

2. All candidates will be required to furnish a detailed description of the examination or examinations passed by them in the colonies, which description must be signed by the candidate, and, in the case of a subordinate officer, countersigned by the Surveyor-General, or, in the case of a Surveyor-General, by the Colonial Secretary, or other chief official, and will also be required to furnish testimonials as to personal character, *independently of the professional testimonials referred to.*

3. The diploma granted to a Colonial Member will bear upon the face of it a notification that it applies solely to the colonies, and is in no sense a diploma available for a Surveyor practising in the United Kingdom.

4. Each candidate will be required to sign a formal declaration to this effect, and an undertaking that the diploma shall be returned to the Council should the candidate, from any cause, cease to practise in the colonies.

5. Each Colonial Member will be required to deposit with the Secretary a standing order on a London agent for the annual payment of his subscription, and through whom papers relating to the Institution may be periodically transmitted.

6. Colonial Members will pay a reduced entrance fee of three guineas and a reduced annual subscription of two guineas.

7. Candidates must be over 25 years of age.

8. Colonial Members when elected will be regarded as subject to such provisions of the general By-laws as are applicable to their case, and will be required to sign a formal declaration to that effect, attached to the form of application.

9. All applications must be made on forms to be obtained of the Secretary of the Institution at the above address, and will be subject to all the provisions of the By-laws relating to approval by the Council and confirmation by the general body of members, and each case will be dealt with on its merits.

The privileges of Colonial Members will be identical with those of other members, and may be briefly summarized as follows :—

(*a.*) The right as a Fellow of the Surveyors' Institution to use the designatory letters F.S.I.

(*b.*) The right to receive copies of the "Transactions" of the Institution, published at frequent intervals during the session, from November to May. Also copies of the "Professional Notes," published at intervals of two or three months throughout the year.

(*c.*) The right to a Diploma of Membership, subject, as in other cases, to a notification of its annual renewal.

(*d.*) The right, during temporary residence in England, to attend the meetings of the Institution, to use the library and rooms of the Institution, and to enjoy all the privileges of members resident in the United Kingdom ; and

(*e.*) All voting rights, so far as they are exercisable by persons not residing in the United Kingdem.

By order of the Council,

JULIAN C. ROGERS,
Secretary.

17th November, 1892. 27–3

ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

[3299]

CERTIFIED COPY of a Report of a Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the 21st December, 1892.

ON a Memorandum dated 20th December, 1892, from the Minister of Railways and Canals, representing that under date the 12th December instant, the Fredericton and St. Mary's Bridge Co. have submitted a certified copy of a by-law adopted at a meeting of the shareholders of the company, held on the 10th December instant, fixing the tolls for the use of their said bridge, as provided for by section No. 7 of their Act of incorporation, 48-49 Victoria, chapter 26, approval of the said by-law by Your Excellency in Council being now sought, in conformity with section 227 of the Railway Act.

The Minister, on the recommendation of the Government Chief Engineer, to the effect that the proposed tolls are reasonable, recommends that the said by-law be approved accordingly.

The Committee submit the by-law for approval.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

The Honourable
The Minister of Railways and Canals.

—

FREDERICTON, 12th December, 1892.

THE PETITION of the Fredericton and St. Mary's Railway Bridge Company, a company duly incorporated under chapter 26, 48-49 Victoria of the Statutes of Canada,

HUMBLY SHEWETH,—

1. That said company's bridge is now being operated.

2. That by section seven of said Act tolls for the use of the bridge shall be from time to time fixed and regulated by the by-laws of the company, and by subsection eight of said section seven same must be approved by the Governor in Council.

3. That hereunto annexed marked A is a certified copy of the by-law of the company fixing the tolls for the use of said bridge for the time being.

4. Your petitioners pray that same may be approved of and sanctioned by the Governor in Council as provided in and by said Act or that such other order may be made in the premises as will meet the requirements of the case.

And as in duty bound will ever pray.

THOS. TEMPLE,
for the Fredericton and St. Mary's
Railway Bridge Company.

—

At a meeting of the shareholders of "The Fredericton and St. Mary's Railway Bridge Company," duly called and held on the tenth day of December, A.D. 1892, at the office of Alexander Gibson, Esquire, in the Town of Marysville, York County, at which meeting all the shareholders of said company were present in person, the following by-law was made and passed :—

"That the tolls for the use of the bridge of "The "Fredericton and St. Mary's Railway Bridge Com- "pany" for the time being be fixed at the following "rates—

" Passengers, each	$0.10
" Merchandise, per car	2.00
" Shingles and clapboards, per car	2.00
" Other manufactured timber long and short, per car	1.00
" Flour, meal, grain and grain products, per car	2.00
" Live stock and fresh fish, per car	2.00
" Grindstones, per car	2.00
" Bark, sleepers, knees, ship timber, cordwood, stone, logs and timber, per car	1.00
" Coal (car load), per ton	0.10
" Merchandise, fresh fish, live stock and unenumerated articles not provided for, per 100 lbs	0.02"

I hereby certify the foregoing to be a true and correct copy of the by-law made and passed at a meeting of the shareholders of "The Fredericton and St. Mary's Railway Bridge Company," duly called and held on the tenth day of December, A.D. 1892, at which meeting all the shareholders of said company were present in person.

Fredericton, N.B., 12th December, A.D. 1892.

WESLEY VANWART,
[L.S.] Secretary,
27–2 Fredericton and St. Mary's Ry. Bridge Co.

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[3071]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Wednesday, the 7th day of December, 1892.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, in virtue of the provisions of "The Fisheries Act," chapter 95 of the Revised Statutes, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that the Order in Council of the 20th day of October, 1892, prohibiting fishing for Bass in the waters of the Miramichi River and its tributaries, for a period of three years from the 1st December, 1892, shall be and the same is hereby cancelled.

JOHN J. McGEE,
25–4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

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[2169]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Thursday, the 11th day of October, 1888.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS the Minister of the Interior reports with reference to the Orders in Council of the 10th of October, 1886, and of the 8th of December, 1887, authorizing certain reservations for Mountain Parks, that it is advisable to define more accurately the lands reserved by the said orders,—

His Excellency in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of the Interior and under the provisions of the 78th section of chapter 54 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, known and cited as the "Dominion Lands Act," has been pleased to order and it is hereby ordered, that each reservation shall consist of the sections or parts of sections of Dominion Lands in British Columbia, in the schedule of lands comprised within the Mountain Parks attached hereto.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

—

SCHEDULE OF LANDS COMPRISED WITHIN THE MOUNTAIN PARKS.

PARK RESERVE AT GRIFFIN LAKE.

Tp. 22, R. 4, West of 6th I.M.—			Whole of sections 34 and 35.
do	do	do	W.½ of section 36.
do	do	do	N.½ of sections 26 and 27.
Tp. 23	do	do	Whole of sections 2, 3, 9, 10, 16, 17, 19 and 20.
do	do	do	West ½ of sect. 1 and 11.
do	do	do	South ½ of sections 15 and 21.
do	do	do	N.E.¼ of sections 4 and 8.
do	do	do	N.W.¼ of sect. 15 and 21.
do	do	do	N.½ of section 18.

PARK RESERVE AT MOUNT STEPHEN.

Tp. 28, R. 18, West of 5th I. M.—			Whole of sections 7, 8, 16, 17, 22 and 26.
do	do	do	N.E.¼ of sections 21 and 27.
do	do	do	S.E.¼ of section 20.

Tp. 28, R. 18, West of 5th I. M.			S.½ of sections 21, 27 and 35.
do	do	do	N.½ of section 23.
do	do	do	S.W.¼ of section 36.
do	do	do	W.½ of S.E.¼ of section 36.
do	do	do	N.W.¼ of sections 15 and 25.
do	do	do	W.½ of N.E.¼ of section 25.

Tp. 28, R. 19, West of 5th I. M.—E.½ of E.½ of section 12.

PARK RESERVE AT GLACIER.

Tp. 27, R. 26, West of 5th I. M.—			Whole of sections 1, 12, 13, and 24.
do	do	do	E.½ of sections 2, 11, 14 and 23.
do	do	do	S.½ of section 25.
do	do	do	S.E.¼ of section 26.
Tp. 27, R. 25,		do	Whole of sections 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 and 21.
do	do	do	S.½ of sections 28, 29, and 30.
Tp. 26, R. 26		do	Whole of sections 25, 26, 35, and 36.
do	do	do	E.½ of sections 27 and 34.
Tp. 26, R. 25		do	Whole of sections 29, 30, 31 and 32.

E. DEVILLE,
Surveyor-general.

26–4

[2740]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Wednesday, the 19th day of October, 1892.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

His Excellency, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, has been pleased to give his consent to the closing up of a certain road allowance in the Municipality of Deloraine and Province of Manitoba, described in the annexed By-lay of the Municipality of Deloraine, numbered 63, and dated 20th August, 1888, being a By-law to stop up certain portions of certain road allowances in the Municipality of Deloraine and to sell and convey the same to the Manitoba South Western Colonization Railway Company.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

—

BY-LAW No. 63.

BY-LAW to stop up certain portions of certain road allowances in the Municipality of Deloraine, and to sell and convey the same to the Manitoba South Western Colonization Railway Company.

Whereas the Manitoba South Western Colonization Railway Company intend to register a plan of Whitewater, on parts of the north-east quarter of section seven (7) and the north-west quarter of section eight (8), the south-south-west quarter of section seventeen (17) and the south-east quarter of section eighteen (18), in Township three (3) and Range twenty-one (21) west of the first principal meridian. And whereas the road allowance, immediately north of said sections seven (7) and eight (8) is not parallel with and the road allowance immediately west of said sections eight (8) and seventeen (17) is not at right angles to the track of the Manitoba South Western Colonization Railway Company. And whereas it is desirable that the blocks and streets in the said town site of "Whitewater" to be established, should be either parallel with, or at right angles to, the said railway track;

And whereas the streets to be opened up by the registration of the said plan, will fully compensate for those portions of the said road allowances intended to be stopped up and conveyed to the said Railway Company, by the provisions of this By-law;

And whereas written notices of the intention of this Council to consider this By-law, have been posted up for one month, previous to the passing thereof, in six of the most public places in the immediate neighbourhood of the said portions of the road allowance intended to be stopped up, and no one has petitioned to be heard against said By-law:

Be it therefore enacted by the Municipal Council of the Municipality of Deloraine, and it is hereby enacted by authority of the same,—

1st. That the following portions of original road allowances shall be and are hereby stopped up, and closed for all public purposes as roads and shall from and after the passing of this By-law cease to be common highways,—

a. That portion of the road allowance between sections eight (8) and seventeen (17) in Township three (3) and Range twenty-one (21) west of the first Principal Meridian, ninety-nine feet in width extending eastward from the north-east angle of section seven (7) in said Township and Range, thirteen hundred and sixty (1360) feet, containing by admeasurement three acres and nine one-hundredths of an acre ($3\frac{9}{100}$).

b. And also that portion of the road allowance between sections seventeen (17) and eighteen (18) in said Township and Range, ninety-nine feet in width, extending northward from the south-east angle of said section eighteen (18), four hundred and eighty (480) feet, containing by admeasurement one acre and nine one-hundredths of an acre ($1\frac{9}{100}$).

c. And also that portion of the road allowance between sections seven (7) and eighteen (18) in said Township and Range, ninety-nine feet in width extending westward from the north-east angle of said section seven (7), six hundred and twenty-four (624) feet, containing by admeasurement one acre and forty-one one-hundredths of an acre ($1\frac{41}{100}$).

d. And also that portion of the road allowance between sections seven (7), and eight (8) in said Township and Range, ninety-nine feet in width extending southward from the north-east angle of said section seven (7), nine hundred and twenty feet, containing by admeasurement two acres and nine one-hundredths of an acre ($2\frac{9}{100}$).

2nd. That said parcels or tracts of land hereinbefore described in clause one (1) of this by-law shall be sold to the Manitoba South Western Colonization Railway Company for the sum of one dollar and shall be conveyed to the said Railway Company by deed of conveyance to be duly executed on behalf of this Municipality.

3rd. That the Reeve and Clerk of this Municipality be and they are hereby authorized and instructed for and on behalf of this Municipality to execute and attach the seal of this Corporation to a deed of conveyance of the above described parcels or tracts of land in favour of the said Railway Company and their successors or assigns for and in consideration of the sum of one dollar of lawful money of Canada.

{ Seal of Municipality of Deloraine. }

JOHN RENTON,
Reeve.
JAMES RAE,
Clerk.

I, James Rae, of the town of Boissevain, in the County of Turtle Mountain, farmer, do hereby certify the above to be a duplicate original of a by-law passed by the Municipal Council of the Municipality of Deloraine, on the 20th day of August, A. D. 1888, as by-law No. 63.

JAMES RAE,
Clerk of the Council of the Municipality of Deloraine.

JOHN RENTON,
Reeve.

I hereby certify that by-law No. 63, passed by the Municipal Council of the Municipality of Deloraine, on the twentieth day of August, A.D. 1888, was approved of by His Honour the Lieutenant Governor in Council on the thirtieth day of October, A.D. 1888.

Dated at Winnipeg, this fifteenth day of April, A.D. 1889.

C. A. SADLER,
Clerk of the Executive Council of Manitoba.

24–4

[2817]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Wednesday, the 26th day of October, 1892.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, has been pleased to order that the lands at the disposal of the Government of Canada in the Parish Lots between West Lynne and Winnipeg required for right of way and station ground purposes of the Red River Valley Railway, according to the descriptions hereto annexed, shall be and the same are hereby vested in Her Majesty for the uses and purposes of the Province of Manitoba, the lots from which the grant is to be made for the purpose mentioned being as follows :—

Lots 160, 163, 445, 449, 453, 457, 461, 473 (northerly 3 chains) 479, 503, 511, 513 and 525, in the Parish of Sainte-Agathe, and lots 3, 5 and 10, in the Parish of St. Norbert.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

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DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAY COMMISSIONER,
MANITOBA.

I hereby certify that the following is a correct description of the land required for right of way for the Red River Valley Railway, on and over lot 160 of the Dominion Government Survey of the Parish of Ste. Agathe :—

All that portion of said lot being one acre and fifty-two hundredths of an acre, more or less, which lies between two lines parallel with and each said line being forty-nine and one-half feet perpendicularly distant on opposite sides from the centre line of the land taken for the right of way of the Red River Valley Railway as the same is shown on a plan of said right of way filed in the Winnipeg Land Titles Office as No. 363.

And I further certify that the following is a correct description of the land required for right of way for the Red River Valley Railway, on and over lot 163 of the Dominion Government Survey of the Parish of Ste. Agathe :

All that portion of said lot being one acre and fifty-three hundredths of an acre, more or less, which lies between two lines parallel with and each said line being forty-nine and one-half feet perpendicularly distant on opposite sides from the centre line of the land taken for the right of way of the Red River Valley Railway, as the same is shown on a plan of said right of way filed in the Winnipeg Land Titles Office as No. 363.

Dated at the City of Winnipeg, in the Province of Manitoba, this 16th day of May, A.D. 1892.

(Signed,) J. F. HENDRY,
Draughtsman, Winnipeg Land Titles Office.

I hereby certify that I have checked over and compared the above descriptions and tracing, and find the same to be correct and in accordance with the plan of right of way of said railway filed in the Winnipeg Land Titles Office.

(Sd.) J. OBED. SMITH,
Right of Way Solicitor.

—

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAY COMMISSIONER,
MANITOBA.

I hereby certify that the following are correct descriptions of the land required for right of way and station grounds for the Red River Valley Railway on and over River Lots numbers 445, 449, 453, 457, 461, 479, and the northerly three chains in width of River Lot number 473, according to the Dominion Government Survey of the Parish of Ste. Agathe :

All that portion of said lot 445, being one acre and twenty-three hundredths of an acre, more or less, which lies between two lines parallel with and each said line being forty-nine and one-half feet perpendicularly distant on opposite sides from the centre line of the land taken for right of way of the Red River Valley Railway as the same is shown on a plan of said right of way filed in the Winnipeg Land Titles Office as No. 362.

All that portion of said lot 449, being seven acres and eighty hundredths of an acre, more or less, which lies between two lines parallel with and each said line being two hundred and sixteen feet perpendicularly distant on opposite sides from the centre line of the land taken for the right of way of the Red River Valley Railway as the same is shown on a plan of said right of way filed in the Winnipeg Land Titles Office as No. 362.

All that portion of said lot 453, being eight acres and one-hundredth of an acre more or less, which lies between two lines parallel with and each said line being two hundred and sixteen feet perpendicularly distant on opposite sides from the centre line of the land taken for the right of way of the Red River Valley Railway, as the same is shown on a plan of said right of way filed in the Winnipeg Land Titles Office as No. 362.

All that portion of said lot 457, being one acre and eighty-four hundredths of an acre more or less, which lies between two lines parallel with and each said line being forty-nine and one-half feet perpendicularly distant on opposite sides from the centre line of the land taken for the right of way of the Red River Valley Railway, as the same is shown on a plan of said right of way filed in the Winnipeg Land Titles Office as No. 362.

All that portion of said lot 461, being one acre and eighty-four hundredths of an acre more or less, which lies between two lines parallel with and each said line being forty-nine and one-half feet perpendicularly distant on opposite sides from the centre of land taken for the right of way of the Red River Valley Railway, as the same is shown on a plan of said right of way filed in the Winnipeg Land Titles Office as No. 362.

All that portion of said lot 479, being one acre and eighty-four hundredths of an acre more or less, which lies between two lines parallel with and each said line being forty-nine and one-half feet perpendicularly distant on opposite sides from the centre line of the land taken for the right of way of the Red River Valley Railway, as the same is shown on a plan of said right of way filed in the Winnipeg Land Titles Office as No. 362.

And all that portion of the northerly three chains in width of said lot 473, being fifty-five hundredths of an acre (0·55 ac.) more or less which lies between two lines parallel with and each said line being forty-nine and one-half feet perpendicularly distant on opposite sides from the centre line of the land taken for the right of way of the Red River Valley Railway, as the same is shown on a plan of the said right of way filed in the Winnipeg Land Titles Office as No. 362.

Dated at the City of Winnipeg, in the Province of Manitoba, this 16th day of May, A.D. 1892.

(Sd) J. F. HENDRY,
Draughtsman, Winnipeg Land Titles Office.

I hereby certify that I have checked over and compared the above descriptions and tracing and find the same to be correct and in accordance with the plan of right of way of said railway filed in the Winnipeg Land Titles Office.

(Sd.) J. OBED. SMITH,
Right of Way Solicitor.

—

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAY COMMISSIONER,
MANITOBA.

I hereby certify that the following are correct descriptions of the land required for right of way for the Red River Valley Railway on and over River Lots numbers 503, 511, 513 and 525, according to the Dominion Government Survey of the Parish of Ste. Agathe :—

All that portion of said Lot 503 being one acre and sixty-eight hundredths of an acre more or less, which lies between two lines parallel with and each said line being forty-nine and one-half feet perpendicularly distant on opposite sides from the centre line of the land taken for the right of way of the Red River Valley Railway as the same is shown on a plan of the

said right of way filed in the Winnipeg Land Titles Office as No. 362.

All that portion of said lot 511 being one acre and sixty-three hundredths of an acre more or less, which lies between two lines parallel with and each said line being forty-nine and one-half feet perpendicularly distant on opposite sides from the centre line of the land taken for the right of way of the Red River Valley Railway as the same is shown on a plan of the said right of way filed in the Winnipeg Land Titles Office as No. 362.

All that portion of said lot 513 being one acre and sixty-eight hundredths of an acre more or less, which lies between two lines parallel with and each said line being forty-nine and one-half feet perpendicularly distant on opposite sides from the centre line of the land taken for the right of way of the Red River Valley Railway as the same is shown on a plan of said right of way filed in the Winnipeg Land Titles Office as No. 362.

All that portion of said lot 525, being one acre and sixty-eight hundredths of an acre more or less, which lies between two lines parallel with and each said line being forty-nine and one-half feet perpendicularly distant on opposite sides from the centre line of the land taken for the right of way of the Red River Valley Railway, as the same is shown on a plan of said right of way filed in the Winnipeg Land Titles Office as No. 362.

Dated at the City of Winnipeg, in the Province of Manitoba, this 16th day of May A.D. 1892.

J. F. HENDRY,
Draughtsman, Winnipeg Land Titles Office.

I hereby certify that I have checked over and compared the above descriptions and tracing and find the same to be correct and in accordance with the plan of right of way of said railway filed in the Winnipeg Land Titles Office.

J. OBED. SMITH
Right of Way Solicitor.

—

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAY COMMISSIONER, MANITOBA.

I hereby certify that the following are correct descriptions of the land required for right of way for the Red River Valley Railway on and over River Lots numbers 3 and 5 according to the Dominion Government Survey of the Parish of St. Norbert:

All that portion of said lot being one acre and seventy-six hundredths of an acre, more or less, which lies between two lines parallel with and each said line being forty-nine and one-half feet perpendicularly distant on opposite sides from the centre line of the land taken for the right of way of the Red River Valley Railway as the same is shown on a plan of said right of way filed in the Winnipeg Land Titles Office as No. 360.

All that portion of said lot 5 being one acre and seventy-six hundredths of an acre, more or less, which lies between two lines parallel with and each said line being forty-nine and one-half feet perpendicularly distant on opposite sides from the centre line of the land taken for the right of way of the Red River Valley Railway as the same is shown on a plan of the said right of way filed in the Winnipeg Land Titles Office as No. 360.

Dated at the City of Winnipeg, in the Province of Manitoba, this 16th day of May, A.D. 1892.

J. F. HENDRY,
Draughtsman, Winnipeg Land Titles Office.

I hereby certify that I have checked over and compared the above descriptions and tracing and find the same to be correct and in accordance with the plan of right of way of said railway filed in the Winnipeg Land Titles Office.

J. OBED. SMITH,
Right of Way Solicitor.

—

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAY COMMISSIONER, MANITOBA.

WINNIPEG, 12th October, 1892.

We hereby certify that the following is a true and correct description of the land taken for right of way of the Red River Valley Railway over River Lot number ten (10) according to the Dominion Government Survey of the Parish of St. Norbert, in the Province of Manitoba:

All that certain portion of said lot which lies between two lines parallel with and forty-nine and one-half feet perpendicularly distant on opposite sides from the centre line of the Red River Valley Railway as shown on a plan of right of way of said railway filed in the Winnipeg Land Titles Office as number 360, containing by admeasurement one acre and fifty-nine one-hundredths of an acre be the same more or less.

J. F. HENDRY,
Draughtsman, Winnipeg Land Titles Office.

J. OBED. SMITH,
Right of Way Solicitor.

24-4

GOVERNMENT NOTICES.

IN THE MATTER OF THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Minister of Finance has, pursuant to the thirty-third and thirty-fourth sections of "The Insurance Act," directed assets to be retained, sufficient in amount to cover the full equitable net surrender value of the policies in the above company (including bonus additions and accrued profits) which have not been transferred or surrendered or in respect of which opposition has been filed as provided by the said thirty-third section; and the assets so retained are hereby tendered to the aforesaid policy-holders *pro rata* according to the aforesaid values of their respective policies. A list of such policy-holders and of the amounts tendered to them respectively is hereinunder given, and notice is hereby given that any policy-holder not signifying in writing to the Superintendent of Insurance his acceptance of the amount hereby tendered to him, on or before the tenth day of February, A.D. 1893, shall be deemed to have refused the same, and the amount tendered may, pursuant to the said Act, be paid over to the company.

LIST OF POLICY-HOLDERS AND AMOUNTS TENDERED.

NAME.	ADDRESS SO FAR AS KNOWN.	No. of Policy	Amount of Policy.	Amount tendered.
			$ cts.	$ cts.
Canadian Securities Company...	Montreal.....	4,409	2,400 00	1,642 93
Falkiner, John G..	Unknown.	451	606 25	352 16
Hudon, F. X. L. H.	Fraserville, Q..	4,420	73 20	28 31
Levy, Alex.... .	Care of McIntosh & Hyde, Montreal	679	5,000 00	3,429 67
Meredith, Wm....	Buffalo, N.Y...	4,182	212 77	96 63
Morton, John A..	Chatham, Ont..	4,066	1,258 25	454 47
Rivard, Joseph....	Joliette, Q.....	4,419	1,062 50	319 71

Dated at Ottawa, this twenty-eighth day of December, A.D. 1892.

GEORGE E. FOSTER,
Minister of Finance.

W. FITZGERALD,
Superintendent of Insurance. 27-6

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under "The Companies Act," letters patent have been issued under the Great Seal of Canada, bearing date the 16th day of December, 1892, incorporating Edward Davis Moore, of the City of Ottawa, in the County of Carleton and Province of Ontario, lumberer; Charles Augustus Moore, of said city, lumberer; William Hamilton Cockburn Moore, of said City of Ottawa, lumberer; Frederick David Moore, of the County of Ottawa, in the Province of Quebec, lumberer; Annie Louisa Augusta Skead, of the City of Ottawa, wife of Edward Selkirk Skead, of the same place, gentleman; and Thomas Halder Kirby, Charles Henry Car-

riere and Peter Larmonth, all of the said City of Ottawa, gentlemen; for the following purposes, viz.: —(*a.*) To manufacture, purchase and sell saw-logs, timber and lumber, and carry on the lumber business and the manufacture of sawn lumber generally in all its branches, and transact all matters or business ordinarily incidental thereto or connected therewith; (*b.*) For the purposes of the company to acquire and hold by purchase, lease, license or otherwise, lumber, lands, limits, licenses, berths, or rights to cut and remove logs, lumber and trees of every description, and to acquire and hold other real or personal estate in fee or otherwise, and to purchase or erect saw-mills, plant and all machinery for the proper carrying on of said works; (*c.*) To sell, lease or otherwise dispose of the said limits, real or personal estate of the company or any part thereof, and to accept and hold mortgages or other securities for the payment thereof or for the payment of obligations due to the company, the operations of the said company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada,—by the name of "The David Moore Lumber Company," with a total capital stock of three hundred thousand dollars divided into three thousand shares of one hundred dollars.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 30th day of December, 1892.

JOHN COSTIGAN,
27-3 Secretary of State.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under "The Companies Act" letters patent have been issued under the Great Seal of Canada, bearing date the 26th day of December, 1892, incorporating Georges Charles Henry Lang, John Adolf Lang, August Reinhold Lang, all of the Town of Berlin, in the County of Waterloo and Province of Ontario, tanners; Mary Ann Kaiser, of the City of Detroit, in the State of Michigan, one of the United States of America, married woman; and William Hermann Lang, of the City of Chicago, in the State of Illinois, one of the United States of America, hide broker, for the following purposes, viz.:— To purchase, acquire and take over as a going concern the good-will, rights, credits and assets of the firm of R. Lang & Son, of the Town of Berlin, in the County of Waterloo, in the Province of Ontario, tanners, and to carry on the said business in all its branches and to extend the same throughout the Dominion of Canada, and to import into and export from the said Dominion of Canada and elsewhere, and to manufacture and deal generally in hides, skins, leather and all other tannery products and supplies,—by the name of "The Lang Tanning Company" (Limited), with a total capital stock of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, divided into three thousand shares of fifty dollars.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 30th day of December, 1892.

JOHN COSTIGAN,
27-3 Secretary of State.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under "The Companies Act" letters patent have been issued under the Great Seal of Canada, bearing date the 16th day of December, 1892, incorporating Louis Davis, merchant, Henry Joshua Joseph, merchant, Henry Nutter, merchant, Charles Bolt, merchant, and Scott Joseph, clerk, all of the City and District of Montreal, Province of Quebec, for the following purposes, viz.:— To carry on the manufacture of rolled plate stock of all descriptions, and for the manufacture of jewellery, and all other articles which are manufactured from such rolled plate, and to sell, handle and deal generally in jewellery and goods manufactured from rolled plate, the operations of the said company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada,—by the name of "The Dominion Rolled Plate Company" (Limited), with a total capital stock of seventy-five thousand dollars, divided into seven hundred and fifty shares of one hundred dollars.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 30th day of December, 1892.

JOHN COSTIGAN,
27-3 Secretary of State.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 53 of 1892.

BANKS SOUTH OF HALIFAX.

Vice-Admiral J. O. Hopkins, commander-in-chief on the North American and West Indies Station, reports that when approaching Halifax from the southward on the 3rd May, 1892, H. M. S. "Emerald" obtained soundings which tended to show that either "La Have" bank is to the eastward of its charted position, or that there is another bank similar in character just to the southward of Halifax.

Also that it has now been ascertained, from soundings recently taken by several ships of the Squadron, that—

(*a.*) "La Have" bank is correctly placed on the Admiralty charts.

(*b.*) There is a bank with less than fifty fathoms on it, situated with its western edge in latitude 43° 16' N. to 43° 21' N., longitude 62° 55' W., not shown on the Admiralty charts, possibly an extension of known banks, extending west from Sable Island. This bank might be mistaken for "La Have" bank by a ship making for Halifax from the south in thick weather.

(*c.*) The soundings between Sable Island and longitude 63° W. should be used with caution as a guide when approaching the coast of Nova Scotia.

WM. SMITH,
Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

Department of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa, Canada, 9th December, 1892.

☞ All bearings are magnetic and are given from seaward, miles are nautical miles, heights are above high water, and all depths are at mean low water.

Pilots, masters, or others interested are earnestly requested to send information of dangers, changes in aids to navigation, notice of new shoals or channels, errors in publications, or any other facts affecting the navigation of Canadian waters, to the Deputy Minister of Marine, Ottawa, Canada. 27-3

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 54 of 1892.

LOWER NEGUAC RANGE LIGHTS.

The light buildings formerly used at Crab Island, Tabusintac, have been removed to Lower Neguac, in the County of Northumberland, New Brunswick, where a range of lights to guide over the bars inside Neguac Gully has been established by the Canadian Government.

The front light stands on the east end of the block at the outer end of the Lower Neguac wharf.

Lat. N. 47° 15' 40"
Long. W. 65° 2' 35"

The light is shown from a lens lantern hoisted on a mast, having a shed at the base, the whole painted brown. An oval slatwork is attached to the mast to make it more conspicuous as a day beacon. The mast is 14 feet from the pier to its top.

The light is fixed white, elevated 18 feet above high water mark, and should be visible 8 miles from all points of approach. Besides indicating the line of range it will serve as a guide to vessels making the wharf.

The wharf on which the outer light stands is composed of a cribwork block 25 by 50 feet, in about 8 feet water, connected with the shore by a roadway supported on temporary trestles. The roadway runs N. $\frac{1}{3}$ E., and is 1,050 feet long to high water mark, where it ends near Adam's fishhouse and store.

The back light building stands on the beach N.N.W. $\frac{1}{4}$ W. (N. 49° 50' W. true), 1080 feet from the front one. It is a square wooden enclosed tower, painted white, surmounted by a lantern painted red. It is 33 feet high from its base to the vane on the lantern.

The light is fixed white. It is elevated 32 feet above high water mark, and should be visible 10 miles in and over a small arc on each side of the line of range.

This notice affects Admiralty charts Nos. 2034 and 2516, and the substance of it should be entered in the Canadian List of Lights and Fog Signals under the numbers 279 and 279*a*.

WM. SMITH,
Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

Department of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa, Canada, 13th December, 1892.

☞ All bearings are magnetic and are given from seaward, miles are nautical miles, heights are above high water, and all depths are at mean low water.

Pilots, masters, or others interested are earnestly requested to send information of dangers, changes in aids to navigation, notice of new shoals or channels, errors in publications, or any other facts affecting the navigation of Canadian waters, to the Deputy Ministre of Marine, Ottawa, Canada. 27–3

LIST OF CANDIDATES WHO PASSED SUCCESSFULLY THE CIVIL SERVICE PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION.

NOVEMBER, 1892.

At Halifax.

Bezanson, James H.
Blundell, Edward James.
Carroll, Peter O.
Delaney, John.
Foley, John.
Hancock, John E.
Lilley, John J.
Logan, William D.
Lockhart, Archibd.
McLean, William.
Munro, Chas. F.
Ryan, Arthur J.
Spain, John J,
Withell, Charles.

At St. John, N. B.

Albert, J. Emile.
Brown, James T.
Damerey, Thomas.
Dolan, Joseph T.
Ervin, Bessie W.
Foxwell, Richard J., jun.
Gerow, Stephen.
Harrison, George.
Harrison, George, jun.
Macaulay, Marshall.
Mullin, John J.
Patchel, William F.
Thompson, James.

At Charlottetown, P.E.I.

Mitchell, Chas. Jos.

At Quebec.

Auger, Désiré L.
Argue, Robert Jas.
Belleau, Gabriel.
Boutet, Pierre.
Brennan, Henry.
Coveney, Denis.
Dénechaud, Chas. D.
Donnelly, Alfred.
Dumas, Cyrille.
Gagnon, Moïse.
Gingras, Jules H.
Godbout, Pierre Jos. A.
Guay, Alphonse.
Huot, Philéas.
Labbé, François.
Lachance, Léonidas.
Lamontagne, Léandre.
Lapointe, Onézime.
Larochelle, Eugène.
Lemieux, J. A. A.
McGreevy, Rob. H., junior.
Norton, Richard L.
Payment, Adolphe.
Pelletier, Pierre A. J.
Roberge, Ignace.
Savard, Joseph.
Simard, Henri.
Simard, Joseph.
Teaffe, W. G.

At Montreal.

Adducchio, Benjamin.
Auger, Sévère L.
Barcelo, J. C. Henri.
Bélanger François De S.
Bisaillon, Jean-Bte.
Blouin, Raphaël.
Blouin, Honoré.
Blouin, Wilbrod.
Boisjoli, Ludger.
Cahil, Thomas.
Chabot, George.
Caron, Louis.
Chartrand, Adélard.
Clermont, Henri A.
Crilly, Austin E.
Cusson, Philias.
D'Aoust, J. O.
Delorme, Pierre.
Demers, Aldéric.
Desjardins, Albert.
Duquette, Emile.
Desrosiers, J. A. D. A.
Dutrissac, Joseph.
Emond, J. A.
Gallet, Eugène A.
Germain, P. M.
Gingras, Joseph E.
Gohier, Raoul.
Irvine, William.
Jacques, Louis.
Jacques, Alfred.
Labonté, Louis.
Langevin, Etienne.
Larose, C. A.
Larivière, Joseph S.
Labrecque, William.
Lafleur, Arthur R. H.
Locat, H. J. W.
Lessard, Albert.
Lanctot, Abondius.
Lavallée, David.
Laverrière, Anselme.
Leguerrier, Joseph B.
McDonald, Peter.
MacGillis, Grace.
Marion, Joseph E.
Milette, Henri.
Moreault, Joseph E.
O'Neil, Patrick.
Ouimet, Onésime.
Ouellette, Alphonse.
Pagé, Olivier.
Paradis, Joseph.
Panneton, Alphonse A.
Patterson, Charles E. A.
Pelletier, Alphonse.
Ratelle, Alberic.
Robillard, J. Gaspard.
Rondeau, G. U.
Roussel, Henri.
Ryan, Patrick J.
Stephens, James P.
Sylvestre, F. X. Jos.
Vannier, Joseph T.
Vezeau, Jos. Alphonse.

At Ottawa.

Bingham, Edna.
Brisbois, John
Brown, Emily.
Brown, Gerald H.
Bayne, Daniel M.
Beaulieu, Isaïe.
Boulay, Marie Louise K.
Carter, Sidney Jas.
Connolly, Peter James.
Cowan, David Geo.
Currie, Neil.
Cawdron, Albert J.
Cox, Emily Marg.
Corbeil, Louis Jun.
Dial, Wm Geo.
Donald, John A.
Dorion, Dolphis N.
Durocher, Zéphirin.
Emond, Wm. Geo.
Fraser, Mary.
Farrell, Florence M.
Galbraith, Archibald,
Gaudry, J. Albert.
Grecco, Alexandre.
Hayes, John G.
James, Annie V.
Jolivei, M. C.
Kane, Wm. John.
Knauf, George.
Landry, Edouard.
Legault, Alarie.
Lemay, J. O. T.
May, Lugo.
McGregor, Isabella.
MacIvor, Eva.
McDonald, Thomas E.
Mercer, Eleanore N. H.
Nelson, Erastus E.
Paquette, Joseph.
Pelletier, Edgar.
Perkins, Orvillo.
Quain, Honora.
Roy, Flavie M.
Reid, Mary.
Richardson, Theresa.
Roy, Guisolphe.
Robinson, Margerie A.
St. Jacques, Henry.
Simpson, J. S.
Stevenson, John J.
Stewart, Jessie,
Stacey, Lizzie.
Scribner, Lillian E.
Short, E. J. L.
Sinclair, Maggie B.
Smithson, Elizabeth H.
Thomson, William, E.
Vaughan Annie C.
Waddell, Florence.
Weeks, John E.
Weir, William M.

At Kingston.

Bell, Robt. Chas.
Christmas, Wm. James.
Mulvilhill, James J.
Vanluven, George L.
Willis, Henry.
Wilson, John T.
Cornell, William.

At Toronto.

Allen, William.
Atkinson, Henry.
Bell, Thos. H.
Brown, Jas. R.
Brown, Chas. M.
Caldwell, John.
Carson, Wm. James.
Chapman, Alfred Chs.
Coatsworth, Joseph.
Cooper, Vivian L.
Cornock, Henry.
Crease, Charles B.
Crate, Harold D.
Crate, Henry F.
Dalby, William S.
Dale, William.
Dudgeon, Thos. R.
Errett, Rich. W.
Fawcett, John N.
Fitzpatrick, John.
Fox, Charles.
Frizzell, Wm. A.
Gerrans, Burt.
Gerrans, Geo. T.
Harker, Joseph.
Harmon, Alfred.
Hatfield, Samuel.
Hornell, David.
Hynes, John.
Jamieson, Stewart.
Jarvis, Saml. W. D.
Jones, Charley.
Johnston, R. S.
Latimer, Samuel.
Lewis, Thomas.
Lucas, Edward Henry.
Matthews, Thomas.
Marshall, William.
McCarthy, James J.
McMullen, Henry Jas.
Murphy, William.
Murphy, James J.
Newman, Walter.
Nixon, James R.
Nolan, John Jas.
Persse, Richd. M., jun.
Pearce, William.
Pickering, Richd. H.
Riddell, Lorne C.
Rice, Albert.
Scott, Thos.
Sherman, Wm. C.
Taylor, Royal H.
Thompson, Andrew.
Tucker, Walter A.
Winter, Walter G.

At Hamilton.

Almas, Augustus A.
Bowhill, John W.
Burrows, Meshac F.
Clinton, Wm. H. S.
Cleversley, Edwd. Wm.
Kennedy, Albert J.
Laing, Henry.
Maitland, Henry S.
Martin, Emma.
Markle, Hiram.
Miller, John.
McMenemy, John Hy.
Morrow, John.
Rathvon, John G.
Unger, Benj. H.

At London.

Case, Joseph.
Couse, Fredk. E. A.
Fryer, Robt. L.
Francis, John.
Grimmond, Geo. M.
Harding, Frank.
Hurley, Wm. A.
Keown, John S.
Luscombe, Thos., jun.
McLean, Hector F. H.
Magladery, Wm. John.
McMartin, Duncan.
Mighton, Thomas.
Morgan, C. J.
O'Leary, Phœbe.
Powell, A. B.
Roulston, John.
Williamson, Alex. C.
Wood, F. F.

At Port Arthur.

Gordon, G. B.

At Winnipeg.

Bell, Emily.
Bush, Hy. Thos.
Deans, Chas. D.
Harris, Edith L. G.
Reid, Alex. L.
Rowan, Martha W.
Sutton, Edgar Wm.
Taylor, Wm. C.

At Victoria.

Alcock, Thos. C.
Ball, Joseph.
Browne, Geo. E. G.
Canning, George.
Dinsmore, Mary E.
Freeman, Cecil.
Gladding, Florence C. E.
Hagerman, Bertha.
Henry, Sadie.
Malpass, Abiathar.
McRae, Donald.
Miller, Eugene P.
Milette, George.
Ray, Charles E.
Smith, Francis.
Stewart, John W.
Stitt, Una M.
Taylor, John Geo.

J. THORBURN, LL.D.,
Chairman.
A. D. DeCELLES, F.R.S.C.
P. LeSUEUR,
Secretary.

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LIST OF CANDIDATES WHO PASSED SUCCESSFULLY THE CIVIL SERVICE QUALIFYING EXAMINATION.

—

NOVEMBER, 1892.

—

At Halifax.

Curren, Lucilla D.
Henderson, James W.
Jamieson, James G.
Keith, John S.
Keating, Wm. E.
Macdonald, Lila.
Macdonald, Ethel A.
McIsaac, William M.
McLean, William.
Murray, Edward.
McLatchey, Arthur C.
Symonds, Fredk St. Geo.
White, Charles W.

At St. John, N.B.

Berton, John F.
Burgess, Ethel L.
Dolan, James F.
Finlay, Fredk S.
Porter, Elmer W.
Rourke, James E.

At Charlottetown.

Bradley, Norman.
Moran, William.

At Quebec.

Bourassa, Joseph.
Forest, Sévérin.
Germain, Ulric.
Gray, Ethel L.
Marcotte, Louise de L.
Marquette, L.
Pelletier, Eugène.
Rouillard, Adolphe.
Shaw, Minnie M.
Teaffe, Wm. G.
Turcotte, Joseph O.

At Montreal.

Auger, Sévère L.
Booth, Walter S.
Buck, Howard P.
Bruneau, C. Eugène.
Bryère, Joseph Ch.
Caron, Louis.
Chouinard, Dolphis.
Clément, Alexandre.
Delorme, Pierre.
Denis, Alfred.
Dupuis, Alfred J.
Gauthier, Avila.
Gohier, Raoul.
Jacques, Alfred.
Lafleur, Arthur R. H.
Lacey, Wm. M.
Miraglia, Alfred.
McNichol, James.
Milette, Henri.
Milette, J. A.
Panneton, Albert.
Payette, Joseph.
Poliquin, J. D.
Racette, Euclide.
Rostaing, Emile de.
Sherrett, James.
Stuart, James A.

At Ottawa.

Bell, Graham A.
Bonneville, Louis M.
Bowles, Thornton C.
Byshe, Fredk. H.
Cameron, Susannah C.
Capbert, Ernest.
Cawdron, Albert J.
Chabot, Albert H.
Clendenning, Chas. H.
Code, Edward E.
Connor, W. H.
Courtney, Elizabeth N.
Cox, Emily M.
Day, Lena V.
Donald, John A.
Doran, Daniel C. V.
Dunnett, James.
Garland, Nellie.
Gobeil, N. Eudore.
Goth, Maggie J.
Graham, Annie D.
Greenfield, Arthur G.
Hinds, Hugh.
Ide, William.
Isherwood, Minnie.
James, Victor C.
Jolivet, M. C.
Judd, Charles
Ketchum, Henry G.
Loux, Jessie M.
Low, Jessie G.
Martin, Clarence W.
Macdonald, Duncan H.
Parlow, Lola D.
Roy, Guisolphe.
Whately, Margaret.

At Kingston.

Brown, Arthur K.
Bunt, Chas. A.
Cochrane, Kenneth C.
Conner, Fredk. E.
Cornell, William.
Doyle, Edward.
Eagleson, Samuel.
Genge, Robert E.
Hinch, William.
Jones, Chas. F.
McLean, Alex. W.
Rutledge, Noble J.
Shannon, Chas. G.
Taylor, Stella M.

At Toronto.

Baird, Frederick.
Carson, George.
Davey, Geo. F.
Foster, Henry.
Howard, W. H.
Hutchinson, Henry H.
Hutty, Robert H. G.
Hyatt, Frederick F.
Kennedy, James.
McKitterick, William J.
McLennan, Belle.
McIntosh, J. Archibald.
Madill, David A.
McMillan, Donald.
Nixon, Richard Jas.
Paterson, Mary E.
Penrose, John C.
Robertson, Alice.
Stanton, Geo. B.
Thompson, James.
Till, Maggie E.
Van Homrigh, Beaver.

At Hamilton.

Cairns, James W.
Collins, Christ. C.
Martin, Emma.
McCandlish, Alfred.
Miller, Nellie.
McFarland, William.
Turner, Geo. A.
Wardell, R. S. R.

At London.

Brady, John C.
Case, Joseph.
Coombs, Gilbert E.
Dawson, Annie J. C.
Emery, George.
Farrow, Thomas.
Haylow, James H.
Hurley, Wm. Alex.
Mair, James.
McCormick, Henry K.
McFadden, Brandon.
McGinnis, Rose Ann.
McLean, Hector F. H.
McMillan, Wm. Geo.
O'Neill, Thomas.
O'Leary, George A.
O'Neil, John F.
Rocheleau, Denis.
Schramm, Richard L. H.
Stevenson, John.
Turner, Robert C.
Whealey, Jos. W.
Wilson, Wm. F.
Wood, F. F.

At Port Arthur.

McKibben, Herbert A.
McEwen, Arthur L.
Munro, Maggie.
Newcomb, William.

At Winnipeg.

Abbott, Lala K.
Boswell, Marie.
Callaway, Mary.
Farrow, Henry W.
Harrison, Claude E.
Jackson, Emmeline S.
Moore, Isabel C.
Rowan, Mary E.
Scarlett, Helen.

At Victoria.

Browne, Edgar.
Edwards, Ethel.
Godson, Ernest.
Godson, John.
Morrison, Frank E.

J. THORBURN, LL.D.,
Chairman.
A. D. DeCELLES, F.R.S.C.
P. LeSUEUR,
Secretary.

LIST OF CANDIDATES WHO PASSED IN OPTIONAL SUBJECTS AT THE CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION HELD IN NOVEMBER, 1892.

At Halifax, N.S.

Curren, Lucilla D.,	Type-writing.

At St. John, N.B.

Porter, Elmer W.,	Book-keeping and Précis.

At Montreal.

Dupuis, Alfred J.,	Précis.
Clement, Alexandre,	Précis, Stenography and Type-writing.

At Ottawa.

Bell, Graham A.,	Précis.
Blatch, Geo. L.,	Book-keeping and Précis.
Byshe, Fredk. H.,	Précis.
Capbert, Ernest,	Composition and Précis.
Chabot, Albert H.,	do Précis and Translation.
Code, Edward E.,	Précis.
Connor, William H.,	do
Doran, Daniel C.V.,	Stenography.
Garland, Nellie,	Précis.
Ide, William,	Précis and Stenography.
James, Victor C.,	Book-keeping.
Jolivet, M. C.,	Composition and Précis.
Martin, Clarence W.,	Précis..
Parlow, Lola D.	do
Roy, Guisolphe,	Précis and Stenography.
Whately, Margaret,	Précis.
Gobeil, N. Eudore,	do

At Toronto.

Bradley, Norman S.	Stenography and Type-writing.
Cairns, James W.	Précis.
Turner, George A.	Précis.
Wardell, R. S. R.	Type-writing.

At London.

Wilson, W. F.	Type-writing.

At Winnipeg.

Abbott, Lala K.	Précis and Type-writing.
Scarlett, Helen.	Précis.

At Victoria.

Godson, Ernest.	Précis.
Morrison, Frank E.	Précis.

J. THORBURN, LL.D., Chairman.
A. D. DECELLES, F.R.S.C.
P. LESUEUR, Secretary.

27-3

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under "The Companies Act," letters patent have been issued under the Great Seal of Canada, bearing date the 10th day of December, 1892, incorporating Louis Davis, merchant, John Haskell, merchant, John Barker, clerk, Henry Joshua Joseph, merchant, and Scott Joseph, merchant, all of the City and District of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, for the following purposes, viz.:—To manufacture underwear of all materials and of all kinds, and to manufacture all kinds of silk and woollen goods, and to sell, handle and to deal generally in underwear of all kinds, and in all sorts of silk and woollen goods, throughout the Dominion of Canada,—by the name of "The Montreal Silk Mills Company" (Limited), with a total capital stock of seventy-five thousand dollars, divided into seven hundred and fifty shares of one hundred dollars.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 16th day of December, 1892.

JOHN COSTIGAN,
Secretary of State.

25-3

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under "The Companies Act" letters patent have been issued under the Great Seal of Canada, bearing date the 10th day of December, 1892, incorporating James Conrad Shook, lumber merchant; Charles William Chadwick, Gentleman; Edward Rogers Wood, accountant; John Wesley Roswell, Esquire, all of the City of Toronto, Province of Ontario; William McGahey, manufacturer, of the City of Chicago, in the State of Illinois, one of the United States of America, for the following purposes, viz.:—To carry on the business of manufacturing and selling paints and painters supplies, and to acquire by purchase or otherwise, and to own and use in their works, and to sell any patent rights applicable, necessary or expedient for such business, throughout the Dominion of Canada,—by the name of "The Weather and Water Proof Paint Company of Canada" (Limited), with a total capital stock of five thousand dollars, divided into two hundred shares of twenty-five dollars.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 15th day of December, 1892.

JOHN COSTIGAN,
Secretary of State.

25-3

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under "The Companies Act" letters patent have been issued under the Great Seal of Canada, bearing date the 10th day of December, 1892, whereby the total capital stock of "The Canada Switch Manufacturing Company (Limited) is increased from $50,000 (fifty thousand dollars) to $100,000 (one hundred thousand dollars).

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 15th day of December, 1892.

JOHN COSTIGAN,
Secretary of State.

25-3

IN THE EXCHEQUER COURT OF CANADA.

GENERAL ORDER.

IN pursuance of the 55th section of "The Exchequer Court Act," 50-51 Victoria, chapter 16, and 52 Victoria, chapter 38, it is ordered that the following rules shall be in force in respect to any proceeding that may be had or taken in the Exchequer Court of Canada to impeach any patent issued under "The Patent Act" and the amendments thereto:—

1. In any proceeding for the impeachment of any patent under the 34th section of "The Patent Act," as amended by the Act 53 Victoria, chapter 13, intituled "An Act to amend The Patent Act," the practice and procedure which in like proceedings were in force in Her Majesty's High Court of Justice in England immediately prior to the passing of the Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, 46 and 47 Victoria, chapter 57, intituled "An Act to amend and consolidate the Law relating to Patents for Invention, Registration of Designs and Trade Marks," shall be followed as near as may be.

2. In any such proceeding the party seeking to impeach the patent may, in addition to any ground or cause for impeachment that might be relied on under the 34th section of the said Act, set up and rely upon any ground or cause mentioned in the 37th section of "The Patent Act," as amended by the Act 55-56 Victoria, chapter 24, intituled "An Act to further amend the Patent Act."

3. If in any case it is sought to impeach a patent for one or more of the grounds or causes mentioned in section 37 of "The Patent Act," as amended by 55-56 Victoria, chapter 24, intituled "An Act to further amend the Patent Act," and for no other cause, a sealed and certified copy of the patent and of the petition, affidavit, specification and drawings thereunto relating may be filed in the office of the Registrar of the Court, and proceedings to have the same declared null and void may thereupon be taken by information in the name of the Attorney General of Canada, or by a statement of claim at the suit of any person interested in accordance with the ordinary practice of the Court.

Dated at Ottawa, this 5th day of December, A.D. 1892.

GEO. W. BURBIDGE,
J. E. C.

24-4

CIRCULATION AND SPECIE.

	31st July.	31st August.	30th September.	31st October.	30th November.	31st December.
Fractionals	188,019 75	188,799 25	189,382 50	191,369 00	191,730 50	
$1 & $2	6,473,895 00	6,677,849 00	6,845,354 50	7,266,569 50	7,060,558 50	
$4	493,818 00	487,452 00	478,186 00	515,596 00	484,114 00	
$5, $10 & $20	10,174 16	10,029 16	10,019 16	9,729 16	9,674, 16	
$50 & $100	427,950 00	374,350 00	315,000 00	315,800 00	277,500 00	
$500 & $1000	10,135,000 00	10,709,500 00	10,662,000 00	10,348,000 00	10,022,000 00	
Total	17,728,856 91	18,447,979 41	18,499,942 16	18,647,063 66	18,045,577 16	

	31st January.	29th February.	31st March.	30th April.	31st May.	30th June.
Fractionals						
$1 & $2						
$4						
$5, $10 & $20						
$50 & $100						
$500 & $1000						
Total						

Fractional Notes	191,730 50
Provincial Notes other than Ones and Twos	12,924 16
Provincial and Dominion Ones and Twos	7,060,558 50
Dominion Fours	484,114 00
Montr'l Large Notes	5,137,500 00
Toronto "	2,987,750 00
Halifax "	967,500 00
St. John "	664,000 00
Winnipeg "	20,500 00
Charlottetown "	36,500 00
Victoria "	482,500 00
Total	$18,045,577 16

Specie held by the several Assistant Receivers General, on the 30th November, 1892		$5,786,542
Guaranteed Sterling Debentures		1,946,666 67
		$7,733,208 73
Guaranteed Debentures to be held under the Revised Statutes of Canada, cap. 31—		
10 p. c. on $18,045,577.16	$1,804,557 71	
Specie to be held under the Revised Statutes of Canada, cap. 31—		
15 p. c. on $18,045,577.16	2,706,836 57	$4,511,394 28
Excess of Specie and Guaranteed Debentures		$3,221,814 45
Unguaranteed Debentures		$15,000,000 00
Unguaranteed Debentures to be held under the Revised Statutes of Canada, cap. 31—		
75 p. c. on $18,045,577.16		13,534,182 87
Excess of Unguaranteed Debentures		$1,465,817 13

SUMMARY.

Excess of Specie and Guaranteed Debentures	$3,221,814 45
Excess of Unguaranteed Debentures	1,465,817 13
Total Excess	$4,687,631 58

FRED. TOLLER,
Comptroller Dominion Currency.

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy Minister of Finance.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 8th December, 1892.

24-tf

UNREVISED STATEMENT of Inland Revenue accrued during the month of November, 1892.

Source of Revenue.	Amounts.	Total.
	$ cts.	$ cts.
Spirits	380,076 33	
Malt	103,459 02	
Malt Liquor	50 00	
Tobacco	222,962 36	
Cigars	57,092 82	
Inspection of Petroleum	6,733 10	
Manufactures in Bond	3,381 22	
Seizures	832 95	
Other Receipts	1,210 00	
Total Excise Revenue		775,797 80
Culling Timber		241 05
Hydraulic and other Rents		102 00
Minor Public Works		50 00
Inspection of Weights and Measures		3,542 46
" Gas		1,204 00
Law Stamps		219 25
Other Revenues		138 00
Grand Total Revenue		781,294 56

E. MIALL, Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 15th December, 1892.

25-tf

SUMMARY STATEMENT showing the Quantity and Value of Goods entered for Consumption in the Dominion of Canada, and the Duty Collected thereon, during the month ending 30th November, 1892.

ARTICLES.		ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Duty.
		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Acids	$	....	3,851 00	1,418 26
Agricultural Implements	"	.....	3,569 00	1,280 15
Ale, Beer and Porter	Galls.	33,860	19,908 00	7,334 24
Animals	$	.....	17,374 00	4,715 35
Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c.	"	.....	144,990 00	27,677 23
Brass and manufactures of	"	.....	43,383 00	11,933 62
Breadstuffs, viz. :—				
Grain of all kinds	Bush.	216,923	102,246 00	16,452 37
Flour	Brls.	2,881	10,385 00	2,055 00
Meal	"	6,241	14,477 00	2,462 23
Rice and all other Breadstuffs	$	.....	31,099 00	8,624 52
Candles	Lbs.	39,969	4,113 00	1,027 35
Chicory	"	23,985	929 00	970 30
Coal and Coke	Tons.	110,232	242,275 00	60,689 58
Coffee from U. S.	Lbs.	22,319	4,612 00	687 74
Copper and manufactures of	$	.....	25,360 00	3,375 43
Cordage of all kinds	"	.....	4,815 00	1,158 98
Cotton, manufactures of	"	.....	174,042 00	47,286 70
Drugs and Medicines	"	.....	131,921 00	35,992 72
Earthen, Stone and Chinaware	"	.....	72,453 00	24,178 18
Fancy Goods	"	.....	82,361 00	26,203 70
Fish	"	.....	61,023 00	9,256 54
Fruit, Dried	"	.....	216,753 00	71,656 07
" Green, &c.	"	.....	68,942 00	12,028 35
Furs	"	.....	32,975 00	5,531 65
Glass and Glassware	"	.....	145,196 00	38,282 12
Gunpowder and explosive substances	"	.....	11,356 00	4,116 10
Hats, Caps and Bonnets	"	.....	20,631 00	6,189 60
Hops	Lbs.	70,892	23,095 00	4,253 54
Iron and Steel, and manufactures of	$	.....	912,996 00	265,704 08
Jewellery and Watches and manufactures of gold and silver	"	.....	72,988 00	17,387 63
Lead and manufactures of	"	.....	29,615 00	6,236 18
Leather and manufactures of	"	.....	98,141 00	21,306 63
Marble and Stone, and manufactures of	"	.....	15,742 00	3,758 10
Malt	Bush.	2,474	1,854 00	371 17
Metals, Composition, &c., and manufactures of	$	.....	27,388 00	7,975 89
Musical Instruments	"	.....	34,783 00	9,662 01
Oil, Coal and Kerosene, &c., &c.	Galls.	943,927	71,145 00	67,947 42
" all other	"	151,182	50,707 00	14,029 02
Paints and Colours	$	.....	53,295 00	6,205 78
Paper and manufactures of	"	.....	105,424 00	34,651 36
Perfumery	"	.....	3,106 00	931 80
Provisions, viz. :				
Bacon, Ham, Shoulders, Sides, Beef, Pork, Mutton, Butter, Cheese, Lard, &c.	$	.....	67,870 00	19,366 58
Salt, not imported from Great Britain or British Possessions, or for Gulf Fisheries	Lbs.	733,024	2,639 00	460 13
Seeds	$	.....	8,050 00	1,008 90
Silks, manufactures of	"	.....	122,332 00	36,546 52
Soap of all kinds	"	.....	11,869 00	4,363 03
Spices, ground and unground	"	.....	25,929 00	3,994 60
Starch	Lbs.	85,285	5,203 00	1,742 26
Spirits of all kinds	Galls.	101,971	108,003 00	218,364 18
Wines, other than Sparkling	"	62,187	49,460 00	35,147 89
" Sparkling	Doz.	2,307	21,546 00	11,711 58
Sugar, above No. 14, D.S.	Lbs.	37,822	1,417 00	302 56
" Cane, Sugar, &c.	"	3,047	105 00	16 21
" Molasses	Galls.	243,446	52,439 00	4,819 07
" Candy, &c.	Lbs.	106,498	14,243 00	6,307 15
" Glucose and Syrups	"	241,077	5,998 00	3,641 22
Tea from United States	"	40,878	7,591 00	759 00
Tobacco and Cigars	"	14,875	24,725 00	24,832 97
Wood and manufactures of	$	.....	98,518 00	26,627 35
Woollen manufactures	"	.....	291,679 00	92,972 37
All other dutiable articles	$	.....	775,618 00	194,884 63
Total Dutiable Goods		.....	4,886,552 00	1,580,872 89
Coin and Bullion (except U. S. silver coin)		.....	40,034 00	
Free Goods, all other		.....	4,871,393 00	
Grand Total entered for Consumption		.....	9,797,979 00	1,580,872 89

W. G. PARMELEE,
Commissioner of Customs.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 22nd December, 1892.

26–tf

STATEMENT of Goods Exported from the Dominion of Canada, during the month of November, 1892.

	Produce of Canada.	Produce of other Countries.	Total.
	$	$	$
Produce of the Mine	430,984	27,960	458,944
do Fisheries	758,749	19,000	777,749
do Forest	1,908,985	151,894	2,060,879
Animals and their produce	3,665,605	66,651	3,732,256
Agricultural Products	3,439,400	589,768	4,029,168
Manufactures	653,349	55,098	708,447
Miscellaneous Articles	28,077	5,727	33,804
Totals	10,885,149	916,098	11,801,247
Bullion	24,580	.....	24,580
Coin	....	4,097	4,097
Grand Total	10,909,729	920,195	11,829,924

W. G. PARMELEE,
Commissioner of Customs.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 19th December, 1892.

26-tf

DR. POST OFFICE Savings Bank Account for the month of November, 1892. CR.

(Furnished to the Minister of Finance in accordance with the Post Office Act, 1875, Sec. 69, and Public Accounts Audit Act, 1878, Sec. 20.)

	$ cts.		$ cts.
Balance in hands of the Minister of Finance on 31st October, 1892	22,647,086 17	Withdrawals during month	502,493 30
Deposits in the Post Office Savings Banks during month	594,720 00		
Interest allowed to Depositors, on accounts closed during month	2,993 44	Balance:— At the credit of Depositors' Accounts	22,742,306 31
	23,244,799 61		23,244,799 61

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy Minister of Finance.

N. S. GARLAND,
Clerk of Financial Statistics.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
OTTAWA, 19th December, 1892.

26-tf

STATEMENT of the Balance at Cr. of Depositors in the Dominion Government Savings Banks, on 30th November, 1892. Published in accordance with Consolidated Statutes, Chapter 121, Section 16.

BANK.	Balance, 31st October, 1892.	Deposits for November, 1892.	Total.	Withdrawn, November, 1892.	Balance, 30th November, 1892.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Ontario :—					
Toronto	526,391 82	8,818 56	535,210 38	7,991 80	527,218 58
Manitoba :—					
Winnipeg	694,711 64	22,472 00	717,183 64	26,873 74	690,309 90
British Columbia :—					
Victoria	702,715 76	13,665 00	716,380 76	29,169 75	687,211 01
Nova Scotia :—					
Acadia Mines	42,795 18	892 00	43,687 18	3,007 61	40,679 57
Amherst	231,418 62	2,248 00	233,666 62	7,284 09	226,382 53
Annapolis	230,892 67	2,551 00	233,443 67	5,287 89	228,155 78
Arichat	190,423 31	1,673 00	192,096 31	1,507 46	190,588 85
Barrington	151,252 58	1,272 00	152,524 58	1,355 55	151,169 03
Bridgewater	115,496 16	385 00	115,881 16	1,019 84	114,861 32
Guysboro'	93,002 73	1,031 00	94,033 73	660 41	93,373 32
Halifax	2,613,135 02	30,578 00	2,643,713 02	41,805 96	2,601,907 06
Kentville	297,866 58	5,316 00	303,182 58	5,390 39	297,792 19
Liverpool	252,609 76	1,699 00	254,308 76	2,448 79	251,859 97
Lunenburg	246,703 43	2,150 00	248,853 43	5,698 18	243,155 25
Maitland	54,099 26	2,550 41	56,649 67	1,501 29	55,148 38
New Glasgow	353,622 48	6,161 00	359,783 48	6,311 62	353,471 86
Parrsboro'	94,890 33	668 00	95,558 33	2,666 50	92,891 83
Pictou	287,687 82	2,603 00	290,290 82	4,972 47	285,318 35
Port Hood	128,416 93	733 00	129,149 93	4,253 81	124,896 12
Shelburne	108,877 14	624 00	109,501 14	2,768 21	106,732 93
Sherbrooke	55,684 22	187 00	55,871 23	446 69	55,424 54
Sydney	309,285 75	1,235 00	310,520 75	5,309 69	305,211 06
Sydney Mines	80,786 53	551 49	81,338 02	415 00	80,923 02
Truro	327,997 22	6,918 00	334,915 22	12,776 75	322,138 47
Wallace	70,405 30	1,244 00	71,649 30	491 00	71,158 30
Weymouth	108,223 41	688 00	108,911 41	981 00	107,930 41
Yarmouth	635,333 58	5,411 00	640,744 58	10,723 28	630,021 30
New Brunswick :—					
Bathurst	125,206 85	2,069 00	127,275 85	1,376 45	125,899 40
Chatham	243,157 66	1,828 00	244,985 66	2,233 02	242,752 64
Dalhousie	341,915 60	3,942 00	345,857 60	1,707 31	344,150 29
Dorchester	93,465 59	1,271 00	94,736 59	1,878 30	92,858 29
Fredericton	538,328 50	9,992 00	548,320 50	9,419 05	538,901 45
Newcastle	220,875 03	3,199 00	224,074 03	3,065 66	221,008 37
St. Andrews	315,069 10	2,149 00	317,218 10	1,084 49	316,133 61
St. John	3,561,663 01	46,483 00	3,608,146 01	33,064 91	3,575,081 10
Sussex	152,350 35	2,163 00	154,513 35	2,794 31	151,719 04
Woodstock	438,458 60	9,233 00	447,691 60	7,059 15	440,632 45
Prince Edward Island :—					
Charlottetown	1,786,070 30	34,397 00	1,820,467 30	33,107 55	1,787,359 75
Summerside	315,657 01	9,154 00	324,811 01	5,780 27	319,030 74
Total	17,136,942 84	250,204 46	17,387,147 30	295,689 24	17,091,458 06

C. J. ANDERSON,
Chief Savings Bank Branch.

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy Minister of Finance.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 14th December, 1892.

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RETURN OF THE AMOUNT OF LIABILITIES AND ASSETS OF THE MONTREAL CITY AND DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK, AND OF THE CAISSE D'ÉCONOMIE DE NOTRE-DAME DE QUÉBEC, ON THE 30TH NOVEMBER, 1892.

	CAPITAL.		LIABILITIES.								
	Capital Stock.	Capital paid up.	Dominion Govt. deposits payable on demand.	Provincial Govt. deposits payable on demand.	Other deposits payable on demand.	Dominion Govt. deposits payable after notice or on a fixed day.	Provincial Govt. deposits payable after notice or on a fixed day.	Other deposits payable after notice or on a fixed day.	Special Poor Fund or Charity Fund Trust.	Other Liabilities not included under the foregoing heads.	Total Liabilities.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts
City and District Savings Bank	2,000,000 00	600,000 00	93,341 86	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,769,249 06	180,000 00	34,630 17	9,077,221 09
Caisse d'Economie Notre-Dame de Québec	1,000,000 00	250,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,802,518 18	83,000 00	99,595 41	3,985,113 59

ASSETS.

	Dominion Securities.	Provincial or Municipal Securities.	Loans for which Dominion or Provincial Securities are held as Collateral Security.	Loans for which Bank Stocks are held as Collateral Security.	Loans for which other Stocks, Bonds or Debentures as authorised by law are held as Collateral Security.	Cash in hand or in deposit on call in Chartered Banks.	Special Poor Fund or Charity Fund Investments.	Investments in Bank Stock made previous to the incorporation of the Bank.	Other Assets not included under the foregoing heads.	Total Assets.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
City and District Savings Bank	1,500,000 00	2,728,330 42	500 00	2,699,695 00	1,771,450 02	793,288 73	180,000 00	.....	* 64,265 93	10,181,455 21
Caisse d'Economie Notre-Dame de Québec	.....	1,890,454 51	237,300 00	463,391 56	866,323 46	651,357 23	83,000 00	73,239 09	90,086 71	4,355,152 47

* Including landed property of Bank $443,925.11

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy Minister of Finance.

N. S. GARLAND,
Clerk of Financial Statistics.

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FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 9th December, 1892.

LIST OF INSURANCE COMPANIES LICENSED TO DO BUSINESS IN CANADA UNDER THE INSURANCE ACT.

NAME OF THE COMPANY.	Chief Agent to receive process.	Amount of Deposit. Deposits marked (A) are applicable solely to Life Policies existing 31st March, 1878; marked (B) to policies issued or assumed subsequent to that date.	Description of Insurance business for which Licensed.
The Accident Insurance Company of North America	Edward Rawlings, Manager, Montreal	$23,500 Montreal Harbour bonds; $500, Municipal Debentures, and $550, 5 p. c. Canada stock. (Accepted at $22,150)	Accident.
The Ætna Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut	F. W. Evans, General Agent, Montreal	$19,000 Municipal Securities, $4,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds, and $89,000 Canadian Pacific RailwayBonds. (Accepted at $100,800)	Fire and Inland Marine
The Ætna Life Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut	Wm. H. Orr, Manager, Toronto	$360,500 Province of Quebec Debentures, $149,893 Province of Manitoba Debentures; $50,000 Province of New Brunswick Bonds; $100,000 Prince Edward Island Bonds; $60,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds; $2,595,061 Municipal Debentures and $150,000 U. S. Registered Bonds. Total $3,465,354. Accepted value, $3,184,531, being $100,000 (A), and $3,084,531 (B)	Life.
The Agricultural Insurance Company of Watertown, N.Y., U.S.	Joseph Flynn, Chief Agent, Toronto	$141,600 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $126,000)	Fire.
The Alliance Assurance Company	G. H. McHenry, Chief Agent, Montreal	$311,142 Canada 3 p.c. stock	Fire.
The American Surety Company of New York	Alexander Dixon, Chief Agent, Toronto	$50,000 U.S. Bonds	Guarantee.
The Atlas Assurance Company	Matthew C. Hinshaw, Chief Agent, Montreal	£17,000 stg., Canada 3½ per cent. Inscribed Stock, and £5,000 stg., New South Wales 3½ per cent. Inscribed Stock	Fire.
The Boiler Inspection and Insurance Company of Canada	W. B. McMurrich, Agent, Toronto	$46,724 Municipal Debentures, and $8,000 Loan Company Debentures. (Accepted at $49,252)	Steam Boilers, &c.
The British Empire Mutual Life Assurance Company, London, Eng.	Fred. Stancliffe, Chief Agent, Montreal	Canada 4 per cent. Bonds, £1,400 stg.; Province of British Columbia Bonds, £1,000 stg.; Tasmanian Bonds £6,800 stg.; Municipal Debentures, £15,800. (Accepted at $113,,977.33). Also $632,500 invested in the hands of Canadian Trustees under the Insurance Act	Life.
The British America Assurance Company, Toronto	John Morison, Governor, Toronto	$60,540 Municipal Debentures and $1,000 Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds. (Accepted at $54,900)	Fire and Inland Marine
The British and Foreign Marine Insurance Company (Limited)	E. L. Bond, Chief Agent, Montreal	$112,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $100,800)	Inland Marine.
The Caledonian Insurance Company	Lansing Lewis, Manager, Montreal	Province of Quebec Bonds, $3,893.33; Canada Bonds, $4,866.67; Municipal Debentures, $106,438.86. (Accepted at $104,555)	Fire.
The Canada Accident Assurance Company	Henry Sutherland, Chief Agent, Toronto	$22,302 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $20,072)	Accident.
The Canada Life Assurance Company, Hamilton	A. G. Ramsay, Manager, Hamilton	$61,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $54,900)	Life.
†The Citizens' Insurance Company of Canada	E. P. Heaton, Chief Agent, Montreal	$131,744 Municipal Debentures; $5,840 Canada Central Railway Second Mortgage Bonds, and $2,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds. (Accepted at $125,370, being $54,710 for Life, $20,260 for Accident, and $50,400 for Fire)	Fire, Life and Accident.
*The City of London Fire Insurance Company (Limited)	H. M. Blackburn, Chief Agent, Toronto	£24,000 stg. Canada Stock and £3,000 South Australian Stock	Fire.
The Commercial Union Assurance Company (Limited) of London, Eng.	Evans & McGregor, General Agents, Montreal	$107,067 Cape of Good Hope 4 per cent. Stock (Life A); $29,200 Canada 4 per cent. Stock (Life B); $106,580 Canada 4 per cent. Stock; $73,000 Queensland Bonds and £12,000 Swedish Government 4 per cent. Bonds (Fire)	Fire, Inland Marine and Life.
The Confederation Life Association of Canada	J. K. Macdonald, Managing Director, Toronto	$84,500 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $76,050)	Life.
The Connecticut Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn	Geo. H. McHenry, Chief Agent, Montreal	$100,000 Canada 4 per cent. Stock	Fire.
The Covenant Mutual Benefit Association	A. H. Hoover, Chief Agent, Toronto	$53,533 Canada 3 per cent. Stock	Life, on the assessment plan.
The Dominion Life Assurance Company	Thos. Hilliard, Managing Director, Waterloo, O.	$56,303 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $50,195)	Life.
The Dominion Plate Glass Insurance Company	Alexander Ramsay, Chief Agent, Montreal	$5,000 Province of Quebec Bonds and $11,000 Municipal Securities. Total, $16,000. (Accepted at $14,900)	Plate Glass.
The Dominion Safety Fund Life Association	J. De Wolfe Spurr, President and Agent, St. John, B. N.	$19,000 Province of Nova Scotia Bonds and $31,000 Province of New Brunswick Bonds	Life.
The Eastern Assurance Company	Chas. D. Cory, Chief Agent, Halifax, N.S.	$56,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $50,400)	Fire.
The Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation (Limited)	Fred. Stancliffe, General Manager, Montreal	£6,500 stg., 2½ per cent. Annuities, £5,000 stg., South Australian Govt. 4 per cent. Bonds, and £10,840 Province of Quebec Bonds	Fire Re-assurance.
The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, N.Y.	Seargent P. Stearns, Manager, Montreal	$100,000 U.S. Bonds (A) $375,000 U.S. Bonds and $482,000 Municipal Debentures (B) (accepted at $908,800, being $100,000 A, and $808,800, B). Also $1,180,000 in the hands of Canadian Trustees under the Insurance Act	Life.
The Federal Life Assurance Company of Ontario	David Dexter, Managing Director, Hamilton	Municipal Debentures, $44,807. Canada Pacific Railway Bonds, $11,000. (Accepted $50,226)	Life.

LIST OF INSURANCE COMPANIES LICENSED TO DO BUSINESS IN CANADA UNDER THE INSURANCE ACT—*Continued.*

NAME OF THE COMPANY.	Chief Agent to receive process.	Amount of Deposit. Deposits marked (A) are applicable solely to Life Policies existing 31st March, 1878; marked (B) to policies issued or assumed subsequent to that date.	Description of Insurance business for which Licensed.
The Fire Insurance Association (Limited), London, England	John Kennedy, Chief Agent, Montreal	$100,000 Canada Stock	Fire.
The Germania Life Insurance Company	Jeffers & Rônne, Chief Agents, Toronto	$50,000 Canada Bonds	Life.
The Great West Life Assurance Company	J. H. Brock, Managing Director, Winnipeg, M.	$56,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $50,400)	Life.
The Guarantee Company of North America	Edward Rawlings, Manager, Montreal	$27,000 Municipal Securities; $29,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds and $2,400 Canada Stock. (Accepted at $53,800)	Guarantee.
The Guardian Fire and Life Assurance Company, London, England	E. P. Heaton, Chief Agent, Montreal	$94,900 Canada Guaranteed Bonds and $73,000 Canada Stock	Fire.
The Hartford Fire Insurance Company, Hartford, Connecticut	F. W. Evans, General Agent, Montreal	$62,500 Mun. Securit. and $25,420 Bank Stock. (Accepted at $100,000)	Fire.
The Imperial Insurance Company of London, England	E. D. Lacy, Agent, Montreal	$129,453 Canada Stock and $63,266.67 Province of British Columbia, 3 per cent Stock	Fire.
The Insurance Company of North America	Robert Hampson, Chief Agent, Montreal	$111,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $100,000)	Fire and Inland Marine.
The Lancashire Insurance Company	J. G. Thompson, Chief Agent, Toronto	$97,333 Canada 4 per cent. stock and $95,000 Canada 4 per cent. Bonds.	Fire.
The Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company	G. F. C. Smith, Chief Agent, Montreal	$36,000 Municipal Debentures, $10,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds, and $277,133.33 Canada Stock. (Accepted at $318,533)	Fire and Life.
The Lloyds Plate Glass Insurance Company of New York	Levi Beemer, Chief Agent, Toronto	$10,000 Canada Bonds	Plate Glass.
The London Assurance Corporation, England	E. A. Lilly, Attorney and Agent, Montreal	$167,000 Municipal Securities. (Accepted at $150,300)	Fire, Life and Inland Marine
The London Guarantee and Accident Co. (Limited)	A. T. McCord, Chief Agent, Toronto	£11,000 stg. Canada Stock	Guarantee and Accident.
The London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company, Liverpool	W. A. Sims, Chief Agent, Toronto	£22,000 stg. Canada 4 per cent. Inscribed Stock and £5,000 stg. Canada 3 per cent. Stock	Fire.
The London and Lancashire Life Assurance Company	B. Hal Brown, Manager, Montreal	$10,000 Victoria, B.C., Bonds; $2,000 Canada Bonds; $23,500 Province of Quebec Bonds; and Municipal Securities, $85,280. Also $938,197 invested with Canadian Trustees under Insurance Act. Accepted at $1,050,449, being $100,000 (A) and $950,449 (B)	Life.
The London Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Canada, London, Ont.	D. C. Macdonald, Secretary, London, Ont.	$40,020 Municipal Debentures and $15,600 Loan Companies Debentures. (Accepted at $50,058)	Fire.
The London Life Insurance Company	J. G. Richter, Manager, London, Ont.	$60,000 Loan Company Debentures. (Accepted at $54,000)	Life.
The Manchester Fire Assurance Company	James Boomer, Manager, Toronto	$102,200 Canada 3½ per cent Stock	Fire.
The Manufacturers' Accident Insurance Company	John F. Ellis, Managing Director, Toronto	$20,000 Canada Bonds	Accident.
The Manufacturers' Life Insurance Company	John F. Ellis, Managing Director, Toronto	$50,000 Canada Bonds	Life.
The Massachusetts Benefit Association	T. E. P. Sutton, Chief Agent, Toronto	$50,000 U.S. Bonds	Life, on the assessment plan.
The Mercantile Fire Insurance Company	James Lockie, Secretary, Waterloo, Ont	$55,916 Municipal Securities. (Accepted at $50,057)	Fire.
The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company of New York	Albert Goldthorpe, Chief Agent, Toronto	$116,800 Canadian Pacific Railway 3½ per cent. Land Grant Bonds. (Accepted at $101,178)	Life.
Mongenais, Boivin & Co	L. I. Boivin, Agent, Montreal	$5,000 Canada Stock and $8,567 Municipal Securities. (Accepted at $12,711)	Plate Glass.
The Mutual Accident Association (Limited)	Eastmure & Lightbourn, Chief Agents, Toronto	$37,960 Canada 3½ per cent. Inscribed Stock	Accident and Plate Glass.
The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York	Samuel H. Ewing, Attorney, Montreal	$125,000 Canada 4 per cent. Bonds; $400,000 Province of Nova Scotia Bonds; $199,000 Province of New Brunswick Bonds; and $990,333 Municipal Securities. Total, $1,714,333. (Accepted at $1,615,300)	Life.
The Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association, New York	Jno. S. Hall, Chief Agent, Montreal	$50,000 Province of Quebec Bonds and $53,533.33 Canada 3 per cent. Sterling Bonds. (Accepted at $100,857)	Life, on the assessment plan.
The National Assurance Company of Ireland	Matthew C. Hinshaw, Chief Agent, Montreal	$100,161 Canada Stock	Fire.
The New York Life Insurance Company	F. W. Campbell, M.D., Attorney, Montreal	$100,000 U.S. Bonds (Life A) $993,000 C.P.R. Bonds, $80,000 Province of Quebec Bonds, and $100,000 Municipal Debentures (Life B). (Accepted at $1,163,700, being $100,000 Life A and $1,063,700 Life B). Also $750,000 invested with Canadian Trustees under the Insurance Act.	Life.
The North American Life Assurance Company	Wm. McCabe, Managing Director, Toronto	$59,823 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $53,775)	Life.
The North British and Mercantile Insurance Company	Thos. Davidson, Managing Director, Montreal	$175,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds; $281,000 Municipal Debentures; $75,000 Province of New Brunswick Bonds; $31,146.67 Province of Manitoba Bonds; $50,613.33 Victoria Government Bonds; $97,333.33 Queensland bonds. Total, $710,093.33. Accepted at $658,193: being $266,347 Fire, $52,200 Life A, and $339,646 Life B	Fire and Life.
The Northern Assurance Company of Aberdeen and London	Robert W. Tyre, Manager, Montreal	$100,253 British Columbia Bonds and $111,446.67 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $200,555)	Fire.
The Norwich and London Accident Insurance Association	Scott & Walmsley, General Agents, Toronto	$58,400 Canada Stock	Accident.
The Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society, Norwich, England	Alex. Dixon, Manager, Toronto	$100,000 Canada Stock	Fire.
The Ontario Mutual Life Assurance Company	Wm. Hendry, Manager, Waterloo	$104,852 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $92,693)	Life.
The Phenix Insurance Company of Brooklyn	L. C. Camp, Chief Agent, Toronto	$100,000 U.S. Bonds	Fire and Inland Marine.

LIST OF INSURANCE COMPANIES LICENSED TO DO BUSINESS IN CANADA UNDER THE INSURANCE ACT—*Concluded.*

NAME OF THE COMPANY.	Chief Agent to receive process.	Amount of Deposit. Deposits marked (A) are applicable solely to Life Policies existing 31st March, 1878; marked (B) to policies issued or assumed subsequent to that date.	Description of Insurance business for which Licensed.
The Phœnix Fire Assurance Company, London, England	Paterson & Son, General Agents, Montreal	$57,500 Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds and $135,293 Canada Stock. (Accepted at $187,043)	Fire.
The Phœnix Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn	Gerald E. Hart, Manager, Montreal	$69,000 Municipal Debentures and $44,000 C. P. Railway Bonds. (Accepted at $101,700)	Fire.
The Provident Savings Life Assurance Society	R. H. Matson, Chief Agent, Toronto	$13,500 Province of Quebec Bonds and $41,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $50,400)	Life
The Quebec Fire Assurance Company	Edwin Jones, President, Quebec	Province of New Brunswick Bonds, $10,000, Province of Quebec Bonds, $16,500, and Municipal Debentures, $33,000. Total, $59,500. (Accepted at $56,200)	Fire.
*The Queen Fire and Life Insurance Company, England	H. J. Mudge, Chief Agent, Montreal	$51,100 Canada 4 p.c. inscribed stock, and $42,373.33 Municipal Debentures. Total, $93,473. Accepted at $89,236)	Life.
The Queen Insurance Company of America	H. J. Mudge, Chief Agent, Montreal	$100,000 U.S. Bonds, $60,000 City of Halifax 5 p. c. Stock, $48,667 New Zealand 4 p. c. Stock, $24,333.33 Province of Quebec Bonds, and $29,200 Province of Manitoba 5 p. c. Debentures. Total, $262,200. (Accepted at $256,200)	Fire.
The Reliance Mutual Life Assurance Society, London, England	J. Cassie Hatton, Attorney, Montreal	$110,277 British Annuities, being $100,000 Life (A) and $10,277 Life (B)	Life.
*The Royal Canadian Insurance Company	Harry Cutt, Secretary, Montreal	$57,500 Municipal securities. (Accepted at $51,750)	Fire and Inland Marine.
The Royal Insurance Company	Wm. Tatley, Chief Agent, Montreal	$178,533 Canada 4 p. c. Inscribed Stock, and $511,000 British Annuities. Total $689,533, being $150,000 Fire, $50,000 Life (A) and $489,533 General	Fire and Life.
The Scottish Union and National Insurance Co	Walter Kavanagh, Agent, Montreal	$97,333.33 Canada 4 p. c. Inscribed Stock and $3,500 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $100,483)	Fire.
The Standard Life Assurance Company, Scotland	W. M. Ramsay, Manager, Montreal	$1,855,152 Municipal Debs., $106,500 Montreal Harbour Bds., and $9,000 Province of Quebec Debentures. Total, $1,970,652. (Accepted at $1,772,687, being $129,561 Life A, and $1,643,126 Life B)	Life.
The Star Life Assurance Society of England	Alfred D. Perry, General Agent, Toronto	$146,000 Canada 4 p. c. Stock	Life.
The Sun Insurance Office, London, Eng	H. M. Blackburn, Chief Agent, Toronto	$48,667 Canada Stock and $243,333 British Local Loans	Fire.
The Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada	R. Macaulay, Managing Director, Montreal	$63,890 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $57,501)	Life and Accident.
The Temperance and General Life Assurance Company of North America.	Henry Sutherland, Chief Agent, Toronto	$64,225 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $50,000)	Life.
The Travelers' Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn	William Hanson, Chief Agent, Montreal	$74,947 Province of Manitoba 5 p. c. Bonds, $584,615 Municipal Debentures, $35,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds, and $50,000 Canadian Pacific R.R. Bonds. Total, $744,562. (Accepted at $677.600), being $103,500 (Life A), $534,100 (Life B), and $40,000 (Accident).	Life and Accident.
The Union Mutual Life Insurance Company of Maine	Wm. Mulock, Attorney, Toronto	Province of Ontario Annuity Bonds, present value $398,452; Montreal Harbour Bonds, $30,000; and Province of New Brunswick Bonds, $100,000. Total accepted value, $525,452, being $100,000 (A) and $425,452 (B),	Life.
The Union Society, London, Eng	T. L. Morrisey, Chief Agent, Montreal	£22,000 Consolidated Stock	Fire.
The United Fire Insurance Company (Limited)	Chief Agency, Montreal	Province of Quebec Bonds, $85,653.33; Province of Manitoba Bonds, $9,246.66; Municipal Debentures, $7,000. Total, $101,900. (Accepted at $101,200)	Fire.
The United States Life Insurance Company	Thos. A. Temple, Attorney, St. John, N.B	$100,000 U. S. Bonds	Life.
The Western Assurance Company, Toronto	J. J. Kenny, Managing Director, Toronto	$32,100 Municipal Debentures and $25,600 Loan Company Debentures. (Accepted at $51,930)	Fire and Inland Marine.

* This Company has ceased to do new business in Canada and has given notice of an application to withdraw its deposit.

† This Company has ceased to transact the business of fire and life insurance in Canada and has given notice of an application to withdraw its deposits held on behalf of those branches.

THE FOLLOWING LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES HAVING CEASED TO TRANSACT NEW BUSINESS IN CANADA, ARE ENTITLED UNDER SECTION 32 OF "THE INSURANCE ACT" TO TRANSACT ALL BUSINESS CONNECTED WITH POLICIES EXISTING AT 31ST MARCH, 1878, AND THEIR DEPOSITS ARE APPLICABLE TO THOSE POLICIES SUBJECT TO THE PROVISIONS OF THE INSURANCE ACTS OF 1868 AND 1871.

NAME OF THE COMPANY.	Chief Agent to receive process.	Amount of Deposit.	Business.
The Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., U.S.	F. W. Evans, General Agent, Montreal	$100,000 U.S. Bonds	Life.
The Edinburgh Life Assurance Company	David Higgins, Chief Agent, Toronto	$113,000 Municipal Debentures and $48,667 Cape Good Hope 4 p.c. stock (Accepted at $150,367)	Life.
The Life Association of Scotland	Archibald Inglis, Chief Agent, Montreal	$50,127 Canada 4 p.c. Bonds, $2,433 Canada 4 p.c. Stock, $4,866 Canada Guaranteed Bonds, $48,667 Province of Quebec Debentures, $48,667 City of Toronto Bonds. (Accepted at $149,893)	Life.
The National Life Insurance Company of the United States of America	Chas. Powis, Chief Agent, Hamilton, Ont.	$110,000 Bank deposit receipts	Life.
The North-Western Mutual Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee	M. W. Mills, Chief Agent, Toronto	$100,000 U.S. Bonds	Life.
The Phœnix Mutual Life Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut	H. D. Simpson, Attorney, Montreal	$30,000 Municipal Debentures, and $99,280 Niagara Falls Park Bonds. (Accepted at $126,280)	Life.
The Scottish Amicable Life Assurance Society	William W. Robertson, Attorney, Montreal	36 Bonds Canada Atlantic Railway, guaranteed. Par $111,257.82. Present value, at 4½ per cent., $90,660.67. Also $100,000 Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds	Life.
The Scottish Provident Institution	John Dunlop, Attorney, Montreal	$100,000 Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds. (Accepted at $90,000)	Life.

THE FOLLOWING INSURANCE COMPANIES ARE REGISTERED UNDER THE INSURANCE ACT, AND ARE PERMITTED TO TRANSACT THE BUSINESS OF LIFE INSURANCE IN CANADA UPON THE ASSESSMENT PLAN.

Name of Company.	Chief Agent to receive process.
The Canadian Mutual Life Association	W. Pemberton Page, Secretary, Toronto.
The Commercial Travellers' Mutual Benefit Society	W. G. H. Lowe, Chief Agent, Toronto.
The Home Life Association of Canada	James G. Howorth, Chief Agent, Toronto.
The Mutual Relief Society of Nova Scotia	Thomas B. Crosby, Chief Agent, Yarmouth, N.S.
The Provincial Provident Institution	E. S. Miller, Secretary, St. Thomas, Ont.

NOTE.—The Glasgow and London Insurance Company has reinsured its outstanding risks with the Citizens' Insurance Company, and a portion of its deposit has been released.
The American Steam Boiler Insurance Company has ceased doing business in Canada. The deposit is still in the hands of the Hon. Receiver General, but notice of an application to withdraw the same has been given.

Office of the Superintendent of Insurance,
Ottawa, 15th October, 1892.

W. FITZGERALD, Superintendent of Insurance. 16-11

THE FOLLOWING NEW POST OFFICES WERE ESTABLISHED IN CANADA ON THE 1st DECEMBER, 1892.

Name of Post Office.	Township or Parish.	Electoral County and Province or Territory.	Postmaster.
Albanel	Albanel	Chicoutimi ..... Q.	François Laprise.
Bear's Hill	Sec. 27, Tp. 45, R. 24, W. of 4th M.	..... Alta.	Robert Ramsay.
Bowden	Sec. 14, Tp. 34, R. 1, W. of 5th M.	..... Alta.	C. K. Johnson.
Boxall	Southwold	Elgin, W.R ..... O.	Harry Boxall.
Britainville	Campbell (Manitoulin Island)	Algoma ..... O.	William M. Cormick.
Camelot	Widdifield	Nipissing ..... O.	R. B. Jessup.
Dayton	Bright	Algoma ..... O.	James Lovitt.
Devizes (reopened)	London	Middlesex, E.R. ..... O.	W. J. Braithwaite.
Donore (reopened)	Sec. 10, Tp. 8, R. 1, E. of 1st M.	Lisgar ..... M.	C Wheatland.
East River	Chester	Lunenburg ..... N.S.	John Cook.
Flee Island	Sec. 26, Tp. 13, R. 6, W. of 1st M.	Marquette ..... M.	Marshall Tuck.
Iron Rock	Egerton	Pictou ..... N.S.	John G. Fraser.
Oak Bay Mills	Mann	Bonaventure ..... Q.	J. D. Sowerby.
Oxford Junction	.....	Cumberland ..... N.S.	John D. McDonald.
Ste. Thècle Station	Ste. Thècle	Champlain ..... Q.	O. Desaulniers.
Victor (reopened)	Woodhouse	Norfolk, S.R. ..... O.	James W. Butler.
Weston	Cornwallis	King's ..... N.S.	Jonathan Sanford.
Welsford Road	Cornwallis	King's ..... N.S.	D. E. Ross.
Wetaskiwin	Sec. 14, Tp. 46, R. 24, W. of 4th M.	..... Alta.	J. Z. C. Miquelon.

CHANGES IN POST OFFICES ALREADY ESTABLISHED.

OFFICES CLOSED.

Cloverport	County of Simcoe, E.R., O.
Crookston	" Hastings, N.R., O.
Miller's Creek	" Hants, N.S.
Northfield	" Cornwall, O.
Ruttanville	" Selkirk, M.
Sandfield	" Algoma, O.
Mount Hope	" Bruce, N.R., O.
Pearl Street Branch Office	City of Hamilton, O.
Oakland Park	County of Simcoe, E.R., O.
Shrubmount	" York, N.R., O., 16th September, 1892.

NAMES CHANGED.

Rougemont ..... County of Rouville, Q. .... to Rougemont Station.

NOTE. The post office at "Fairley," County of Northumberland, N.B., which was published as having been opened on the 1st of October, 1891, did not go into operation until the 15th November, 1892.

TO ADVERTISERS IN THE *GAZETTE*.

PARTIES sending advertisements to be inserted in "The Canada Gazette," will please observe the following rules :

1st. Address "The Canada Gazette, Ottawa, Canada."

2nd. Indicate the number of insertions required.

3rd. Invariably remit the fees for such advertisements, together with the price of one Gazette, as below. Otherwise they will not be inserted. The rates are ten cts. for the first insertion, and five cents for each subsequent insertion per line of nine words, each figure counting as one word. No advertisement is inserted for a less charge than one dollar.

By settled or understood practice as prescribed by law, the rules of Parliament or decisions of the Department of Justice, notices receive the following insertions :—

Notices of applications for divorce—27 insertions.

Notices of the withdrawal of deposits of Insurance Companies—13 insertions.

Notices of ordinary applications to Parliament—9 insertions.

Notices of applications for Letters Patent—6 insertions.

Notices of dividends and meetings of Banks and Insurance Companies—1 calendar month, or 5 insertions.

Subscribers will also notice that the subscription, $4 per annum, is invariably payable in advance, and that the "Gazette" will be stopped from them at the end of the period paid for. Single numbers will be charged ten cts. each, and when more than one are required by advertisers, must be remitted for likewise.

S. E. DAWSON,
Queen's Printer and Controller of Stationery.
Department of Public Printing and Stationery,
Ottawa, November, 1891.

APPLICATIONS TO PARLIAMENT.

Rules relating to Notices for Private Bills.

All applications for Private Bills, properly the subjects of legislation by the Parliament of Canada, within the purview of "The British North America Act, 1867," whether for the erection of a Bridge, the making of a Railroad, Turnpike Road or Telegraph Line ; the construction or improvement of a Harbour, Canal, Lock, Dam or Slide, or other like work ; the granting the right of Ferry ; the incorporation of any particular Trade or Calling, or of any Banking or other Joint Stock Company ; or otherwise for the granting to any individual or individuals, any exclusive or peculiar rights or privileges whatever, or for doing any matter or thing which, in its operation, would affect the rights or property of other parties, or relate to any particular class of the community ; or for making any amendment of a like nature to any former Act, shall require a Notice, clearly and distinctly specifying the nature and object of the application, and (except in the case of existing corporations) signed by, or on behalf of the applicants, to be published as follows, viz :

In the Provinces of Quebec and Manitoba.

A notice inserted in the *Canada Gazette*, in the English and French languages, and in one newspaper in the English, and in one in the French language in the District affected, or in both languages in one paper, if there be but one in the said District, or if there be no paper published therein, then, in both languages, in a paper in the nearest District in which a newspaper is published.

In any other Province or Territory.

A notice inserted in the *Canada Gazette*, and in one newspaper published in the County or District, or Union of Counties affected, or if there be no paper published therein, then in a newspaper in the nearest County or District in which a newspaper is published. Such Notices to be continued in each case, for a period of two months during the interval of time between the close of the next preceding Session and the consideration of the Petition. And copies of the newspapers containing the first and last insertion of such notice shall be sent to the Clerk of each House.

When a Petition is for leave to bring in a Private Bill for the erection of a Toll Bridge, the petitioner or petitioners, upon giving the notice prescribed by the preceding Rule, shall also, at the same time, and in the same manner, give notice of the rates which they intend to ask ; the extent of the privilege, the height of the arches, the interval between the abutments or piers for the passage of rafts and vessels, and whether they intend to erect a drawbridge, and the dimensions of the same.

Any person seeking to obtain any Private Bill shall, eight days before the meeting of Parliament, deposit with the Clerk of the House, in which the Bill is to originate, a copy of such bill in the English or French language, with a sum sufficient to pay for translating and printing the same—600 copies to be printed in English, and 200 copies in French—the translation to be done by the officers of the House, and the printing by the contractor. The applicant shall be also required to pay the Clerk of the Senate, or the accountant of the House of Commons (as the case may be) a sum of $200 and the cost of printing the Act in the Statutes, and lodge the receipt of the same with the Clerk of the Committee to which such Bill is referred—such payment to be made immediately after the second reading, and before the consideration of the Bill by such Committee.

The fee payable on any Private Bill is paid only in the House in which it originates.

No Petition for a Private Bill is received by either House after the first ten days of the session.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Clerk of the Senate.

JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Clerk of the Commons.

Additional Rules of the House of Commons respecting Private Bills.

All Private Bills for Acts of Incorporation shall be so framed as to incorporate by reference the *clauses* of the *General Acts* relating to the details to be provided for by such Bills ;—special grounds shall be established for any proposed departure from this principle, or for the introduction of other provisions as to such details, and a note shall be appended to the Bill indicating the provisions thereof, in which the *General Act* is proposed to be departed from ;—Bills which are not framed in accordance with this *Rule*, shall be re-cast by the promoters, and reprinted at their expense, before any Committee passes upon the *Clauses*.

51*a*. All Private Bills for Acts of incorporation of, or in amendment of Acts incorporating Railway Companies, shall be drawn in accordance with the Model Bill adopted by the House on 23rd June, 1887, copies of which may be obtained from the Clerk of the House.

(*a.*) The provisions contained in any Bill which are not in accord with the Model Bill, shall be inserted between brackets, and when revised by the proper officer shall be so printed, and Bills which are not in accordance with this Rule shall be returned to the promoters to be re-cast before being revised and printed ;

(*b.*) Any sections of existing Acts which are proposed to be amended shall be re-printed in full with the amendments inserted in their proper places and between brackets ;

(*c.*) Any exceptional provisions that it may be proposed to insert in any Bill shall be clearly specified in the Notice of Application for the same.

51*b*. No Bill for the incorporation of a Railway Company, or for changing the route of the railway of any company already incorporated, shall be considered by the Railway Committee until there has been filed with the Committee, at least one week before the consideration of the Bill :—

(*a.*) A Map or Plan drawn upon a scale of not less than half an inch to the mile, showing the location upon which it is intended to construct the proposed work, and showing also the lines of existing or authorized works of a similar character within, or in any way affecting the district, or any part thereof, which the proposed work is intended to serve, and such map

or plan shall be signed by the Engineer or other person making the same ;

(b.) An exhibit showing the total amount of capital proposed to be raised for the purposes of the undertaking, and the manner in which it is proposed to raise the same, whether by ordinary shares, bonds, debentures, or other securities, and the amount of each, respectively.

JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Clerk of the Commons.

SUBSTANCE OF RULES OF THE SENATE RELATING TO NOTICES AND APPLICATIONS FOR BILLS OF DIVORCE.

Every applicant for a Bill of Divorce shall give notice of his or her intended application, and shall specify therein from whom and for what cause such divorce is sought, and shall cause such notice to be published during six months before the presentation of his or her petition for the said Bill, in the CANADA GAZETTE and in two newspapers published in the District in Quebec, Manitoba, British Columbia or the North-West Territories, or in the County or Union of Counties in other Provinces, wherein such applicant usually resided at the time of the separation of the parties ; but if the requisite number of papers cannot be found therein, then in an adjoining District or County or Union of Counties. Notices given in the Provinces of Quebec and Manitoba are to be published in one English and one French newspaper, if there be such newspapers published in the District, but otherwise shall be published in each newspaper in both languages.

A copy of the said Notice shall, not less than one month before the date of the presentation of the Petition, at the instance of the applicant, be served personally on the person from whom the divorce is sought, when that can be done.

No petition for divorce shall be received after the first thirty days of each session.

The petition of an applicant for divorce must be fairly written and must be signed by the Petitioner, and should briefly set forth the marriage, when, where and by whom the ceremony was performed, the grounds on which relief is asked and the nature of the relief prayed, and should also negative condonation, collusion and connivance. The allegations of the petition must be verified by declaration of the Petitioner, under the "*Act respecting Extra-Judicial Oaths.*"

The applicant shall deposit with the Clerk of the Senate, eight days before the opening of Parliament, a copy, in the English or French language, of the proposed Bill of Divorce, and therewith a sum sufficient to pay for translating and printing 600 copies thereof in English and 200 copies in French.

No petition for a Bill of Divorce shall be presented unless the applicant has paid into the hands of the Clerk of the Senate the sum of two hundred dollars ($200).

The petition when presented shall be accompanied by the evidence of the publication of the notice, and by declaration in evidence of the service of a copy thereof, and by a copy of the proposed Bill.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Clerk of the Senate.

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made to the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada, at its next session, for an Act to legalize and confirm Municipal By-law No. 468, of the City of Brantford, passed on the 1st day of August, A. D. 1892, granting aid by way of bonus to the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company, and also Municipal By-law No 638, of the Corporation of the City of Hamilton, passed on the 20th day of September, A. D. 1892, granting aid by way of bonus to the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company, and for other purposes.

CARSCALLEN, CAHILL & ROSS,
Solicitors for the applicants.

Dated at Hamilton, this 29th day of December, A.D. 1892. 27–9

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for an Act to incorporate a company to construct, equip, maintain and operate a line of railway in the Province of British Columbia, from a point at or near Nakusp, on Upper Arrow Lake, Kootenay District, to the Forks of Carpenter Creek, with power to extend to Bear Lake and to Cody Creek.

GEMMILL & MAY,
Solicitors for the applicants.

Ottawa, 28th December, 1892. 27–9

NOTICE is hereby given that The Moncton and Prince Edward Island Railway Company will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for an amendment to the Act incorporating said company to the following effect, namely, to increase the capital stock to $1,000,000 and to give the company power to issue bonds to the extent of $1,500,000, such bonds to be issued on the railway, ferry, boats and all the property of the company if the company see fit so to issue the same, or $1,000,000 of the bonds may be issued on the ferry, boats and property connected with the ferry and $500,000 may be issued on the railway of the company as the company may see fit ; also to extend the time for the payment of fifteen per centum of capital stock, and for the commencement and completion of the railways and ferry which the company is authorised to construct and maintain in accordance with the terms mentioned in Railway Act.

And to empower the company to build its railway from its junction with the Buctouche and Moncton Railway to Richibucto Cape, by such route as the company may deem best, with power in the company to connect its line of railway with any other railway in the County of Kent ; with power also to purchase and maintain any other railway in the Counties of Kent and Westmorland and connected with the Intercolonial Railway and to enable the company to build a bridge over the Richibucto River.

C. N. SKINNER,
27–9 Solicitor for the company.

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made to the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada, at the next session thereof, by the Grand Trunk, Georgian Bay and Lake Erie Railway Company, for an Act to amend the Act 53 Victoria, chapter 63, by extending the time for the completion of the branch to Owen Sound, and to make all the provisions of the Statute of the Province of Ontario, 44 Victoria, chapter 69, apply to the said branch ; also to extend the time for building a branch from a point on the line between Strathallan and Woodstock to the Village of Embro, and to make all the provisions of the said Act of the Province of Ontario, 44 Victoria, chapter 69, apply to the said branch. Also to authorise the company, notwithstanding anything contained in the Ontario Statute, 44 Victoria, chapter 69, to issue first mortgage bonds upon each or either of said branches to the extent of $15,000 per mile, with power to secure the same by mortgage.

JOHN BELL,
Solicitor for the applicants.

Dated at Belleville, this 8th day of December, A.D. 1892. 24–12

NOTICE is hereby given that the St. Catharines and Niagara Central Railway Company will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an amendment of its Act of incorporation relating to the issue of municipal bonus debentures, the appointment of trustees thereof, and their duties, and for other purposes.

Office of the St. Catharines and Niagara Central Railway Company, St. Catharines, Ont., 28th December, 1892.

RICHARD WOOD,
Secretary,
27–9 For the applicants.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for an Act to incorporate a company for the purpose of equipping, maintaining and operating the London and Port Stanley Railway, and also for the purpose of equipping, maintaining and operating a line of lake steam-boats, consisting of passenger and freight boats between the harbour of Port Stanley, on the Canadian side of Lake Erie, and the harbour or Port of Ashtabula or Cleveland, on the American side of Lake Erie, and such other harbours and ports as may from time to time be decided upon; and also for the purpose of buying, selling, disposing of and dealing in coal and such other commodities, goods, chattels, wares and merchandise as may be desirable, with power to construct, equip, maintain and operate telegraph and telephone lines in connection with the said railway and steam-boat lines, together with the usual powers to acquire lands, privileges and bonuses and aid from the Dominion Government and to make traffic and other arrangements with railway, steam-boat and other companies, and for all other usual and necessary powers, rights and privileges.

HELLMUTH, IVEY & THOMAS,
Solicitors for the applicants.

Dated at London, this 28th day of December, 1892.
27-9

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for an Act to incorporate a company for the purpose of constructing, equipping, maintaining and operating a dry dock, wharves, breakwaters, building and repairing yards and iron works in connection therewith, at some point on Burrard Inlet either within or without the limits of the City of Vancouver, with power to construct and operate a railway or tramway to connect said dock and works with any railway now in operation, or hereafter to be constructed, making contracts with other companies, acquiring lands, and for other purposes.

J. P. FISHER,
For applicants.

Dated this 29th December, 1892. 27-9

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for an Act to incorporate the Dominion Building and Loan Association of Toronto for the purpose of the accumulation of funds to be paid in by subscribers on the basis of monthly instalments or otherwise on shares of stock; and the loaning of said funds to its members and others, with the powers conferred by chapter 169 of the R. S. O., 1887, and amending Acts; and authorizing such company to carry on business anywhere in the Dominion with the general powers of a Loan and Building Society.

MACDONELL, McCARTHY & BOLAND,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated at Toronto, the 29th day of December, 1892.
27-9

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for an Act to incorporate a company known as "The Eastern Trust Company," for the purpose of accepting and executing all such trusts of every description as may be committed to it, and to accept and hold the office of receiver, trustee, assignee, executor, administrator and guardian, and also to act as agents and attorneys for the transaction of business, the management of estates, the collection of rents, interests, dividends, mortgages and other securities, and doing all such other business as is usually carried on by trust companies, and with all the usually and necessary powers, rights and privileges.

HENRY, HARRIS & HENRY,
Solicitors for applicants.

Halifax, N.S., 13th December, 1892. 26-9

NOTICE.—Application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for an Act to amend the Act relating to the Nova Scotia Permanent Benefit Building Society and Savings Fund, by extending and defining the society's powers of holding real estate and extending the time for sale of other real estate coming to their hands, and extending their powers as to the investment of their funds, as for other purposes.

JNO. Y. PAYSANT,
Solicitor for applicants.

Dated 14th December, 1892. 26-9

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made to the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada, at its next session, for an Act granting to the applicants power to construct and maintain a dam or dams in the Bow and Elbow Rivers, or either of them, near the Town of Calgary, and to take water from the said rivers, or either of them, by pipes, ditches, flumes, or otherwise, for the purpose of water supply, and for the purpose of creating power, and for the purpose of irrigation; and to lease, sell, or otherwise dispose of the said water and power; and to acquire land by expropriation, purchase or otherwise, in connection with the said purposes; and to have powers to do such other things as may be necessary or incidental to the above purposes.

G. ALEXANDER,
Solicitor for the applicants.

Dated at Calgary, this 8th day of December, 1892.
26-9

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act authorizing The Port Arthur, Duluth and Western Railway Company to guarantee or assume payment of the principal and interest of the mortgage bonds of The Port Arthur, Duluth and Western Railway Company of Minnesota, in the United States; and confirming a certain agreement between the two companies whereby the former company guarantees payment of principal and interest of the mortgage bonds of the latter company; and authorizing the former company to enter into traffic arrangements with any company or to operate any railway or take a lease or other conveyance of any railway, whether situated in the United States or in Canada, upon such terms as to guaranteeing of mortgage bonds, etc., as may be agreed upon between the two companies.

A. J. McCOMBER,
Secretary.

Dated at Port Arthur, Ont., 17th December, 1892.
26-9

NOTICE is hereby given that the Manitoba and South Eastern Railway Company will apply, at the next session of the Parliament of Canada, for an Act amending the Act of incorporation of the said company by providing for an extension of time for two years for the construction of the company's line of railway, and for other purposes.

DAVID SCOTT,
Secretary.

Dated 22nd December, 1892. 26-9

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made by the Alberta Railway and Coal Company to Parliament, at its next session, for an Act to extend the time for completion of its railway to Fort McLeod, and thence to and through Crow's Nest Pass and British Columbia, and to authorize it to lease or sell and convey to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company those portions of its railway and charter rights in respect thereof extending from (1) Dunmore to Lethbridge, (2) Lethbridge to Fort McLeod, (3) Fort McLeod to and through the Crow's Nest Pass and British Columbia, or from Dunmore to and through the Crow's Nest Pass and British Columbia, or any one or more of said portions of their railway or to enter into an agreement with the Canadian Pacific Railway Company for giving them running powers

over any or all of said portions of their railway, or for the operation by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company of any or all of said portions of said railway.

A. FERGUSON,
Solicitor for the applicants.

Dated 21st December, 1892. 26–9

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act to incorporate a company to construct, maintain and operate a canal or navigation from some point on Lake Erie at or near Port Colborne to some point on Lake Ontario at or near Port Dalhousie or to some point on the Niagara River at or near Queenston ; also another canal or navigation from some point at or near Dickinson's Landing to some point at or near Cornwall ; also another canal or navigation from some point at the eastern end of Lake St. Francis to some point on the northern end of Lake Champlain, with a branch or arm therefrom to Lake St. Louis ; also another canal or navigation from some point at or near Lachine to Montreal Harbour ; to improve or connect the water communication between said ports ; to construct and operate all works and structures necessary or proper in connection therewith ; to build or acquire and operate for hire and dispose of terminals, harbours, wharves, docks, water lots, piers and other structures, locks, and all works incidental thereto ; to construct works for and to produce hydraulic and other power and to propel vessels in said canals by cable or other power, and to lease or otherwise dispose of said works or power ; with power to acquire by purchase, expropriation or otherwise lands for the purposes of the company and to dispose thereof, and to do all other acts incidental or necessary.

A. FERGUSON,
Solicitor for the applicants.

Dated this 22nd December, 1892. 26-9

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made by William Fuller, of the Township of London, in the County of Middlesex, in Ontario ; Charles C. Hodgins, of the Township of Biddulph, in the said County of Middlesex ; Thomas Henry Luscombe, of the City of London, in the said County of Middlesex ; William Charles Fitzgerald, of the said City of London ; W. S. Harrison, M.D., of the City of Brantford, in the County of Brant, in Ontario aforesaid ; R. H. Blackmore, of the City of St. Thomas, in the County of Elgin, in Ontario aforesaid ; C. F. Heidt, of the Township of Southwold, in the said County of Elgin ; S. S. Fulton, of the said Township of Southwold ; Malcolm McGugan, of the Township of Caradoc, in the said County of Middlesex ; J. Ferguson, of the Town of Strathroy, in the said County of Middlesex ; J. E. Hill, of the said City of St. Thomas ; A. B. Telfer, of the Town of Sarnia, in the County of Lambton, in Ontario aforesaid ; and H. C. Crocker, of the Village of Fingal, in the said County of Elgin,—to the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada, at the next session thereof, for an Act incorporating the said applicants (and all others who are or may become members in Canada of the order hereinafter named) as a Benevolent and Provident Order or Friendly Society under the name of the "Woodmen of the World," the head office of which order shall be at the City of London aforesaid, for the following purposes, namely :—To unite its members in social and fraternal bonds to collect and distribute charitable donations, to make with its own members contracts for insurance in sums not exceeding $3,000 payable on the death of the assured, to erect a monument over the grave of each deceased member, and to secure for its members such other advantages as may be from time to time designated by the constitution and laws of the order.

T. H. LUSCOMBE,
W. C. FITZGERALD,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated at London aforesaid, this 8th day of December, A.D. 1892. 25–9

THE LAKE ERIE AND DETROIT RIVER RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made to the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada, at the next session thereof, for an Act to confirm and make valid a certain agreement made between The Lake Erie and Detroit River Railway Company, incorporated by the Dominion Parliament, of the first part, and the Lake Erie and Detroit River Railway Company, incorporated by the Legislature of Ontario, of the second part, uniting and amalgamating the said two companies into one under the name of "The Lake Erie and Detroit River Railway Company," and to declare that the said company incorporated by the Legislature of Ontario is a work for the general advantage of Canada, and to bring such united company within the jurisdiction of the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada.

G. J. LEGGATT,
Secretary.

Dated at Walkerville, 12th December, 1892. 25–9

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for an Act to authorize the Corporations of the Township of Collingwood and the Town of Thornbury, in the County of Grey, jointly to collect tolls and dues at the harbour at the mouth of Beaver River, in the said Town of Thornbury, and for this purpose to confirm an agreement between the said corporations relative thereto, and to extend the provisions of 33 Victoria, chapter 45, to the said corporations, except sections numbers one and two ; and for other purposes.

MOBERLY & GAMON,
Solicitor for Township of Collingwood.
WILSON & DYRE,
Solicitor for Town of Thornbury.

Collingwood, 14th December, A.D. 1892. 25–9

Province of Quebec, }
District of Montreal. }

PUBLIC NOTICE.—Application will be made at the next session of the Parliament of Canada, for an Act to incorporate the Atlantic and Pacific Railway, with power to construct and operate a railway from Sault Ste. Marie, in the Province of Ontario, to Gaspé Basin, in the Province of Quebec, passing through the districts of Algoma and Nipissing, and following the Valley of the Ottawa as far as circumstances will permit, passing by or near the Cities of Ottawa and Montreal, and running through the Counties on the south shore of the river St. Lawrence, and with power to purchase or lease any or all railways constructed or authorized to be constructed which can be utilized as part of the line, including the Intercolonial Railway.

GREENSHIELDS & GREENSHIELDS,
25–9 Attorneys for applicants

NOTICE.—W. C. Van Horne and William Farwell will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act amending the Act 54-55 Victoria, chapter 68, which provides for the incorporation of the Montreal and Atlantic Railway Company, by repealing section 16 of the said Act, which section permits the sale of the railway by order of a court to the extent and in the manner therein mentioned.

J. O'HALLORAN,
25–10 Solicitor for the applicant

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made by the Corporation of the City of London to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session for an Act to authorize the leasing of the London and Port Stanley Railway to an individual or individuals, or to a company, and for other purposes.

C. A. KINGSTON,
City Clerk.

Dated at London, this 14th day of December, A.D. 1892. 25–9

THE GREAT NORTH WEST CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE.—The Great North West Central Railway Company will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act to amend their charter, of incorporation, confirmed by the Act 51 Vic., chap. 85, by extending the time for the construction of the railway and the completion thereof, and by giving power to issue preference shares. and with such other amendments thereto as may be deemed proper, and for other purposes.

ARTHUR CODD,
Secretary.

Dated at Ottawa, this 1st of December, 1892. 25–9

NOTICE.—W. C. VanHorne and William Farwell, owners in trust of the South Eastern Railway, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act authorizing funds to be raised for the improvement of the railway, and the payment of existing obligations, by the issue of bonds forming a first charge on the property.

J. O'HALLORAN,
Solicitor for the applicants.

25–9

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act consolidating the various Acts and provisions relating to the Manitoba and North-Western Railway Company of Canada, and amending such Acts by providing that notwithstanding anything therein contained the company shall not, by reason of its failure to construct during the year 1893 twenty miles of its railway, be prevented thereafter or at any time from extending its line of railway to Prince Albert or for any further distance than the length of railway then completed, or from having and enjoying all the rights, powers, privileges and franchises which it now has and enjoys, and for other purposes.

Dated 12th December, 1892.

E. W. RILEY,
Secretary.

25–9

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Dominion Parliament, at its next session, by the Drummond County Railway Company, for an Act to confirm their charter granted by the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, 49 and 50 Victoria, chapter 81, and the amendments thereto, and to amend their charter, and to empower it to extend its line of railway from St. Leonard, in the County of Nicolet, to a point on the Intercolonial Railway in the County of Levis, and to amalgamate with other railway companies, or to lease or sell its line of railway, and to give running power to other railway companies over their line, and to increase its capital stock, and for other purposes and powers.

GREENSHIELDS & GREENSHIELDS,
Attorneys *ad litem* for
Drummond County Railway Co.

Montreal, 9th December, 1892. 24–9

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act to incorporate a company for the purpose of constructing and operating irrigation ditches or canals in that portion of the District of Alberta lying south of the fiftieth parallel of latitude where it passes through the said district, with all necessary cross or branch ditches or canals; also with power to acquire land by expropriation or otherwise necessary for these purposes or with a view to improve the same by irrigation and to again dispose thereof; with power also to construct and maintain dams and other works necessary for the purposes of the company, and to draw off from rivers and other waters the water necessary for the purposes of the company; also with power to take and supply water for irrigation, manufacturing and other purposes to municipalities, corporations and persons.

A. FERGUSON,
Solicitor for the applicants.

Ottawa, 7th December, 1892. 24–9

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made to the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada, at its next session, on behalf of the Corporation of the Town of Calgary, for an Act granting to the said corporation power to build and construct a bridge or bridges from the mainland to the Island Park in the Bow River adjoining the said Town, also a bridge or bridges connecting the islands in said park, and to erect a dam or dams on the Bow and Elbow Rivers, in or near the Town of Calgary, for the purpose of creating water power and still water for boating purposes; also for power to operate, lease or sell such water power when created upon such terms as the said corporation may deem proper.

Also for power to construct, equip and run a street railway and tramway along and upon the streets and highways of the Town of Calgary, and through and upon and over the territory adjoining and within the limits of two miles from the boundaries of the said Town of Calgary, with power to lease or sell the same on such terms as the said corporation may deem proper. Such railway or tramway to be propelled and run by horse, electric or steam power, as the applicants may desire.

ARTHUR L. SIFTON,
Solicitor for applicants.

Dated at Calgary, this 22nd day of November, 1892.

23–9

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made to the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada, at the next sittings thereof, for an Act to confirm and make valid and binding a certain agreement made by the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada, of the first part, The Jacques Cartier Union Railway Company, of the second part, The Montreal and Champlain Junction Railway Company, of the third part, The Beauharnois Junction Railway Company, of the fourth part, The Midland Railway of Canada, of the fifth part, The Peterborough and Chemong Lake Railway Company, of the sixth part, The Lake Simcoe Junction Railway Company, of the seventh part, The Grand Trunk, Georgian Bay and Lake Erie Railway Company, of the eighth part, The London, Huron and Bruce Railway Company, of the ninth part, The Galt and Guelph Railway Company, of the tenth part, The Brantford, Norfolk and Port Burwell Railway Company, of the eleventh part, The Wellington, Grey and Bruce Railway Company, of the twelfth part, The Waterloo Junction Railway Company, of the thirteenth part, The North Simcoe Railway Company, of the fourteenth part, and The Cobourg, Blairton and Marmora Railway and Mining Company, of the fifteenth part, consolidating or amalgamating the said several companies into one company under the name of the "Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada," with the powers and on the terms and conditions in the said agreement expressed and set forth. The said Act to contain such provisions as may be found necessary to give full effect to said agreement and as may be deemed necessary.

JOHN BELL,
Solicitor for the applicants.

Dated at Belleville, Ont., this 29th day of November, A.D. 1892. 23–9

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made, at the next session of the Parliament of Canada, for an Act to wind up and liquidate the affairs of The Montreal Mining Company, and for the distribution of its assets and dividends.

HALL, CROSS, BROWN & SHARP,
Solicitors for applicants.

Montreal, 30th November, 1892. 23–9

NOTICE.—Application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for an Act to amend the Acts relating to the Canada Life Assurance Company, by extending and defining the company's powers of holding real estate, and extending the time for sale of other real estate coming to their hands, and extending their powers as to the investment of their funds, and for other purposes.

BRUCE, BURTON & BRUCE,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated 30th November, 1892. 23–9

THE MANUFACTURERS' ACCIDENT INS. CO.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Manufacturers' Accident Insurance Company will apply to the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada, at the next session thereof, for an Act to amend section 1 of the Statute 50-51 Victoria, chapter 105, by adding the following words thereto :—

(1.) And shall also be legally authorized to guarantee the fidelity of persons filling or about to fill situations of trust or confidence, and the due performance and discharge by such persons of all or any of the duties and obligations imposed on them by contract or otherwise.

(2.) To guarantee the due performance and discharge by receivers, official and other liquidators, committees, guardians, executors, administrators, trustees, attorneys, brokers, and agents of their respective duties and obligations.

(3.) To guarantee persons filling or about to fill situations of trust or confidence against liabilities in connection therewith, and in particular against liabilities resulting from the misconduct of any co-trustee, co-agent, sub-agent or other person, or from the insufficiency, imperfection or deficiency of title to property, or from any insufficiency, imperfection or deficiency in any security, or from any bankruptcy, insolvency, fraud, or tortious act on the part of any other persons or from any error of judgment or misfortune.

(4.) To guarantee the title to or quiet enjoyment of property either absolutely or subject to any qualifications or conditions, and to guarantee persons interested or about to become interested in any property against any loss, actions, proceedings, claims or demands in respect of any insufficiency or imperfection or deficiency of title, or in respect of any incumbrances, burdens, or outstanding rights.

(5.) Generally to carry on and transact every kind of guarantee business.

And to further amend the said section by striking out the words "The Manufacturers' Accident Insurance Company" and substituting therefor the words "The Manufacturers' Accident and Guarantee Insurance Company."

BEATTY, BLACKSTOCK,
NESBITT & CHADWICK,
Solicitors for the applicants.

Dated this 8th day of December, A.D. 1892. 24-9

NOTICE.—The Mount Forest, Markdale and Meaford Railway Company will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act to amend their Act of incorporation, 53 Victoria, chapter 60, by adding the names of certain persons as provisional directors and by extending the time for the construction of the railway and the completion thereof, with such other amendments thereto as may be deemed proper, and for other purposes.

R. W. EVANS,
Solicitor for the applicants.

Dated at Meaford, Ont., this 1st day of November, 1892. 19-9

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made, at the next session of the Parliament of Canada, to amend the charter of the Rocky Mountain Railway and Coal Company, and for permission, in the alternative, to construct the said proposed railway from a point on the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, at or near Morley Station, and thence in a north-westerly direction along the foot-hills of the Rocky Mountains until it intersects the Red Deer River, and thence westerly following the Red Deer River and the south branch thereof to the Coal Mines; and also for an extension of time respecting the construction of the said road.

LOUGHEED, McCARTHY & McCARTER,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated at Calgary, this 15th day of November, 1892. 22-9

ST. LAWRENCE AND ADIRONDACK RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the St. Lawrence and Adirondack Railway Company will apply to the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada, at the next session thereof, for an Act to amend section nineteen of the Statute 51 Victoria, chapter 64, by inserting therein after the words "Beauharnois Junction Railway Company," the words "or the Central Vermont Railroad Company or the Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain Railroad Company," leaving the other portions of the said section as they now are.

GEO. H. PHILLIPS,
Secretary.

Dated at Salaberry de Valleyfield, this 8th day of November, A.D. 1892. 21-9

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for an Act to incorporate a company for the purpose of guaranteeing persons and corporations against loss and damage by burglary, and for other purposes.

R. A. E. GREENSHIELDS,
Solicitor for applicant.
By GEMMILL & MAY,
His Agents at Ottawa.

Dated at Montreal, this 15th November, 1892. 21-9

NOTICE.—The Columbia and Kootenay Railway and Navigation Company will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act authorizing it to construct and operate a railway between a point on its present line and Revelstoke, together with such branch or branches, not exceeding in any case thirty miles in length, as may be hereafter authorized by His Excellency the Governor in Council, and for other purposes.

J. D. TOWNLEY,
21-9 Secretary.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for an Act to incorporate a company known as The Maritime Manufacturing Company, for the purpose of manufacturing, buying, selling, disposing of and dealing in all such kinds of goods, chattels and merchandise as they shall see fit, and to engage in and carry on all such business as is usually engaged in by manufacturers and merchants, with power to purchase, acquire and hold letters patent of invention and patent rights of all kinds and either to sell and dispose of the same or of any rights thereunder, or to manufacture and sell the goods, commodities and articles covered by any such letters patent or patent rights so acquired, together with the usual power to acquire lands, factories, docks, shops, wharves, machinery plant and all other property necessary in carrying on the said business, and for all other usual and necessary powers, rights and privileges.

HENRY, HARRIS & HENRY,
Solicitors for applicants.

Halifax, N.S., 12th November, 1892. 21-9

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act to incorporate "The Canada North-West Land Company" (Limited), for the purposes of owning, holding, buying, selling, leasing or otherwise dealing in, acquiring or disposing of lands or real estate or any interest therein within the Dominion of Canada, and particularly in the North-West Territories of the Dominion, and in the Province of Manitoba, and of acquiring the assets and carrying on the business in Canada of The Canada North-West Land Company (Limited), a corporation now existing under the laws of the United Kingdom, and for the confirmation of an agreement for the acquisition thereof, with all the powers which are now held by that company, and for other purposes.

A. R. CREELMAN,
Solicitor for the applicants.

Dated at Toronto, 8th day of November, 1892. 20-9

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at the next ensuing session thereof, for an Act to incorporate a company for the purpose of constructing, equipping, maintaining and operating a line of railway to run from the Town of Regina, in said North-West Territories, in a south-westerly direction to a point on the international boundary line, at or near Wood Mountain, in said North-West Territories. Also an extension thereof or another line of railway to run from Regina aforesaid in a north-easterly direction to some point on the Saskatchewan River, east of the Second Principal Meridian; with power to construct, equip, maintain and operate branch railway lines, telegraph and telephone lines in connection with said railways; together with the usual powers to acquire lands, privileges, bonuses, and aids from the Dominion Government, and to make traffic and other arrangements with other railway companies and other companies, and all other usual and necessary powers, rights and privileges.

SCOTT, HAMILTON & ROBSON,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated at Regina, N.W.T., this 15th day of November, 1892. 22–9

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, during its next session, for an Act to incorporate the "Ocean Fidelity Guarantee Corporation," for the purpose of carrying on the business of fidelity guarantee in all its branches.

HATTON & McLENNAN,
Solicitors for applicants.

Montreal, 23rd November, 1892. 22–9

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, during its next session, for an Act to incorporate the "Ocean Accident Insurance Corporation," for the purpose of carrying on the business of accident insurance in all its branches.

HATTON & McLENNAN,
Solicitors for applicants.

Montreal, 23rd November, 1892. 22–9

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session, for an Act to amend the Act incorporating "The Buffalo and Fort Erie Bridge Company," by extending the time for the commencement and completion of the said bridge; also by reducing the capital stock of the said company; and also so as to enable the said company to construct a tunnel for railway and other purposes under the Niagara River, at some point above Grand Island, and for such other amendments as to Parliament may seem proper.

A. G. HILL,
Solicitor for company.

Dated this 25th day of November, 1892. 22–9

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for an Act to incorporate the "Automatic Telephone and Electric Company of Canada," with power to manufacture, deal in and operate telephone instruments, switches and connections, and to manufacture, operate and deal in electrical instruments and appliances, and to carry on a general electrical supply, operating and manufacturing business, and for the purposes thereof, and of all business incidental thereto and connected therewith, the whole throughout the Dominion of Canada, and with a head office and principal place of business in the City of Montreal.

ATWATER & MACKIE,
Solicitors for applicants.

Montreal, 7th November, 1892. 20–10

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act to incorporate a company for the purpose of: (1) Constructing, managing and operating an irrigation ditch or canal from some point on the Elbow River, in the southerly portion of Township Twenty-four, or in the northerly portion of Township Twenty-three, in Range one, west of the Fifth Initial Meridian, in the North-West Territories; also from some point on the Bow River, in Township Twenty-four, Ranges one and two, west of the Fifth Initial Meridian, or in Township Twenty-five, Ranges two and three, west of the Fifth Initial Meridian, or in any or all of the aforementioned townships, to any lands in the said townships, or in the neighbourhood thereof, which lie sufficiently low to enable water to be applied thereon for irrigation purposes, and all necessary cross or branch ditches, canals, flumes or aqueducts; (2) Constructing works in and drawing off the waters of the above-named rivers for the purposes of the company; (3) Acquiring land by expropriation, purchase or otherwise for the purposes of construction and maintenance by the company; (4) Acquiring land by purchase or lease for improvement by irrigation and disposing of same; (5) Constructing, maintaining and erecting dams at such points on the the said rivers as may be found necessary for the purposes of the company; Further, to have power to supply water to any municipality, corporation or individual, and to do all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects.

J. P. J. JEPHSON,
Solicitor for applicants.

Dated at Calgary, N.W.T., 3rd November, 1892.

20–9

NOTICE.—The Canadian Pacific Railway Company will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act giving effect to an agreement arrived at between the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada, the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, and the Corporation of the City of Toronto, concerning, amongst other things, land to be used for railway purposes, and embodied in a certain document, dated the 26th day of July, 1892, and known as "The Esplanade Agreement."

CHARLES DRINKWATER,
Sec. C.P.R.Co.

20–9

NOTICE.—The Canadian Pacific Railway Company will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act giving effect to an agreement, made the twenty-sixth day of July, 1892, between the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada, of the first part, and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, of the second part, concerning a Union Passenger Station in the City of Toronto, and certain lands, tracts and real estate to be used in connection therewith.

CHARLES DRINKWATER,
Sec. C.P.R.Co.

20–9

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, for an Act to incorporate a company for the purpose of constructing, equipping, maintaining and operating a line of railway (to be run by either steam or electricity, or both), to run from a point at or near Penticton at the foot of Okanagan Lake, in the Province of British Columbia, to some point at or near the Narrows of Lake Osoyoos in said Province, with power to construct, equip, maintain and operate branch lines, and also to construct and operate telegraph and telephone lines in connection with the said railway, together with the usual powers to acquire lands, privileges, bonuses or aids from the Dominion or Provincial Governments, and to make traffic and other arrangements with railway, steamboat and other companies, and for all other usual and necessary powers, rights and privileges.

DAVIS & MARSHALL,
Solicitors for applicants.

Vancouver, B.C., 19th August, A.D. 1892. 9–20

WESTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to Parliament, at its next ensuing session, by the Western Counties Railway Company, for an Act to amend certain Acts respecting the said company, to authorize the issue of debentures or debenture stock in lieu of its present debenture stock, and for other purposes of the company.

JAS. WENT. BINGAY,
Secretary.

Yarmouth, N.S., 3rd December, 1892. 24–9

NOTICE.—The Hamilton Provident and Loan Society will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act to amend the "Act respecting the Hamilton Provident and Loan Society," being 48 Victoria, chapter 30, the objects of such amendment being to increase the authorized capital of said society to $3,000,000, to authorize the said society to do business in any of the Provinces of the Dominion, to issue stock in Great Britain, and to provide facilities for the sale and transfer of the stock there.

CRERAR, CRERAR & BANKIER,
Solicitors for

The Hamilton Provident and Loan Society.

Hamilton, November, 1892. 24–9

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made, at the next session of the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada, by the Central Counties Railway Company, for authority to continue section Two of their line of railway from its present termination in Township of Caledonia, to a junction with section Three of their said line in the Township of Clarence, County of Russell, to continue section Four of their said line into the County of Russell, and to make the borrowing powers of the company apply to the proposed extensions; for extending the time for completion of their works, and for other purposes.

CHRYSLER & LEWIS,
Solicitors for the company.

Ottawa, 6th December, 1892. 24–9

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made to the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada, at its next session, for a charter granting to the applicants power to construct, equip and run a street railway and tramway along and upon the streets and highways of the Municipality of the Town of Calgary, and through and upon and along the highways of the territories adjoining said Municipality, such railway and tramway to be propelled or run by horse, electric or steam power as the applicants may desire.

LOUGHEED, McCARTHY & McCARTER,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated at Calgary, this 16th day of November, 1892. 22–9

NOTICE is hereby given that John James Harding, of the City of London, in the County of Middlesex, and Province of Ontario, yeoman, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of divorce from his wife Janet Harding, now residing in Grand Rapids, in the State of Michigan, one of the United States of America, on the grounds of adultery and desertion.

FRASER & FRASER,
Solicitors for applicants.

By CHRISTIE, CHRISTIE & GREENE,
Their agents at Ottawa.

Dated at London, in the County of Middlesex, and Province of Ontario, this 30th day of November, A.D. 1892. 23–27

NOTICE is hereby given that Caroline Jane Downey, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, in the Province of Ontario, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from her husband Donald Clutterbuck Downey, Esquire, heretofore of the Town of Whitby, in the County of Ontario, in the Province of Ontario, but whose present address is unknown, on the grounds of adultery and desertion.

GORMULLY & SINCLAIR,
Solicitors for applicant.

Dated at Ottawa, in the Province of Ontario, this 21st day of October, 1892. 17–27

NOTICE is hereby given that Edmund Holyoake Heward, of the Town of St. John's, in the District of Iberville, in the Province of Quebec, manager at St. John's of the Merchants Bank of Canada, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from his wife, Dame Marie Louise Elwes, presently of the City of Chicago, in the State of Illinois, one of the United States of America, on the ground of adultery.

L. G. MACDONALD,
Solicitor for applicant.

By CHRISTIE, CHRISTIE & GREENE,
His agents at Ottawa.

Dated at St. John's, the 4th day of July, 1892. 3–27

NOTICE is hereby given that Joshua Nicholas Filman, of the Township of East Flamboro, in the County of Wentworth, in the Province of Ontario, yeoman, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from his wife, Emma Matilda Filman, of the Township of East Flamboro, in the said County of Wentworth and Province of Ontario, on the grounds of adultery and desertion.

LAZIER & MONCK,
Solicitors for applicant.

Dated at Hamilton, Ont., this 28th September, 1892. 14-27

NOTICE is hereby given that James Frederick Doran, of Lachine, in the County of Jacques Cartier, Province of Quebec, clerk, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from his wife Mary Augusta Wood, lately of Winnipeg, Province of Manitoba, now of Paris, France, on the ground of adultery and desertion.

J. FRED. DORAN,
Applicant.

Dated at Montreal, Province of Quebec, the 20th July, 1892. 5–27

NOTICE is hereby given that Robert Young Hebden, of the City of New York, in the State of New York, in the United States of America, (heretofore of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec), one of the agents of the Bank of Montreal, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from his wife Edith Montagu Hebden (*née* Patterson), heretofore of the said City of Montreal, but whose present residence is unknown, on the grounds of adultery and desertion.

GORMULLY & SINCLAIR,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated at Ottawa, in the Province of Ontario, this 22nd day of July, A.D. 1892. 4–27

NOTICE is hereby given that Annette Marion Goff of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from her husband, Edward Robert Taché Rowand, of the City of Winnipeg, in the Province of Manitoba, Gentleman, on the grounds of adultery and cruelty.

CARTER & GOLDSTEIN,
Solicitors for applicant.

Dated at Montreal, Province of Quebec, this 18th day of July, 1892. 4–27

NOTICE is hereby given that James Balfour, of the City of Hamilton, in the County of Wentworth, in the Province of Ontario, architect, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from his wife Georgina Catharine Balfour, of the City of Hamilton aforesaid, on the ground of adultery.

BELL & PRINGLE,
Solicitors for James Balfour.

Dated at Hamilton, Province of Ontario, this 30th day of June, 1892. 2–27

APPLICATIONS FOR CHARTER BY LETTERS PATENT.

NOTICE is hereby given that after the expiration of one month from the first publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made by the directors of "The Ontario Natural Gas Company" (Limited), to His Excellency the Governor General of the Dominion of Canada in Council, for a grant of supplementary letters patent increasing the capital stock of the said company to $500,000.

PATTERSON, LEGGATT & MURPHY,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated at Walkerville, this 28th day of December, 1892. 27–6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of "The Companies Act," Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body politic and corporate under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned.

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is "The Strathyre Mining Company" (Limited).

2. The purposes for which incorporation is sought are, to acquire by purchase, location or otherwise, a tract or tracts of mineral lands in the Province of British Columbia and elsewhere in the Dominion of Canada, and to work and develop the resources of the same; to purchase, take on lease or exchange, hire, or otherwise acquire, own, and hold under any legal title, any real or personal property, moveable or immoveable, and any easements, rights, premises, claims, mining locations, limits and privileges, which the company may think necessary or convenient for the purposes of its operations; to sell, mortgage, hypothecate, lease or otherwise dispose of the same or any part thereof; to carry on the business of exploring for, mining and gathering gold, silver, copper, nickel, lead, iron, and other precious metals, minerals and ores in such form as the same may be found throughout the Dominion of Canada; to crush, smelt, reduce and manufacture such metals, minerals and ores, and forward, ship or sell the same, either in crude or other form throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere, and for such purposes to establish works, factories and warehouses, and operate the same; to build, acquire, own, charter or lease, navigate and use steam and other vessels or boats for the purposes of the company; to aid by way of bonus, or otherwise, in the construction and maintenance of a line or lines of steam-tugs, steam-boats, barges or other boats running from and to or connecting with the lands and properties of the company, and to build, construct, maintain and operate same; to build, construct and maintain all necessary wharves and warehouses, and to make, build, provide and carry on, use and work tramways, to be operated by steam, electric or other power, telegraph and telephone lines, reservoirs, aqueducts, canals, dams, water-power, roads, streets and other works which may be deemed necessary or convenient for the objects of the company; to purchase and sell gold, silver, copper, nickel, lead, iron and other valuable ores anywhere in the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere; to issue paid-up shares of the capital stock of the company for real or personal property, privileges, locations, claims or other rights, suitable, and required for the purposes of the company, and for all services for which it shall be obliged to pay, and generally to do all such other things, as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the objects aforesaid or any of them.

3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be in Vernon, in the Province of British Columbia.

4. The intended amount of the capital stock is one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

5. The number of shares is to be one thousand two hundred and fifty, and the amount of each share is to be of the value of one hundred dollars.

6. The names in full, and the address and callings of each of the applicants are as follows:—Duncan McIntyre, merchant, Richard B. Angus, gentleman, William C. Van Horne, railway manager, Thomas G. Shaughnessy, railway manager, Charles R. Hosmer, telegraph manager, Louis J. Forget, stock broker, and Donald Macmaster, one of Her Majesty's Counsel, all of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec; Herbert C. Hammond, stock broker, of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, and John Cameron, mining engineer, of Sudbury, in the Province of Ontario; of whom the said Duncan McIntyre, Richard B. Angus, Herbert C. Hammond, William C. Van Horne, Charles R. Hosmer, Louis J. Forget, and Thomas G. Shaughnessy are to be the first or provisional directors of the said company.

MACMASTER & McGIBBON,
Solicitors for applicants,

Dated at Montreal, this 29th day of December, A.D. 1892. 27–6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor in Council through the Secretary of State for the grant of a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of "The Companies Act" (R.S.C., chapter 119), by the persons hereinafter named:—

1. The name of the said company is to be "The Canadian Canoe Company" (Limited).

2. The purposes for which incorporation is sought are, the building and manufacturing of and dealing in all kinds of canoes, skiffs, sail boats, and steam launches and yachts, with power to acquire by lease or purchase all such real estate, buildings, plant and machinery for such purposes as may be necessary.

3. The operations of the said company are to be carried on at the Town of Peterborough, in the County of Peterborough and Province of Ontario, which is to be its chief place of business.

4. The amount of the capital stock of the said company shall be five thousand dollars.

5. The said capital stock shall be divided into two hundred and fifty shares of twenty dollars each.

6. The names in full and the address and calling of each of the applicants are the following:—Arthur Roland Tebb, of the Town of Peterborough, in the County of Peterborough, and Province of Ontario, manufacturer, Felix Brownscombe, of the same place, manufacturer, Mary Jane Tebb, of the same place, wife of the said Arthur Roland Tebb, Caroline Jane Brownscombe, of the same place, wife of the said Felix Brownscombe, and John Richardson, of the same place, boat-builder; and the said Arthur Roland Tebb, Felix Brownscombe, and John Richardson are to be the first directors of the said company.

EDMISON & DIXON,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated the 21st day of December, A.D., 1892. 26–6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication hereof in the *Canada Gazette*, the persons hereinafter mentioned will apply to the Governor General in Council, for the grant of letters patent under the provisions of "The Companies Act."

The proposed corporate name of the company is to be "The Gurney Foundry Company (Limited)."

The purposes for which incorporation is sought are to purchase the Toronto business of the E. & C. Gurney

Company (Limited), and to carry on said business and such other business as manufacturers and merchants in metals as may from time to time be thought advisable.

The place within Canada which is to be the chief place of business of the said company is the City of Toronto, with branch places of business in such other cities and places within the Dominion of Canada, as may from time to time be determined upon.

The proposed amount of capital stock of the company is $40,000 divided into 400 shares of $100 each.

The names in full and address and calling of each of the applicants are as follows :—Edward Gurney, of the City of Toronto, iron founder ; William Henry Carrick, of the City of Toronto, iron founder ; Frederic Francis Skinner, of the City of Toronto. accountant ; Thomas Busteed Alcock, of the City of Toronto, iron founder, and Frederick Massey, of the City of Montreal, merchant.

The above applicants are to be the first or provisional directors of the company.

THOMSON, HENDERSON & BELL,
Solicitors for the applicants.

Dated at Toronto this 1st day of December, 1892.
23–6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice "The Chaudiere Electric Light and Power Company" (Limited), will apply to the Governor General in Council, under the provisions of The Companies Act, for the grant of supplementary letters patent under the Great Seal, providing for an increase in the capital stock of the said company, and extending the powers of the company to the purposes and objects hereinafter mentioned.

The amount of the capital stock of the said company is proposed to be increased to the sum of one million dollars ($1,000,000).

The objects or powers in addition to all the rights and powers given by the said Act and by the letters patent already granted to the said company, for which supplementary letters patent are sought, are as follows :—

(1.) To carry on any business directly or indirectly connected with the supply or employment of electricity, or which may seem to the company capable of being conveniently carried on in connection with the supply or employment of electricity, or calculated directly or indirectly to enhance the value of or render profitable any of the company's property or rights.

(2.) To acquire by lease, purchase or otherwise, and undertake the whole or any part of the business, property and liabilities of any person or company carrying on any business which the company is authorized to carry on, or possessed of property suitable for the purposes of the company, and to pay for the same by issuing paid-up stock therefor or otherwise, as they may see fit.

(3.) To sell, lease or dispose of the undertaking of the company or any part thereof for such consideration as the company may think fit, and in particular for the stock, debentures or securities of any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of this company.

(4.) To purchase, take on lease, or in exchange, hire or otherwise acquire any real or personal property, and any buildings, easements, machinery, plant or stock in trade and any rights or privileges which the company may think necessary or convenient for the purposes of its business.

(5.) To purchase, lease or otherwise acquire any patents of invention or any rights of selling, using or manufacturing thereunder, which the company may see fit, and to sell, lease or otherwise dispose of any patents or rights acquired by them, either in whole or in part.

(6.) To amalgamate with any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of this company.

(7.) To do all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects.

CHRYSLER & LEWIS,
Solicitors for the applicants.

Dated at Ottawa, this first day of December, A.D. 1892.
23–6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice, application will be made to the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation under the provisions of the Act of the Dominion of Canada being "An Act respecting the incorporation of Joint Stock Companies by Letters Patent Act" for the incorporation of the company hereinafter named.

1. The name of the proposed company is, "J. P. Wiser & Sons" (Limited).

2. The objects for which the incorporation is sought are,

(*a.*) To carry on the business of distillers, maltsters, hop merchants, wine and spirit merchants, manufacturers and dealers in aerated and mineral waters, cattle feeders, ranchmen, farmers, dairymen, ice merchants, and to carry on any other businesses which may seem to the said company capable of being carried on in connection with the above or calculated directly or indirectly to enhance the value of or render profitable any of the company's property or rights.

(*b.*) To acquire and undertake the whole or any part of the business, property and liabilities of any person or company carrying on any business which this company is authorized to carry on or possessed of property suitable for the purposes of the company.

(*c.*) To acquire and take over as a going concern the business carried on at Prescott, in the Province of Ontario, under the style and firm of J. P. Wiser & Son, and the good-will of the same, and to acquire and undertake the whole or any of the assets and liabilities of the proprietor of that business in connection therewith, and to acquire and take over as a going concern the business of ranchmen and cattle feeders now carried on by J. P. Wiser, at or in the Counties of Lyon and Waubausee, in the State of Kansas, one of the United States of America, and all or any of the assets and liabilities of the proprietor of that business in connection therewith, and to issue to the proprietor in consideration thereof either in full or on account of the purchase money so much of the capital stock of the company in fully paid up shares or so much of the bonds and debentures or other obligations of the said company as may be agreed upon.

3. The chief place of business of the said company will be at the Town of Prescott, in the Province of Ontario.

4. The capital stock of the said company is to be $500,000.

5. The number of shares is to be 5,000, and the amount of each share $100.

6. The applicants are, John Philip Wiser, of the Town of Prescott, in the Province of Ontario, distiller, Harlow Godard Wiser, of the same place, Esquire, Eugene Frank Wiser, of the same place, Esquire, Isaac Philip Wiser, of the same place, Esquire, Albert Whitney, of the same place, accountant, and Emily Wiser, wife of the said John Philip Wiser, of the same place ; all of whom, save and except the said Emily Wiser, shall be first or provisional directors of the said company.

BEATTY, BLACKSTOCK, NESBITT & CHADWICK,
Solicitors for the applicants.

Dated this 19th day of December, A.D. 1892. 26–6

MISCELLANEOUS.

BANK OF YARMOUTH.

NOTICE.—A dividend on the paid up capital of the Bank of Yarmouth for the half-year ending 31st instant, at the rate of six per centum per annum, has been declared and will be payable at the office of the Bank, at Yarmouth, on and after the first day of February next.

The transfer books will be closed on the 25th January next and remain so until 1st February following.

By order of the directors,
T. W. JOHNS,
Cashier.

Yarmouth, N.S., 22nd December, 1892. 27–5

LA BANQUE DE ST. HYACINTHE.

DIVIDEND No. 36.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of three per cent upon the capital stock of this institution, has been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at the banking-house, in St. Hyacinthe, on and after the 1st day of February next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st of January next, both days inclusive.

The annual meeting of the shareholders will take place at the banking-house, in St. Hyacinthe, on Monday, the 13th February next, at 1 o'clock p.m.

By order of the Board,

E. R. BLANCHARD,
Cashier.

St. Hyacinthe, 23rd December, 1892. 27–5

NOTICE is hereby given that a special general meeting of the shareholders of the Lake Erie and Detroit River Railway Company, incorporated by the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada, will be held at the office of the company, in the Town of Walkerville, at 12 o'clock noon on the 31st day of January, 1893, to consider, approve and sanction the terms of the agreement which has been entered into (subject to such approval and sanction) between the directors of the said company and the directors of the Lake Erie and Detroit River Railway Company, incorporated by the Legislature of the Province of Ontario, for the amalgamation and union of the two companies as one company under the name of "The Lake Erie and Detroit River Railway Company."

G. J. LEGGATT,
Secretary,
L.E. & D.R.Ry.

Dated at Walkerville, this 29th day of December, 1892. 27–5

NOTICE is hereby given that "The Housekeeper's Note Book and Discount Voucher," by Frank W. H. Pointer, has been entered for interim copyright this day, by Frank W. H. Pointer, Toronto.

24th December, 1892. 27–1

NOTICE.—The general annual meeting of the shareholders of the St. Catharines and Niagara Central Railway Company will be held at the company's office, James Street, in the City of St. Catharines, on Monday, the 23rd day of January, A.D. 1893, at the hour of 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the election of officers and other general purposes.

RICHARD WOOD,
Secretary-treasurer.

St. Catharines, 14th December, 1892. 26–4

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual meeting of the shareholders of the Bay of Quinté Bridge Company will be held at the City Hall Building, in the City of Belleville, on Monday, the 9th day of January, 1893, at the hour of eight o'clock p.m., for the purpose of receiving the report of the directors for the past year, for the election of directors for the ensuing year and the transaction of such other business as may be deemed proper and necessary.

U. E. THOMPSON,
Secretary and treasurer.

Belleville, 15th December, 1892. 26–2

NOTICE is hereby given that a general meeting of the shareholders of the Nipissing and James Bay Railway Company will be held at the head office of the company, Union Station, in the City of Toronto, on Thursday, the 5th day of January, 1893, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of electing directors, and other general purposes.

G. M. McBEAN,
Secretary.

Dated this 22nd day of December, 1892. 26–2

CITIZENS INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA.

ACCIDENT DEPARTMENT.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that the "Citizens Insurance Company of Canada" has ceased to transact the the business of Accident Insurance and has applied to the Honourable the Minister of Finance and Receiver General of Canada for the release of its securities deposited on account of the Accident Department, on the 27th day of March, 1893.

And notice is hereby given that all the business of the "Citizens Insurance Company of Canada" in the Accident Department has been taken up and reinsured in the Mutual Accident Association of Manchester, England.

And notice is hereby given calling upon all Canadian policy-holders in the said company opposing such release to file their opposition with the Honourable the Minister of Finance and Receiver General of Canada, on or before the 27th day of March, 1893.

E. P. HEATON,
General Manager.

26–13

RECEIVERS' NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

THE creditors of David Moore, late of the Township of Hull, in the County of Ottawa, in the Province of Quebec, lumberman, deceased, who died on or about the 9th day of December, 1886, and all others having claims against his estate, are hereby notified to send by post prepaid, or otherwise deliver to Peter Larmonth, one of the receivers of the said David Moore Estate, at 48 Elgin St., Ottawa, on or before the 14th day of January, 1893, their Christian names and surnames, address and description, the full particulars of their claims, a statement of their accounts and the nature of their securities (if any) held by them; and in default thereof and immediately after the said 14th day of January, 1893, the assets of the said David Moore, not already administered, will be distributed amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which notice shall have been given as above required, and this notice being given under the provisions of the Revised Statutes of Ontario (1887), chapter 110, section 36, the receivers will not be liable for the said assets, or any part thereof, to any person of whose claim notice shall not have been received by them at the time of such distribution.

Dated this 21st day of December, 1892.

P. LARMONTH,
THOS. H. KIRBY,
C. H. CARRIER,
} Receivers of David Moore Estate.

26–3

BANK OF YARMOUTH.

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual general meeting of stockholders of the Bank of Yarmouth, N.S., for the election of directors and other business, will be held at the banking-house, at Yarmouth, on Wednesday, the 11th January next, at 2.30 p.m.

By order of the directors,

T. W. JOHNS,
Cashier.

Yarmouth, N.S., 8th December, 1892. 25–4

THE BANK OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual general meeting of the shareholders of this bank will be held at the banking house, on Monday, the 16th day of January next, at noon, for the election of directors and the consideration of any other business that may legally come before the meeting.

J. D. LEWIN,
President.

St. John, N.B., 2nd December, 1892. 24–5

THE BANK OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

DIVIDEND 143.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of six per cent upon the capital stock of this bank has been declared for the current half-year ending 31st December instant, and that the same will be payable to the shareholders of that date, at the banking-house, in this city, on and after Tuesday, the 10th day of January next.

By order of the Board,

J. CLAWSON,
Cashier.

St. John, N.B., 2nd December, 1892. 24-5

NOTICE.—We hereby give notice that thirty days after date we shall make application to the Hon. Minister of Public Works, at Ottawa, for permission to erect and extend a wharf fronting our property, Lots 1, 2, 3 and 4, Block I, Victoria West Park, to be used in connection with the brewery. Plans of the said wharves are deposited with the Department of Public Works, at Ottawa, and in the Land Register Office, at Victoria, B.C, 18th April, 1892.

THE PHŒNIX BREWING CO.
C. N. GOWEN, Manager. 22-8

PUISSANCE DU CANADA.

NOMINATIONS.

DÉPARTEMENT DU SECRÉTAIRE D'ÉTAT DU CANADA.

IL A PLU À SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL de faire les nominations suivantes, savoir :—

OTTAWA, 23 décembre 1892.

ALFRED MONCK, du township de Cockburn Island, dans la province d'Ontario, écuyer : Sous-percepteur dans les douanes de Sa Majesté.

—

29 décembre 1892.

PATRICK EUGÈNE RYAN, de la cité d'Ottawa, dans la province d'Ontario, écuyer : Officier dans les douanes de Sa Majesté pour prévenir la contrebande.

BUREAU DU GREFFIER DE LA COURONNE EN CHANCELLERIE DU CANADA.

MEMBRES rapportés pour servir dans le présent PARLEMENT.

PROVINCE DE QUÉBEC.

District Electoral de Montréal Centre.

L'HONORABLE JOHN JOSEPH CURRAN, Solliciteur Général du Canada, *vice* John Joseph Curran, écuyer, qui a accepté une charge salariée sous la Couronne.

District Electoral de Soulanges.

JAMES WILLIAM BAIN, écuyer, marchand, du village de Saint-Polycarpe, P.Q., *vice* James William Bain, écuyer, dont l'élection a été déclarée non avenue.

PROVINCE D'ONTARIO.

District Electoral de la Division Ouest de York.

L'HONORABLE NATHANIEL CLARKE WALLACE, de Woodbridge, P. O., *vice* Nathaniel Clarke Wallace, écuyer, qui a accepté une charge lucrative sous la Couronne.

SAML. E. ST. O. CHAPLEAU,
Greffier de la Couronne en Chancellerie,
Canada.

PROCLAMATIONS.

STANLEY DE PRESTON.

[L.S.]

CANADA.

VICTORIA, par la Grâce de Dieu, Reine du Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande, défenseur de la foi, etc., etc., etc.

A tous ceux qui les présentes verront ou qu'icelles pourront concerner,—SALUT :

PROCLAMATION.

ROBT. SEDGEWICK, Député du ministre de la Justice, Canada. } CONSIDÉRANT que par le premier article d'un acte de Notre parlement du Canada, passé dans les 55e-56e années de Notre règne, chapitre 21, intitulé " Acte modifiant de nouveau les actes concernant les droits de douane," il est en autres choses établi que—

" 1. Les droits de douane imposés par le chapitre trente-trois des Statuts revisés, par le chapitre vingt des Statuts de 1890, et par le chapitre quarante-cinq des Statuts de 1891, sur les effets mentionnés au présent article, sont par le présent abrogés, et les droits ci-dessous mentionnés leur sont respectivement substitués ; et si quelqu'un des dits effets est actuellement admis en franchise, le droit mentionné au présent article et inscrit en regard du dit effet est par le présent imposé sur le dit effet, savoir :—

"2. Toutes mélasses n.a.p., tous sirops n.a.p., tous fonds de cuve, tous lavages de cuve, tout jus de canne, tout jus de canne concentré, tout jus de betterave et tout jus de betterave concentré, lorsqu'ils sont importés directement et sans transbordement du pays de leur provenance et production :—

"(*a.*) Accusant au polariscope quarante degrés ou plus et pas plus de cinquante-six degrés, un droit spécifique d'un centin et demi par gallon.

"(*b.*) Accusant moins de quarante degrés, un droit spécifique d'un centin et demi par gallon, et en sus un centin par gallon pour chaque degré ou fraction de degré au-dessous de quarante degrés.

"(*c.*) Et en sus des taux ci-dessus, un autre droit spécifique dans tous les cas de deux centins et demi par gallon lorsqu'ils ne sont pas ainsi importés directement sans transbordement.

" Les colis (lorsqu'ils sont en bois) dans lesquels ils sont importés devant être dans tous les cas exempts de droits."

Et considérant que par le 4e article du dit acte, il est de plus statué comme suit :—

"4. Le Gouverneur en conseil pourra, quand il jugera à propos de le faire dans l'intérêt public, suspendre par proclamation l'opération du premier article du présent acte à l'égard du second item du dit article, pendant le temps indiqué dans cette proclamation, et déclarer que durant ce temps la disposition qui suit sera en vigueur en son lieu et place.

"2. Toutes mélasses n.a.p., tous sirops n.a.p., tous fonds de cuve, tous lavages de cuve, tout jus de canne tout jus de canne concentré, tout jus de betterave et tout jus de betterave concentré :—

"(*a.*) Accusant au polariscope quarante degrés ou plus et pas plus de cinquante-six degrés, un droit spécifique d'un centin et demi par gallon.

"(*b.*) Accusant moins de quarante degrés, un droit spécifique d'un centin et demi par gallon, et en sus, un centin par gallon pour chaque degré ou fraction de degré au-dessous de quarante degré.

"Les colis (lorsqu'ils sont en bois) dans lesquels ils sont importés devant être dans tous les cas exempts de droits."

Et considérant qu'il a été démontré à Notre Gouverneur en conseil qu'il est dans l'intérêt public de suspendre l'opération de l'article un du dit acte au sujet du deuxième item d'icelui,—

SACHEZ DONC que par et avec l'avis de Notre Conseil privé pour le Canada, Nous suspendons par la présente proclamation l'opération du dit article un du dit acte au sujet du deuxième item d'icelui pour une période de deux ans à compter de la date des présentes, et par et avec le dit avis Nous déclarons que durant la dite période ce qui suit sera en vigueur en son lieu et place :—

"2. Toutes mélasses n.a.p., tous sirops n.a.p., tous fonds de cuve, tous lavages de cuve, tout jus de canne, tout jus de canne concentré, tout jus de betterave et tout jus de betterave concentré :—

"(*a.*) Accusant au polariscope quarante degrés ou plus et pas plus de cinquante-six degrés, un droit spécifique d'un centin et demi par gallon.

"(*b.*) Accusant moins de quarante degrés, un droit spécifique d'un centin et demi par gallon, et en sus un centin par gallon pour chaque degré ou fraction de degré au-dessous de quarante degrés.

"Les colis (lorsqu'ils sont en bois) dans lesquels ils sont importés devant être dans tous les cas exempts de droits."

De ce qui précède Nos féaux sujets et tous ceux que les présentes peuvent concerner, sont par les présentes requis d'en prendre avis et d'agir en conséquence.

EN FOI DE QUOI, Nous avons fait émettre Nos présentes Lettres Patentes, et à icelles fait apposer le Grand Seau du Canada. TÉMOIN, Notre très fidèle et bien-aimé le Très-honorable Sir FREDERIC ARTHUR STANLEY, Baron Stanley de Preston, dans le comté de Lancaster, dans la Pairie du Royaume-Uni, Chevalier Grand-croix de Notre Très-honorable Ordre du Bain ; Gouverneur général du Canada.

A Notre Hôtel du Gouvernement, en Notre CITÉ d'OTTAWA, ce TRENTIÈME jour de DÉCEMBRE, dans l'année de Notre-Seigneur mil huit cent quatre-vingt-douze, et de Notre Règne la cinquante-sixième.

Par ordre,

JOHN COSTIGAN,
Secrétaire d'Etat.

27-3

STANLEY DE PRESTON.

[L.S.]

CANADA.

VICTORIA, par la grâce de Dieu, Reine du Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande, Défenseur de la Foi, etc., etc., etc.

A tous ceux qui les présentes verront ou qu'icelles pourront concerner,—SALUT :

PROCLAMATION.

ROBT. SEDGEWICK, Député du ministre de la Justice, Canada. } CONSIDÉRANT que par l'article 2 d'un acte de Notre Parlement du Canada, passé dans les 54e et 55e années de Notre règne, chapitre 45, et intitulé "Acte modifiant les actes concernant les droits de douane," il est statué comme suit :

"2. Les droits de douane, s'il en est, imposés par les dits actes sur les effets mentionnés au présent article, sont par le présent abrogés, et les dits effets pourront être importés en Canada ou sortis de l'entrepôt pour la consommation, francs de droits, savoir :—

"Tout sucre de canne ne dépassant pas le numéro quatorze, type de Hollande sous le rapport de la couleur, tout sucre de betterave ne dépassant pas le numéro quatorze, type de Hollande sous le rapport de la couleur, tous balayages de sucre, tous égouts de sucre ou pompages égouttés durant le transit, tout mélado, tout mélado concentré, toutes mélasses n.a.p., toutes mélasses concentrées n.a.p., tout jus de canne n.a.p., tout jus de canne concentré n.a.p., tout jus de betterave n.a.p., tout jus de betterave concentré n.a.p., tout jus de betterave concentré n.a.p., tout fonds de cuves n.a.p., et toutes concrétions n.a.p., importés directement, sans transbordement, du pays de leur provenance et production."

Et considérant que par l'article 6 d'un certain autre acte de Notre parlement du Canada, passé dans les 55e et 56e années de Notre règne, chapitre 21, intitulé "Acte modifiant de nouveau les actes concernant les droits de douane," il est statué comme suit :—

"6. Le Gouverneur en conseil pourra, lorsqu'il jugera à propos de le faire dans l'intérêt public, suspendre par proclamation l'opération de l'article deux du chapitre quarante-cinq des statuts de 1891, pendant le temps indiqué dans cette proclamation, et déclarer que durant ce temps la disposition qui suit sera en vigueur en son lieu et place :—

"2. Les droits de douane, s'il en est, imposés par les dits actes sur les effets mentionnés au présent sont par le présent abrogés, et les dits effets pourront être importés en Canada ou sortis de l'entrepôt pour la consommation, francs de droits, savoir :—

"Tout sucre de canne ne dépassant pas le numéro quatorze, type de Hollande sous le rapport de la couleur, tout sucre de betterave ne dépassant pas le numéro quatorze, type de Hollande sous le rapport de la couleur, tous balayages de sucre, tous égouts de sucre ou pompages égouttés durant le transit, tout mélado, tout mélado concentré, toutes mélasses n.a.p., toutes mélasses concentrées n.a.p., tout jus de canne n.a.p., tout jus de canne concentré n.a.p., tout jus de betterave n.a.p., tout jus de betterave concentré n.a.p., tout fonds de cuves n.a.p., et toutes concrétions n.a.p."

ET CONSIDERANT qu'il a été démontré à Notre Gouverneur en conseil qu'il est dans l'intérêt public de suspendre l'opération de l'article 2 du dit acte en premier lieu mentionné, et d'y substituer d'autres dispositions, tel qu'il est établi par l'article 6 du dit acte en dernier lieu mentionné,—

SACHEZ DONC que par et avec l'avis de Notre Conseil privé pour le Canada, Nous suspendons par Notre présente proclamation, l'opération du dit article 2 de l'acte en premier lieu mentionné pour une période de deux ans à compter de la date des présentes, et par et avec l'avis susdit Nous déclarons par le présent que durant la dite période ce qui suit sera en vigueur en son lieu et place :—

"2. Les droits de douanes, s'il en est, imposés par les dits actes sur les effets mentionnés au présent article sont par le présent abrogés, et les dits effets pourront être importés en Canada ou sortis de l'entrepôt pour la consommation, francs de droits, savoir :—

"Tout sucre de canne ne dépassant pas le numéro quatorze, type de Hollande sous le rapport de la couleur, tout sucre de betterave ne dépassant pas le numéro quatorze, type de Hollande sous le rapport de la couleur, tous balayages de sucre, tous égouts de sucre ou pompages égouttés durant le transit, tout mélado, tout mélado concentré, toutes mélasses n.a.p., toutes mélasses concentrées n.a.p., tout jus de canne n.a.p., tout jus de canne concentré n.a.p., tout jus de betterave n.a.p., tout jus de betterave concentré n.a.p., tout fonds de cuves n.a.p., et toutes concrétions n.a.p."

De ce qui précède Nos féaux sujets et tous ceux que les présentes peuvent concerner, sont par les présentes requis d'en prendre avis et d'agir en conséquence.

EN FOI DE QUOI, Nous avons fait émettre Nos présentes Lettres Patentes et à icelles fait apposer le Grand Sceau du Canada. TÉMOIN, Notre très fidèle et bien-aimé le Très-honorable Sir FREDERICK ARTHUR STANLEY, Baron Stanley de Preston, dans le comté de Lancaster, dans la Pairie du Royaume-Uni, Chevalier Grand-croix de Notre Très-honorable Ordre du Bain ; Gouverneur-général du Canada.

A Notre Hôtel du Gouvernement, en Notre CITÉ d'OTTAWA, ce TRENTIÈME jour de DÉCEMBRE, dans l'année de Notre-Seigneur, mil huit cent quatre-vingt-douze, et de Notre Règne la cinquante-sixième.

Par ordre,

JOHN COSTIGAN,
Secrétaire d'Etat.

27-3

STANLEY DE PRESTON.

[L.S.]

CANADA.

VICTORIA, par la Grâce de Dieu, Reine du Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande, défenseur de la foi, etc., etc., etc.

A tous ceux qui les présentes verront ou qu'icelles pourront concerner,—SALUT :

PROCLAMATION.

ROBT. SEDGEWICK, Député du ministre de la Justice, Canada. } CONSIDÉRANT que par le premier article d'un acte de Notre parlement du Canada, passé en les 54-55e années de Notre règne, chapitre 45, et intitulé "Acte modifiant les actes concernant les droits de douane," il est entre autres choses statué comme suit :—

"1. Les droits de douane imposés par le chapitre trente-trois des Statuts revisés, par le chapitre trente-neuf des actes passés durant la session tenue dans les cinquantième et cinquante-unième années du règne de Sa Majesté, et par le chapitre vingt de la cinquante-troisième Victoria, sur les effets mentionnés au présent article, sont par le présent abrogés, et les droits ci-dessous mentionnés leur sont substitués respectivement ; et si quelqu'un des dits effets est actuellement admis en franchise, le droit mentionné au présent article et inscrit en regard du dit effet est par le présent imposé sur le dit effet, savoir :—

"2. Tout sucre de canne non au-dessus du numéro quatorze, type de Hollande sous le rapport de la couleur, tout sucre de betterave non au-dessus du numéro quatorze, type de Hollande sous le rapport de la couleur, tous balayages de sucre, tous égouts de sucre ou pompages égouttés durant le transit, tout mélado, tout mélado concentré, toutes mélasses n.s.a., toutes mélasses concentrées n.s.a., tout jus de canne n.s.a., tout jus de canne concentré n.s.a., tout jus de betterave n.s.a., tout jus de betterave concentré n.s.a., tous fonds de cuve n.s.a., et toutes concrétions n.s.a., lorsqu'ils ne sont pas importés directement et sans transbordement du pays de leur provenance et production, cinq pour cent *ad valorem ;* pourvu, cependant, que dans le cas du sucre de canne produit dans les Antilles et dans les pays situés à l'est de celles-ci, et importé de là *viâ* Hong-Kong ou Yokohama, ce taux de cinq pour cent *ad valorem* ne soit pas exigé si le sucre est transbordé à Hong-Kong ou à Yokohama."

ET CONSIDÉRANT que par un certain autre acte de Notre parlement du Canada, passé dans les 55e-56e années de Notre règne, chapitre 21, et intitulé "Acte modifiant de nouveau les actes concernant les droits de douane," il est statué comme suit :

"5. Le Gouverneur en conseil pourra, quand il jugera à propos de le faire dans l'intérêt public, suspendre par proclamation l'opération du premier article du chapitre quarante-cinq des Statuts de 1891, quant au second item du dit article, pendant le temps indiqué dans cette proclamation."

Et considérant qu'il a été démontré à Notre Gouverneur en conseil qu'il est dans l'intérêt public de suspendre l'opération du dit article 1 de l'acte en premier lieu mentionné au sujet du second item d'icelui,—

SACHEZ DONC que par et avec l'avis de Notre Conseil privé pour le Canada, Nous suspendons, par la présente proclamation, l'opération du dit article un de l'acte en premier lieu mentionné au sujet du second item d'icelui, pour une période de deux ans à compter de la date des présentes.

De ce qui précède, Nos féaux sujets et tous ceux que les présentes peuvent concerner, sont par les présentes requis d'en prendre avis et d'agir en conséquence.

EN FOI DE QUOI, Nous avons fait émettre nos présentes Lettres Patentes et à icelles fait apposer le Grand Sceau du Canada. TÉMOIN, Notre très fidèle et bien aimé le Très-honorable Sir FREDERICK ARTHUR STANLEY, Baron Stanley de Preston, dans le comté de Lancaster, dans la Pairie du Royaume-Uni, Chevalier Grand-croix de Notre Très-honorable Ordre du Bain ; Gouverneur général du Canada.

A Notre Hôtel du Gouvernement, en Notre CITÉ d'OTTAWA, ce TRENTIÈME jour de DÉCEMBRE, dans l'année de Notre-Seigneur, mil huit cent quatre-vingt-douze, et de Notre Règne la cinquante-sixième.

Par ordre,

JOHN COSTIGAN,
Secrétaire d'Etat.

27-3

ARRÊTÉS EN CONSEIL.

[2740]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT À OTTAWA.

Mercredi, le 19e jour d'octobre 1892.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

IL a plu à Son Excellence, par et avec l'avis du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada, de donner son consentement à la fermeture d'une certaine réserve de chemin dans la municipalité de Deloraine et province du Manitoba, décrite dans le règlement ci-joint de la municipalité de Deloraine, numéroté 63, et daté du 20 août 1888, étant un règlement à l'effet de clore certaines parties de certaines réserves de chemins dans la municipalité de Deloraine, et de les vendre et céder à la Compagnie de chemin de fer de Colonisation du Sud-Ouest du Manitoba.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Greffier du Conseil privé.

—

RÈGLEMENT No. 63.

RÈGLEMENT à l'effet de clore certaines portions de certaines réserves de chemin dans la municipalité de Deloraine, et de les vendre et céder à la Compagnie de chemin de fer de Colonisation du Sud-Ouest du Manitoba.

Considérant que la Compagnie de chemin de fer de Colonisation du Sud-Ouest du Manitoba a l'intention d'enregistrer un plan de Whitewater, sur parties du quart nord-est de la section sept (7) et le quart nord-ouest de la section huit (8), le quart sud-sud-ouest de la section dix-sept (17) et le quart sud-est de la section dix-huit (18), dans le township trois (3) et rang vingt-et un (21) à l'ouest du premier méridien principal. Et considérant que la réserve de chemin immédiatement au nord des dites sections sept (7) et huit (8) n'est pas parallèle, et la réserve de chemin immédiatement à l'ouest des dites sections huit (8) et dix-sept (17) n'est pas à angles droits avec la voie de la Compagnie de chemin de fer de Colonisation du Sud-Ouest du Manitoba. Et considérant qu'il est désirable que les blocs et rues dans le dit emplacement de ville de Whitewater projeté, soit parallèle ou bien à angles droits avec la dite voie ferrée ;

Et considérant que les rues qui seront ouvertes par l'enregistrement du dit plan compenseront amplement pour ces parties des dites réserves de chemins qu'il est proposé de clore et de céder à la dite Compagnie de chemin de fer de Colonisation du Sud-Ouest du Manitoba, d'après les dispositions de ce présent règlement ;

Et considérant que des avis par écrit de l'intention de ce conseil de considérer ce règlement ont été affichés pendant un mois avant son adoption, dans six des endroits les plus publics dans le voisinage immédiat des dites parties de la réserve de chemin qu'on se propose de clore, et que nulle personne n'a demandé d'être entendue contre le dit règlement :

Qu'il soit statué par le conseil municipal de la municipalité de Deloraine, et il est par le présent statué—

1. Que les parties suivantes de réserves primitives de chemins seront et elles sont par le présent closes et fermées à tout usage public comme chemins, et après l'adoption de ce présent règlement elles cesseront d'être des chemins publics :—

a. Cette partie de la réserve de chemin entre les sections huit (8) et dix-sept (17) dans le township trois (3) et rang vingt-un (21) à l'ouest du premier méridien principal, quatre-vingt-dix-neuf pieds de largeur, s'étendant à l'est à partir de l'angle nord-est de la section sept (7) dans les dits township et rang, treize cent soixante (1360) pieds, contenant par mesurage trois acres et neuf centièmes d'un acre ($3\frac{9}{100}$).

b. Et aussi cette partie de la réserve de chemin entre les sections dix-sept (17) et dix-huit (18) dans les dits township et rang, quatre-vingt-dix-neuf pieds de largeur, s'étendant au nord à partir de l'angle sud-est de la dite section dix-huit (18), quatre cent quatre-vingts (480) pieds, contenant par mesurage un acre et neuf centièmes d'un acre ($1\frac{9}{100}$).

c. Et aussi cette partie de la réserve de chemin entre les sections sept (7) et dix-huit (18) dans les dits township et rang, quatre-vingt-dix-neuf pieds de largeur, s'étendant à l'ouest à partir de l'angle nord-est de la dite section sept (7), six cent vingt-quatre (624) pieds, contenant par mesurage un acre et quarante et un centièmes d'un acre ($1\frac{41}{100}$).

d. Et aussi cette partie de la réserve de chemin entre les sections sept (7) et huit (8) dans les dits township et rang, quatre-vingt-dix-neuf pieds de largeur, s'étendant au sud à partir de l'angle nord-est de la dite section sept (7), neuf cent vingt pieds, contenant par mesurage deux acres et neuf centièmes d'un acre ($2\frac{9}{100}$).

2. Ces certains lopins ou étendues de terre ci-dessus décrits dans la clause un (1) de ce règlement seront vendus à la Compagnie de chemin de fer de Colonisation du Sud-Ouest du Manitoba moyennant la somme de une piastre, et seront cédés à la dite compagnie de chemin de fer par acte de transport qui sera dûment exécuté au nom de cette municipalité.

3. Que le reeve et greffier de cette municipalité soient et ils sont par le présent autorisés et chargés par et au nom de cette municipalité d'exécuter et apposer le sceau de cette corporation à un acte de transport des susdits lopins ou étendues de terre en faveur de la dite Compagnie de chemin de fer et ses successeurs ou ayants cause, pour et en considération de la somme de une piastre monnaie du cours du Canada.

{ Sceau de la municipalité de Deloraine. }

JOHN RENTON,
Reeve.

JAMES RAE,
Greffier.

Je, James Rae, de la ville de Boissevain, dans le comté de la Montagne à la Tortue, cultivateur, certifie par le présent que ce qui précède est un double de l'original d'un règlement passé par le conseil municipal de la municipalité de Deloraine, le 20e jour d'août A.D. 1888, comme règlement No. 63.

JAMES RAE,
Greffier du conseil de la municipalité de Deloraine.

JOHN RENTON,
Reeve.

Je certifie par le présent que le règlement No. 63 passé par le conseil municipal de la municipalité de Deloraine, le vingtième jour d'août A.D. 1888, a été approuvé par Son Honneur le lieutenant-gouverneur en conseil le trentième jour d'octobre A.D. 1888.

Daté à Winnipeg, ce quinzième jour d'avril A.D. 1889.

C. A. SADLER,
25-4 Greffier du Conseil Exécutif du Manitoba.

[2817]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT À OTTAWA.

Mercredi, le 26e jour d'octobre 1892.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

IL a plu à Son Excellence, par et avec l'avis du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada, d'ordonner que les terrains à la disposition du gouvernement du Canada, dans les lots de paroisse entre West Lynne et Winnipeg, requis pour le droit de passage et les terrains de gare du chemin de fer de la Vallée de la Rivière-Rouge, selon les descriptions ci-annexées, soient et ils sont par le présent attribués à Sa Majesté pour les fins de la province du Manitoba, les lots desquels l'octroi sera fait pour les fins susdites étant les suivants :

Les lots 160, 163, 445, 449, 453, 457, 461, 473, (3 chaînes nord), 479, 503, 511, 513 et 525, dans la paroisse de Sainte-Agathe, et les lots 3, 5 et 10 dans la paroisse de Saint-Norbert.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Greffier du Conseil privé.

DÉPARTEMENT DU COMMISSAIRE DES CHEMINS DE FER, MANITOBA.

Je certifie par le présent que ce qui suit est une description exacte du terrain requis pour le droit de passage du chemin de fer de la Vallée de la Rivière-Rouge, dans et sur le lot 160 de l'arpentage de la paroisse de Sainte-Agathe par le gouvernement fédéral :—

Toute cette partie du dit lot contenant un acre et cinquante-deux centièmes d'un acre, plus ou moins, sise entre deux lignes parallèles, et chaque dite ligne étant à une distance perpendiculaire de quarante-neuf pieds et demi de chaque côté de la ligne centrale du terrain pris pour le droit de passage du chemin de fer de la Vallée de la Rivière-Rouge, tel qu'indiqué sur un plan du dit droit de passage déposé au bureau des titres de terres à Winnipeg sous le n° 363.

Et je certifie de plus que ce qui suit est une description exacte du terrain requis pour le droit de passage du chemin de fer de la Vallée de la Rivière-Rouge, dans et sur le lot 163 de l'arpentage de la paroisse de Sainte-Agathe par le gouvernement fédéral :—

Toute cette partie du dit lot contenant un acre et cinquante-trois centièmes d'un acre, plus ou moins, sise entre deux lignes parallèles, et chaque dite ligne étant à une distance perpendiculaire de quarante-neuf pieds et demi de chaque côté de la ligne centrale du terrain pris pour le droit de passage du chemin de fer de la Vallée de la Rivière-Rouge, tel qu'indiqué sur un plan du dit droit de passage déposé au bureau des titres de terres à Winnipeg sous le n° 363.

Daté à la cité de Winnipeg, dans la province du Manitoba, ce 16e jour de mai A.D. 1892.

J. F. HENDRY,
Dessinateur,
Bureau des titres de terres, Winnipeg.

Je certifie par le présent que j'ai contrôlé et comparé les susdites descriptions et tracés, et je les trouve exacts et conformes au plan du droit de passage du dit chemin de fer déposé au bureau des titres de terres à Winnipeg.

J. OBED. SMITH,
Solliciteur du droit de passage.

—

DÉPARTEMENT DU COMMISSAIRE DES CHEMINS DE FER, MANITOBA.

Je certifie que ce qui suit sont des descriptions exactes du terrain requis pour le droit de passage et les terrains de gare du chemin de fer de la Vallée de la Rivière-Rouge, dans et sur les lots riverains numérotés 445, 449, 453, 457, 461, 479, et les trois chaînes en largeur au nord du lot riverain numéro 473, selon l'arpentage de la paroisse de Sainte-Agathe par le gouvernement fédéral :—

Toute cette partie du dit lot 445, contenant un acre et vingt-trois centièmes d'un acre, plus ou moins, sise entre deux lignes parallèles, et chaque dite ligne étant à une distance perpendiculaire de quarante-neuf pieds et demi de chaque côté de la ligne centrale du terrain pris pour le droit de passage du chemin de fer de la Vallée de la Rivière-Rouge, tel qu'indiqué sur un plan du dit droit de passage déposé au bureau des titres de terres à Winnipeg sous le n° 362.

Toute cette partie du dit lot 449, contenant sept acres et quatre-vingts centièmes d'un acre, plus ou moins, sise entre deux lignes parallèles, et chaque dite ligne étant à une distance perpendiculaire de quarante-neuf pieds et demi de chaque côté de la ligne centrale du terrain pris pour le droit de passage du chemin de fer de la Vallée de la Rivière-Rouge, tel qu'indiqué sur un plan du dit droit de passage déposé au bureau des titres de terres à Winnipeg sous le n° 362.

Toute cette partie du dit lot 453, contenant huit acres et un centième d'un acre, plus ou moins, sise entre deux lignes parallèles, et chaque dite ligne étant à une distance perpendiculaire de deux cent seize pieds de chaque côté de la ligne centrale du terrain pris pour le droit de passage du chemin de fer de la Vallée de la Rivière-Rouge, tel qu'indiqué sur un plan du dit droit de passage déposé au bureau des titres de terres à Winnipeg sous le n° 362.

Toute cette partie du dit lot 457, contenant un acre et quatre-vingt-quatre centièmes d'un acre, plus ou moins, sise entre deux lignes parallèles, et chaque dite ligne étant à une distance perpendiculaire de quarante-neuf pieds et demi de chaque côté de la ligne centrale du terrain pris pour le droit de passage du chemin de fer de la Vallée de la Rivière-Rouge, tel qu'indiqué sur un plan du dit droit de passage déposé au bureau des titres de terres à Winnipeg sous le n° 362.

Toute cette partie du dit lot 461, contenant un acre et quatre-vingt-quatre centièmes d'un acre, plus ou moins, sise entre deux lignes parallèles, et chaque dite ligne étant à une distance perpendiculaire de quarante-neuf pieds et demi de chaque côté de la ligne centrale du terrain pris pour le droit de passage du chemin de fer de la Vallée de la Rivière-Rouge, tel qu'indiqué sur un plan du dit droit de passage déposé au bureau des titres de terres à Winnipeg sous le n° 362.

Toute cette partie du dit lot 479, contenant un acre et quatre-vingt-quatre centièmes d'un acre, plus ou moins, sise entre deux lignes parallèles, et chaque dite ligne étant à une distance perpendiculaire de quarante-neuf pieds et demi de chaque côté de la ligne centrale du terrain pris pour le droit de passage du chemin de fer de la Vallée de la Rivière-Rouge, tel qu'indiqué sur un plan du dit droit de passage déposé au bureau des titres de terres à Winnipeg sous le n° 362.

Toute cette partie des trois chaînes nord de largeur du dit lot 473, contenant cinquante-cinq centièmes d'un acre (0·55 ac.), plus ou moins, sise entre deux lignes parallèles, et chaque dite ligne étant à une distance perpendiculaire de quarante-neuf pieds et demi de chaque côté de la ligne centrale du terrain pris pour le droit de passage du chemin de fer de la Vallée de la Rivière-Rouge, tel qu'indiqué sur un plan du dit droit de passage déposé au bureau des titres de terres à Winnipeg sous le n° 362.

Daté à la cité de Winnipeg, dans la province de Manitoba, ce 16e jour de mai A.D. 1892.

J. F. HENDRY,
Dessinateur,
Bureau des titres de terres à Winnipeg.

Je certifie par le présent que j'ai contrôlé et comparé les susdites descriptions et tracés, et que je les trouve exacts et conformes au plan du droit de passage du dit chemin de fer déposé au bureau des titres de terres à Winnipeg.

J. OBED. SMITH,
Solliciteur du droit de passage.

—

DÉPARTEMENT DU COMMISSAIRE DES CHEMINS DE FER,
MANITOBA.

Je certifie par le présent que ce qui suit sont des descriptions exactes du terrain requis pour le droit de passage du chemin de fer de la Vallée de la Rivière-Rouge, dans et sur les lots riverains numéros 503, 511, 513 et 525, selon l'arpentage de la paroisse de Sainte-Agathe par le gouvernement fédéral :—

Toute cette partie du dit lot 503, contenant un acre et soixante-huit centièmes d'un acre, plus ou moins, sise entre deux lignes parallèles, et chaque dite ligne étant à une distance perpendiculaire de quarante-neuf pieds et demi de chaque côté de la ligne centrale du terrain pris pour le droit de passage du chemin de fer de la Vallée de la Rivière-Rouge, tel qu'indiqué sur un plan du dit droit de passage déposé au bureau des titres de terres à Winnipeg sous le n° 362.

Toute cette partie du dit lot 511, contenant un acre et soixante-trois cinquièmes d'un acre, plus ou moins, sise entre deux lignes parallèles, et chaque dite ligne étant à une distance perpendiculaire de quarante-neuf pieds et demi de chaque côté de la ligne centrale du terrain pris pour le droit de passage du chemin de fer de la Vallée de la Rivière-Rouge, tel qu'indiqué sur un plan du dit droit de passage déposé au bureau des titres de terres à Winnipeg sous le n° 362.

Toute cette partie du dit lot 513, contenant un acre et soixante-huit centièmes d'un acre, plus ou moins, sise entre deux lignes parallèles, et chaque dite ligne étant à une distance perpendiculaire de quarante-neuf pieds et demi de chaque côté de la ligne centrale du terrain pris pour le droit de passage du chemin de fer de la Vallée de la Rivière-Rouge, tel qu'indiqué sur un plan du dit droit de passage déposé au bureau des titres de terres à Winnipeg sous le n° 362.

Toute cette partie du dit lot 525, contenant un acre et soixante-huit centièmes d'un acre, plus ou moins, sise entre deux lignes parallèles, et chaque dite ligne étant à une distance perpendiculaire de quarante-neuf pieds et demi de chaque côté de la ligne centrale du terrain pris pour le droit de passage du chemin de fer de la Vallée de la Rivière-Rouge, tel qu'indiqué sur un plan du dit droit de passage déposé au bureau des titres de terres à Winnipeg sous le n° 362.

Daté à la cité de Winnipeg, dans la province du Manitoba, ce 16e jour de mai A.D. 1892.

J. F. HENDRY,
Dessinateur,
Bureau des titres de terres à Winnipeg.

Je certifie par le présent que j'ai contrôlé et comparé les susdites descriptions et tracés, et que je les trouve exacts et conformes au plan du droit de passage du dit chemin de fer déposé au bureau des titres de terres à Winnipeg.

J. OBED. SMITH,
Solliciteur du droit de passage.

—

DÉPARTEMENT DU COMMISSAIRE DES CHEMINS DE FER,
MANITOBA.

Je certifie par le présent que ce qui suit sont des descriptions exactes du terrain requis pour le droit de passage du chemin de fer de la Vallée de la Rivière-Rouge dans et sur les lots riverains numéros 3 et 5, selon l'arpentage de la paroisse de Saint-Norbert par le gouvernement fédéral :—

Toute cette partie du dit lot contenant un acre et soixante-seize centièmes d'un acre, plus ou moins, sise entre deux lignes parallèles, et chaque dite ligne étant à une distance perpendiculaire de quarante-neuf pieds et demi de chaque côté de la ligne centrale du terrain pris pour le droit de passage du chemin de fer de la Vallée de la Rivière-Rouge, tel qu'indiqué sur un plan du dit droit de passage déposé au bureau des titres de terres à Winnipeg sous le n° 360.

Toute cette partie du dit lot 5, contenant un acre et soixante-seize centièmes d'un acre, plus ou moins, sise entre deux lignes parallèles, et chaque dite ligne étant à une distance perpendiculaire de quarante-neuf pieds et demi de chaque côté de la ligne centrale du terrain pris pour le droit de passage du chemin de fer de la Vallée de la Rivière-Rouge, tel qu'indiqué sur un plan du dit droit de passage déposé au bureau des titres de terres à Winnipeg sous le n° 360.

Datée à la cité de Winnipeg, dans la province du Manitoba, ce 16e jour de mai A.D. 1892.

J. F. HENDRY,
Dessinateur,
Bureau des titres de terres à Winnipeg.

Je certifie par le présent que j'ai contrôlé et comparé les susdites descriptions et tracés, et que je les trouve exacts et conformes au plan du droit de passage du dit chemin de fer déposé au bureau des titres de terres à Winnipeg.

J. OBED. SMITH,
Solliciteur du droit de passage.

—

DÉPARTEMENT DU COMMISSAIRE DES CHEMINS DE FER,
MANITOBA.

WINNIPEG, 12 octobre 1892.

Nous certifions par le présent que ce qui suit est une description exacte du terrain requis pour le droit de passage du chemin de fer de la Vallée de la Rivière-Rouge, sur le lot riverain numéro dix (10), selon l'arpentage de la paroisse de Saint-Norbert, dans la province du Manitoba, par le gouvernement fédéral :—

Toute cette partie du dit lot, sise entre deux lignes parallèles, et chaque dite ligne étant à une distance

perpendiculaire de quarante-neuf pieds et demi de chaque côté de la ligne centrale du terrain pris pour le droit de passage du chemin de fer de la Vallée de la Rivière-Rouge, tel qu'indiqué sur un plan du dit droit de passage déposé au bureau des titres de terres à Winnipeg sous le n° 360, contenant par mesurage un acre et cinquante-neuf centièmes d'un acre plus ou moins.

J. F. HENDRY,
Dessinateur,
Bureau des titres de terres à Winnipeg.
J. OBED. SMITH,
25-4 Solliciteur du droit de passage.

AVIS DU GOUVERNEMENT.

AVIS est donné au public qu'en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies" il a été délivré des lettres patentes sous le grand sceau du Canada, en date du 16e jour de décembre 1892, constituant en corporation Louis Davis, marchand, Henry Joshua Joseph, marchand, Henry Nutter, marchand, Charles Bolt, marchand, et Scott Joseph, commis, tous des cité et district de Montréal, province de Québec, pour les fins suivantes:—Fabriquer des articles en métal laminé de tous genres, et fabriquer des bijouteries et tous autres articles qui sont faits de ce métal laminé, et vendre, acheter et disposer de bijouteries et d'effets fabriqués de métal laminé, les opérations devant être faites par toute la Puissance du Canada,—sous le nom de "The Dominion Rolled Plate Company" (à responsabilité limitée), avec un capital-actions total de soixante-quinze mille piastres, divisé en sept cent cinquante actions de cent piastres.

Daté du bureau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, ce 30e jour de décembre 1892.

JOHN COSTIGAN,
27-3 Secrétaire d'Etat.

LISTE DES CANDIDATS QUI ONT PASSÉ AVEC SUCCÈS L'EXAMEN PRÉLIMINAIRE DU SERVICE CIVIL.

NOVEMBRE 1892.

A Halifax.

Bezanson, James H.
Blundell, Edward James.
Carroll, Peter O.
Delaney, John.
Foley, John.
Hancock, John E.
Lilley, John E.
Logan, William D.
Lockhart, Archibd.
McLean, William.
Munro, Chas. F.
Ryan, Arthur J.
Spain, John J.
Withell, Charles.

A Saint-Jean, N.-B.

Albert, J. Emile.
Brown, James T.
Damerey, Thomas.
Dolan, Joseph T.
Ervin, Bessie W.
Foxwell, Richard J., jeune.
Gerow, Stephen.
Harrison, George,
Harrison, George, jeune.
Macaulay, Marshall.
Mullin, John J.
Patchel, William F.
Thompson, James.

A Charlottetown, I.P.-E.

Mitchell, Chas. Jos.

A Québec.

Auger, Désiré L.
Argue, Robert Jas.
Belleau, Gabriel.
Boutet, Pierre.
Brennan, Henry.
Coveney, Denis.
Dénechaud, Chas. D.
Donnelly, Alfred.
Dumas, Cyrille.
Gagnon, Moïse.
Gingras, Jules H.
Godbout, Pierre Jos. A.
Guay, Alphonse.
Huot, Philéas.
Labbé, François.
Lachance, Léonidas.
Lamontagne, Léandre.
Lapointe, Onésime.
Larochelle, Eugène.
Lemieux, J. A. A.
McGreevy, Rob. H., jeune.
Norton, Richard L.
Payment, Adolphe.
Pelletier, Pierre A. J.
Roberge, Ignace.
Savard, Joseph.
Simard, Henri.
Simard, Joseph.
Teaffe, W. G.

A Montreal.

Adducchio, Benjamin.
Auger, Sévère L.
Barcelo, J. C. Henri.
Bélanger, François De S.
Bisaillon, Jean-Bte.
Blouin, Raphael.
Blouin, Honoré.
Blouin, Wilbrod.
Boisjoli, Ludger.
Cahil, Thomas.
Chabot, George.
Caron, Louis.
Chartrand, Adélard,
Clermont, Henri A.
Crilly, Austin E.
Cusson, Philéas.
D'Aoust, J. O.
Delorme, Pierre.
Demers, Aldéric.
Desjardins, Albert.
Duquette, Emile.
Desrosiers, J. A. D. A.
Dutrissac, Joseph.
Emond, J. A.
Gallet, Eugène A.
Germain, P. M.
Gingras, Joseph E.
Gohier, Raoul.
Irvine, William.
Jacques, Louis.
Jacques, Alfred.
Labonté, Louis.
Langevin, Etienne.
Larose, C. A.
Larivière, Joseph S.
Labrecque, William.
Lafleur, Arthur R. H.
Locat, H. J. W.
Lessard, Albert.
Lanctot, Abondius.
Lavallée, David.
Laverrière, Anselme.
Leguerrier, Joseph B.
McDonald, Peter.
MacGillis, Grace.
Marion, Joseph E.
Milette, Henri.
Moreault, Joseph E.
O'Neil, Patrick.
Ouimet, Onésime.
Ouellette, Alphonse.
Pagé, Olivier.
Paradis, Joseph.
Panneton, Alphonse A.
Patterson, Charles E. A.
Pelletier, Alphonse.
Ratelle, Alberic.
Robillard, J. Gaspard.
Rondeau, G. U.
Roussel, Henri.
Ryan, Patrick J.
Stephens, James P.
Sylvestre, F. X. Jos.
Vannier, Joseph T.
Vezeau, Jos. Alphonse.

A Ottawa.

Bingham, Edna.
Brisebois, John.
Brown, Emily.
Brown, Gerald H.
Bayne, Daniel M.
Beaulieu, Isaie.
Boulay, Marie-Louise K.
Carter, Sidney Jas.
Connolly, Peter James.
Cowan, David Geo.
Currie, Neil.
Cawdron, Albert J.
Cax, Emily Marg.
Corbeil, Louis, jeune.
Dial, Wm. Geo.
Donald, John A.
Dorion, Dolphis N.
Durocher, Zéphirin.
Emond, Wm. Geo.
Fraser, Mary.
Farrell, Florence M.
Galbraith, Archibald.
Gaudry, J. Albert.
Grecco, Alexandre.
Hayes, John G.
James, Annie V.
Jolivet, M. C.
Kane, Wm. John.
Knauf, George.
Landry, Edouard.
Legault, Alarie.
Lemay, J. O. T.
May, Lugo.
McGregor, Isabella.
MacIvor, Eva.
McDonald, Thomas E.
Mercer, Eleanore N. H.
Nelson, Erastus E.
Paquette, Joseph.
Pelletier, Edgar.
Perkins, Orvillo.
Quain, Honora.
Roy, Flavie M.
Reid, Mary.
Richardson, Theresa.
Roy, Guisolphe.
Robinson, Margerie A.
St. Jacques, Henry.
Simpson, J. S.
Stevenson, John J.
Stewart, Jessie.
Stacey, Lizzie.
Scribner, Lillian E.
Short, E. J. L.
Sinclair, Maggie B.
Smithson, Elizabeth H.
Thomson, William E.
Vaughan, Annie C.
Waddell, Florence.
Weeks, John E.
Weir, William M.

A Kingston.

Bell, Robt. Chas.
Christmas, Wm. James.
Mulvilhill, James J.
Vanluven, George L.
Willis, Henry.
Wilson, John T.
Cornell, William.

A Toronto.

Allen, William.
Atkinson, Henry.
Bell, Thos. H.
Brown, Jas. R.
Brown, Chas. M.
Caldwell, John.
Carson, Wm. James.
Chapman, Alfred Chs.
Coatsworth, Joseph.
Cooper, Vivian L.
Hynes, John.
Jamieson, Stewart.
Jarvis, Saml. W. D.
Jones, Charley.
Johnson, R. S.
Latimer, Samuel.
Lewis, Thomas.
Lucas, Edward Henry.
Matthews, Thomas.
Marshall, William.

Cornock, Henry.
Crease, Charles B.
Crate, Harold D.
Crate, Henry F.
Dalby, William S.
Dale, William.
Dudgeon, Thos. R.
Errett, Rich. W.
Fawcett, John N.
Fitzpatrick, John.
Fox, Charles.
Frizzle, Wm. A.
Gerrans, Burt.
Gerrans, Geo. T.
Harker, Joseph.
Harmon, Alfred.
Hatfield, Samuel.
Hornell, David.
McCarthy, James J.
McMullen, Henry Jas.
Murphy, William.
Murphy, James J.
Newman, Walter.
Nixon, James R.
Nolan, John Jas.
Persse, Rich. M., jeune.
Pearce, William.
Pickering, Richd. H.
Riddell, Lorne C.
Rice, Albert.
Scott, Thos.
Sherman, Wm. C.
Taylor, Royal H.
Thompson, Andrew.
Tucker, Walter A.
Winter, Walter G.

A Hamilton.

Almas, Augustus A.
Bowhill, John W.
Burrows, Meshac F.
Clinton, Wm. H. S.
Cleversley, Edwd. Wm.
Kennedy, Albert J.
Laing, Henry.
Maitland, Henry S.
Martin, Emma.
Markle, Hiram.
Miller, John.
McMenemy, John Hy.
Morrow, John.
Rathvon, John G.
Unger, Benj. H.

A London.

Case, Joseph.
Couse, Fredk E. A.
Foyer, Robt. L.
Francis, John.
Grimmond, Geo. M.
Harding, Frank.
Hurley, Wm. A.
Keown, John S.
Luscombe, Thos., jeune.
McLean, Hector F. H.
Magladery, Wm. John.
McMartin, Duncan.
Mighton, Thomas.
Morgan, C. J.
O'Leary, Phœbe.
Powel, A. B.
Roulston, John.
Williamson, Alex. C.
Wood, F. F.

A Port Arthur.

Gordon, G. B.

A Winnipeg.

Bell, Emily.
Bush, Hy. Thos.
Deans, Chas. D.
Harris, Edith L. G.
Reid, Alex. L.
Rowan, Martha W.
Sutton, Edgar Wm.
Taylor, Wm. C.

A Victoria.

Alcock, Thos. C.
Ball, Joseph.
Browne, Geo. E. G.
Canning, George.
Dinsmore, Mary E.
Freeman, Cecil.
Gladding, Florence C. E.
Hagerman, Bertha.
Henry, Sadie.
Malpass, Abiathar.
McRae, Donald.
Miller, Eugène P.
Milette, George.
Ray, Charles E.
Smith, Francis.
Stewart, John W.
Stitt, Una M.
Taylor, John Geo.

J. THORBURN, LL.D.,
Président.

A. D. DeCELLES, M.S.R.C.
P. LeSUEUR,
Secrétaire.

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LISTE DES CANDIDATS QUI ONT PASSÉ AVEC SUCCÈS L'EXAMEN D'APTITUDE.

—

NOVEMBRE 1892.

—

A Halifax.

Curren, Lucilla D.
Henderson, James W.
Jamieson, James G.
Keith, John S.
Keating, Wm. E.
Macdonald, Lila.
Macdonald, Ethel A.
McIsaac, William M.
McLean, William.
Murray, Edward.
McLatchey, Arthur C.
Symonds, Frelk St. Geo.
White, Charles W.

A Saint-Jean, N.-B.

Berton, John F.
Burgess, Ethel L.
Dolan, James F.
Finlay, Frelk S.
Porter, Elmer W.
Rourke, James E.

A Charlottetown.

Bradley, Norman.
Moran, William.

A Quebec.

Bourassa, Joseph.
Forest, Sévérin.
Germain, Ulric.
Gray, Ethel L.
Marcotte, Louise de L.
Marquette, L.
Pelletier, Eugène.
Rouillard, Adolphe.
Shaw, Minnie M.
Teaffe, Wm. G.
Turcotte, Joseph O.

A Montréal.

Auger, Sévère L.
Booth, Walter S.
Buck, Howard P.
Bruneau, C. Eugène.
Bryère, Joseph Ch.
Caron, Louis.
Chouinard, Dolphis.
Clément, Alexandre.
Delorme, Pierre.
Denis, Alfred.
Dupuis, Alfred J.
Gauthier, Avila.
Gohier, Raoul.
Jacques, Alfred.
Lafleur, Arthur R. H.
Lacey, Wm. M.
Miraglia, Alfred.
McNichol, James.
Milette, Henri.
Milette, J. A.
Panneton, Albert.
Payette, Joseph.
Poliquin, J. D.
Racette, Euclide.
Rostaing, Emile de.
Sherrett, James.
Stuart, James A.

A Ottawa.

Bell, Graham A.
Bonneville, Louis M.
Bowles, Thornton C.
Byshe, Fredk. H.
Cameron, Susannah C.
Capbert, Ernest.
Cawdron, Albert J.
Chabot, Albert H.
Clendenning, Chas. H.
Code, Edward E.
Connor, W. H.
Courtney, Elizabeth N.
Cox, Emily M.
Day, Lena V.
Donald, John A.
Doran, Daniel C. V.
Dunnett, James.
Garland, Nellie.
Gobeil, N. Eudore.
Goth, Maggie J.
Graham, Annie D.
Greenfield, Arthur G.
Hinds, Hugh.
Ide, William.
Isherwood, Minnie.
James, Victor C.
Jolivet, M. C.
Judd, Charles.
Ketchum, Henry G.
Loux, Jessie M.
Low, Jessie G.
Martin, Clarence W.
Macdonald, Duncan H.
Parlow, Lola D.
Roy, Guisolphe.
Whately, Margaret.

A Kingston.

Brown, Arthur K.
Bunt, Chas. A.
Cochrane, Kenneth C.
Conner, Fredk. E.
Cornell, William.
Doyle, Edward.
Eagleson, Samuel.
Genge, Robert E.
Hinch, William.
Jones, Chas. F.
McLean, Alex. W.
Rutledge, Noble J.
Shannon, Chas. G.
Taylor, Stella M.

A Toronto.

Baird, Frederick.
Carson, George.
Davey, Geo. F.
Foster, Henry.
Howard, W. H.
Hutchinson, Henry H.
Hutty, Robert H. G.
Hyatt, Frederick F.
Kennedy, James.
McKitterick, William J.
McLennan, Belle.
McIntosh, J. Archibald.
Madill, David A.
McMillan, Donald.
Nixton, Richard Jas.
Paterson, Mary E.
Penrose, John C.
Robertson, Alice.
Stanton, Geo. B.
Thompson, James.
Till, Maggie E.
Van Homrigh, Beaver.

A Hamilton.

Cairns, James W.
Collins, Christ. C.
Martin, Emma.
McCandlish, Alfred.
Miller, Nellie.
McFarland, William.
Turner, Geo. A.
Wardell, R. S. R.

A London.

Brady, John C.
Case, Joseph.
Coombs, Gilbert E.
Dawson, Annie J. C.
Emery, George.
Farrow, Thomas.
Haylow, James H.
Hurley, Wm. Alex.
Mair, James
McCormick, Henry K.
McFadden, Brandon.
McGinnis, Rose Ann.
McLean, Hector F. H.
McMillan, Wm. Geo.
O'Neill, Thomas.
O'Leary, George A.
O'Neil, John F.
Rocheleau, Denis.
Schramm, Richard L. H.
Stevenson John.
Turner, Robert C.
Whealey, Jos. W.
Wilson, Wm. F.
Wood, F. F.

A Port Arthur.

McKibben, Herbert A.
McEwen, Arthur L.
Munro, Maggie.
Newcomb, William.

A Winnipeg.

Abbott, Lala K.
Boswell, Marie.
Callaway, Mary.
Farrow, Henry H.
Harrison, Claude E.
Jackson, Emmeline S.
Moore, Isabel C.
Rowan, Mary E.
Scarlett, Helen.

A Victoria.

Browne, Edgar.
Edwards, Ethel.
Godson, Ernest.
Godson, John.
Morrison, Frank E.

J. THORBURN, LL.D.,
Président.

A. D. DeCELLES, M.S.R.C.
P. LeSUEUR,
Secrétaire.

LISTE DES CANDIDATS QUI ONT RÉUSSI EN MATIÈRES FACULTATIVES AUX EXAMENS DU SERVICE CIVIL EN NOVEMBRE 1892.

A Halifax, N.-E.

Curren, Lucilla D.,	Mécanigraphie.

A St-Jean, N.-B.

Porter, Elmer W.,	Tenue des livres et analyse de documents.

A Montréal.

Dupuis, Alfred J.,	Analyse de documents.
Clément, Alexandre,	Analyse de documents, sténographie et mécanigraphie.

A Ottawa.

Bell, Graham A.,	Analyse de documents.
Blatch, Geo. L.,	Tenue des livres et analyse de documents.
Byshe, Fredk. H.,	Analyse de documents.
Capbert, Ernest.	Composition et analyse de documents.
Chabot, Albert H.,	Composition, analyse de documents et traduction.
Code, Edward E.,	Analyse de documents.
Connor, William H.	do do
Doran, Daniel C. V.,	Sténographie.
Garland, Nellie,	Analyse de documents.
Ide, William,	Analyse de documents et sténographie.
James, Victor C.,	Tenue des livres.
Jolivet, M. C.,	Composition et analyse de documents.
Martin, Clarence W.,	Analyse de documents.
Parlow, Lola D.,	do
Roy, Guisolphe,	Analyse de documents et sténographie.
Whately, Margaret,	Analyse de documents.
Gobeil, N. Eudore,	do

A Toronto.

Bradley, Norman S.,	Sténographie et mécanigraphie.
Cairns, James W.,	Analyse de documents.
Turner, George A.,	do
Wardell, R. S. R.,	Mécanigraphie.

A London.

Wilson, W. F.,	Mécanigraphie.

A Winnipeg.

Abbott, Lala K.,	Analyse de documents et mécanigraphie.
Scarlett, Helen,	Analyse de documents.

A Victoria.

Godson, Ernest,	Analyse de documents.
Morrison, Frank E.	do

J. THORBURN, LL.D.,
Président.

A. D. DeCELLES, M.S.R.C.
P. LeSUEUR,
27-3 Secrétaire.

AVIS est donné au public qu'en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies" il a été délivré des lettres patentes sous le grand sceau du Canada, en date du 10e jour de décembre 1892, constituant en corporation Louis Davis, marchand, John Haskell, marchand, John Barker, commis, Henry Joshua Joseph, marchand, et Scott Joseph, marchand, tous des cité et district de Montréal, en la province de Québec, pour les objets ci-dessous:—Fabriquer des vêtements de dessous de toutes matières et de tous genres, et de fabriquer toutes sortes d'effets en soie et en laine, et de faire le commerce généralement des vêtements de dessous de tous genres, et de toutes sortes de soieries et de lainages, par toute la Puissance du Canada,—sous le nom de "Compagnie de fabriques de soie de Montréal" (à resp. limitée), avec un capital-actions total de soixante-quinze mille piastres, divisé en sept cent cinquante actions de cent piastres.

Daté du bureau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, ce 16e jour de décembre 1892.

JOHN COSTIGAN,
25-3 Secrétaire d'Etat.

DANS LA COUR DE L'ÉCHIQUIER DU CANADA.

ORDRE GÉNÉRAL.

EN conformité du 55e article de "l'Acte de la Cour de l'Echiquier, 50-51 Victoria, chapitre 16, et 52 Victoria, chapitre 38, il est ordonné que les règlements suivants seront exécutoires au sujet de toute procédure qui peut être intentée dans la Cour de l'Echiquier du Canada à l'effet d'attaquer la validité de tout brevet d'invention délivré en vertu de "l'Acte des brevets" et ses amendements.

1. Dans toute procédure à l'effet d'attaquer la validité d'un brevet d'invention en vertu du 34e article de "l'Acte des brevets" tel que modifié par l'Acte 53 Victoria, chapitre 13, intitulé "Acte modifiant l'Acte des brevets," la pratique et la procédure qui étaient en vigueur en semblables matières dans la Haute Cour de Justice en Angleterre immédiatement avant l'adoption de l'acte du parlement du Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande, 46-47 Victoria, chapitre 57, intitulé "An Act to amend and consolidate the Law relating to Patents for Invention, Registration of Designs and Trade Marks," seront suivies aussi près que possible.

2. Dans toute telle procédure la personne qui veut attaquer la validité du brevet pourra, en sus de toute raison ou cause qu'elle pourrait invoquer en vertu du 34e article du dit acte, énoncer et faire valoir toute raison ou cause mentionnée dans le 37e article de "l'Acte des brevets," tel que modifié par l'acte 55-56

Victoria, chapitre 24, intitulé "Acte modifiant de nouveau "l'Acte des brevets."

3. Si dans une cause quelconque l'on veut attaquer la validité d'un brevet pour une ou plusieurs des raisons ou causes mentionnées dans l'article 37 de "l'Acte des brevets," tel que modifié par la 55-56 Victoria, chapitre 24, intitulé "Acte modifiant de nouveau l'Acte des brevets," et pour nulle autre cause, une copie scellée et certifiée du brevet d'invention, affidavit, devis et dessins y relatifs sera déposée au bureau du Régistraire de la Cour, et des procédures à l'effet de déclarer le brevet nul et non avenu pourront alors être intentées par voie d'information au nom du procureur général du Canada, ou par un exposé de réclamation à l'instance de toute personne intéressée, en conformité de la pratique ordinaire de la cour.

GEO. W. BURBIDGE,
J. C. E.

Daté d'Ottawa, ce 5e jour de décembre A.D. 1892.

24–4

STATUTS DU CANADA, 1892.

AVIS est donné par le présent que les Statuts de la dernière session, 55-56 Vict., 1892, vols. I et II, sont maintenant en vente au Département des Impressions et de la Papeterie publiques.

Le vol. I contient les Arrêtés en conseil et les Actes publics. Prix.....	$1 25
Le vol. II contient les Actes privés. Prix.....	0 75
Prix pour les deux volumes reliés en un seul, ¼ reliure basane, par exemplaire.....	2 00
Des exemplaires séparés de chacun des actes publics ou privés sont aussi en vente.	
Le Code Criminel sera prêt vers le 1er de novembre. Prix.....	0 50

On fournira gratuitement à toute personne qui en fera la demande, des listes de prix des documents publics en vente au département. 14–tf

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DT. COMPTE de la Caisse d'Epargne des Postes, pour le mois de novembre 1892. AV.

Fourni au Ministre des Finances aux termes de l'Acte pour l'Audition des Comptes Publics, 1878, *Sec.* 20.

Balance en caisse chez le Ministre des Finances, au 31 d'octobre 1892.....	$22,647,086 17	Remboursements durant le mois.....	$502,493 30
Dépôts durant le mois	594,720 00		
Intérêt payé aux déposants, sur les comptes clos durant le mois.....	2,993 44		
		Balance :— Au crédit des comptes des déposants .	22,742,306 31
	$23,244,799 61		$23,244,799 61

J. M. COURTNEY,
Député du Ministre des Finances.

N. S. GARLAND,
Commis des statistiques financières.

DÉPARTEMENT DES FINANCES
Ottawa, 19 décembre 1892.

26–tf

LISTE DES COMPAGNIES D'ASSURANCE AUTORISÉES A FAIRE DES OPÉRATIONS AU CANADA EN VERTU DE L'ACTE DES ASSURANCES.

NOM DE LA COMPAGNIE.	Principal agent pour la réception des significations de pièces et d'avis.	Montant des dépôts—Les dépôts marqués (A) ne sont applicables qu'aux polices sur la vie en cours le 31 mars 1878 ; ceux marqués (B) aux polices émises ou prises depuis cette date.	Assurance autorisée.
Compagnie d'assurance de l'Amérique du Nord contre les accidents	Edward Rawlings, gérant, Montréal	$23,500 oblig. du havre de Montréal ; $500, déb. mun., et $550, effets 5 p. c. canadiens. (Acc. à $22,150)	Contre les accidents.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Ætna," de Hartford, Connecticut	F. W. Evans, agent général, Montréal	$19,000 obligations de municipalités, $4,000 obligations du havre de Montréal, et $89,000 obligations du chemin de fer Canadien du Pacifique. (Acceptés à $100,800)	Contre l'inc. et sur la navig. inter.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite "Ætna," de Hartford, Connecticut.	William H. Orr, gérant, Toronto	$360,500 déb. de la province de Québec, $149,893 débent. de la province du Manitoba : $50,000 obligations de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick ; $100,000 oblig. Ile du Prince-Edouard ; $60,000 oblig. du havre de Montréal, $2,595,061 débent. munic. et $150,000 oblig. enregistrées des Etats-Unis. Total, $3,465,354. Valeur acceptée, $3,184,531, étant $100,000 (A), et $3,084,531 (B)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance agricole de Watertown, N.-Y., E.-U	Joseph Flynn, agent en chef, Toronto	$141,600, débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $126,000)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'Assurance dite "Alliance"	G. H. McHenry, agent en chef, Montréal	$311,112, effets canadiens 3 p.c.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie Américaine de sûreté de New-York	Alexander Dixon, agent en chef, Toronto	$50,000 en obligations des Etats-Unis	Garantie.
Compagnie d'assurance Atlas	Matthew C. Hinshaw, agent en chef, Montréal.	£17,000 stg., inscriptions du Canada 3½ p. c., et £5,000 stg. inscriptions de la Nouvelle-Galles du Sud, 3½ p. c.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie canadienne d'inspection et d'assurance des chaudières à vapeur	W. B. McMurrich, agent, Toronto	$46,724 débentures municipales et $8,000 débentures de compagnies de prêts. (Acceptées à $49,252.)	Sur chaudières à vapeur etc.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie dite "British Empire," de Londres, Angleterre	Fred. Stancliffe, agent en chef, Montréal	Obligations 4 p.c. du Canada, £1,400 stg., obligations de la Colombie-Britannique, £1,000 stg. ; obligations de la Tasmanie, £6,800 stg. ; débentures municipales £15,800 stg. (acceptées à $113,977.33). Aussi $632,500 placées entre les mains de fidéicom. en vertu de l'Acte des Assurances	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance de l'Amérique Britannique, Toronto	John Morison, gouverneur, Toronto	$60,540 oblig. municipales et $1,000 obligations du Pacifique Canadien. (Acceptées à $54,900)	Contre l'inc. et sur la navig. int.
Compagnie d'assurance maritime Britannique et Etrangère (à resp. lim.)	E. L. Bond, agent en chef, Montréal	$112,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $100,800)	Sur la navigation intérieure.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Caledonian"	Lansing Lewis, gérant, Montréal	$3,893.33 obligations de la province de Québec ; $4,866.67 obligations du Canada ; $106,438.86 débentures municipales. (Acceptés à $104,555)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance du Canada contre les accidents	Henry Sutherland, agent en chef, Toronto	$20,072 débentures municipales. (Acceptés à $20,072)	Contre les accidents.
Compagnie d'assurance du Canada sur la vie, Hamilton	A. G. Ramsay, gérant, Hamilton	$54,000 débentures municipales. Acceptées à $54,000)	Sur la vie.
†Compagnie d'assurance des Citoyens, du Canada	E. P. Heaton, agent en chef, Montréal	$131,744 débentures municipales, $5,840 obligations hypothécaires du Canada Central, 2e émission, et $2,000 obligations du havre de Montréal. (Acceptés à $125,370, étant $54,710 pour la vie, $20,260 pour les accidents, et $50,400 pour l'incendie)	Contre l'incendie, sur la vie et contre les accidents.
*Compag. d'assurance contre l'incendie dite "City of London" (à resp. lim.)	H. M. Blackburn, agent en chef Toronto	£24,000 stg. effets du Canada et £3,000 effets de l'Australie méridionale.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance de l'Union Commerciale (à resp. lim.), de Londres, Angleterre	Evans et McGregor, agents généraux, Montréal	$107,067 effets 4 p. c. du Cap de Bonne-Espérance (vie A), $20,200 effets canadiens 4 p. c. (vie B). $106,580 effets canadiens 4 p. c., $73,000 obligations de Queensland, et £12,000 obligations du gouvernement Suédois à 4 p. c. (feu)	Contre l'inc., sur la nav. int. et sur la vie.
Association d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Confédération"	J. K. Macdonald, directeur-gérant, Toronto	$84,500 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $76,050)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie du Connecticut, Hartford, Conn.	Geo. H. McHenry, agent en chef, Montréal	$100,000 effets canadiens 4 p.	Contre l'incendie,
Association de secours mutuel dite "Covenant"	A. H. Hoover, agent en chef, Toronto	$53,533 effets canadiens 3 p. c.	Sur la vie, système de répartition
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite "Dominion"	Thomas Hilliard, direct.-gérant, Waterloo, Ont.	$56,303 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $50,195)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur les glaces, dite "Dominion"	Alexander Ramsay, agent en chef, Montréal	$5,000 obligations de la province de Québec et $11,000 valeurs municipales. Total, $16,000 (acceptés à $14,900)	Sur les glaces.
Association du fonds de garantie sur la vie, dite "Dominion"	J. DeWolfe Spurr, président et agent, St. Jean, N. B.	$19,000 obligations de la province de la Nouvelle-Ecosse, et $31,000 obligations de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance Eastern	Chas. D. Cory, agent en chef, Halifax, N.-E.	$56,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $50,400)	Contre l'incendie.
Corporation dite "The Employers' Liability Assurance" (à responsabilité limitée)	Fred. Stancliffe, gérant général, Montréal	£6,500 stg. annuités 2½ p. c., £5,000 stg. obligations 4 p. c. du gouvernement de l'Australie du Sud, et £10,840 obligations de la province de Québec	Réassurance contre l'incendie.
Société d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Equitable," des Etats-Unis, N.-Y.	Seargent P. Stearns, gérant, Montréal	$100,000 oblig. des E.-U., (A), $375,000 oblig. des E.-U., et $432,000 débentures municipales (B), (acceptés à $908,800, étant $100,000 A, et $808,800 B). Aussi $1,180,000 entre les mains de fidéicommissaires canadiens en vertu de l'Acte des assurances	Sur la vie.

LISTE DES COMPAGNIES D'ASSURANCE AUTORISÉES A FAIRE DES OPÉRATIONS AU CANADA, EN VERTU DE L'ACTE DES ASSURANCES.—*Suite.*

NOM DE LA COMPAGNIE.	Principal agent pour la réception des significations de pièces et d'avis.	Montant des dépôts—Les dépôts marqués (A) ne sont applicables qu'aux polices sur la vie en cours le 31 mars 1878; ceux marqués (B) aux polices émises ou prises depuis cette date.	Assurance autorisée.
Compagnie Fédérale d'assurance sur la vie, d'Ontario	David Dexter, directeur-gérant, Hamilton	$44,807 débentures municipales; $11,000 en oblig. du Pacifique canadien. (Acceptés à $50,226)	Sur la vie.
Association d'assurance contre l'incendie (à responsabilité limitée), Londres, Angleterre	John Kennedy, agent en chef, Montréal	$100,000 effets canadiens.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie Germania	Jeffers et Rônne, agents en chef, Toronto	$50,000 obligations du Canada	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Great West"	J. H. Brock, directeur gérant, Winnipeg, M.	$56,000 débentures municipales (acceptées à $50,400)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie de garantie de l'Amérique du Nord	Edward Rawlings, gérant, Montréal	$27,000 garanties municipales; $29,000 obligations du havre de Montréal; et $2,400 effets du Canada. (Acceptés à $53,800)	Garantie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie et sur la vie, dite "Guardian," Londres, Angleterre	E. P. Heaton, agent en chef, Montréal	$94,900 obligations garanties du Canada et $73,000 effets du Canada	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'ass. contre l'incendie dite "Hartford," de Hartford, Conn	F. W. Evans, agent général, Montréal	$62,500 garanties municipales, et $25,420 act. de banque. (Acceptés à $100,000)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance Impériale, de Londres, Angleterre	E. D. Lacy, agent, Montréal	$129,453 effets canadiens et $63,266.67 effets 3 p. c. prov. de la Col.-Brit.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance de l'Amérique du Nord	Robert Hampson, agent en chef, Montréal	$111,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $100,000)	Contre l'inc. et sur la navig. intér.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Lancashire"	J. G. Thompson, agent en chef, Toronto	$97,333 effets canadiens 4 p. c., et $95,000 obligations 4 p. c. du Canada	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Liverpool et London et Globe"	G. F. C. Smith, agent en chef, Montréal	$36,000 en bons municipaux; $10,000 oblig. du havre de Montréal, et $277,133.33 effets du Canada. (Acceptés à $318,533)	Contre l'incendie et sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur les glaces de Lloyds, New-York	Levi Beemer, agent en chef, Toronto	$10,000 obligations du Canada	Glaces.
Corporation d'assurance dite "London," Angleterre	E. A Lilly, procureur et agent, Montréal	$167,000 garanties de municipalités. (Acceptées à $150,300)	Contre l'incendie, sur la vie et sur la navigation intérieure.
Compagnie de garantie et contre les accidents, de Londres (à responsabilité limitée)	A. T. McCord, agent en chef, Toronto	£11,000 stg. effets canadiens	Garantie et accidents
Compagnie d'ass. contre l'incendie, London et Lancashire, Liverpool	W. A. Sims, agent en chef, Toronto	£22,000 inscriptions du Canada 4 p. c. et £5,000 stg., effets canadiens 3 p.c.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, dite "London et Lancashire"	B. Hal. Brown, gérant, Montréal	$10,000 obligations de Victoria, C.-B.; $2,000 obligations du Canada; $23,500 oblig. de la province de Québec; et garanties municipales, $85,280. Aussi $938,197 placés entre les mains de fidéicommissaires canadiens en vertu de l'Acte les Assurances. Acceptés à $1,050,449, étant $100,000 (A), et $950,449 (B)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle contre l'incendie, de London, Ont	D. C. Macdonald, secrétaire, London, Ont	$40,020 débentures municipales, et $15,600 débentures de compagnies de prêts. (Acceptés à $50,058)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite "London"	J. G. Richter, gérant, London, Ont	$60,000 débentures de compagnies de prêts. (Acceptées à $54,000)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie la Manchester	James Boomer, gérant, Toronto	$102,200 effets du Canada 3½ p.c	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre les accidents, dite des "Manufacturiers"	John F. Ellis, directeur gérant, Toronto	$20,000 obligations du Canada	Contre les accidents.
Compagnie d'assurance des Manufacturiers, sur la vie	John F. Ellis, directeur gérant, Toronto	$50,000 obligations du Canada	Sur la vie.
Association bienveillante du Massachusetts	T. E. P. Sutton, agent en chef, Toronto	$50,000 obligations des E.-U.	Sur la vie, système de répartition.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie dite "Mercantile"	James Lockie, secrétaire, Waterloo, Ont	$55,916 valeurs municipales (acceptées à $50,057)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'ass. sur la vie, dite "Metropolitan," de New-York, E.-U.	Albert Goldthorpe, agent en chef, Toronto	$116,800 obligations d'octrois de terres 3½ p. c. du chemin de fer Canadien du Pacifique. (Acceptés à $101.178.)	Sur la vie.
Mongenais, Boivin et Cie	L. I. Boivin, agent, Montréal	$5,000 effets canadiens et $8,567 valeurs munic. (acceptées à $12,711)	Glaces.
Association mutuelle contre les accidents (resp. limitée)	Eastmure et Lightbourn, agents en chef, Toronto	$37,960 inscriptions du Canada à 3½ p. c	Accidents et glaces.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, de New-York	Samuel H. Ewing, procureur, Montréal	$125,000 oblig. 4 p.c. du Canada; $400,000 oblig. de la province de la Nouvelle-Ecosse; $199,000 oblig. de la province du N.-B., et $990,333 garanties municipales. Total, $1,714,333. (Acceptées à $1,615,300)	Sur la vie.
Association du fonds de réserve mutuel sur la vie, de New-York	Jno. S. Hall, agent en chef, Montréal	$50,000 obligations de la province de Québec, et $53,533.33 obligations sterling du Canada à 3 p. c. (acceptées à $100,857)	Sur la vie, système de répartition.
Compagnie d'assurance Nationale d'Irlande	Matthew C. Hinshaw, agent en chef, Montréal	$100,161 effets canadiens	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, de New-York	F. W. Campbell, M.D., procureur, Montréal	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis (vie A), $993,000 obligations du Pacifique canadien, $80,000 obligations de la province de Québec, et $100,000 débentures municipales (vie B). Acceptées à $1,163,700, étant $100,000 vie A, et $1,063,700 vie B). Aussi $750,000 placées entre les mains de fidéicommissaires canadiens en vertu de l'Acte des assurances	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite "North American"	Wm. McCabe, directeur-gérant, Toronto	$59,823 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $53,775)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "North British and Mercantile"	Thos. Davidson, directeur-gérant, Montréal	$175,000 oblig. du havre de Montréal; $281,000 débent. municipales: $75,000 obligat. de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick; $31,146.67 oblig. de la province du Manitoba; $50,613.33 oblig. du gouvern. de Victoria; $97,333.33 oblig. de Queensland. Total, $710,093.33. Acc. à $658,193, étant $266,347 incendie, $52,200 vie A, et $339,646 vie B.	Contre l'incendie et sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance Northern, d'Aberdeen et Londres	Robert W. Tyre, gérant, Montréal	$100,253 obligations de la Colombie-Britannique, et $111,446.67 débentures municipales (Acceptées à $200,555)	Contre l'incendie.

LISTE DES COMPAGNIES D'ASSURANCE AUTORISÉES À FAIRE DES OPÉRATIONS AU CANADA, EN VERTU DE L'ACTE DES ASSURANCES.—*Fin.*

NOM DE LA COMPAGNIE.	Principal agent pour la réception des significations de pièces et d'avis.	Montant des dépôts.—Les dépôts marqués (A) ne sont applicables qu'aux polices sur la vie en cours le 31 mars 1878 ; ceux marqués (B) aux polices émises ou prises depuis cette date.	Assurance autorisée.
Association d'assurance contre les accidents Norwich et London	Scott et Walmsley, agents généraux, Toronto	$58,400 effets canadiens	Contre les accidents.
Société d'assur. contre l'incendie, dite "Norwich Union," Norwich, Ang.	Alex. Dixon, gérant, Toronto	$100,000 effets canadiens	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, d'Ontario	Wm. Hendry, gérant, Waterloo	$104,852 débentures municipales (Acceptées à $92,693)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Phoenix," de Brooklyn	L. C. Camp, agent en chef, Toronto	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis	Contre l'incendie et sur la nav. int.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie, dite "Phenix," Londres, Angleterre	Paterson & Son, agents génér., Montréal	$57,500 oblig. du Pacifique Canadien, et $135,293 effets canadiens. (Acceptés à $187,043.)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance Phœnix, Hartford, Conn	Gerald E. Hart, gérant, Montréal	$69,000 débentures municipales, et $44,000 obligations du Pacifique canadien. (Acceptés à $101,700)	Contre l'incendie.
Société dite "Provident Savings Life Assurance."	R. H. Matson, agent en chef, Toronto	$13,500 obligations de la province de Québec, et $41,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $50,400)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie de Québec	Edwin Jones, président, Québec	$10,000 obligations de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick, $16,500 obligations de la province de Québec, et $33,000, débentures municipales. Total, $59,500. (Acceptées à $56,200)	Contre l'incendie.
*Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie et contre l'incendie, dite "Queen," Angleterre	H. J. Mudge, agent en chef, Montréal	$51,100 inscriptions du Canada 4 p. c., et $42,373.33 débentures municipales. Total, $93,473 (acceptées à $89,236)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance Queen, d'Amérique	H. J. Mudge, agent en chef, Montréal	$100,000 obligations des E.-U., $60,000 effets 5 p. c. de la cité de Halifax, $48,667 effets 4 p. c. de la Nouvelle-Zélande, $24,333.33 obligations de la province de Québec et $29,200 débentures 5 p. c. de la province du Manitoba. Total, $262,200. (Acceptés à $256,200.)	Contre l'incendie.
Société d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, dite "Reliance," Londres, Angleterre	J. Cassie Hatton, procureur, Montréal	$110,277 annuités britanniques, étant $100,000 (vie) A, et $10,277 (vie) B	Sur la vie. Contre l'incendie et sur la nav. int.
* Compagnie d'assurance Royale Canadienne	Harry Cutt, secrétaire, Montréal	$57,500 garanties municipales. (Acceptées à $51,750)	
Compagnie d'assurance Royale	Wm. Tatley, agent en chef, Montréal	$178,533 inscriptions du Canada 4 p. c., et $511,000 annuités britanniques. Total $689,533, étant $150,000 incendie, $50,000, vie (A) et $439,533 en général	Contre l'incendie et sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance Union Ecossaise et Nationale	Walter Kavanagh, agent, Montréal	$97,333.33 effets canadiens inscrits à 4 p. c., et $3,500 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $100,183)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Standard," Ecosse	W. M. Ramsay, gérant, Montréal	$1,855,152 débentures municipales, $106,500 obligations du havre de Montréal et $9,000 débentures de la province de Québec. Total, $1,970,652. (Acceptées à $1,772,687, étant $129,561 vie A, et $1,643,126 vie (B)	Sur la vie. Sur la vie.
Société d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Star," d'Angleterre	Alfred D. Perry, agent général, Toronto	$146,000 effets 4 p. c. canadiens	Contre l'incendie.
Bureau d'assurance Sun, Londres, Ang.	H. M. Blackburn, agent en chef, Toronto	$48,667 effets canadiens et $243,333 prêts locaux anglais	Sur la vie et contre les accidents.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Sun," du Canada	R. Macaulay, directeur-gérant, Montréal	$63,890 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $57,501)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance de tempérance et générale sur la vie de l'A.N.	Henry Sutherland, agent en chef, Toronto	$64,225 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $50,000)	
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Travelers," de Hartford, Conn	William Hanson, agent en chef, Montréal	$74,947 obligations 5 p. c. de la province du Manitoba, $584,615 débentures municipales, $35,000 obligations du havre de Montréal et $50,000 obligations du Pacifique Canadien. Total, $744,562 (acceptés à $677,600), étant $103,500 (vie A,) $534,100 (vie B) et $40,000 (accidents)	Sur la vie et contre les accidents.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle Union sur la vie, du Maine	Wm. Mulock, procureur, Toronto	Obligations d'annuités d'Ontario, valeur actuelle $398,452 ; $30,000 obligations du port de Montréal, et $100,000 obligations de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick. Valeur totale acceptée, $525,452, soit $100,000 (A) et $425,452 (B)	Sur la vie.
Société Union, Londres, Angl	T. L. Morrisey, agent en chef, Montréal	£22,000 effets consolidés	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie Unie d'assurance contre l'incendie (à resp. limitée)	Agence principale, Montréal	$85,653.33 obligations de la province de Québec ; $9,246.66 obligations de la province du Manitoba ; $7,000 débentures municipales. Total, $101,900. (Acceptées à $101,200)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, des Etats-Unis	Thos. A. Temple, procureur, St. Jean, N.B.	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance de l'Ouest, Toronto	J. J. Kenny, directeur-gérant, Toronto	$32,100 débentures municipales, et $25,600 débentures de compagnies de prêts. (Acceptées, à $51,930)	Contre l'incendie et sur la nav. int.

* Cette compagnie a cessé de faire de nouvelles opérations en Canada, et a donné avis qu'elle se proposait de demander le remboursement de ses dépôts.
† Cette compagnie a cessé de faire des opérations d'assurance contre l'incendie et sur la vie en Canada, et a donné avis qu'elle demanderait le remboursement de ses dépôts faits comme garantie pour ces deux divisions d'affaires

LES COMPAGNIES D'ASSURANCE SUR LA VIE CI-DESSOUS NOMMÉES, AYANT CESSÉ D'ENTREPRENDRE DES RISQUES AU CANADA, SONT AUTORISÉES EN VERTU DE L'ARTICLE 32 DE "L'ACTE DES ASSURANCES," À POURSUIVRE TOUTES LES OPÉRATIONS SE RATTACHANT AUX POLICES ÉMISES AVANT LE 31 MARS 1878, ET LEURS DÉPOTS SONT APPLICABLES À CES POLICES, SUJET AUX DISPOSITIONS DES ACTES DES ASSURANCES DE 1868 ET 1871.

NOM DE LA COMPAGNIE.	Principal agent pour la réception des significations de pièces et d'avis.	Montant des dépôts.	Assurance autorisée.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, dite Connecticut, de Hartford, Conn., E.-U.	F. W. Evans, agent-général, Montréal	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, d'Edimbourg	David Higgins, agent en chef, Toronto	$113,000 débentures municipales, et $48,667 effets 4 p. c. du Cap de Bonne-Espérance. (Acceptés à $150,367)	Sur la vie.
Association d'assurance sur la vie, d'Ecosse	Archibald Inglis, agent en chef, Montréal	$50,127 obligations du Canada 4 p. c., $2,433 effets 4 p. c. du Canada ; $4,866 obligations garanties du Canada, $48,667 débentures de la province de Québec, $48,667 obligations de la cité de Toronto. (Acceptés à $149,893)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie Nationale d'assurance sur la vie, des Etats-Unis d'Amérique	Chas. Powis, agent en chef, Hamilton, Ont.	$110,000, dépôts en banque	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite "North Western," de Milwaukee, E.-U.	M. W. Mills, agent en chef, Toronto	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, dite "Phœnix," de Hartford, Connecticut	H. D. Simpson, procureur, Montréal	$30,000 débentures municipales, et $99,280 obligations du Parc des Chutes Niagara. (Acceptés à $126,280)	Sur la vie.
Société d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Scottish Amicable"	William W. Robertson, procureur, Montréal	36 obligations du chemin de fer Canada Atlantique, garanties. Au pair, $111,257.82 Valeur actuelle à 4½ p. c., $90,660.67, aussi $100,000 obligations du Pacifique Canadien	Sur la vie.
Institution de Prévoyance Ecossaise	John Dunlop, procureur, Montréal	$100,000 obligations du Pacifique Canadien. (Acceptées à $90,000)	Sur la vie.

LES COMPAGNIES D'ASSURANCE CI-DESSOUS SONT INSCRITES SOUS L'ACTE DES ASSURANCES, ET SONT AUTORISÉES À FAIRE DES OPÉRATIONS D'ASSURANCE EN CANADA, D'APRÈS LE SYSTÈME DE RÉPARTITION.

Nom de la compagnie.	Agent en chef pour la réception des significations de pièces.
L'Association canadienne mutuelle sur la vie	W. Pemberton Page, secrétaire, Toronto.
Société de secours mutuels des Commis-voyageurs	W. G. H. Lowe, agent en chef, Toronto.
La *Home Life Association of Canada*	James G. Howorth, agent en chef, Toronto.
La Société de secours mutuels de la Nouvelle-Ecosse	Thomas B. Crosby, agent en chef, Yarmouth, N.-E.
La *Provincial Provident Institution*	E. S. Miller, secrétaire, Saint-Thomas, Ont.

NOTE.—La Compagnie d'assurance Glasgow et London a réassuré ses risques en cours dans la Compagnie d'assurance des Citoyens, et une partie de ses dépôts a été remboursée.
La Compagnie Américaine d'assurance des chaudières à vapeur a cessé de faire des opérations en Canada. Son dépôt est encore entre les mains de l'Honorable Receveur Général, mais elle a donné avis qu'elle avait demandé la permission de le retirer.

Bureau du Surintendant des Assurances, Ottawa, 15 octobre 1892.

W. FITZGERALD, Surintendant des Assurances. 16-tf.

AUX ANNONCEURS DANS LA *GAZETTE*.

CEUX qui envoient des annonces pour être insérées dans la *Gazette du Canada* voudront bien se conformer aux règles ci-dessous :

1. Adresser "Gazette du Canada, Ottawa, Canada."
2. Indiquer le nombre d'insertions voulues.
3. Transmettre invariablement le prix de l'annonce ainsi que le prix d'un exemplaire de la *Gazette*, tels que donnés plus bas ; sans cela l'annonce ne sera pas publiée.

Les prix sont de dix cts. pour la première insertion, et cinq cts. pour chaque insertion subséquente par ligne de neuf mots, chaque chiffre comptant pour un mot. Aucune annonce n'est insérée pour moins d'une piastre.

D'après la pratique établie et reconnue, telle que prescrite par la loi, les règlements du parlement et les décisions du ministre de la Justice, les avis reçoivent le nombre d'insertions ci-dessous :—

Les avis de demandes de divorce—27 insertions.

Les avis de retrait de dépôts des compagnies d'assurance—13 insertions.

Les avis de demandes ordinaires au parlement—9 insertions.

Les avis de demandes de lettres patentes—6 insertions.

Les avis de dividendes et d'assemblées de banques et de compagnies d'assurances,—1 mois de calendrier ou 5 insertions.

Les abonnés observeront aussi que le prix d'abonnement, $4 par année, est invariablement payable d'avance, et que l'envoi de la *Gazette* sera arrêté à l'expiration de la période payée. Chaque exemplaire coûte dix cts., et quand les annonceurs en veulent plus qu'un, ils devront faire une remise en conséquence.

S. E. DAWSON,
Imprimeur de la Reine et Contrôleur
de la Papeterie.

Département des Impressions
et de la Papeterie publiques,
Ottawa, novembre 1891.

DEMANDES AU PARLEMENT.

Règles relatives aux avis de bills privés.

Dans le cas de toute demande de bill privé, proprement du ressort législatif du Parlement du Canada suivant les dispositions de l'Acte de l'Amérique Britannique du Nord, 1867, et ayant pour objet, soit la construction d'un pont, d'un chemin de fer, d'un chemin à barrières ou d'une ligne télégraphique ; soit la construction ou l'amélioration d'un port, d'un canal, d'une écluse, d'une digue ou d'une glissoire ou autre ouvrage semblable ; soit la concession d'un droit de passage d'eau, l'incorporation de professions ou métiers, ou d'une compagnie de banque ou autre compagnie par actions, soit la concession à une ou plusieurs personnes de certains droits ou privilèges exclusifs ou particuliers, soit le pouvoir de faire quelque chose qui, dans ses effets, pourrait toucher aux droits ou à la propriété d'autrui, ou concerner une classe particulière de la société ; ou ayant pour objet quelque amendement de même nature à un acte antérieur,—un avis, énonçant d'une manière claire et intelligible la nature et l'objet de la demande, et signé (excepté s'il s'agit de corporations déjà existantes) par les pétitionnaires ou de leur part, est nécessaire et doit être publié comme il suit :—

Dans les provinces de Québec et du Manitoba.

Un avis doit être inséré dans la *Gazette du Canada* en anglais et en français, ainsi que dans un journal anglais et un journal français du district intéressé, ou en anglais et en français dans le même journal, s'il ne s'en publie qu'un seul dans ce district ; ou s'il n'y paraît pas de journal, alors la publication de l'avis en anglais et en français doit se faire dans un journal du district le plus voisin où il s'en publie.

Dans les autres provinces ou territoires.

Un avis doit être inséré dans la *Gazette du Canada*, et et dans un journal du comté, du district ou des comtés-unis intéressés, ou s'il n'y paraît pas de journal alors la publication doit se faire dans un journal du comté ou district le plus voisin où il s'en publie.

La publication de ces avis durera, dans chaque cas, la période de deux mois pendant l'intervalle de temps qui s'écoulera entre la clôture de la session précédente et la prise en considération de la pétition. Un exemplaire des numéros des journaux, reproduisant la première et la dernière insertion de l'avis, devra être transmis au greffier de chaque Chambre.

Si la pétition demande l'autorisation de présenter un bill privé ayant pour objet la construction d'un pont de péage, le pétitionnaire ou les pétitionnaires devront, en même temps qu'ils donneront l'avis prescrit par la règle précédente, donner aussi, de la même manière, avis des péages qu'ils entendent exiger, de l'étendue du privilège, de la hauteur des arches, de l'espace à laisser libre entre les culées ou les piliers pour le passage des radeaux et des navires ; et mentionner de plus s'ils se proposent de construire un pont mobile, et quelles en seront les dimensions.

Toute personne désirant obtenir un bill privé devra, dans les huit jours qui précéderont l'ouverture du parlement, déposer au bureau du greffier de la Chambre dans laquelle le bill doit prendre naissance, une copie de ce bill en langue anglaise ou en langue française, avec une somme suffisante pour en payer la traduction et l'impression. Il en sera imprimé 600 exemplaires en anglais et 200 en français ; la traduction devra être faite par les officiers de la Chambre, et l'impression par l'entrepreneur des impressions. Le pétitionnaire aura aussi à payer au greffier du Sénat, ou au comptable de la Chambre des Communes (selon le cas) une somme de $200, plus le coût de l'impression de l'acte dans les Statuts, et remettra le reçu de ce paiement au greffier du comité auquel ce bill aura été renvoyé—le dit paiement sera effectué immédiatement après la seconde lecture, et avant la prise en considération du bill par le comité.

L'honoraire payable sur tout bill privé, ne sera payé que dans la Chambre où il a pris naissance.

Aucune pétition pour l'obtention d'un bill privé ne sera reçue par l'une ou par l'autre Chambre après les dix premiers jours de la session.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Greffier du Sénat.
JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Greffier des Communes.

Règles additionnelles de la Chambre des Communes concernant les bills privés.

Tous les bills privés demandant des actes constitutifs devront être rédigés de manière à y incorporer, en les spécifiant, les *clauses* des Actes généraux concernant les détails qui font l'objet de ces bills ; des raisons spéciales seront données chaque fois que l'on aura l'intention de se départir de ce principe, ou que l'on voudra y introduire d'autres dispositions touchant ces détails ; et une note sera annexée au bill indiquant les dispositions au sujet desquelles l'on entend s'écarter de l'Acte général ; les bills qui ne seront pas rédigés conformément à cette Règle, devront être remodelés par les auteurs et réimprimés à leurs frais, avant qu'aucun comité en examine les clauses.

51*a*. Tous les bills privés pour chartes ou pour modification de chartes de compagnies de chemins de fer seront rédigés conformément au bill-modèle adopté par la Chambre, le 23 juin 1887, dont copie peut être obtenue du greffier de la Chambre ;

(*a*.) Les dispositions contenues dans un bill quelconque qui ne seront pas conformes au bill-modèle, seront insérées entre crochets, et après avoir été revisées par l'officier compétent, elles seront imprimées ainsi ; et les bills qui ne seront pas rédigés en conformité de cette règle seront renvoyés aux auteurs pour être remodelés avant leur revision et impression ;

(*b*.) Toutes clauses d'actes existants que l'on proposera de modifier, seront imprimées en entier, avec les amendements insérés en leur lieu et place, et entre crochets ;

(*c*.) Toutes dispositions exceptionnelles que l'on proposera d'insérer dans un bill quelconque, seront imprimées dans l'avis publié.

51*b*. Nul bill pour la constitution légale d'une compagnie de chemin de fer ou pour changer le tracé du chemin de fer d'une compagnie déjà constituée ne sera pris en considération par le comité des chemins de fer

a moins qu'il n'ait été donné au comité, au moins une semaine avant la prise en considération du bill—

(a.) Une carte ou plan à l'échelle de pas moins d'un demi-pouce au mille, indiquant le territoire sur lequel l'on se propose de construire les travaux projetés, ainsi que les lignes de travaux analogues existants ou autorisés, dans les limites du district, ou partie du district que la ligne projetée doit desservir, ou affectant le dit district en aucune manière ; cette carte ou plan devra être signé par l'ingénieur ou toute autre personne qui l'aura fait ;

(b.) Un exhibit faisant connaître le montant total du capital que l'on se propose de prélever pour les fins de l'entreprise, et la manière dont on se propose de le prélever, soit au moyen d'actions ordinaires, obligations, débentures ou autres garanties, et le montant respectif de chacune.

JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Greffier des Communes.

SUBSTANCE DES RÈGLES ET FORMES DE PROCÉDER DU SÉNAT CONCERNANT LES BILLS DE DIVORCE.

L'époux qui a l'intention de demander un bill de divorce doit faire connaître cette intention, ainsi que les noms de l'autre époux et la cause du divorce, par avis inséré, durant six mois, entre l'expiration de la dernière session parlementaire avant l'avis et la présentation de sa pétition pour obtenir le bill, dans la *Gazette du Canada* et dans deux journaux du district où il avait sa résidence habituelle à l'époque de séparation d'avec son conjoint, s'il résidait alors dans la province de Québec, le Manitoba, la Colombie-Britannique ou les Territoires du Nord-Ouest,—ou du comté ou des comtés-unis, s'il résidait dans une autre province ; mais si ce nombre de journaux ne s'y trouve pas, l'avis sera publié dans le district, le comté ou les comtés-unis voisins. Dans les provinces de Québec et de Manitoba, les insertions seront faites dans un journal anglais et un journal français, s'il en existe des deux langues dans le district ; autrement, elles se feront en anglais et en français au même journal.

Il doit être signifié, à la diligence de l'époux pétitionnaire, un mois au moins avant la présentation de la pétition, une copie de cet avis à l'autre époux en personne, si cela est possible.

Aucune pétition en divorce n'est reçue après l'expiration des trente premiers jours de la session.

Toute pétition en divorce devra être écrite lisiblement et porter la signature du pétitionnaire. Elle énoncera sommairement le fait du mariage, le lieu et l'époque de sa célébration, les noms du célébrant, les griefs qui donnent lieu à la demande de redressement et la nature du redressement demandé, et en outre contiendra assurance qu'il n'y a pas eu réconciliation, collusion ni connivence. Les allégations de la pétition seront appuyées de la déclaration du pétitionnaire, faite en vertu de "l'Acte concernant les serments extrajudiciaires."

Huit jours avant l'ouverture du Parlement, le pétitionnaire déposera au bureau du greffier du Sénat, une copie en langue anglaise ou française du bill de divorce qui doit être présenté, et en même temps une somme suffisante pour payer la traduction et l'impression et tirage à 600 exemplaires anglais et 200 exemplaires français de ce bill.

La pétition en obtention d'un bill de divorce n'est présentée que lorsque le pétitionnaire a versé au bureau du greffier du Sénat une somme de $200.

La pétition, au moment de sa présentation, doit être accompagnée de la preuve de la publication d'avis, d'une déclaration qu'il a été signifié une copie de l'avis, et d'une copie du bill qui doit être présenté.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Greffier du Sénat.

AVIS est donné par le présent qu'une demande sera faite au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un acte constituant une compagnie à l'effet de construire, entretenir et exploiter un canal ou voie de navigation depuis quelque point sur le lac Erié à ou près de Port Colborne jusqu'à quelque point sur le lac Ontario à ou près de Port Dalhousie, ou quelque point sur la rivière Niagara à ou près de Queenston ; aussi un canal ou voie de navigation depuis quelque point à ou près de Dickinson's Landing jusqu'à quelque point à ou près de Cornwall ; aussi un autre canal ou voie de navigation depuis quelque point à l'extrémité est du lac Saint-François jusqu'à quelque point à l'extrémité nord du lac Champlain, avec un embranchement ou bras allant au lac Saint-Louis ; aussi un autre canal ou voie de navigation depuis quelque point à ou près de Lachine jusqu'au port de Montréal ; améliorer ou relier les communications par eau entre les dits points ; construire et exploiter tous les travaux et structures nécessaires ou convenables s'y rattachant ; construire ou acquérir et exploiter moyennant rémunération et disposer des têtes de ligne, havres, quais, docks, lots de grève, jetées et autres structures, écluses, et tous travaux s'y rattachant ; construire des travaux pour créer des pouvoirs hydrauliques et autres, et faire mouvoir des vaisseaux dans les dits canaux au moyen de câble ou autre pouvoir, et de louer ou autrement disposer des dits travaux ou pouvoirs ; avec pouvoir d'acquérir par achat, expropriation ou autrement des terrains pour les fins de la compagnie, et d'en disposer, et de faire tous autres actes s'y rapportant ou nécessaires.

A. FERGUSON,
Solliciteur des requérants.

Daté ce 22 décembre 1892. 26–9

AVIS est donné par le présent que la Compagnie de chemin de fer Manitoba et Sud-Est s'adressera au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un acte modifiant l'Acte constitutif de la dite compagnie en prolongeant de deux ans le délai fixé pour construire le chemin de fer de la compagnie, et pour d'autres fins.

DAVID SCOTT,
Secrétaire.

Daté ce 22 décembre 1892. 26–9

AVIS.—W. C. Van Horne et William Farwell s'adresseront au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un acte modifiant l'acte 54-55 Vic., chap. 68, qui constitue la Compagnie de chemin de fer Montréal à l'Atlantique, en abrogeant l'article 16 du dit acte, lequel article permet la vente du chemin de fer par ordre de cour jusqu'au degré et en la manière y mentionnés.

J. O'HALLORAN,
25–10 Solliciteur des requérants.

AVIS.—W. C. Van Horne et William Farwell, propriétaires en fidéicommis du chemin de fer Sud-Est, s'adresseront au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un acte autorisant le prélèvement de fonds pour améliorer la voie ferrée, et le paiement des obligations existantes, au moyen de l'émission de bons portant première charge sur la propriété.

J. O'HALLORAN,
25–9 Solliciteur des requérants.

AVIS est donné par le présent qu'une demande sera faite au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un acte refondant les divers actes et dispositions concernant la Compagnie du chemin de fer Manitoba et Nord-Ouest du Canada, et modifiant ces dits actes en décrétant que nonobstant toute chose y contenue la compagnie ne sera pas, à raison de son défaut de construire vingt milles de sa voie ferrée pendant l'année 1893, empêchée plus tard ou en tout temps ensuite de prolonger sa ligne jusqu'à Prince Albert ou pour toute distance plus éloignée que la longueur de la voie ferrée alors complétée, ou d'avoir et de jouir de tous les droits, pouvoirs, privilèges et immunités qu'elle a et dont elle jouit aujourd'hui, et pour d'autres fins.

E. W. RILEY,
Secrétaire.

Daté ce 12 décembre 1892. 25–9

Province de Québec, }
District de Montréal. }

AVIS.—Avis public est donné par le présent que demande sera faite au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un acte constituant la Compagnie de chemin de fer Atlantique et Pacifique, l'autorisant à construire et exploiter une voie ferrée partant du Sault Sainte-Marie, dans la province d'Ontario, et allant jusqu'au Bassin de Gaspé, dans la province de Québec ; traversant les districts d'Algoma et Nipissingue, et suivant la Vallée de l'Ottawa aussi loin que possible, passant près des cités d'Ottawa et Montréal, et traversant les comtés sur la rive sud du fleuve Saint-Laurent, et l'autorisant aussi à acheter ou louer toutes ou aucune des voies ferrées construites ou à construire qui pourraient être utilisées comme partie de la ligne, y compris le chemin de fer Intercolonial.

GREENSHIELDS & GREENSHIELDS,
Procureurs des requérants.

25-9

COMPAGNIE DE CHEMIN DE FER GRAND CENTRAL DU NORD-OUEST.

AVIS.—La Compagnie de chemin de fer Grand Central du Nord-Ouest s'adressera au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un acte modifiant sa charte d'incorporation confirmée par l'acte 51 Vic., chap. 85, en prolongeant le délai fixé pour la construction et le parachèvement du chemin de fer, et lui donnant le pouvoir d'émettre des actions privilégiées, ainsi que telles autres modifications qui seront jugées nécessaires, et pour d'autres fins.

ARTHUR CODD,
Secrétaire.

Daté à Ottawa, ce 1er jour de décembre 1892. 25-9

AVIS.—Avis est donné par le présent que demande sera faite au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un acte à l'effet de confirmer et rendre valide et obligatoire une certaine convention conclue par la Compagnie du Grand Tronc de chemin de fer du Canada, de la première part ; la Compagnie de chemin de fer Union Jacques Cartier, de la deuxième part ; la Compagnie de chemin de fer de Jonction Montréal et Champlain, de la troisième part ; la Compagnie de chemin de fer Jonction de Beauharnois, de la quatrième part ; le chemin de fer Midland du Canada, de la cinquième part ; la Compagnie de chemin de fer Peterborough et Lac Chemong, de la sixième part ; la Compagnie de chemin de fer Jonction du Lac Simcoe, de la septième part ; la Compagnie de chemin de fer Grand Tronc, Baie Georgienne et Lac Erié, de la huitième part ; la Compagnie de chemin de fer London, Huron and Bruce, de la neuvième part ; la Compagnie de chemin de fer Galt et Guelph, de la dixième part ; la Compagnie de chemin de fer Brantford, Norfolk et Port Burwell, de la onzième part ; la Compagnie de chemin de fer Wellington, Grey et Bruce, de la douzième part ; la Compagnie de chemin de fer Jonction de Waterloo, de la treizième part ; la Compagnie de chemin de fer North Simcoe, de la quatorzième part, et la Compagnie de chemin de fer et de mines Cobourg, Blairton et Marmora, de la quinzième part, consolidant et fusionnant les dites diverses compagnies en une seule compagnie sous le nom de "Compagnie du Grand Tronc de chemin de fer du Canada," avec les pouvoirs et aux termes et conditions exprimés et énoncés dans la dite convention. Le dit acte devant contenir telles dispositions qui seront jugées nécessaires pour donner plein effet à la dite convention, et qui seront considérées utiles.

JOHN BELL,
Solliciteur des requérants.

Daté à Belleville, Ont., ce 29e jour de Novembre A.D. 1892. 23-9

AVIS public est donné par le présent que la Compagnie de chemin de fer du Comté de Drummond s'adressera au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un acte confirmant sa charte accordée par la législature de la province de Québec, 49-50 Vic., chap. 81, et ses amendements, et de modifier sa charte, et lui conférer le pouvoir de prolonger sa voie ferrée depuis St. Léonard dans le comté de Nicolet jusqu'à un point sur le chemin de fer Intercolonial dans le comté de Lévis, et de se fusionner avec d'autres compagnies de chemin de fer, ou d'affermer ou vendre sa ligne de chemin de fer, et de donner droit de circulation sur sa ligne à d'autres compagnies de chemin de fer, et d'augmenter son capital-actions, et pour d'autres fins et pouvoirs.

GREENSHIELDS & GREENSHIELDS,
Procureurs *ad litem* pour la Cie de chemin de fer Comté de Drummond.

Montréal, 9 décembre 1892. 24-9

AVIS.—Avis est donné par le présent que demande sera faite au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un acte à l'effet de régler et liquider les affaires de la Compagnie des mines de Montréal, et pourvoyant à la distribution de son actif et de ses dividendes.

HALL, CROSS, BROWN ET SHARP,
Solliciteurs des requérants.

Montréal, 30 novembre 1892. 23-9

AVIS est donné par le présent qu'une demande sera faite au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un acte constituant en corporation la "Compagnie des terres du Nord-Ouest du Canada" (à resp. limitée), dans le but de posséder, tenir, acheter, vendre, louer ou autrement acquérir ou disposer des terres ou des immeubles ou tout intérêt en iceux dans la Puissance du Canada, et en particulier dans les Territoires du Nord-Ouest du Canada, et dans la province du Manitoba, et d'acquérir l'actif et faire en Canada les opérations de la Compagnie des terres du Nord-Ouest du Canada (à resp. limitée), corporation qui existe aujourd'hui en vertu des lois du Royaume-Uni, et de confirmer un arrangement à l'effet de les acquérir, avec tous les pouvoirs que possède cette dite compagnie, et pour d'autres fins.

A. R. CREELMAN,
Solicitéur des requérants.

Daté à Toronto, 8e jour de novembre 1892. 22-9

AVIS.—La Compagnie du chemin de fer Canadien du Pacifique s'adressera au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un acte rendant exécutoire une convention conclue le 26e jour de juillet 1892, entre la Compagnie du Grand Tronc de chemin de fer du Canada, de la première part, et la Compagnie du chemin de fer Canadien du Pacifique, de la deuxième part, concernant une gare générale à voyageurs dans la cité de Toronto, et certains terrains, voies et immeubles qui doivent servir pour cet objet.

CHARLES DRINKWATER,
Sec. Cie C.C.P.

20-9

AVIS est donné par le présent que demande sera faite au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un acte constituant la "Ocean Fidelity Guarantee Corporation," dans le but de pouvoir faire des opérations d'assurance de garantie de fidélité dans toutes ses branches.

HATTON & McLENNAN,
Solliciteurs des requérants.

Montréal, 23 novembre 1892. 22-9

AVIS est donné par le présent que demande sera faite au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un acte constituant une compagnie ayant pour objet de garantir les personnes et les corporations contre la perte et les dommages provenant d'effractions, et pour d'autres fins.

R. A. E. GREENSHIELDS,
Solliciteur de la requérante.

Par GEMMILL et MAY,
Ses agents à Ottawa.

Daté à Montréal, ce 15 novembre 1892. 21-9

AVIS est donné par le présent que demande sera faite au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un acte constituant la "Ocean Accident Insurance Corporation," dans le but de faire les opérations d'assurance contre les accidents dans toutes ses branches.

HATTON & McLENNAN,
Solliciteurs des requérants.

Montréal, 23 novembre 1892. 22–9

COMPAGNIE DE CHEMIN DE FER DU ST. LAURENT ET ADIRONDACK.

AVIS est donné par le présent que la Compagnie de chemin de fer du Saint-Laurent et Adirondack s'adressera au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un acte à l'effet de modifier l'article dix-neuf du Statut 51 Victoria, chapitre 64, en y insérant après les mots "Compagnie de chemin de fer de Jonction de Beauharnois," les mots "ou la Compagnie du chemin de fer Vermont Central ou la Compagnie du chemin de fer Ogdensburg et Lac Champlain," laissant les autres parties du dit article telles qu'elles sont.

GEO. H. PHILLIPS,
Secrétaire.

Daté à Salaberry de Valleyfield, ce 8e jour de novembre A.D. 1892. 21–9

AVIS est donné par le présent qu'une demande sera faite au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un acte constituant en corporation la Compagnie de téléphone automatique et électrique du Canada, avec pouvoir de fabriquer, vendre et exploiter des instruments, aiguilles et raccordements de téléphone, et de fabriquer, exploiter et vendre des instruments et appareils électriques, et de faire les opérations générales de fourniture, d'exploitation et de manufacture électriques, et pour les fins de ces affaires et de toutes autres en découlant ou s'y rattachant, par toute la Puissance du Canada, et avec un siège d'affaires et bureau principal en la cité de Montréal.

ATWATER ET MACKIE,
Solliciteurs des requérants.

Montréal, 7 novembre 1892. 20–10

AVIS.—La Compagnie du chemin de fer Canadien du Pacifique s'adressera au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un acte rendant exécutoire une convention conclue entre la Compagnie du Grand Tronc de chemin de fer du Canada, la Compagnie du chemin de fer Canadien du Pacifique, et la Corporation de la cité de Toronto, concernant entre autres choses les terrains qui doivent servir à des fins de chemin de fer, et incorporé dans un certain document daté le 26e jour de juillet 1892, et désigné "Convention de l'Esplanade."

CHARLES DRINKWATER,
20–9 Sec. Cie C.C.P.

AVIS est donné par le présent que Edmund Holyoake Heward, de la ville de Saint-Jean, dans le district d'Iberville, dans la province de Québec, gérant de la banque des Marchands du Canada, à Saint-Jean, s'adressera au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un bill de divorce d'avec sa femme Dame Marie-Louise Elwes, actuellement de la cité de Chicago, dans l'Etat d'Illinois, un des Etats-Unis d'Amérique, pour cause d'adultère.

L. G. MACDONALD,
Solliciteur du requérant.

Par CHRISTIE, CHRISTIE et GREENE,
Ses agents à Ottawa.

Daté à Saint-Jean, le 4 juillet 1892. 3–27

AVIS est donné par le présent que Robert Young Hebden, de la cité de New-York, dans l'Etat de New-York, dans les Etats-Unis d'Amérique, (ci-devant de la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec), un des agents de la banque de Montréal, s'adressera au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un bill de divorce d'avec sa femme Edith Montagu Hebden (née Patterson), ci-devant de la dite cité de Montréal, mais dont le domicile actuel est inconnu, pour cause d'adultère et de désertion.

GORMULLY ET SINCLAIR,
Solliciteurs du requérant.

Daté à Ottawa, dans la province d'Ontario, ce 22e jour de juillet A.D. 1892. 4–27

AVIS est donné par le présent que Caroline Jane Downey, de la cité de Toronto, dans le comté de York, dans la province d'Ontario, s'adressera au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un bill de divorce d'avec son mari Donald Clutterbuck Downey, écuyer, ci-devant de la ville de Whitby, dans le comté d'Ontario, dans la province d'Ontario, mais dont le domicile actuel est inconnu, pour cause d'adultère et désertion.

GORMULLY ET SINCLAIR,
Solliciteurs de la requérante.

Daté à Ottawa, dans la Province d'Ontario, ce 21e jour d'octobre 1892. 17–27

AVIS est donné que James Frederick Doran, de Lachine, dans le comté Jacques-Cartier, province de Québec, commis, adressera une demande au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, pour obtenir un bill de divorce d'avec son épouse Mary Augusta Wood, ci-devant de Winnipeg, province du Manitoba, maintenant de Paris, France, pour cause d'adultère et désertion.

J. FRED. DORAN,
Pétitionnaire.

A Montréal, province de Québec, ce 20ème jour de juillet 1892. 5–27

AVIS est donné par le présent que Annette Marion Goff, de la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec, s'adressera au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un bill de divorce d'avec son mari Edward Robert Taché Rowand, de la cité de Winnipeg, dans la province du Manitoba, bourgeois, pour cause d'adultère et de cruauté.

CARTER ET GOLDSTEIN,
Solliciteurs de la requérante.

Daté à Montréal, province de Québec, ce dix-huitième jour de juillet 1892. 4–27

AVIS DIVERS.

LA BANQUE DE ST. HYACINTHE.

DIVIDENDE No 36.

AVIS est par le présent donné qu'un dividende de trois pour cent sur le capital payé de cette institution a été déclaré pour le semestre courant et sera payable au bureau de la banque, à Saint-Hyacinthe, le et après le 1er février prochain.

Les livres de transferts seront fermés du 17 au 31 janvier prochain, ces deux jours inclusivement.

L'assemblée annuelle des actionnaires aura lieu au bureau de la banque, à Saint-Hyacinthe, lundi, le treize février prochain, à 1 heure p.m.

Par ordre du conseil de direction,

E. R. BLANCHARD,
Caissier.

Saint-Hyacinthe, 23 décembre 1892. 27–5

COMPAGNIE D'ASSURANCE DES CITOYENS DU CANADA.

(DÉPARTEMENT DES ACCIDENTS.)

AVIS.—Avis public est donné par le présent que la Compagnie d'assurance des Citoyens du Canada a cessé de faire des opérations d'assurance contre les accidents, et a demandé à l'honorable Ministre des Finances et Receveur Général du Canada le remboursement de ses garanties déposées au compte du département des accidents, le 27e jour de mars 1893.

Et avis est par le présent donné que tous les risques de la Compagnie d'assurance des Citoyens du Canada, ont été retirés et réassurés dans l'Association d'assurance mutuelle contre les accidents de Manchester, Angleterre.

Et avis est par le présent donné à tous les porteurs de polices de la dite compagnie en Canada qui s'opposent à cette remise de dépôts, de produire leur opposition au bureau de l'honorable Ministre des Finances et Receveur Général du Canada, le ou avant le vingt-septième (27e) jour de mars mil huit cent quatre-vingt-treize 1893).

E. P. HEATON,
Gérant général.

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Amyot, G., to be a Queen's Counsel 1729 (1753)
Angers, Hon. A. R., to be a member of the Queen's Privy Council 1075 (1102)
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Archambault, L. H., to be a Queen's Counsel 1729 (1753)
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Bampton, G. E., to be a Queen's Counsel 1729 (1753)
Barrett, W., to be Judge of the County Court, Co. Bruce, Ont 1729 (1753)
" to be a Local Judge of the High Court of Justice for Ontario . . 1729 (1753)
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Bastien, Frs. de Sales A., to be a Queen's Counsel 1729 (1753)
Bean, L. E., to be a Sub-Collector in Customs 2315 (2350)
Beard, H. B., to be Deputy Judge of the County Court, Co. Oxford, Ont . . 1977 (2006)
Beauchamp, J. J., to be a Queen's Counsel 1729 (1753)
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Busteed, E. B., to be a Queen's Counsel 1935 (1961)

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Chantrell, H. D., to be a Sub-Collector in Customs 1115 (1145)
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Doherty, T. J., to be a Queen's Counsel 1935 (1961)
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Duplessis, L. N., to be a Queen's Counsel 1977 (2006)

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Gerald, W. J., to be a Commissioner under chap. 115, R. S. C. 1255 (1287)
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